

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

# СВОБОДА

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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### House Unit Calls Khrushchev A Tyrant and Murderer of Ukrainians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The consultation with Mr. Eugene Lyons which is made public today, is Part 1 of a series of consultations which the Committee on Un-American Activities will publish in the next several weeks," Congressman Francis E. Walter (D.Pa.), Chairman of the Committee, stated today.

Part 2 consists of the testimony of witnesses who give firsthand accounts and authenticate photographs of the murders and terror perpetrated by Khrushchev in Ukraine.

Part 3 is the testimony of eye witnesses of Khrushchev's in connection with the Hungarian revolution.

Part 4 is the testimony of the inhumanities inflicted on the people of the Baltic states held captive by Khrushchev and the international Communist conspiracy.

"This series does not make a pretty picture. It does, however, portray the unvarnished truth about a man who occupies a dual role:

"First, as the chief conspirator in a deadly force known as 'international communism' which has 33 million agents on every continent of the globe dedicated irrevocably to world domination, and

"Second, as Premier of the Soviet Government," Mr. Walter stated.

Part 2 of the House Committee's consultations will include the testimonies of Ukrainian witnesses, Peter Pavlovych, one of the vice-presidents of the Ukrainian Congress Com-

### "No Good For Russ To See U. S. Report Many Ukrainian Patriots Doomed by Russians Through Nik's Eyes"

UKRAINIAN and LITHUANIAN STUDENTS AT AMERICAN STUDENTS CONFERENCE



Between August 24 and September 3, 1959 some 1200 American students attended the annual U.S. National Students Association at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America (SUSTA). Sitting, from left to right: Robert Kiley, president of the USNSA; Mary Bishko (SUSTA) and Constantine Savchuk, president of SUSTA; standing, from left to right: Richard Miller, USNSA; Radvila Skirmuntas, vice president of the Lithuanian Students of America; Angier Thomas; USNSA deputy president; Willard Johnson, USNSA; Jim Harrington, USNSA deputy president, and Walter Prybyla, Jr., SUSTA's public relation officer.

"What good will it do the peoples of the USSR, to see the United States through Nikita Khrushchev's eyes?"

This is the question asked by Walter Prybyla, a young Ukrainian student attending the 12th National Student Congress at the University of Illinois.

"Let the captive peoples of Russia see America for themselves. And let's send some United States citizens to the Soviet Union for six months or a year.

"Only in this way, can we bring about true, person-to-person understanding between the two countries."

Prybyla, officially an observer at the student congress, is vice president for international affairs of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America. Born in the U.S., he is a student at Syracuse University.

He explained that his group was trying to keep hope alive for millions of captive people in Soviet satellites—and promote feeling in the United States to help liberate them.

Is the Federation bitter about America's failure to support the Hungarian uprising?

"We feel there should have been more positive action. Perhaps the country could have offered medical or food supplies. If the revolt had only been given strong moral support from America, Hungary might be free today."

Some news analysts have contended that John Foster Dulles' policy as U. S. Secretary of State was to hold the Soviet Union in check until its peoples rose up in revolt.

### U. N. A. OFFICE TO BE OPENED IN TORONTO THIS WEEKEND

TORONTO, Ont.—A solemn ceremony on the occasion of the opening of the first UNA Office in Canada, combined with the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Ass'n and the 20th anniversary of UNA Branch 432, the oldest UNA lodge in Canada, will take place at the Auditorium of the Ukrainian National Federation in Toronto, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1959 in Toronto, Canada. The UNA Office will be located in the Building of the Ukrainian National Federation, 297 College Street, and will be directed by W. Kossar, Supreme Auditor

of the UNA, while Bohdan Zorych, UNA Adviser, will be executive secretary.

The UNA fete will consist of a musical program and a banquet which will begin at 6:00 P.M. The guests speakers at the banquet will be Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor of Canada, Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, and others.

Several hundred of UNA members are expected to take part in the ceremony.

### Ukrainian Canadian Committee Attacks Khrushchev For His Article In "Foreign Affairs"

WINNIPEG, Can.—Over the signature of Msgr. Vasyl Kushnir and W. J. Sarchuk, president and secretary, respectively, of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC), a lengthy telegram was sent by that body to Nikita S. Khrushchev at the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, expressing protest against his allegations that Ukraine is not a sovereign state, but an integral part of Russia, just as Texas, Arizona and California are parts of the United States. These allegations Khrushchev made in his article, which appeared in the October 1959 issue of Foreign Affairs. In a strong-winded rebuttal the UCC pointed out that the historical development between the American states and Ukraine is entirely different; while the former were settled by free emigrants, the latter is inhabited by the Ukrainian people since time immemorial.

"Under no stretch of imagination are the people of Texas, Arizona and California enslaved or oppressed by the government in Washington and it can be truly said that the American states have by far more autonomy than Ukraine under the Communist regime," said the telegram.

Furthermore, the UCC said that Khrushchev himself admitted the distinct separate identity of Ukraine and had represented the Ukrainian SSR before the world as a sovereign state. It pointed out that Ukraine is a charter member of the United Nations, and that Khrushchev's comparison of Ukraine to the American states is "a wilful attempt to demote Ukraine to a mere geographic entity and to deny the Ukrainians their identity as a separate nation."

It further pointed to Articles 17 and 14 of the constitutions of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, respectively, wherein it is stated that, "Every Union Republic has the right freely to secede from the USSR."

Finally, the telegram condemned Khrushchev and his regime for wanton murder, persecution and oppression of the Ukrainians, and for the wholesale genocide of the Ukrainian nation, and compared his rule to the policy of the bloodiest Russian Czars. The telegram concluded:

"The Ukrainian nation outlawed them, it will outlive your Communist Russian imperialism. Justice and freedom will eventually triumph, Ukraine will again be free."

### U.N.A. Representatives Took Part In National Fraternal Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, and Dr. Walter Gallan, Chairman of the UNA Auditing Board, took part in the 73rd National Fraternal Congress. The congress, which was held on Sept. 21, 22, and 23, 1959, was attended by 650 delegates, who represented over 100 fraternal organizations with over 10,000,000 members. The Ukrainian Workingmen's Ass'n was represented at the congress by Anthony Batiuk, Theodore Mynyk and Edward Popil, its president, secretary and treasurer, respectively.

### UNA Jubilee Concert in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. — Several hundred persons took part in an impressive jubilee concert commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, on Sunday, September 27, 1959 at the UNA Home in Detroit. The program included the rendition of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, the introductory remarks of Walter Didyk, Supreme Adviser and chairman of the District Committee of UNA Branches in Detroit, two Bandurist Ensembles (the SUMA Girl Bandurist group and the Bandurist Quartet) under the direction of Peter Potapenko; vocal solos of Donia Stefania Demray, who was accompanied by Lida Soy, and the youth

dance group of UNA Branch 176 under the direction of Miss Joan Draginda.

The principal speaker at the fete was Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, who spoke on the accomplishments of the Ukrainian National Association during the 65-year existence and its importance for the Ukrainian American community as a whole.

After the concert a reception was held for all UNA delegates and representatives of the Ukrainian organizations of Detroit.

On Saturday, a meeting of the District Committee of UNA Branches took place, in which representatives of nine UNA Branches participated.

### Khrushchev Reports on "Fascists," on "Gloomy American Faces," on Meeting a Ukrainian in California

Nikita S. Khrushchev, upon his return to Moscow, delivered a speech in which he assessed his impressions of his American tour. During the speech, as reported by The New York Times of September 29, 1959, Khrushchev recalled that there were "fascist" pickets and that he saw "angry" American faces. Specifically, he said:

"Listening to my speech, some people may think that in describing these friendly meetings Khrushchev has drawn the curtain on hostile demonstrations. No, I do not intend to build up facts of hostile or unfriendly attitudes toward us. Yes, there were such facts. You should know that just as the American newsmen were my traveling companions during the tour of the United States, Fascist refugees from different countries moved from city to city (!), flourishing their few miserable posters. We also saw angry and gloomy American faces."

In reporting on his visit to a computer factory in San Jose, Calif., Khrushchev continued:

"One of the people making the explanation had a light Ukrainian accent, and I asked him (in Ukrainian): 'And what is your name?'

"He replied: 'Marchenko.'

"I said: 'How do you do. Are your parents living?'

"He said: 'Yes.'

"My best regards to them..."

(Editor's Note: Michael Marchenko, Jr., mentioned by Khrushchev, was one of 12 Russian-speaking employees chosen to serve as the guides of Khrushchev during his visit to the I.B.M. corporation plant in San Jose, Calif., according to The N. Y. Times, of September 29, 1959. He is 33 years of age, speaks Ukrainian and Polish and was born in "Poland" [apparently in Western Ukraine], and came to this country ten years ago.)

### Charge Reds Are Fleecing U. S. Relatives

A parcel operation in the United States, under the direction and control of the Communist regimes of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, is netting the international Communist movement millions of dollars every year as a tribute levied against the friends and relatives of the subjects of the Kremlin, the Committee on Un-American Activities stated in a report entitled "The Communist Parcel Operation," made public on September 25, 1959.

Characterizing the parcel operation as blackmail, the committee pointed out that the Communist regimes do not permit CARE to operate within the Soviet Union or the satellite countries; that instead the Communist governments maintain agents in the United States who collect exorbitant duties and fees ranging up to 250 per cent of the value of the relief parcels sent behind the Iron Curtain by American citizens.

The report, which is based on several months' committee investigation and executive hearings, states that the millions of dollars thus collected on exorbitant duties and fees from American citizens for the privilege of sending relief parcels to friends and relatives behind the Iron Curtain are used to finance Communist activities within the free world.

A similar Communist operation is conducted in Canada, the report continues, where the sum of twenty to thirty million dollars yearly is collected by Soviet agents as customs duties on food and clothing parcels sent by Canadian citizens to the Soviet Union, and that this sum is used to finance the activities of Communists in Canada.

### Students Hold Fourth Summer Conference at Soyuzivka

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y.—Over 50 delegates of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America) attended the fourth summer conference at the UNA summer resort at Kerhonkson. The theme of the conference was "Hetman Ivan Mazepa and His Era." The speakers who addressed the conference were Y. Haluchynsky, Constantine Savchuk, Ivan Vivchar, Roman Legedza and Theodosius Onuferego.

Among the guests were Dmytro Halychyn and Joseph Lesawyer, UNA president and vice president, respectively; Anthony Batiuk, president of the UWA; Anthony Dragan, editor of Svoboda, Ivan Keryntaky and Mykola Ponedilok, writers and poets.

### Orysia Machuk Chosen "Miss Soyuzivka" For 1960

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Miss Orysia Machuk, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. Machuk of Philadelphia, Pa. was chosen "Miss Soyuzivka" for 1960 in a special "Miss Soyuzivka" contest, held on Saturday, September 26, 1959 at the Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskills. She was born in Bukovina, Ukraine, and came to this country with her parents as a displaced person several years ago. Miss Machuk is a pharmacy student and is very active in youth and student organizations in Philadelphia. She was chosen "Miss Soyuzivka" by a special "beauty contest" panel consisting of M. Lepkajuk, O. Lysiak, A. Melnyk, A. Paschuk and Mrs. Adrian Lapychak. Her ladies-in-waiting are Miss Eleanor Karpnich and Miss Martha Chapelsky.

Toastmaster of the ceremony was Mykola Ponedilok, Ukrainian poet and humorist, who was assisted by Mrs. Kvit-Stechuk and Mrs. Adrian Lapychak, both of the Managing Office of Svoboda. The crowning of the new "Miss Soyuzivka" was performed by Miss Barbara Skrobala, "Miss Soyuzivka" for 1959.

Some 200 guests, who were vacationing at Soyuzivka, attended the pageant.

### Khrushchev, 'Hangman of Ukraine' — A Topic in American High School

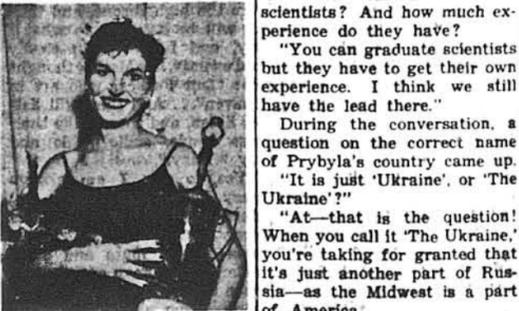
RUTHERFORD, N. J. — Nikita S. Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine," was a special topic of one-hour lecture in the local St. Mary's High School on Thursday, October 1, 1959. The lecturer was Joseph Lesawyer, vice president of the Ukrainian National Association, who was especially invited by the History Club of the school to talk on Khrushchev. Mr. Dressel, vice-principal of the school, had an occasion to see the special English-language issue of Svoboda of September 16, 1959, and was so inspired by the revelation of Khrushchev's crimes in Ukraine that he decided to invite a person of authority and hear more about his bloody rule in Ukraine.

Over 400 persons, including the teachers' staff, attended the lecture. Mr. Lesawyer dealt not only with the crimes of Khrushchev in Ukraine, but also outlined briefly the historical development of the Ukrainian nation and the struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and independence.

### Carl Ario, German Journalist and Former Ukrainian Officer, Dies in Bonn

BONN, Germany. — Carl Ario, former officer of the Ukrainian Galician Army and recently an official of the Bonn Government, died on August 27, 1959 in Bonn at the age of 63. He was born into a family of German colonists in Kaminka Strumilova, Western Ukraine. After the fall of the Austrian monarchy he volunteered to the Ukrainian Galician Army, with which he went through the whole campaign for Ukrainian independence. Between the two World Wars he was director of the German Club in the Polish Parliament and was editor of Natio, a tri-lingual magazine published by the national minorities bloc in former Poland. During World War II he was a correspondent for the German press in Poland and Vienna. After the war he worked in several Ukrainian emigre institutions in Germany, until

### "MISS UKRAINE OF NORTH AMERICA"



Beaming Beauty is Georgette Hudock of Roselle Park, N.J., chosen "Miss Ukraine of North America" during the 26th UY-NA Convention, held in Rochester, N.Y., over the Labor Day weekend.

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CARL ARIO

he was assigned as one of the editors of the Information Department of the German Government in Bonn. He spoke and wrote Ukrainian fluently and his death is a great loss to the Ukrainian community in Germany.



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**EXIT "HANGMAN OF UKRAINE"!**

After twelve days of bullying, insults, threats and sheer propaganda lies and distortions, the Russian communist dictator and the "Hangman of Ukraine," has finally left the shores of this fair land. He left it with another propaganda tirade about his desire for "peace and friendship," not forgetting to imply that it must be peace and friendship on his own terms.

Some American observers say that it is too early to predict the final effect of Khrushchev's visit, hoping that a miracle may happen and that the communist tyrant will turn into a harmless lamb.

Now, the question arises: Where do we stand now? However, one thing that happened while he was here was the postponement of President Eisenhower's Soviet visit to next spring which even may be a cancellation. If anything, we hope that the President found out that the cold war cannot be ended in a tete-a-tete conference with Khrushchev, nor in a dubious "summit" meeting, if it should come to pass. Khrushchev's statement upon his return to Moscow that "there is no time limit" on negotiations on Berlin, has to be taken like all other statements of the communist clique. He may withdraw from Berlin, but is pushing in Laos and elsewhere.

One of the principal arguments for inviting Khrushchev to visit the United States was to show him our power, progress, welfare of our people and convince him that the American people and the government do not want war. This and other arguments were utterly ridiculous, as Khrushchev and his Kremlin comrades know only too well that America does not want war. Regrettably, our professional poll-takers hastened to assure the world that the majority of the American people were impressed "favorably" with Khrushchev's visit; so, they say, there was nothing lost in inviting him here.

But is the matter as simple as that? We are frightfully aware that Khrushchev will reap an abundant harvest out of his American visit in the not too distant future, while the United States will be at the short end of the rope. Already the Soviet press has told the peoples of the USSR that "Khrushchev's tour opened the eyes of the American people" and changed their opinion about the USSR for the better.

This, of course, is not and could not be true, but the millions behind the Iron Curtain have no possibility for finding out the real score. So, in their eyes, Khrushchev has won by his American trip the international prestige and respectability which he needs to stabilize his power among the subjugated peoples of Europe and Asia.

While our pollsters are deluding themselves about the "popularity" of Khrushchev, those who know the communist killers and tyrants have a somber tale to tell. For instance, Eugene Lyons, senior editor of Reader's Digest and former correspondent in Moscow, termed Khrushchev's U.S. tour a "terrific victory for communism." In his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Lyons called his visit "a body blow to the morale of the resistance to the communist world" and the "betrayal of the hopes of the enemies of communism within that world, and their number can be counted by millions." He called Khrushchev a "tyrant and murderer of Ukrainians and Hungarians."

The American approach to Khrushchev's threats is somehow predicated upon a false assumption that what is bothering him and his ilk is the cold war or our military bases in Europe. But nothing could be more erroneous than such thinking.

Khrushchev, as a powerful dictator is a parvenu, a nouveau riche, constantly afraid to be laughed at behind his back. As a Russian, he carries the stigma of an inferiority complex, common to all Russian leaders, from Ivan the Terrible, Boris Godunov, Peter I, Catherine the Great, to Lenin and Stalin, but he acts big. The Russians suffer from a feeling of isolation and backwardness, and the idea that Russia was never a part of the great Western civilization (Russia never knew the Renaissance or the industrial revolution), which lifted Western Europe to power and predominance. Russian leaders, be they rebellious boyars, pseudo-liberal intellectuals or blood-thirsty Bolshevik commissars, always envied and hated Western Europe and America, for their industrial, economic and human progress. Despite the great economic and human resources, Russia was always a "colossus on clay feet." After the victory over Napoleon, Russia suffered one humiliating defeat after another. In World War I Russia was defeated and disorganized. In 1940 little Finland gave the Soviet colossus a hard time, and we all know what happened in World War II.

Russia's position as a great power was only recognized after World War II, and her strength was built largely by the Allies who failed to comprehend then, as they do now, what they were doing.

Khrushchev's boasting speeches are noisy and his pungent eloquence about the "superiority" of the communist system expresses his sickening conviction that Moscow will ultimately dominate the nations of the world to which it has played second fiddle so long. For, although Khrushchev speaks as a Communist, in reality he talks about Russia, as Russian Czars spoke before him.

What is abysmal and tragic is that some of our countrymen were taken in so completely by this stocky, formidable and ruthless man. He was given carte blanche to use all of America's vast communications network to float his cheap and cliché propaganda views before returning to Moscow. His final address, his phony answers to questions—all leave the American people in a quandary. Was it all necessary?

Now Khrushchev went to Communist China to report to his communist comrades on his "successful" trip to America. Throughout Asia and throughout the enslaved world Khrushchev now emerges with the stamp of American recognition—recognition of his power and permanence and his respectability which he sorely needs.

While we fool ourselves with wishful thinking about "thaws" and "relaxed tensions," Communists everywhere, under the direction of Khrushchev, are intensifying their activities against the free world.

**WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!**

**THE HOAX OF KHRUSHCHEV**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

In the good old days, before the modern system of signaling was developed on the railroads, rear end collisions were far more frequent than are today. Again and again one engine failed to notice some feeble signal and crashed ahead into a train in front of him. Disturbed by this, more than one well-meaning individual suggested that such accidents with the accompanying loss of life could easily be prevented by leaving off the rear car of the trains. It required little thought to see that this was no answer. The car before the end then became the rear car and the remedy suggested meant only the stoppage of all trains. So obvious was it that the person who made such a suggestion was regarded either as a jester or a fool.

It was exactly the same kind of a remedy that Nikita Khrushchev gave the United Nations, when he seriously proposed the abolition of all armies within four years. The approval that he received in some quarters did not show anything except that the world was weary of armaments and wanted some relaxation from the fear of atomic bombs and the expense of modern high power weapons. The slightest consideration of Khrushchev's ideas showed that he was indulging in a play of words merely for propaganda purposes or to further the conquest of the world by the Russian Communist leaders of the Kremlin. Taken in Khrushchev's own words, the proposal was unworthy of even a moment's consideration, for he swept aside in fact all hope of safety for the mass of non-Communist humanity.

It was exactly the same proposal in somewhat different words that Litvinov made over thirty years to the League of Nations with the same motive, that of world conquest. It has the additional merit that the "Hangman of Ukraine," fresh from the murder of 10,000 Ukrainians at Yvynntsiya, knows perfectly well the advantages that he could gain from the use of the black crow, the trained thug, and the small calibre pistol used to put a bullet in the skull of his victims as more convenient than the use of a modern army. Khrushchev wants that policy to be made the standard of Communist rule.

Let us see how this situation arose. There was no lack of warfare and violent death amid the primitive tribes of humanity, even when they had only their hands and clubs to fight with. The stone axe and later the iron sword came in and the Roman legions conquered the known world with short swords similar to the trench knives of World War I. Then came the long bow and even the peasants could use their scythes to good advantage. The Kievan princes were overwhelmed by the masses of the Mongol Tatar horsemen. Then came the introduction of gunpowder, the gradual development of the rifle, long range artillery and the machine gun. The airplane with precision bombing and finally the atom bomb were added to the arsenal and so

was the entire realm of modern missiles. Side by side with these mankind came to formulate under the rules of the Christian Church and of the various pagan cults methods of internal order, oaths of loyalty and social safeguards including courts and international tribunals. The whole fabric of modern civilization was built up to stop private warfare and to insure the safety of the individual. Peace was still disturbed by ambitious conquerors and by men lusty for power but the basis of international cooperation was not challenged until Lenin threw down the gauge of defiance to the entire world and declared that whatever was good for the Communist dictators of the Kremlin was right and whoever opposed them was a criminal. Khrushchev has well continued that tradition, even though he has cloaked it under a jovial exterior.

Two World Wars have convinced mankind that some way must be found out of the impasse that has developed. The cost of modern weapons has grown so that only a few countries can stand the strain of supporting them. Mankind has grown eager for an ending of this futile bloodletting and for the saving of the needless expense as instruments of war become more deadly. The League of Nations and now the United Nations have been formed for just this purpose but when the United States under the Baruch plan suggested that atomic weapons should be under the United Nations, Moscow objected. It has objected to every measure of inspection and control that has been advanced anywhere in the world and it has gone on increasing its own potentialities for war.

Yet if Khrushchev's ideas were accepted and carried out in good faith, the world would save money but be no better off, for step by step, as one weapon was abolished, the deciding factor would be again the rifle, then the sword, then the stone axe and the danger to human life and liberty would not diminish. There would still be the possibility of destroying New York as Kiev was destroyed in 1241 and Troy long before the Christian era. The sole way to relieve mankind is to strengthen the cooperation of the nations of the world, to have them accept a definite pattern of conduct, and be ready to act as one against the outlaw tribe of nation which dares to flout the accepted principles of international conduct. That is what Khrushchev and the Kremlin refuse to accept and they are trying to fool the simple people and terrify the intellectuals into accepting their hocus pocus as a means of their final victory.

Yet this is not all. When man possesses the modern means of industry, he has unlimited arms at his disposal. A mowing machine run by a powerful motor needs only a wooden or steel shield for the driver to rival the ancient scythe-bearing chariot. A bulldozer with the same protection would do more than a war elephant. It would still be a deadly weapon needing only

**AMERICA AND UKRAINE**

Remarks of Hon. David L. Lawrence, Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered by Hon. Joseph M. Barr, at the "Ukrainian Way" on August 16, 1959, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Governor Lawrence sends his best wishes and regrets that he cannot be here today. It is a real privilege for me to attend this Ukrainian Day Celebration. This event is a significant expression of the spirit of independence shown by Ukrainian-Americans who have long cherished a love of freedom.

The Officers of the Western Pennsylvania Organizations and your President, Peter Darkoch, have been very thoughtful in arranging this celebration. An occasion such as this is important not only to you, the members of Ukrainian-American Organizations, but it is significant to the two nations which are represented in your organization's title.

This country should be especially proud of its American citizens of Ukrainian origin who believe so passionately in the tenets of freedom and liberty.

And by keeping alive your love for and interest in your homeland, Ukrainian-Americans have exhibited a loyalty to a country which has suffered far more than its share of tyranny and oppression from outside agents.

It is this kind of loyalty and devotion which may ultimately lead to a free Ukraine and to the fall of powers which try to thwart its freedom and freedom of other nations in similar circumstances.

Your pride for Ukraine is not a false pride, nor is it an idle pride. It is a pride in a nation which, for centuries, was one of the greatest nations in Europe, a pride in a nation which has, unfortunately, been coveted and desired by other countries on many occasions. Ukraine is a nation blessed with such outstanding natural features that these blessings became a curse when other states looked enviously upon them.

Although it may be of small comfort at this time in history, Ukraine has traditionally been the backbone of the Russian

empire—from the time of the Czars until the present Soviet Union.

Russian governments have always attached tremendous importance to the area and nation which is Ukraine, and, unhappily, this has been so with the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Ukraine is undoubtedly the showplace of the USSR; it especially is an object of pride on the part of Soviet leaders. A historian (William Henry Chamberlin) writing in 1944, near the close of World War II, said "Genuine freedom for the Ukraine will prove favorable for the future peace of the world. A free Ukraine is an indispensable element in a free Europe and in a free world."

If and when a free Ukraine will become a reality nobody can accurately predict. But Ukrainians and especially Ukrainian-Americans should never lose sight of this goal.

Ukrainian culture must be encouraged wherever it exists outside the USSR and that means in Western Pennsylvania — if the Ukrainian tradition is to endure.

I hope that the tradition will always exist. I congratulate all of you for your devotion to your great homeland and to its culture—a culture which incidentally has produced some of the great artists of our times. "Ukrainian Day" should be observed by every Ukrainian-American in the United States and by Ukrainians in all parts of the world.

I hope that your example will be an example to all Americans — an example to all the people of the free world — that a great people can endure national crises and can preserve the traditions of a rich national heritage.

Thank you for letting me participate in your celebration, today. I hope that Ukrainian-Americans will always hold celebrations like this one to serve as a reminder of the greatness of both Ukraine and the United States of America.

outlaw gang to be willing to embark upon a reign of terror and conquest. Khrushchev's policy, if he is sincere, demands the destruction of those power-driven machines that have made the modern world possible.

Yet in one sense he is right. He, the master of intrigue and murder, of terrorism and torture, wants a system where a small body of trusted followers can ride roughshod over a disarmed population. The Soviet rulers learned in 1941 how far they could trust the citizen soldiers of all those states whom they have forced into the Red ranks. A small NKVD would serve their purposes better. Khrushchev like Stalin distrusts the army leaders and the loyalty that they might engender to themselves. He fears their menace and as in 1927, Moscow's interpretation of arms for the maintenance of security in the hands of the police and the police alone in a Communist country is equivalent to absolute control.

Today we read of the new militia organized in factories and elsewhere to "advise" malcontents and to see that they do not transgress the law. We read of selected men in the communes of Red China trained in military ways to maintain order. Of course these would not be affected. We read of strong arm gangs attached to the Communist movements outside Iron Curtain. These are trained with a minimum of weapons to exercise a maximum of control and of the power to disturb the peace. When full disarmament comes, how are these to be controlled? Khrushchev's jovial picture of the future does not answer. He prefers to stick to his platitudes and to concentrate thought on the suppression of certain powerful weapons, regardless of the fact that he is weighting the scales with the power of the human masses which he can use in time of

(Continued on Page 3)

**THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: AGE 26**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian Weekly will have its 26th birthday on October 6, and will start its 27th year of service to the Ukrainian-American youth. Faithfully, every week for 26 years, it was delivered to our young people in all parts of the United States and Canada, and abroad as well.

That The Weekly has been of service cannot be doubted. Several thousands of pages of worthwhile material about the Ukrainian people, their history, culture, and aspirations, much of which required research and painstaking translation, and much original writing, have been published during the years. The Weekly has publicized the activities of numerous youth clubs and leagues. It has proven itself to be an important part of our life in that it has treated youth problems thoroughly and in an unbiased manner.

At the time The Weekly made its initial appearance, October 8, 1933, there were not many Ukrainian-American youth clubs or organizations; as a matter of fact, there were not too many active young people. Although we do not claim that The Weekly is responsible for all the progress and activity credited to the youth today, we nevertheless believe that it had much to do with it. One need but glance through back issues of the paper for confirmation of this statement. The growth and development of the Ukrainian youth movement in all its phases can be traced in The Weekly.

The Weekly has benefited not only its readers but its publisher as well. The Ukrainian National Association has made the facts concerning it

self generally known, and its Weekly publicity has resulted in bringing many new members into the organization. UNA youth branches also received much Weekly space, which helped increase their membership.

The Weekly first appeared in tabloid form, four pages. With the increase in the number of UNA youth branches and membership figures, the UNA increased the size of the paper to six pages, tabloid. Until recently it appeared in four full-size pages, eight columns to the page; one of these pages in now being devoted in the Ukrainian language to the activities of our newly-arrived young Ukrainians. The Weekly is the only periodical devoted to the Ukrainian-American youth which has enjoyed uninterrupted publication from the very beginning.

The Weekly is available to members and non-members alike at extremely reasonable rates: the small rates barely pay the cost of printing and circulation in these days of high prices. Readers have the UNA to thank for this. It is another indication that the UNA has the interests of its members in particular and the youth in general in mind all times.

Twenty-six years! For the youth to maintain a publication for so many years is an accomplishment in itself! We have every reason to be proud of our Ukrainian Weekly.

Let us continue to support our paper with even greater enthusiasm than we have shown in the past. We all like the paper and we all like to receive it every week. Let us contribute material to it, help circulate it, and boost it and the UNA whenever we can.

**District Committee of U. N. A. Branches in Mahanoy City, Pa.**

MAHANOY CITY, Pa.—On Sunday, August 16, 1959 a meeting of representatives of UNA Branches took place, at which a District Committee of UNA Branches was organized with the following officers: Michael Hentosh—chairman; John Petrucio—secretary; and Olena Slovik—treasurer.

preme UNA Secretary spoke on the importance and usefulness of the Ukrainian National Association and its service to the Ukrainian American community during the last sixty-five years. It was decided to have a jubilee banquet in the fall to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the UNA.

Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Su-

**A LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

I take the liberty of drawing your attention to the following: In your editorial entitled "Looking Ahead," of August 25, you said:

"The fact of the matter is that Khrushchev is not Ukrainian, but a Russian, which fact he confirmed at a mass meeting of German workers in Leipzig in April, 1959. He said that although his native village Kallinova in the Kursk province (Ukrainian - Russian frontier zone) was overwhelmingly Ukrainian, and though many of the villages would want to join Ukraine, he himself was a Russian."

The assertions in this paragraph are partly inaccurate, partly misleading.

First, the speech in question was made in Leipzig on March 27, 1959 of Pravda.

Secondly, Khrushchev's na-

tive village Kallinova is not overwhelmingly Ukrainian, but Russian, according to his statement. This is the English version of Khrushchev's speech as it appeared in the April 1 issue of Soviet News, the official publication of the Soviet Embassy in London:

"The village where I was born lies on the frontier between Ukraine and Russia. It is a Russian (my italics—I. K.), but most of its people, my father and myself included, worked in the Donbas mines and in towns in the south of Ukraine. As a result, there were many arguments among the peasants as to which of the two states to join."

And finally, the paragraph does not make it clear to what period Khrushchev's reference was made. It may give the impression that the village would like to join Ukraine even today. The reference was actually made to the period of the Ukrainian National Republic, when to quote Khrushchev, "during the demarcation of the frontier the people of some frontier villages were asked which state they wanted to belong to: the Russian Federation or Ukraine."

I have brought up these points for the sake of accuracy and for the benefit of those who would want to quote your paper, especially now, when many American newspapermen seek information on Khrushchev. I hope that this drawback will be rectified in the future so that your esteemed paper—to which I subscribe—will earn the confidence of many an American journalist.

Yours sincerely,  
Imre Kardaszinetz  
Rutherford, N.J.

and sings, where my life plays and sings, like the voices of those who have lived here and lain down to rest, so that I may take my voice, like Mother taught me, to Thine High Throne...

The End

**"CRAZY"**

By OSTAP TARNAVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM HINDS

[This story appeared originally in Ukrainian in the literary magazine KYIV, No. 5 (38).]

(6)  
(Conclusion)

And the following morning, when Balan's pit, seven feet deep, looked with its black opening toward a cheerful sky, Mr. Tuper met Balan in the cemetery.

"Good morning, how are you doing?" he greeted him, staring at Balan, who stood at the grave leaning on his pick, like a statue. Balan answered lively:

"All right, thank you. Good morning to you too, Mr. Tuper."

"Why are you suffering like this, Mr. Balan? Take it easy."

"I'm digging a grave, as you see."

"For whom?"

"For whom—that's beyond

my control. A higher power decides who'll need it."

And thus Balan became Tuper's gravedigger. While in the town the life boomed, speeding with a wild impetus in speedy automobiles somewhere toward the unknown; while human noise and hurry mingled with the noise of machines, which whirred and whirred and whirred, capturing everyone and everything into their mad spin (for if you let go, fall out, you shall fall off the merry-go-round of life as useless and unsuited)—Balan sat in the quiet, old-fashioned calm of the quiet cemetery, like an apparition.

"This is my place. Here I'm more of such as I, immi-

grants, scattered over alien nooks and crannies, among the brick walls, which obstruct the view of nature. Here, where is grass, as we used to have it in Vyzhnytsia (he took the grass in his hands and smelled it) although it is not as fragrant as the one we used to walk on with our bare feet, on which we lay down, pressing it to our heart while taking forty wings, which gave life-giving juices to our cows. Hey, you grey one, where are you straying? The devil take you! Ha, ha, ha! Eh, years, my young years, my young years!"

He rode away on a broken horse.

And never returned.

Wait you grey cow, come here! No, no. My place isn't here. Not here. Who can understand me here? Who? Who will understand, if I say, as Mother taught me, hands together on the chest, like this, and the silky voice: say after me, word for word, "Our Father who art in Heaven." Ha, ha. And I cheated her. In a hurry lured by the warm feather bed, quickly, quickly: "Our Father, Thy will be done in Heaven,

and you understand it. Sometimes I would whittle a fife out of the wood of the cranberry tree on Fed Zaplitny's grave, and my cranberry fife too would play and sing human-like:

Where have you gone to. My youthful years...

And you hear that everyone is talking to you, all those who have lived here and have laid down to rest and father and grandfather and great-grandfather, and they all understand your speech and you understand theirs, and you fall on your knees, onto the soil which has brought you forth.

Balan fell on his knees and threw himself on the earth bank he had built up digging the grave.

Oh, no, this grave is not for me; mine is where a cranberry fife plays, where a distant song of the past rustles, where I'll throw myself on the ground and put my hands together, like Mother taught me, "Our Father who art in Heaven," to show that I have not forgotten it passing across different lands, across the seas, to get back to my proper place, where the cemetery rustles and plays

talk: it understands you,

CACEED Assails Khrushchev's Visit - Urges the President To Uphold Captive Nations' Plight

Adopted at the Mass Rally - We Answer Khrushchev - sponsored by the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED) and the American Friends of the Captive Nations, on Sunday, September 20, 1959, at Carnegie Hall, New York City:

Whereas the United States of America has always been a symbol of hope for all mankind, and its people have repeatedly fought and died in the cause of freedom and justice; and

Whereas the enslaved peoples look to the United States as the citadel of human liberty, for leadership in achieving their liberation and independence and in restoring to them their religious freedoms and of their individual human rights; and

Whereas Soviet Russia after World War II has treacherously conquered and enslaved nine ancient and independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania, as well as East Germany; and

Whereas these conquests were in violation of solemn Soviet mutual assistance pacts with many of these nations; and in violation of post-war peace treaties and agreements, promising free elections; and in violation of the United Nations Declaration signed by Soviet Russia on January 1, 1942, which reaffirmed the Atlantic Charter; and

Whereas the imperialist policies of Soviet Russia also led to the subjugation and loss of national independence of the peoples of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Cossackia, Idel-Ural, Turkestan and other peoples within the Soviet Union; and

Whereas Nikita Khrushchev, as Stalin's emissary, was personally responsible for the wanton murder of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians in 1937-39, as well as for the deportation of other hundreds of thousands to Kazakhstan and Siberia where they are subjected to slavery and systematic Russification; and

Whereas Khrushchev, as Stalin's right hand man, is guilty of the wholesale deportation of the peoples of the Baltic States in 1941 and thereafter; and

Whereas Khrushchev, as the principal member of the so-called "collective leadership" was directly responsible for the cruel suppression of the East German uprising in June, 1953, and for the inhuman slaughter of Ukrainians and other prisoners in the slave labor camps of Vorkuta, Karaganda, Mordovia and Thaishet; and

Whereas, on Khrushchev's orders and under Serov's direction, new wave of Stalin terror has been launched since last summer against the people of Romania; and that the Soviet troops still control Romania despite Khrushchev's statement made before the Assembly of the United Nations to the contrary; and

Whereas Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 has been condemned by the U.N. in nine solemn resolutions passed by the huge majorities, resolutions which have been totally ignored by the Soviet Union; and

Whereas Nikita S. Khrushchev, the present leader of the Russian Communist empire and actual head of the World Communist movement, is utterly dedicated to the destruction of our democratic freedoms and way of life:

Now therefore we unanimously resolve:

1. To denounce Khrushchev's visit to the United States as detrimental to the national interests of the United States and to the cause of universal freedom;

2. To appeal to our fellow-Americans to boycott any and all occasions in honor of Khrushchev, to decline to welcome him except with dignified restraint when necessary;

3. To appeal to the President of the United States that in his talks with the Soviet dictator he not only reaffirm America's determination to stand fast by our promises to brave people of Berlin, but that he raise the problem of the enslaved peoples in the spirit of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," which was unanimously passed by Congress and proclaimed by him;

4. Finally, that the President should protest the enslavement of all the captive nations to Khrushchev, their enslaver, while he is here, and demand a fulfillment of the Soviet treaties concerning nations before any new agreements are concluded; b) withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the captive countries; c) free and unfettered elections in all the occupied countries under the U.N. control and supervision in order to achieve national self-determination.

The Hoax of Khrushchev

(Concluded from page 2)

need to further the Communist ideal.

Atom bombs are not the cause of tension but its result. Artillery and poison gas are not the cause of tension but its result. Swords and battle axes are not the cause of tension but its results.

Khrushchev will not see it and so his speech before the United Nations was a deliberate hoax, a deliberate mocking of the deepest instincts of mankind and a new step in his campaign to make, the Krem-

UNA Member Appeals to President Eisenhower Not to Fraternize With Khrushchev, Hangman of Ukraine

[Editor's Note: The following is a copy of letter sent on September 9, 1959 to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by Mr. Walter Prybyla, Sr., a veteran U.N.A. member and leader in the Ukrainian American community in Syracuse, N. Y.]

This is the first time I have ever been moved by a need to appeal to you directly, but for the sake of the future of this country and of my own family—two daughters and six sons (one of which is a 2nd Lt. U.S. Air Force stationed in Morocco) all born to freedom and opportunity and dignity in this country.

As an elder American citizen of Ukrainian heritage, I greet you with a deeply troubled spirit that calls out: Caveat consulibus non quid detrimentum Res Publica capit!

Once the Roman Republic allowed its citizen to criticize freely its elected leaders who are on the brink of making a blunderous political move.

Now that danger threatens the free world and the world of communist captive nations controlled by Moscow. Almost the whole of Asia is under the communist yoke, and little remains in the free world of Europe with remnants to the west and to the south.

The last hope of the captive nations and the nations of Eastern Europe is the United States of America.

Once there was a time when the United States was able to tell Bolshevik Moscow! "STOP! NOT ANOTHER FORWARD STEP!" But the United States chose not to demand this.

Whereas now, Mr. President, you even invite the hangman of my relatives and of many other millions of innocent people—Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev—to the hospitality of your home and of our country. And you yourself prepare to visit the former in Moscow.

Nations Enslaved What can the concerned

Ukrainian Holy Name to Lead 3rd Division in Jersey City Parade

The SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society will take part for the 11th time, since 1949 in the Jersey City Holy Name Parade on Sunday October 11, 1959, by leading the 3rd. Division comprising 11 Downtown parishes of the city. This 54th annual march is dedicated to and in honor of the Holy Name of our Savior, Jesus Christ. There will be a total of 28 Parishes marching on that great day for all Catholic men. Members of the Society are scheduled to receive Holy Communion that morning, while new members will also be officially inducted.

This year, Walter M. Sakula, the President of the Jersey City Holy Name Society, will lead the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic contingent, in the capacity of Marshal. His Aides will be Myron Pello, 1958 Past President and Adam Tizio, 1957 Past President. The priests of the parish will head the official staff, which will include a Past Presidents Row of Honor; all of whom will be formally attired on that occasion of Faith Unity honoring His Holy Name.

The Very Rev. Anthony Borsas, Pastor; Rev. Zenobius Baczynsky, Rev. Basil Gumowsky, and the Holy Name membership have extended a very

cordial invitation, to all male parishioners to participate in this demonstration by marching shoulder to shoulder with the "Soldiers of Christ"—The Holy Name Society. Members of other parishes from St. George, N.Y.C., St. Nicholas, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Mary Bronx, N. Y., St. Michael, Yonkers, N. Y. and Church of Assumption, Perth Amboy, N. J. are urged to take part in this parade with their Jersey City friends. Also members of other local Ukrainian Catholic Churches not mentioned and all U.C.Y.L. members will be most welcome.

Parade pennants and line Captain flags will be available before the parade, on Green Street near the Church where the unit will assemble at 2:00 P.M.

All Catholic men, who are proud to be called Ukrainian Americans should plan to be in our ranks on that day, Sunday, October 11, for the great honor and glory of his Holy Name. We are depending on every man to do his part, so please do not fail that trust.

All marchers and guests are cordially invited to attend the Post Parade Reception in the Church Hall, Jersey City after the parade because all Holy Name members will be very pleased to act in the capacity of hosts to their loyal supporters of many years.

Michael Steblecki Publicity Director, SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society Jersey City, N. J.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

Table with columns: U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1959, Adults, Juveniles, Comb. Totals. Rows include: Totals as of July 31, 1959, New Members, Reinstated, Transferred from Other Assemblies, Transferred from Other Classes, Members Suspended, Transferred to Other Assemblies, Transferred to Other Classes, Members Died, Cash Surrendered, Endowment Matured, Fully Paid Insurance, Reduced Paid Up Ins., Extended Insurance, Totals of August 31, 1959.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF AUGUST 31, 1959

Table with columns: ADULT DEPARTMENT ASSETS, Liabilities. Rows include: Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds and Stocks, Certificate Loans to Members, Real Estate, Printing Plant and Equipment, Total Assets, LIABILITIES: New Mortuary Fund, Administration Fund, Convention Fund, Indigent Fund, National Fund, Old Mortuary Fund, Reserve Fund, Orphans Fund, Contingency Fund, Old Age Home Fund, Total Liabilities.

Table with columns: JUVENILE DEPARTMENT ASSETS, Liabilities. Rows include: Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds, Certificate Loans to Members, Total Assets, LIABILITIES: Juvenile Mortuary Fund, Juvenile Administration Fund, Total Liabilities.

Table with columns: COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Rows include: Adult Department, Juvenile Department, Total.

Ukrainian Studies Forestry, Soil At Rutgers

Myroslaw Czapowsky, says of Philosophy degree, is The Evening News, Perth Am looking into possibilities of boy, N. J., is a man who working out fertilizer recommendations to guide the growers of Norway spruce. This adaptable and useful tree is used for Christmas trees and other forest products.

Czapowsky comes from Ukraine, where forests and lots of other things aren't what they used to be. His doubts about his future in Europe convinced him to come to America eight years ago and eventually led to the special forestry and soils research, which now claims his attention at Rutgers University's Agricultural Experiment Station.

His background in European style forestry, which traditionally places a high value on every tree if not every stick of wood, and training in soil science arm Czapowsky with a double-barreled approach to his research problem. He's a rare find, according to Prof. Richard F. West, chairman of the Forestry Department at the State University.

Czapowsky, 36 years old and a candidate for the Doc-

Curiously enough, little or no exact research has been done on the effects of applying to forest trees those familiar garden and farm fertilizer elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Czapowsky is making a beginning with a couple of acres of Norway spruce seedlings to see if fertilizer will influence the growth, form, vigor, color and needle-holding ability of these trees.

Czapowsky, who received his education at the University of Lviv, at UNRRA University in Munich and the Ludwig Maximilian University, now lives with his wife and son in Trenton, N. J.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor: In reading the report on the soccer tournament held at the Soyuzivka on August 15-16 one gets the impression that the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia was the team that played and lost to New York in the finals. It was not the pro team that participated but the Junior team of the Ukrainian Nationals, and they gave a good account of themselves by losing to the National Junior Champions of New York by a close margin.

Alexander Yaremko

Young Ukrainian Dancers



Corinne and Bohdan Melnick, children of Mrs. Myron Melnick of Tampa, Fla., who appear quite often on TV in Tampa. Before coming to Florida the Melnicks lived in Utica, N. Y., where Mrs. Melnick taught Ukrainian folk dances.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF N. J. ROLLS INTO 13th YEAR

By STEPHEN KURLAK

One of the oldest organized athletic groups in Ukrainian National Association sport activity opened its thirteenth bowling season at the Parkway Bowling Center in Irvington, New Jersey, on Friday, September 18th. The UNA Bowling League of New Jersey again is composed of ten teams, which, with few exceptions, have most of the same players who finished last season.

Due to technical difficulties, this auspicious sporting event was not reported earlier, and the details of the opening night's results will be omitted at this time, except for mention of the fact that clean sweeps of three games were made by the first team of the Ukrainian American Veterans' Post of Newark over the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension five, by the "senior" St. John's Catholic War Veterans quintet over the St. John's Holy Name Society keglers, and by the Ukrainian Center group over the First Ukrainian P.M.O. team.

These opening leads were maintained by the above-mentioned teams in the following week's matches on September 25th with the exception of the St. John's C.W.V. seniors who

lost one game to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church keglers by a margin of only seven pins. The Ukrainian Center five came through with a three-game win over the second team of the Ukrainian American Vets, rolling up the night's highest team three-game series of 911 pins in the process. The first team of the Vets also swamped their opponents, the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, in spite of a whopping 575-pin series scored by St. John'sman Joe Ornick, which was the second highest individual total for the evening. It was Veteran Vic Romanushyn's 571-pin series, which nullified the effects of Ornick's high scoring for the juniors.

The quintet from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension made a comeback with a clean sweep over the First Ukrainian P.M.O. aggregation, after having dropped three games on the opening night. Mainly responsible for this was "brother" E. Hampton's top-high series of 577 pins.

The best game of the evening was rolled by Centerite Bill Banit who blasted the stubby maples for a total of 235 pins.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

High 3 G'me Total Won Lost Game High Pins Avr.

- 1. Ukr. American Vets No. 1 6 0 932 2669 5141 856
- 2. Ukrainian Center 6 0 911 2567 5097 849
- 3. St. John's C.W.V. Sr. 5 1 864 2479 4840 806
- 4. Ukrainian Sitch A.A. 4 2 941 2598 4860 810
- 5. Br'hood Holy Ascension 3 3 890 2581 5135 855
- 6. Ukr. Orthodox Church 2 4 952 2558 4948 824
- 7. Ukr. American Vets No. 2 2 4 799 2201 4320 720
- 8. St. John's H.N.S. 1 5 739 2186 4312 718
- 9. St. John's C.W.V. Jr. 1 5 740 2079 4025 670
- 10. First Ukrainian P.M.O. 0 6 842 2428 4643 773

You are cordially invited to participate in the two day CELEBRATION OF THE

65-th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N

Program of Events: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1959: Banquet - 6:00 P.M. Grand Ball - 9:00 P.M. HOTEL MADISON, North Station, Boston.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1959: Church Services

Catholic Churches - Sacred Heart of Jesus Ukr. Catholic Church (10:00 A. M.), 118 Forest Hills St., - Jamaica Pl. St. George's Ukr. Cath. Church, 148 Tyler St. Boston, Mass. 11:00 A. M.

Orthodox Church - St. Andrew's Orthodox Church - Orchardhill Road, Forest Hills, Mass. - 10:00 A. M. PRAYERS FOR DECEASED MEMBERS AFTER THE HOLLY LITURGY IN EACH CHURCH.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1959: CONCERT 4:00 P. M. - UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX HALL, Orchardhill Road - Forest Hills, Mass.

Principal Speaker - ATTORNEY JAROSLAV PADOCH, Secretary U.N.A. MEN'S CHORUS OF WOONSOCKET, R. I. SUMA MEN'S CHORUS, BOSTON, MASS. UKRAINIAN DANCERS OF BOSTON and other Surprises.

Admission: Individual - Banquet \$4.50; Ball \$1.50; Concert \$0.99. - Combination ticket \$5.00 to all events.

SOYUZIVKA Open All Year Around THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. Uncrowded facilities, invigorating air, the scenic beauty of the Catskill mountains for 35 miles. Join us for the week end fun, too. Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Phone-Kerhonkson 5641 Reduced Post Season Prices

"HERE IS THE BIG ONE!" ANNUAL FALL DANCE OF THE Ukrainian Youth League OF NEW JERSEY on Saturday Eve., October 10, 1959 ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER 681 ROOSEVELT AVENUE - CARTERET, N. J. (Just off Exit #12 N. J. Turnpike) MUSIC BY JIMMY SKITKA & HIS MERRY MAKERS Donation \$1.25 Commencement 8:30 P. M. We are looking forward to seeing you...

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. - Telephone 5641 Name Address Enclosed is reservation deposit \$... for... persons. 1. 2. 3. 4. Date of arrival Time for weeks.

# Пластова Ватра



РІК VI

Ч. 7 (57)

## Признання Крайової Пластової Старшини

В дні 19 і 20 вересня ч. р. в Нью-Йорку відбувся Мазепинський Здвиг Молоді, в межах якого організації української молоді змагалися поміж собою в різних видах спорту. Цей здвиг приніс повний успіх і виявив, що загальною рисою всієї української молоді в ЗДА є чесний змаг поміж нею на всіх полях, які готувлять духове і фізичне готування нашої молоді для служби Батьківщині, є не лише можливим, але й дуже корисним.

Перемога в цій змаг припаде Пластові. Пластуні й пластунки не лише здобули перше місце в загальному підсумку цих змагань, але й стали до змагань і до ювілейної мазепинської дефіляди у найбільшій числі й найкращим порядком. Своєю участю в цьому мазепинському святі, яке водночас було виявом славетності й братерства української молоді поза межами України, доказали наші пластуні й пластунки, що ім дорога ідея спадщина великого гетьмана Івана Мазепи, і що вони готові її перейняти й здійснювати пліч-о-пліч з усією українською молоддю.

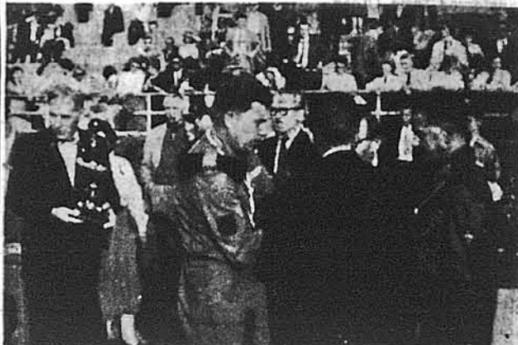
Пластуні й Пластунки! Ви добре виконали свою задачу на себе завдання і своїм трудом, кариєткою та зразковою пластовою поведінкою принесли добру славу не лише українському Пластові, який вперше зближався до золотого ювілею — 50-ліття свого існування, але й всій українській молоді, яка, хоч живе поза межами Мазепинської землі, готується здійснити задум Великого Гетьмана відвоювати повної державної незалежності України. За це Вам належить признання та подяка, які Вам оцим складаємо.

Особливе признання належить пластовим Станицям з Нью-Йорку, Філадельфії, Клівленду, Ньюарку, Трентону, Джерзі Сіті, Пассейку, Елізабета, Боффало, Пікаго, Сиракуз, а особливо братніх канадійських Станиць з Монреалю і Вінніпега, які взяли участь в цьому здвизі, переборюючи чималі труднощі передусім фінансового характеру. Почуття добре виконаного пластового обов'язку нехай допоможуть Вам наше признання й нашу подяку.

### С К О В !

**Крайова Пластова Старшина:**  
Ярослав Падох, голова  
Мирон Левицький, секретар  
Леся Храплива, к-тка пл-ок  
Нестор Шуст, к-нт пл-ів

## З МАЗЕПИНЬСЬКОГО ЗДВИГУ МОЛОДІ



Перед роздачкою нагород переможцям Здвигу. Від ліва: Дмитро Галичун, президент УНСОУ, інж. Володимир Хамула (в пл. одностр.) ст. Пластової Станиці в Нью-Йорку, д-р Едвард Жарський (в окулярах), керівник спортивних змагань, і д-р Ярослав Падох (в пл. одностр.), голова Крайової Пластової Старшини ЗДА

В загальному, хоча пластуні можуть хвалитися гарними успіхами, ці змагання були доказом того, якою кожною для молоді є систематична спортивна заправка й консеквентний тренінг у поодиноких ділянках на власному спортовому майдані, на якому вони могли б постійно відчувати спортивні гри, тренінги та змагання.

### Вечір мистецької самодіяльності

Увечері в суботу 19-го відбувся у залі «Джуніор Гайскул» при Євнє Б в Нью-Йорку конкурс гуртків мистецької самодіяльності, в якому взяли участь гуртки СУМА Пластові, як теж поодинокі пластуні й суміші. Поодинокі точки розглядали жюри в складі: пані Алла Давиденко, Олена Гердан і Оксана Віжун, а панове Ігор Соєнвічкий і Юрій Конован. У висліді першостю за планки мистецької самодіяльності признано організації СУМА перед організації Пласт, однак на 13 відзначених точок б це припаде пластунам, а це: гурт бандуристів під проводом п. сен. В. Гайдука з Нью-Йорку, гурт танцюристок зі Станції Нью-Йорк за виконання танку під проводом п. сен. О. Гердан, пластової юнаківської П. Петрині з Нью-Йорку за сольний танець, гурток пластунок з Ньюарку за виконання і показ ноші козацької дочки часів І. Мазепи (під керівництвом п. О. Вікул) і пластової О. Струк з Філадельфії за виконання і показ ноші гетьманського одягу та акробатичну виконання, що показували свої точки, прикриті виповнені залі. Програмою керувала із рамени Комісії Молоді ЮКОМА п. Алла Давиденко, а запровадив пластунок А. Шуль.

### Змагання в українознавстві

Комісія змагань в українознавстві, проведений Комісією Молоді ЮКОМА в складі проф. д-р К. Киселевський, д-р Лука Луців і проф. Т. Вілостодський, відзначила цілий ряд праць, виконаних на поданих темах. Нагороди здобули, за винятком дох, пластуні, які брали участь в змаганнях у найбільшій кількості. В групі наймолодших дитячому гуртку зболю юначка Маруся Прокурченко із Пластової Групи в Сиракузах. В групі середньовікової молоді першу нагороду здобула танки під проводом п. сен. О. Гердан, пластової юнаківської П. Петрині з Нью-Йорку за сольний танець, гурток пластунок з Ньюарку за виконання і показ ноші козацької дочки часів І. Мазепи (під керівництвом п. О. Вікул) і пластової О. Струк з Філадельфії за виконання і показ ноші гетьманського одягу та акробатичну виконання, що показували свої точки, прикриті виповнені залі. Програмою керувала із рамени Комісії Молоді ЮКОМА п. Алла Давиденко, а запровадив пластунок А. Шуль.

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Крім цього в наймолодшій групі відмічено на першому місці працю юначок Лідії Венецької зі Станції Пікаго і відмічено одинокі поетичні спробу — вірш юначок Лідії Душенко із Пластової Станції в Боффало.

Треба підкреслити, що у змаганнях взяли участь також учні школи українознавства у Вінніпегу і в середньошкільній групі здобув третю нагороду пластун Т. Шулькевич, учень цієї школи. В загальному серед учасників і нагороджених вражає мінімальна кількість хлопців. Переваження змагань в цілому лежало в руках п. сен. Л. Храпливої.

Як бачимо, пластуні й пластунки не лише були учасниками Ювілейних Змагань Молоді та здобули найбільше точок, що, на жаль, прибула не дуже чисельно, дефіляди акробатично у підготовці та переведенні змагань. В час здвигу в дні 19-20 діяла пластова пошта з мазепинськими значками та копертами, мистецькою виконаннями фільмостієм Бюром при Головні Пластовій Булаві під проводом п. сен. М. Пежанського та з поміччю пластунок сеніорок і старших пластунок. Цілий здвиг зафіксовано на фільмову стрічку завдяки праці п. сен. М. Пежанського, який провадив фільмовий реферат при Крайовій Пластовій Старшині в ЗДА.

### Дефіляда організації молоді і роздача нагород.

У неділю о год. 3.30, після закінчення фінальних змагань на площі Рандал Айланд в Нью-Йорку, відбулася перед почестями гостями та публічними виступами роздача нагород та публічні промови. Дефіляду провадили ада. В. Стєк та головні члени Комісії Молоді ЮКОМА п. сен. В. Савчак — голова, Володимир Бакад — керівник програми і проф. Е. Жарський — керівник спортивної частини здвигу. Під звуки оркестри школи св. Юра в Нью-Йорку перед трибунами промаршували спортивні клуби, члени СУМА і в переважній більшості пластуні та пластунки зі Станції Нью-Йорк та доколичних Станцій.

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПЛАСТ НА 10-МУ СВІТОВОМУ ДЖЕМБОРЕ

День 18-го липня 1959 року увійшов в історію Пласту як один з незабутніх тріумфальних днів. На далеких островах Філіппін біля стоїчного міста Манілі в присутності президента Філіппінської держави Карлоса П. Гарчі, численних дипломатичних представників, кореспондентів і фотографів всіх найбільших пресових агентств, понад 12-ти тисяч країнвільного світу та кількох соток тисяч місцевого населення вперше в історію гордо замайла український синьо-жовтий прапор. З нескриткою гордістю в очах маршувала делегація українського Пласту в церемоніальному поході відкриття 10-го світового скватського Джембوره.

Користуючи з офіційного запрошення Філіппінської національної скватської асоціації, як господарів Джемборе, та Міжнародного Скватського Бюра, пластова делегація виступала як повноправне представництво вільної України та користувалась всіми правами і привілеями, які прислужували іншим делегаціям. Силою обставин, а зокрема з уваги на кольосальні кошти, група українського Пласту складалась з п'ятьох осіб: п. сен. Миколи Світуха, референт скватських зв'язків Головної Пластової Булави, з Монреалю, Канада, та чотирьох пластунок з території Австралії: п. сен. Євген Барановський, ст. пл. Богдан Вілостодський, ст. пл. Юрій Нестор та ст. пл. Ігор Осідак.

Крім української групи поновелених Москвою народи заступали ще такі делегації: Мадярина — 6 осіб (всі із ЗДА); Литва — 4 особи (3-ох з Австралії, один із ЗДА); Польща — 3 особи (всі з Англії); Естонія — 2 особи (з Швеції) і однострощі шведських скватів). Крім того був ще один москвський з Австралії та одна москвська скватка із ЗДА. Самостійні табори влаштували українці, мадари і литовці, при чому табір українських пластунок був своєю розміром і вирядом як і прикрашеном безсумнівно найкращим. Він був розташований безпосередньо за головною ареною Джемборе в суєвстві тихих націй, як Китай, Канада, ЗДА, Індонезія і Філіппіни. На виходній брамі вівс український національний прапор і напіс України, а посередній розташована була під окремим шатром виставка української вишивки і різьби, побіч якої стояла велика карта України та лежали книжки про Україну в англійській мові. Крім того пластова делегація мала одно велике шатро для сплячки та друге для харчування.

В загальному пластова делегація зустрілася з повною неопіформованістю як більшість скватських делегацій так і загалу населення Філіппін про українське питання. Пересічному Філіппінцю не було важко однак зрозуміти змагання України до самостійності з уваги на догостійності неоповелення Філіппін еспанцями, а під час останньої світової війни японцями. Філіппінці назгали розуміють добре загрозі і експанзійний характер комунізму та мають глибоко закорінене почуття прійвизаності і відданості своїй нації. Саме тому ідея самостійності по н в оленних європейських націях і взагалі легко сприймаються.

Міжнародна Скватська Конференція, як найвизначніший закорінний чинник світового скватінгу, відбула свою сесію в Нью-Делі, Індія, від 30-го липня до 3-го серпня вилучено. Відкриття сесії відбулося в присутності прем'єра Юрду Ку-Неру, який привітав учасників та вголосив промову про роль і значення скватського виховання. На порядку денному були організаційні і програмні питання скватського руху і місяця дальших скватських з'їздів, конференцій і Джемборе.

Представник українського Пласту брав участь в нарадах ларині з представниками інших народів з-поза залізної зашлони, а також представниками молодих націй, які не ме с членами конференції, себ то без права виборчого голошу. Наомість у всіх офіційних функціях і виступах п. сен. Світуха брав повноправну участь як представник України. Зокрема пороблено було заходи, спільно з представниками інших націй з-поза залізної зашлони, в напрямлі майбутнього повного визнання наших асоційцій міжнародними скватськими чинниками. В тому відношенні ряд делегатів був схильний підтримувати наші старання, що дає добрі надії на позитивне подолання цього питання в недалекому майбутньому.

Після закінчення конференції, п. сен. М. Світуха відлетів через Карачі, Каїро і Рим до Мюнхену, де зложив візити в редакції українських часописів та подав інформацію про свою поїздку.

**Керівництво П. Музею в Клівленді**  
Plastovoy Museum  
1202 Kenilworth Avenue  
Cleveland 13, Ohio, U.S.A.

## НАРАДИ ГОЛОВНОЇ ПЛАСТОВОЇ БУЛАВИ

В дні 12-13 вересня ч. р. відбулось в Торонті, в домі Крайової Пластової Старшини чергове засідання членів Головної Пластової Булави та представників Крайових Старшин ЗДА і Канади.

В нарадах під проводом голови ГПБ п. сен. д-р О. Бойчука взяла участь Головна Булава П-оз і П-ів пл. сен. Ольга Кузьмочук і п. сен. Богдан Крайчик, голова УПС пл. сен. М. Плав'юк, ГРВДП та голова КПС в Канаді п. сен. П. Палив, господарський референт п. сен. І. Сночильскі та референт міжнародних зв'язків при ГПБ п. сен. М. Світуха. Крім цього на нарадах були цілий час присутні всі члени КПССтаршини в Канаді. КПС в ЗДА репрезентувала п. сен. О. Кузьмочук, як 2-й заступник перемодженого голови пл. сен. д-р Я. Падюха. На нарадах, що проходили цілу суботу та неділю, порушено ряд актуальних справ, до яких забирали становище присутні члени пластового виховання. Між іншим, передискусювано справу виховної системи для українців в диспосі та повного виключення Пласту в працю української ради делегатів в цьому напрямлі. У зв'язку з близькими крайовими з'їздами в ЗДА і Канаді, які запроваджені на зйомі місцях, порушено про б мей спрощення організаційної структури Пласту в обидвох краях та підготування праць з'їздів, як також майбутнього особового складу Головної Пластової Булави, п. сен. М. Плав'юк, референт став питаннями сеніорату та його завдання, а п. сен. Ю. П'ясецький, головний редактор пластового підручника «Життя в Пласті», склав звіт із завершених праць та остаточної підготовки майбутнього до друку.

В суботу вечором члени ГПБ перервали свої наради, близькому субстві зібрався Старший Пластоуст в ЗДА, відбувся як самостійна імпреза, і то перед природою, а не в задумлених залах великого міста. Превара, справді великого міста, відбувся в суботу, в який день температура повітря була чудовою, близькою до оптимальної, в якій можна було проводити усі види спорту. В суботу ввечері відбувся з'їзд старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА, в якому взяли участь, крім старшого Пластоуства, п. сен. Я. Гладикий — голова ГПБ і відпоручник Начального Пластуну, п. сен. О. Кузьмочук — голова булави пластоуства, п. сен. Г. Коренчак, ікрайовий референт вилучено, ст. пл. Н. Палівор-Соєнвічак — булава старших пластоунок, ст. пл. Г. Гальчинський — буваний старший Пластоуст в ЗДА, ст. пл. Г. Савчак і ст. пл. Л. Овшкеший — крайові референти старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА і своїми будовами. Командував з'їздом ст. пл. М. Захарченко при підході бучужного ст. пл. М. Заб'юка. Поодинокі підпорами провадили ст. пл. Н. Сночильскі і ст. пл. Д. Струк.

## КРАСИВІ З'ЇЗД СТАРШОГО ПЛАСТОУСТВА В ЗДА

Перший раз від років з'їзд старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА відбувся як самостійна імпреза, і то перед природою, а не в задумлених залах великого міста. Превара, справді великого міста, відбувся в суботу, в який день температура повітря була чудовою, близькою до оптимальної, в якій можна було проводити усі види спорту. В суботу ввечері відбувся з'їзд старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА, в якому взяли участь, крім старшого Пластоуства, п. сен. Я. Гладикий — голова ГПБ і відпоручник Начального Пластуну, п. сен. О. Кузьмочук — голова булави пластоуства, п. сен. Г. Коренчак, ікрайовий референт вилучено, ст. пл. Н. Палівор-Соєнвічак — булава старших пластоунок, ст. пл. Г. Гальчинський — буваний старший Пластоуст в ЗДА, ст. пл. Г. Савчак і ст. пл. Л. Овшкеший — крайові референти старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА і своїми будовами. Командував з'їздом ст. пл. М. Захарченко при підході бучужного ст. пл. М. Заб'юка. Поодинокі підпорами провадили ст. пл. Н. Сночильскі і ст. пл. Д. Струк.

Святоче відкриття з'їзду відбулось о год. 3-ї в суботу, в ньому взяла участь, крім старшого Пластоуства, п. сен. Я. Гладикий — голова ГПБ і відпоручник Начального Пластуну, п. сен. О. Кузьмочук — голова булави пластоуства, п. сен. Г. Коренчак, ікрайовий референт вилучено, ст. пл. Н. Палівор-Соєнвічак — булава старших пластоунок, ст. пл. Г. Гальчинський — буваний старший Пластоуст в ЗДА, ст. пл. Г. Савчак і ст. пл. Л. Овшкеший — крайові референти старшого Пластоуства в ЗДА і своїми будовами. Командував з'їздом ст. пл. М. Захарченко при підході бучужного ст. пл. М. Заб'юка. Поодинокі підпорами провадили ст. пл. Н. Сночильскі і ст. пл. Д. Струк.

Ділові наради з'їзду розпочалися вибором президії під проводом ст. пл. Ю. Слюсарчука та членів поодиноких комісій, після чого учасники поділились на дві групи для дискусії над звітами крайових референтів та уділення їм абсолютної Широкі дискусії присутніх, яка зупинилася радше на організаційних справах та недовготривалих, як на старшопластоустській проблематичі, була, однак, докладно, що саме організаційний відтинок праці у старшого Пластоуства вимагає особливої уваги провідників. Суботній вечір був призначений для дискусії про пластоустський рух і зв'язки з старшим Пластоуством в ЗДА. На дискусії присутні всі присутні на з'їзді куренія. Особливі П будуть ст. пл. Л. Овшкеший і ст. пл. З. Кахновець.

Другого дня з'їзду показався у репортажі одинокий «Золотий» репортаж, і технічний оформленням якої зайнявся член куренія УСП «Сіроманч».

«Тих, що греблі рууть» у

**ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА**  
Редактор Колеція під проводом  
п. сен. Ольги Кузьмочук

## ПЛАСТУНИ — ПЕРШУНИ НА МАЗЕПИНЬСЬКОМУ ЗДВИГУ МОЛОДІ

Ювілейний Здвиг Молоді, що його влаштувала Комісія Молоді ЮКОМА в дні 19-20 вересня ч. р. в Нью-Йорку, пройшов під знаком перемогі пластунок і пластунок у майже всіх ділянках.

Важкою кількістю учасників спортивних змагань із району пластової молоді здобули перше місце, здобувши в цих змаганнях на 90% нагород. У цій площі українознавства та у різних пластових груп у змаганнях гуртків мистецької самодіяльності, якіні чисельна участь організованих пластових частин Нью-Йорку та області в дефіляді Молоді — все це дало доказ, що Пласт не лише вповні владує своєю молоддю, але має справу в своїх руках найкращі сили українського народу.

### Спортивні змагання

Субота 19-го вересня була посвячена спортивним змаганням у всіх ділянках легкої атлетики та спортивних гор на великій площі «Рандал Айланд» в Нью-Йорку. Прегарний осінній день і знамениті умовини спортивної площі сприяли незвичайно успішному змаганню, якими провадив в рамені Комісії Молоді проф. Е. Жарський. До змагу стало 350 змагувачів, з того 150 брало участь в легкоатлетичних конкурсах. Після святкового відкриття змагань головою Комісії Молоді ЮКОМА п. сен. В. Савчаком та піднесенням прапорів на широкій площі почалися продуктивні конкурси, вчачино з футболними та відбійниковими змаганнями. Змагання продовжувались цілий день, а фінальні розгріви відбулися в неділю вполудне на тій же площі перед розпочаттям святкової дефіляди. У висліді їх Пласт здобув перше місце 166 точками перед СУАСТ — 98 точок і Лігоно Української Молоді Північної Америки — 23 точки. В легкоатлетичних конкурсах пластуни здобули всі перші місця за винятком одномислового бігу, стрибка з жердкою і мету жердкою. Пластуни здобули всі перші місця за винятком мету диском. Поодинокі іхні висліди були такі:

## З МАЗЕПИНЬСЬКОГО ЗДВИГУ МОЛОДІ



Пластуни в поході під час Мазепинського Здвигу Молоді в Нью-Йорку

## Пластові прапори

Пластовий Музей в Клівленді достав від п. сен. кер. —ра Осипа Бойчука, голови «оловної Булави» два прапори. Один прапор шовковий з державним гербом та гербами «олонських областей України. Цей прапор подарувала Українська Громада у Франції на руки голови пластової делегації п. сен. Леоніда Ваїчаського, при приїзді на Світове Джемборе в Муассоні, в році 1947.

Другий прапор вишитий українською пластовою групою в Тунісії. Прапор цей цінний ще й тим, що на ньому є напис турецькою мовою. Обидва прапори, відповідно забезпечені, висять в Пластовому Музеї.