

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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EXPLAINS HOW UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES, CULTURES VARY

EDMONTON, Alta.—To commemorate the 43rd anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence in this western Canadian Metropolis. Elwira Slavutych wrote an article about Ukraine which was published in The Edmonton Journal. The article which was generally well received, nevertheless met with criticism from those who insisted that there really is no difference between Ukraine and Russia.

Asian (particularly Mongolian) influence while the Ukrainian architecture, especially that of the Kozak-Hetman period, resembles southern and western European architecture. The evident difference can be seen in many other fields of culture. "Reader" of 45 Street should not suggest arguing "about the number of angels that can dance on the head of a pin" but first study the subject and then make correct statements.

Russian Vs. Ukrainian

Sir:—"Reader" of 45 Street recently asserted with "justification" that the Russian and Ukrainian languages do not differ. His assertion is completely wrong. I know both of them well because I have studied them for a long time. Let me cite just a few common words and expressions from everyday usage. The English sentence, "I like this dress," is in Russian: "Mnye нравятся это платье." The same sentence in Ukrainian: "Meni podobayetsia tsia suknya." The word for "footwear" in Russian is "obuv," in Ukrainian: "vzuttia." The word for "hat" in Russian is "shlyapa," in Ukrainian: "kappeliukh." I could give thousands of such comparisons. These examples fully justify my statement that Russian differs from Ukrainian exactly as French differs from Italian. Only in some cases are there some similarities; for example, the word for "head" in Russian, "golova," (pronounced galava); in Ukrainian, "holova" (pronounced as spelled); "bread," in Russian, "khlyeb," in Ukrainian, "khliv." It's like "bread" in English and "brot" in German.

Mr. Fred Ustina (Journal, Jan. 27) has accused me of insulting students of history. The readers, I trust, will agree with me that I did not insult anybody. I have made only some statements of historical truth. On the other hand, Mr. Ustina refers to the Russian Communist interpretation (which is false) of the so-called "unity" of 1654 between Ukraine and Russia. He should know also that after Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's death Ukrainian Kozaks took up their arms and in the battle at Konotop in 1659 crushed Russian armies, thus destroying the signed "unity" of 1654 or, better, military alliance. Only by all subversive means did the Russian czarist government usurp Ukrainian territories later. True followers of the Russian Czarist policy of imperialism, the Russian Communists are doing exactly what Czar Peter and Czarina Catherine did toward Ukraine and other countries. Russians, either White or Red, are enemies of Ukraine's independence, as well as of the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, Georgia, Armenia and other subjugated republics. The freedom-loving Ukrainians, as Mr. Diefenbaker pointed out, are struggling for freedom. In my opinion, Russians strive to preserve and spread colonialism with concentration camps and prisons. If our free world does not afford Ukraine and other satellite countries at least moral help now, it will be swallowed by imperialist Russia, which is cunningly hidden under the shield of the so-called international Communism.

Elwira Slavutych

Ukrainian Prof's Are Getting Organized

CLEVELAND, O.—A move is underway to organize all the Ukrainian university and college instructors into a formal professional association. In the letter addressed to all the instructors of Ukrainian descent, teaching or doing research at an American institution of higher learning the Organizational Committee, American Association of College Instructors of Ukrainian Descent, explains that it was formed at a meeting last December, in Cleveland. The purposes of the proposed association would be two-fold, according to the letter. The association would "gather and maintain an active file of most, if not all" of the fellow-instructors and publish the information about their research, promotions, movements in its periodic publication. Secondly, the association hopes to create an endowment fund "to assist scholars of recognized standing to do research on the Ukrainian problems to be published in non-Ukrainian languages." The letter, which is signed by Dr. Myron Melnyk, Dr. Michael Pap, and Dr. Lubomyr Wynar concludes with the statement that those who are interested should submit their names to be added to the list of the founding members, and

also announces that the founding congress of the association is planned for the Labor Day weekend of this year in Cleveland. Address for correspondence to the Organizational Committee is given as: Dr. Myron Melnyk, 12408 Beachwood Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.



SCENE DURING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—Standing around Mayor George Christopher are members of the Ukrainian delegation (l. to r.): A. Lysko; Tamara Hlynsky; Ostap Hlynsky; W. Orenchuk, president of the local UCCA branch; Serafym Pankiv; Y. Blyshechak, secretary of the branch; Varvara Kaculak; Olya Potroshak; Mykola Bachynsky; Olya Chato; Ivan Lashko.

Shevchenko Year Proclaimed in Michigan



Ukrainian delegation with Gov. John Swainson of Michigan on the day the Governor proclaimed 1961 as the "Shevchenko Year." On the left is the picture of the proclamation.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—The first state to proclaim 1961 as the "Shevchenko Year" is the State of Michigan. By proclamation issued on February 18 in the state capital of Lansing, Governor John B. Swainson marked the centennial of Ukraine's greatest poet and "champion of liberty" Taras Shevchenko. Addressing the Ukrainian delegation which visited him, Governor Swainson stated that he knows well who Shevchenko was and what he means to the Ukrainian people. The Governor also consented to become the chairman of the Honorary Shevchenko Committee, which is under the patronage of Mary Beek, President of Detroit's City Council. A large scale commemorative celebration is planned by the Shevchenko Committee of Detroit for the 19th of March in the city's Ford Auditorium.

SHEVCHENKO PARK IN YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y.—Through the efforts of the Ukrainian community in Yonkers, this city will soon officially open its Shevchenko Park as a means of memorializing the centennial of Ukraine's greatest poet. The local Shevchenko Committee, which was formed early and which began its activity at once, is made up of the following people: Rev. Theodore Bohatiuk—honorary president; Alexander Kulynych—president; Volodymyr Cherevko—secretary; Ivan Durniak—in charge of renaming a street; Petro Kholodny—artistic director; M. Stefanchuk—concert director; Mykola Sydor—financial director. According to a spokesman of the Committee, it was decided to mark the poet's centennial with a permanent memorial and action was taken to rename one of the city's streets after Taras Shevchenko. Apparently the city authorities favored the idea, but explained that renaming a street

Donate \$3,450 to Charity

(Special to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY) PHILADELPHIA.—\$1,900 for Ukrainian refugees in Germany and Austria; \$750 for the new cathedral in Munich; \$300 to help maintain the Ukrainian school in Munich; \$500 for other donations. This is how the Philadelphia Branch of "Selfreliance" Association of Ukrainian Americans distributed its funds designed for donations, at the annual meeting held here last Sunday, February 19. Selfreliance is the association of people who want to help themselves in the time of need. For this reason they provide the basis for the credit unions throughout this country. As part of its activity it supports a number of worthy causes and charities. Greetings from the national executive, Providence, and some local organizations greeted the annual meeting of Selfreliance. The election which took place towards the end of the meeting saw the selection of the following people to head the association in the coming year: Dr. Mykola Cenko—president; Myron Utrysko—vice president; Roman Shechuka—secretary; Roman Krawciw—financial director; Vasyly Poslushny—cultural director; (Mrs.) Ivanna Fedoriv, (Mrs.) Teofilia Hanushevsky—welfare committee; Vasyly Kuropas, Mykhaylo Romanec, Ivan Sharan, Tykhon Teshchuk—members of the executive. In the auditing board are: Dr. Yaroslav Bernadyn, Dr. Ivan Skalchuk, Pavlo Kucheryavyy; and the tribunal is made up of Dr. Volodymyr Pushkar, Dr. Osypp Holynaty, and Teofil Kulchytsky.

STATE OF MICHIGAN Executive Office Lansing PROCLAMATION TARAS SHEVCHENKO YEAR The love of freedom and liberty is in the hearts of all Ukrainians. It is instilled in them from the time of birth and it is a desire which never leaves. To continue this fight for freedom in the face of discouraging odds requires more than a desire for liberty. There must be encouragement on which patriotism will grow even stronger. The Ukrainians have been fortunate to have such a source of strength for more than a century. From the poetry of Taras Shevchenko, they have learned the true meaning of love of country and love of freedom. From his writings have come great inspirations to later generations of his countrymen. Save a hero and lesser a soldier in the Russian army, Shevchenko accomplished, with only limited opportunity for education, an amazing amount of good. He took the Ukrainian language and by the force of his genius made it into a language capable of expressing the most refined emotions and fully adequate to the needs of modern literature. It was Shevchenko alone who placed Ukrainian literature on a par with the writings of other European nations in the Golden Age of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Shevchenko was born March 9, 1814, in the little village of Moritsyn. His death on March 10, 1861, came one day too soon for him to witness the liberation of the world, a cause for which he had fought so long. It is fitting that this centennial year of his death be designated to honor Taras Shevchenko, the Poet Laureate of Ukraine. THEREFORE, I, John B. Swainson, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby proclaim the year of Our Lord 1961, as TARAS SHEVCHENKO YEAR in Michigan, and urge all our people to pay tribute to all the Freedom Fighters in the history of the Ukraine and recommend to them the poems of Taras Shevchenko to gain a greater knowledge of their struggles. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-one and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Twenty-five. John B. Swainson GOVERNOR

PHILA. TUSM ENDED ACTIVE YEAR KULCHYTSKY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, (Staff)—A year of complete revival after five years of inactivity has just been completed by the Philadelphia Branch of the Mikinovsky Society of Ukrainian Students (TUSM). Reports at the annual meeting of the branch which took place yesterday in the Ukrainian Home on 23rd and Brown Streets here, indicated that in the past twelve months the local TUSM was not only active within its own framework but gave rise to increased activity in the general student life of this city. Talks, Dances and Book President Bohdan Kulchytsky in his report to the annual meeting, chaired by Yuriy Honcharenko, said that from 1955 to 1960 TUSM did not in fact exist in Philadelphia, but since last February, when it was revived, a number of events ranging from informative talks to social affairs and events of commemorative nature were carried out with a good measure of success. Publication of the Bulletin for internal use of the Branch was started, and also publication of the book on the Society's patron Mykola Mikhnovsky was arranged, said the retiring president. He added that another important action which the local TUSM initiated was the formation of the student center to co-ordinate all the work of the Philadelphia area. The annual financial report to the membership indicated that the Society donated sums of money to a number of community projects and charities.

Tony Curtis to Star in 'Taras Bulba'

Tony Curtis has been assigned to star in "Taras Bulba," the adaptation of the Nicholas Gogol's (Hohol) famous novel bearing the same title, according to The New York Times of February 13, 1961. The film will be produced by Harold Hecht for United Artists. Some of the filming will be done abroad but the bulk of production will take place in Hollywood, starting in August. Hohol's novel is thoroughly Ukrainian in character and some fear has already been expressed that the film adaptation might make another Russian hero of Kozak Taras Bulba, a spokesman on the New York's Ukrainian community said.

Repays His Debt to America By Serving in U.S. Army

By HARRY DOLPHIN Creighton Univ. News Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—Mark Czechut (Chek-HOOT) is self-assured, confident, almost cocky—a pose he retains until asked why he worked so hard for an Army Reserve commission. "This will make me sound like a real cornball." The smile disappeared from his face, and he looked much older than his 22 years. "I owe America a debt. This country of mine gave me a deal—a happy family, a college education, a whole new outlook. I figure going into the Army is one of the best ways to repay that debt." He spoke hesitantly but with great feeling.



Mark Czechut

The new lieutenant son of Mrs. Helen Czechut, 2452 South 20th Street, was one of three Creighton University students who earned a degree and a commission at mid-year ceremonies on the Hilltop. With Mark, the first eleven years were the hardest. He was born in Ukraine, then part of Poland, but subsequently controlled by both Russia and Germany. Because of these events, two specific times remain clear in his mind: February 11, 1949, 10 a.m., and September 7, 1955, 9 a.m. The former was the exact hour when he first touched American soil in Boston. The second was the moment he took an oath as an American citizen in the Omaha Post Office.

The Czechuts and their neighbors fell under Communist rule after the partition of Poland. Finally in 1943 German drove the Red troops from Mark's section of Ukraine, but it was not until 1944 that the family could escape from the area. They fled to Vienna and a receiving camp. After leaving this camp they lived a vagabond existence, moving from house to house. American bombs forced them from Vienna to an Austrian village where life was much better—until the Russians arrived. The Red Army interned the Czechuts and thousands of other refugees, and scheduled the family for return to their native Ukraine. But, return was delayed by the birth of Mark's younger sister. Finally, with a baby less than a year old, the Czechuts

fled to Munich in an unheated freight train in mid-winter. Finally the opportunity arose and they came to this country through sponsorship of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Mark's father, a veterinarian, obtained a position with the government and was assigned to Omaha. Young Markian Czechut has not determined on a career as yet. "I'll make that decision in service. I majored in history with English and philosophy minors because, for my part, that was by far the most interesting choice. So, it might be a career as teacher, foreign service officer, maybe even the Army." He does want to work toward an advanced degree, however. His background will be useful in the Army: He reports for duty Monday, February 20, at Fort Benning, Ga., to begin two years with Army Intelligence. Lieutenant Czechut speak several languages fluently, including Ukrainian and Polish. Drama, choir, fraternities, as well as the ROTC were Mark's extra-curricular activities on campus. He also worked his way through college as orderly in St. Joseph's hospital. Lieutenant Czechut is a member of Branch 354 of the Ukrainian National Association; his late father was a founder of one of the UNA Branches in Omaha.

Georgians Commemorate Anniversary

NEW YORK.—A commemorative meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of Communist Russia's destruction of the national independence of Georgia, will be held on Saturday, February 25, 1961 at 3:00 P.M. in the Sapphire Room of the Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street, New York City. Immediately after the fall of Czarist Russia the Georgian nation proceeded to establish its own free and independent state, with the national capital of Tiflis as the seat of the new nation. The government of independent Georgia was recognized by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Ukraine, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Siam, Turkey, Panama, Mexico, Germany and others. It is to be recalled that the Soviet government also recognized the independence of Georgia on May 7, 1920. But in February, 1921, the Russian Red Army began an overall attack upon Georgia, and after six weeks of fierce fighting and resistance, the national forces of Georgia were overwhelmed and the country was occupied by Russian communist troops and incorporated into the Soviet Russian empire. Georgia, like all other non-Russian republics of the USSR, is ruthlessly oppressed by Moscow, and the Georgian people are subjected to systematic Russification and Sovietization, as well as economic exploitation and deportation of Georgian patriots. The principal speaker at the Georgian commemorative observance will be the Honorable Phelps Phelps, former U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic. Special greetings will also be delivered by representatives of the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR and the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent, and other American and nationality organizations. There will also be messages from U.S. legislators and government officials. After the meeting a reception will follow. Master of ceremonies will be Leon Dombadze, President of the Georgian Association in the United States. A doctor in the United States advises his male patients over 40 years of age not to shovel snow, because of a possibility of a heart attack. Instead, the doctor advises, these gentlemen should hire "The boy nextdoor" to do the task, buy a power snow remover, or let their wives do it. As for this third alternative, he explains that women have a stronger constitution, and moreover, getting out into the fresh air should prove beneficial for them.

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Khrushchev Acts by the Book

Moscow's exploitation of Patrice Lumumba's death for the purpose of destroying the United Nations and advancing its own objectives only confirms that the Kremlin, whether under Stalin or Khrushchev, has never relinquished its ultimate goal of communizing the entire world.

That the West is still somehow blind to, or unwilling to see the game of Moscow, was amply demonstrated during the U.N. General Assembly session last fall.

But there were few, regrettably, in high office who would challenge Khrushchev on this point. Unfortunate as it was the murder of Lumumba, it is infinitesimal in comparison with the crimes which Khrushchev, and his teacher Stalin, committed in Ukraine, the Baltic States, in Turkestan, the Caucasus and in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

American officials are stunned at the latest assault on Khrushchev against the U.N. But why should they be surprised? The Janus-like Khrushchev always talks from both corners of his mouth: from one side about "peaceful co-existence," and from the other about a hot war in the Congo.

President Kennedy who is no novice in matters concerning Russia communist imperialism, said: "I find it difficult to believe that any government is really planning to take so dangerous and irresponsible a step."

Yet, they did in Korea, Vietnam, in Hungary and now in Cuba, and they will not hesitate to try their luck in the Congo because they believe the West is too timid and too "soft" to resist.

Let us hope that Khrushchev is not over-confident in trying to prove his point. So far he was lucky, but even his luck cannot last permanently.

Our Duty Toward the UCCA

Beginning March 1, 1961 the Ukrainian American community will embark upon one of the greatest projects to be undertaken during its entire existence: the fund-raising campaign to collect at least \$250,000.00 for the erection of a Shevchenko statue on public grounds in Washington, D.C.

Before the all-out campaign gets under way, it is imperative to remind our readers that the Shevchenko statue fund drive must not overshadow or relegate to second place other Ukrainian American benefits and projects which rely exclusively on the voluntary contributions of our organizations and individual citizens.

We have in mind, above all, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our overall national and representative body, which has been effectively active for the past twenty years and which has many splendid accomplishments to its credit.

All the activities of the UCCA—their periodical publications, such as The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Bulletin, various brochures and books, all sorts of projects and enterprises, various participations in American anti-communist movements and multi-sided operations in Washington, to mention only the most cogent and important—are possible only because of the material support received from patriotic citizens and their organizations.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Far too much of the energy and interest of the American people during the next four years is going to be expended on the commemoration of the American Civil War which raged from 1861 until the fall of Richmond in 1865. In fact we have already seen the first stages of the process, for while the first shots were not fired until April 12, 1861 with the bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, the trouble started earlier and we have already had on February 9 in Montgomery, Alabama, the reproduction of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America, the anti-Union junction of eleven Southern states to set up their own government, to declare their independence and to build a state legalizing slavery and at the same time providing for greater independence and separation of the states in the new grouping than had proved even practicable in the United States as we know it today or as it was then.

Two Principles

States' rights and slavery were the two principles on which the North and the South clashed, in arms in 1861 after almost a half century of struggle and compromise of peaceful coexistence. Both questions were solved or settled by the acceptance of the legal point of view of the victorious North but there remained an almost bottomless pit of hatred in the South against the settlement and when after the election of 1876, Northern troops were removed from the South there had emerged that system of

segregation which is now being challenged as the result of the improvement of the economic and cultural level of the Negroes and the growing industrial potential of the South. The present movement for the integration of the schools is only one aspect and in all integration demonstrations there appears in some form or another the flying of the Stars and Bars, the battle flag of the Confederacy. The United States will be very fortunate indeed if the enthusiastic speakers on either side of the border do not say or do something which will revive the old bitterness and offer the opportunity to Khrushchev and the Russian Communists to profit by the orations and still more to have material for proving to the newly liberated nations of Africa that it is only the Kremlin that is sympathetic to their aspirations and that the United States has not the power even to enforce in its own borders those principles about which its statesmen talk.

Slaves in All States

We often forget that at the time of the American Revolution there were scarcely any states that did not contain at least a few slaves. In the North these were largely house servants, few in number and unimportant numerically. They were not economically profitable in any sense of the word and almost automatically these in one way or another received their freedom, especially after the first waves of immigration from northwestern Europe began. There were large areas in the South where there were almost no slaves and in the be-

Therefore, while the Shevchenko Memorial Committee will appeal to each one of us to contribute substantially to the statue fund, we by all means must not forget, or neglect the UCCA and its vast program of useful activities and operations outlined for 1961.

If you or your family have not as yet contributed to the Ukrainian National Fund for 1960, please make sure that such a donation is given as soon as possible. Inquire at your club, your fraternal lodge or any other society to which you may belong, whether it has fulfilled its duty in contributing to the fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Also query your friends whom you meet socially, in church or elsewhere, if they have done the same thing: have they contributed to the UCCA? If not, you must convince them that their contribution is essential, if we as a group are to reach certain objectives.

In contributing to the Ukrainian National Fund, which is the financial basis of the UCCA, we must take pride in knowing they are causing great concern to the Kremlin. The UCCA, as the annual observances of Ukrainian independence in the U.S. Congress, the "Captives Nations Week Resolution," the Shevchenko statue bill and others—have been bitterly denounced in Moscow and Kiev, which inevitably means that these activities are causing great concern to the Kremlin. The UCCA, as a representative body of Americans of Ukrainian descent, has been singled out by Moscow and its open and hidden allies here for sharp and vituperative attacks and denunciations. The reason for these is obvious. The UCCA and its activities are a thorn in the side of Communist Russia, because through its varied and effective activities the UCCA reveals, to the United States, Moscow for what it really is: a predatory power which, through propaganda and subversion is endeavoring to destroy our freedom and independence and subjugate the United States as it has subjugated many once-free nations of Europe and Asia.

This is why you must support the UCCA, and why you must contribute financially to it as soon as possible. Any let-up of UCCA activities would be only in the interest of Moscow, our mortal enemy.

gining there were many Southern statesmen who realized that they were indeed a handicap to Southern development. This changed after improvements like the cotton gin made it possible for the planters in the more fertile lowlands to increase their planting acreage and to gain thus increased profits by using slaves in the cotton and tobacco fields.

The Compromise

By the Ordinance of 1787, slavery was forever prohibited in the new states to be formed north of the Ohio River, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1819 Missouri was admitted as a slave state but the compromise provided that the states to the west and north of Missouri would be free. The annexation of Texas seemed to increase the power of the slave states but in other regions as Kansas the free and slave forces were nearly equally matched and feelings became more bitter only until an unofficial civil war was raging. Despite all compromises, tension between the two sides kept increasing and when the Supreme Court tried to enforce its decrees that Negroes taken to the North still remained slaves, feeling became overheated and the election of Abraham Lincoln showed the South that the pendulum had definitely swung against it and that the growing industrial power of the North would soon make it possible for the Abolitionists to move against slavery in the South. So the leaders determined to act in time

Nullification, the refusal of a state to obey the Federal Government, was not in the beginning a peculiarity of the South. It had been tried in the North during the Second War with England but after John C. Calhoun refurbished the doctrine for his unsuccessful contest with President Jackson, it never died out of the Southern state of mind which hoped in this way to counter-balance the growing power of the North. It was this theory that inspired the eleven Southern states most interested in the preservation of slavery to combine and form a new political grouping that would insure the individual states that liberty which they thought they ought to have.

Secession and War President Buchanan was at least sympathetic to the Southern point of view and he allowed the Confederate States to take peaceably the war materials in the South. He allowed the Southern states to secede and make preparations for war and then after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the storm broke. The war kept on for four years thanks to the military skill of the Southern commanders, most of whom had been trained like their Northern counterparts at West Point. Then the superior military resources of the North began to tell. There came the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln and the defeat of General Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the high point of the Southern advance, but the fighting continued until the Northern ar-

mies took Richmond and the Confederacy broke up. Today one hundred years later, the commemoration of the events of the War are beginning. Yet it is at least disturbing that along with this raking up of past memories, something that was to be expected, there has emerged the new effort of the Southern Negroes to secure an end of the segregation that resulted from the period of Reconstruction. It gives the Southern diehards the opportunity to revive old flames, even though there has been an exodus of Negroes to the North and a large number of others have passed to a quite different cultural level from that which they had in the old days of slavery. In the same way there are few left of the economically flourishing planters of the old regime and in far too many states power is in the hands of the formerly poor whites who had never been slaveholders or new industrialists. The old spirit has been carefully fostered and it is finding an outlet as the celebrations begin.

Freedom is Indivisible

The compromises that went on and the efforts to relieve tensions to avoid a choice between slavery and freedom are much the same as those which are being debated today in the United Nations and everything that is said or done in the South will be new grist for the mill of the Kremlin. We can only hope that the celebrations will not result in new possibilities for Russian Communism but the United States and the free world must remember what they have been trying to forget—that freedom is indeed indivisible and that the common "peaceful coexistence" work as feeble as the efforts to define the area of slavery by law in a free nation. That is the obvious truth and unless the United States proves false to its mission, it will continue on its course until once and for all the slavery of Communism and the Kremlin is abolished and the whole world can breathe the air of freedom.

Editor's Correspondence

CBC CUTS DOWN ON UKRAINIAN PROGRAMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Your report about the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—International Service expanding its service into Africa [The Weekly, Feb. 18, 1961]. I believe should be supplemented with further information.

First, we will agree that the service for Africa is worthwhile. But let us look how it was accomplished. In order to allocate time for the new Africa broadcast other services had to be curtailed or eliminated. One of the victims was the Ukrainian service which since January 29, 1961 is limited to a single 30 minute broadcast daily. Other sections such as the Polish, Russian, Czech that lost their time due to the new "Afro-Service"

were given it back at other hours of the day but not the Ukrainian. Furthermore, adding salt to the injury, the Ukrainian transmissions are not any longer heard at listener-rich evening, Kiev time, but in the afternoon and only the first 15 minutes of the program are beamed on two transmitters while the remaining quarter hour of the broadcast is transmitted on one transmitter.

Summing it all up, one gets the impression that the CBC International Service suddenly does not wish its Ukrainian voice to reach Ukraine.

—O. M. Whitestone, N. Y.

THE UNA IS NOT AN INSURANCE COMPANY

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. It is not an insurance company. The difference between the two is like day and night. Since many of our people keep referring to the UNA as an insurance company, we will attempt to explain what the difference is.

Salaried Agents

An ordinary insurance company has salaried agents who have certain territories to cover; these agents carry record books with them to record the payments of their customers. They call at their customers' homes on a weekly basis (in most cases) and are on the constant lookout for new business. The customers' only contact with the company is through the agents. They have no voice in the management of the company nor in the selection of the agent who services their needs. It is a strictly business arrangement. A fraternal benefit society, on the other hand, has no salaried agents. The members of the society belong to local branches organized by themselves; they elect their own branch officers annually and dues are payable at monthly meetings. The branch officers do not have to make house calls to house collections because they receive no pay for doing so. Besides their branch officers; the members have other contacts with the society, such as The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, where the UNA is concerned. The members select delegates from their own ranks to represent their branches at the quadrennial convention, and in that way have a voice in its management. This is an arrangement designed to promote the principles of democracy and fraternalism.

Works through Branches

As we have already explained, the UNA, being a fraternal benefit society, does business through the officers of its branches and this, as a matter of fact, has its advantages because the officers know the members and they witness all signatures to important papers. It is the impatient person who seeks short cuts and refuses to listen to reason; he is quick to complain at the slightest delay. His attempt to get fast action usually results in delay because the matter in question must be processed through the branch and its secretary should have been contacted in the first place. As for this so-called fast action by ordinary insurance companies, the customer contacts his agent and the agent does the rest in due time; letters addressed to the company are either referred to the agents involved or answered in due time. Everything takes time. As for the UNA, its Main Office makes every attempt to render same day service in answering the mail. The forms requested by the branch secretaries are issued promptly; after that it is up to the branch officers and the members involved.

Policies and Certificates

An ordinary insurance company issues and its agents collect premiums. A fraternal

benefit society issues membership certificates and its branch officers collect dues. What is the difference? Membership certificates contain much in addition to insurance protection, such as special privileges and benefits. Dues cover all membership charges as well as insurance.

Occasionally a situation arises whereupon a UNA member feels he must write to the Home Office and complain. The matter would usually involve services in connection with cash surrender of a certificate or the settlement of a death benefit claim. Almost invariably the writer will state that he or she cannot understand why he or she must deal with the branch secretary when "other insurance companies" allow direct contact with their main offices. Some of the people who write to the UNA are quite outspoken in their criticism and always there is that reference to "insurance company."

Compare the Rates

Some people have stated that they get better insurance rates from commercial companies. We doubt it. Don't let the low weekly premium rate fool you—it adds up to a tidy sum at the end of a year. Compare that figure with the UNA monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual rate for the very same kind of insurance and you will see what we mean. After all, where do you think the money comes from to pay the salaried agents of the ordinary insurance companies?

Those readers who would like to know more about the UNA are invited to write in and ask for the "Facts" booklet; it contains all rates on all certificates now being issued. Please mention our column.

POLISH VIEW ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article appeared in the Ameryka-Echo, a Polish-language newspaper, — Buffalo, N. Y., in the July 17, 1960 issue. Its author is Bohdan Pawelczyk, a Professor at Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

From the 17th to the 24th of July "Captive Nations Week" will be observed in almost every major city of the United States. This week is the consequence of a law passed by the United States Congress on July 17, 1959, which reaffirms that the United States was founded on the principle of freedom for every man and which expresses sympathy for the peoples subdued and enslaved by the greatest contemporary colonial imperialism: Soviet Russia.

Despite the fact that their own government has made such terrible mistakes as the agreements in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam; despite the fact that from time to time nationalist-imperialist propaganda and groups, and even all kinds of professors draped in robes of so-called learning and "white" public figures, stir up the cry that mother Russia is being cut apart, and that the fight must be led "only" against communism and not against the Russian people" etc.; despite all this, the American people in their healthy and intelligent majority will never allow all Central Europe to remain in the bloody hands of the Eastern despots, whether they are painted in Red or in Czarist colors.

Muscovites and Muscovites become very irritated when someone writes the truth on the subject of Czarist Russian history and points out that it was not international communism but the Czars who enslaved most of the peoples now under the rule of the "Red Czar"—the Politbureau, composed of Russians. They are angered by disclosure of the truth

that contemporary communism is the result of Russian thinking and the Russian way of life, just as Hitlerism was the result of the German way of thinking and of the German character.

It is remarkable how bitter are the retaliatory attacks on all fronts. The Russian daily appearing in New York — *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* — ran a series of articles beginning on May 17 of the current year in which L. Nikolayevsky furiously attacked the authors of the Captive Nations Week Law, who according to him are Prof. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University (an American Ukrainian) and Hon. Edward O'Connor, head of the Special Projects Department at Canisius College in Buffalo. Also, the writer receives threats and fables written both in Russian and in English, because he dared recall historic facts from the unhappy reality of the past centuries to show what was Czarist White Russia. He is reproved even in print for propagating "pre-war patriotism," as if there existed some other kind of the patriotism of Stanislaw Kosciuszki, Stefan Czarniecki, Tadeus Zolcienski and Jozef Pilsudski. Just as Nikolayevsky in *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, so do these "private" critics term the opinion of those who dare to mine the deposits of truth as dilettantism and lack of historic knowledge.

Nikolayevsky even says: "This question even ignores the fact that in pre-revolutionary Russia there was no division into nationalities."

He continues: "All the population of Russia was one great whole by a centuries-old cultural and economic process, consummated in common statehood and imbued by a common national dignity..."

This one sentence suffices. We Poles see with whom we have to deal all too clearly. We hear the old slogans of the "Black Hundred" the old, oh, how old, Muscovite imperialism and blindness! As one born in the "Wisland" the writer should be full of loyal sentiments and dream of the return of the "father-Czar" to the Kremlin in place of the "revolutionary usurper Nikita..."

And in the meantime Iowajsky (the imperialistic Russian "historian" of the middle of the XIX century who falsified history according to the Czarist doctrine) lives on in the persons of hundreds of professors and "teachers" in all the different American universities and colleges. They are the ones whom Nikolayevsky uses to sound a common "scholars' protest in the name of "one and indivisible Russia." He attacks even Ukraine, saying that it was there that 1,000 years ago "Russian" statehood came into being "Not more and not less" — 600 years of Polish-Lithuanian rule, distinct roads of cultural development, an already new distinct language of that of Rus, distinct national traditions and yearnings — all this does not exist for this gentleman. Need we wonder, then, that in the years of the Russian revolution (1917-1920) when the enslaved nations — the Ukrainians, Letts, Lithuanians, Finns, Estonians, Georgians and Poles — raised the banners of their independence and organized their own combat units to fight against the Russians (and not only against communism), the Western countries (France, England, the United States and Italy) helped only all the various corrupt generals, such as Kolchak, Yudenich, Semenov, Denikin, and Wrangel? The Western nations recognized their mistakes, as is usual, too late, only after those generals who did not even try to pose as liberals and openly declared "the salvation of the indivisible Russia" to

be their goal, wasted enormous quantities of materials; only after finally convincing themselves that the only valid way toward the liquidation of the Red infection involves helping the enslaved nations to free themselves from Russian enslavement.

In spite of the stubborn assertions of Russian nationalists in American skin, not only Poland but Hungary, Czechia and Slovakia, Bulgaria, Finland and Rumania achieved independence after World War I. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia did not at all strive to live in "Russian unity," white or red, and have the same right to their own separate statehood. Georgia and Armenia have a great past and, together with the independent peoples of the Caucasus who were subdued and destroyed by Nicholas I, had an old tradition of independence and statehood, which pre-dated the statehood of Moscow, Tver, Suzdal and the other little Great Russian states. The assertion that Kiev and the State of the Rus princes is "the cradle of the Russian state and nation" is a Czarist bluff which is not even given lip service by contemporary Russian historians. In his noted and resourceful historic work, *The Origin of Russia*, Prof. Paszkiewicz convincingly disproves this contention on the basis of unimpeachable sources. The "critics" who reproach "dilettantism," "contradiction of historic truth," and "lack of historic knowledge" unfortunately can apply those colorful descriptions to themselves. No documentary source can support their assertion as to the "indivisibility of Russia," or as to the "innocence" of the Russian people, who were conquered by international communism (Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, even Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev and other Russians? Are they those "international" communists who conquered the unfortunate Russian people?).

Yet with passion the opponents of the Captive Nations Week Law, with the

help of the Princeton Professor Gregory Tschoboroff, try to abolish this law, bombarding the Congress with memoranda assailing the Congressmen and Senators with open letters in which they demand the "indivisibility of Russia" and the "inclusion of the Russian people into the list of captive nations." According to them the Russian people are also enslaved by what they claim is "international" communism.

Let us agree to this extent — that nobody, after all, wishes the loss of 70 million people from whom emerged Pushkin, Tchaikovsky, Tolstoy. Willingly we welcome them among us enslaved and unfortunate. Yet we were enslaved before the Russian revolution. Yet we were enslaved by those same White Russians who are complaining now. To earn the honor of being included in our ranks, all the Russian public figures, white, pink and red, if they are truly not for communist imperialism, must bravely and openly forever renounce the idea of a great Russia, just as Germans must renounce once and forever the idea of a great Germany. Russia is Russia within the borders of Great Russia. Neither Poland nor Ukraine, neither Georgia nor China, neither Bukhara nor Byelorussia, are Russia. If such a position would be taken by the Russians in exile, if they thought in terms of true democracy and freedom for the Russian people, too, then there would be a place for them among the nations enslaved by the Red Czars as we were enslaved by the White Czars.

Unfortunately, nothing indicates that Russians, as Russians, would enter upon this path to free themselves from the All-Russian national colonialism. On the contrary, recently the writer had to leave demonstratively the meeting of the New York and New Jersey chapter of the Association of Slavic and Eastern European Professors and Teachers. This worthy organization, of which the writer

is a member, was founded with others by Prof. Dr. Coleman and his wife, Marion Coleman, well known Slavists and Polishists. Presently this organization is dominated by Russians. So at that meeting in New York University Hall a tremendous ovation greeted the proposition of a Russian language professor from Syracuse University to create a special commission for the "Centenary Celebration of the Liberation of the Peasants by Alexander II." We had the intention of introducing a proposal to create a special commission to commemorate the Millennial of the Polish State. After looking around the Hall, however, and noting that for the most of those present to be a Slav means to be a Russian, to be an inhabitant of "Eastern Europe" means to be a member of one of the "tribes" of "One and Indivisible Russia," we gave it all up and left the hall. The time of agreement has not yet come for us!

Captive Nations Week this year will be celebrated without the Russian people, and the writer hopes that we will continue to do so until the time — unless they are liberated before it — when the Russian people and the Russian emigration will understand that all will stretch out to them the hand of friendship, openly, cordially, and ardently, only when they stop pushing themselves into other's hands, into other's territories, and give up the vision of a "Great Russia" on the ruins of foreign cultures and foreign nations.

Meanwhile, we the representatives of the captive nations: the Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, Bulgarians and even those held captive not by Russia but by Tito — Slovenes, Croatians, Serbians — will celebrate Captive Nations Week and will proclaim to the whole world the truth that we also have the right to freedom and independence.

# AN EVENING WITH KURDYDYK

By LEV OLEKSANDROVYCH

A search for unusual combinations of words, and the ability to see ordinary things in a colorful way are the attributes of Yaroslav Kurdydyk which are known to his readers. Since this writer considers himself one of those, it was a true pleasure to attend the literary evening last Friday (February 17) to hear some of the works — lyrical pieces, miniatures, a novel, and a longer poem, all written during the last three years.

The event was held under the auspices of the Literary and Art Club in its own premises on Second Avenue, New York City. Serhiy Lytwynenko, president of the Club, opened the evening and welcomed the members and guests — a sizeable group for this sort of affair. Mr. Lytwynenko was honored by the reading of the special poem dedicated to him as a sculptor. The poem was written by Yaroslav Kurdydyk, and read as the opening piece by Vala Kalyn, one of the readers for the evening.

In the absence of a male reader, the author himself read his novels entitled "Vuyko Tsviashok". This short story written in the first person about an eccentric, unellegant, yet learned uncle seemed to have an uncertain beginning and dragged in spots, but it was beautifully finished with the ending which at once brought to mind O. Henry. Some details in the story, such as the violent death of the uncle and the discovery of his body only after four months, seemed unnecessary, or they could have been replaced by other literary devices, if that was their purpose.

It was in poetry and his miniature sketches that Kurdydyk was able to show his best. His lyrics are pleasant to the ear and stir the listener's imagination. The miniatures and poems contain some unusual and figurative lines, yet Kurdydyk's search for the unusual does not lead to wild

and grotesque combinations. At times his imagery is that of Coleridge, and he seems to delight in personifications. The sun, the horizon, the old clock tower, the cities of Ukraine have the properties of humans, in the Poet's works.

Three themes are prevalent in Yaroslav Kurdydyk's writings. These are the romantic, the military and the patriotic Ukrainian themes. In this third category the poem "Shehyrist," for example, is loaded with typical symbols of Ukraine — cherry orchards, bread and salt, embroidery, and its purpose is to show that the gentle qualities of the Ukrainian people can change to the desire to wield arms, when the land is invaded by the aggressor. One of his romantic miniatures on fidelity seemed to suffer from too much repetition of the word "tysiachu," (thousand) which created a monotony. The longer poem with the military theme, and dealing with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army allowed Kurdydyk to show his knack with imagery. A passage in this poem which comes to mind is where the author describes the life of the insurgents in the forests. He says that the scent of pine resin hung in their "barracks."

Vala Kalyn and Ivanna Kononiv read most of the works. The ladies' clear diction and good modulation did much to enhance the poetry and prose, which were beautifully written in the first place. The pieces read by Kurdydyk himself were not, by his own admission, the best that could be heard, but this of course was an emergency measure since the reader who was supposed to do them was unable to come.

Unlike the many current verse writers, Kurdydyk does not invent words. Instead he describes everyday things using everyday words, but combines them in such a way, that the results are gratifying.

# PARK AVENUE SET GETS GLIMPSE OF UKRAINIAN CULTURAL OFFERINGS

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

Modestly attired, with hats appearing as a sort of precursors of coming-fashionable Easter bonnet, some two hundred ladies, with a sprinkling of dully-clad gentlemen, many of whom are referred by social columnists as the "Park Avenue Set," became a bit acquainted, last Saturday afternoon (February 18th) and very enthusiastically so, even beyond a shade of decorum, with several facets of the gem of Ukrainian culture, as displayed to them entirely by young Americans of Ukrainian descent or birth.

The setting was the Annual Music Tea, sponsored by the Wesleyan Service Guild, and held in the auditorium of Christ Methodist Church, located on Park Avenue and 60th Street, New York City.

Its arranger was Miss Mary Bodnar, well known Ukrainian American soprano soloist, who in a professional capacity sings at this historic church, whose minister, Dr. Sockman, is heard every Sunday morning on a coast-to-coast radio hookup.

In arranging this program, Miss Bodnar was animated by a desire to make Ukrainian culture and ideals better known.

The program was truly well done, even from the viewpoint of a person who has had the experience of arranging such programs on a much larger or smaller scale.

### Started on Time

Everyone was punctually on time. A brief introductory talk by the Wesleyan Guild committee chairlady, then, in Ukrainian Kozak costume, there appeared on the stage Andrei Horniatkevych, bandura soloist. Rather tall, slim, blond, and well composed, he played "Three Ukrainian Folk Songs," arranged by Teliha, the "March of the Zaporozhian Kozaks," arranged by Yemets (the first prominent bandurist to visit these shores after World War I), and a "Collection of Folk Songs," arranged by Singalevych.

A sensitive player and with an instrument probably first heard by the audience, Horniatkevych drew considerable interest and warm applause from among of what one may call "the beginners" in the Ukrainian culture programs.

The "beginners" then passed on to the second grade of their education. They heard Mary Polynack Lesawyer, soprano soloist, with Olya Dmytriw, as her piano accompanist. It would be superfluous to add anything about these two distinguished American born and raised musicians.

Mrs. Lesawyer sang Hayvonsky's "The Blue Flowerette" (The meadow was abloom; my beloved has gone into the world. Now the snow has fallen, but my beloved has not returned). "In the Orchard" (In the orchard the young maidens dance as gay as birds in the springtime. Each one is hoping for the attention of her gay young blade), and, "My Little Kerchief" (My kerchief, fond sou-

venir of tender and sad memories) by A. Yedlychka. Each one of the songs was sung with the sense of the poignancy, warmth and loveliness associated with them. The audience did not need to know the language in which they were sung. Despite their fancy hats and coiffures, the melody and sentiment managed to get to the responsive centers beneath the supstage, and even hit the eye ducts, wherefrom come the tears...

### Dancers on Stage

Ah, but then, the eyes no longer were glistening. They began to sparkle in happy animation. An occasional light tap of the heel and toe of those in attendance was heard, in rhythm with the sharp click and sturdy thud of the "Dance Ukraine" performers, headed by Ted Carpluk.

The group's numbers were two kolomyekas and "Chasing the Wind", well introduced by Miss Karpluk. It was a fine performance. It was another eye-opener for those present. Who knows, perhaps when some of them land over at their favorite night club, they may be able to persuade the owners to entertain them with Ukrainian native dances, instead of the routine stuff.

### Mary Lesawyer's Best

Mary Lesawyer, accompanied by Olya Dmytriw, then literally brought the house down. This "critic at large," who has followed her singing career from a way back, found this performance one of her very best...

She sang Mozart's "Deh Vieni Tardar," Cornelius' "In Der Mondnacht," Oldenburg's "Little Lamb, Who Made Thee" (poem by William Blake), and, finally, a very moving rendition of Puccini's "Un Bel Di Vendroma," from Madame Butterfly.

As usual, Miss Dmytriw more than ably helped the singer to make these offerings so enthusiastically accepted by the dowagers and the misses, and the few men folk, who attended this truly fine affair.

At the conclusion of the program, sandwiches, cakes and tea were elegantly served by the Wesleyan Service Guild ladies. The affair was arranged for the benefit of the various guild mission projects.

On this subject, it should be noted that Miss Mary Bodnar's own special mission project, in form of last Saturday's affair, should serve as an inspiration to others in contact with non-Ukrainians, who, as Ukrainian Americans would earnestly desire to see Ukrainian culture to become better known all over, and in whatever strata of society, and, in the process, introduce their fellow Americans in some fields of interest concerning the struggle of the Ukrainian people to become a free and independent nation.

Quite a number of such "missionaries" there have been, and there are. What is urgently needed: many more of them.

# Brooklyn Student Wins N. Y. State Scholarship

Joseph M. Lachowicz, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lachowicz of 150 North 4th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., won a New York State Regents College Scholarship according to an announcement made by the State Education Department in Albany on February 15th.

The seventeen year-old honor student is a senior at St. Francis Prep. in Brooklyn. He has been on the principal's list during the past three years and his average for this period is 91.1. Ranking sixth in this year's class of 197 seniors, Joseph is a member of the National Honor Society, an organization composed of High School students who are in the top 10 per cent of their respective schools.

Mr. Lachowicz, his parents and sister Carolee are all members of Zaporoska Sitch, UNA Branch 325 in Brooklyn. After graduation this June he plans to enter either Cornell University or John Hopkins University as a pre-medical student.

In addition to being an honor student, Joseph is also an outstanding athlete having played on the Freshman, Junior Varsity, and Varsity football teams as a regular tackle. St. Francis was the 1959 football champion of the Catholic High School league in New York City.

In an interview with The Weekly reporter he said he



Joseph Lachowicz

liked track and field sports particularly the shot put and the javelin throw. This summer he plans to work as a waiter in the Catskill mountains and from now until graduation he is concentrating on winning another scholarship.

Joseph is a member of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brooklyn and is an active member of the youth group in the parish.

Besides Mr. Lachowicz a number of other Ukrainian youngsters received scholarships last week, and a special article with pictures on them is now in preparation for publication in the next issue of The Weekly. — ED.

# SPORT SKETCHES

## U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN CENTER KEGLERS EXCEL

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The pot-bellied Maples went skyrocketing at the Parkway Recreation Center the night of the matches held Friday, February 17th, when the Ukrainian Center team rolled up a total series of 2,762 pins made up of 911, 943, and 908 games. J. Petrenko paced the Centerites with the evening's highest series of 602 pins which included games of 214, 198 and 190. The opposing team from the Ukrainian Sitch, led by the duet of J. Chuy and N. Plechy, who each registered sets of 550 pins, gave good opposition to the Centerites, and in spite of a 25-pin handicap, lost all three games.

The Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark gave a good account of itself in its match with the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet by making a clean sweep of all three games. Peter Struck, whose 600 series was second

highest for the night and included a 214-pin game, led the Veterans, while J. Merosky did the same for the "brothers." A third clean sweep was made by the Presbyterian Men's Organization five over the keglers from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. H. Zelder rolled a combo of 507 for the P.M.O., while L. Janick registered a 511-pin series for the Orthodox group.

It was not too much of a surprise when the cellar-dwelling junior St. John's C.W.V. team won two games from their brother counterparts, the "seniors," since a 67-pin handicap helped them do this. The seniors did manage to overcome the handicap in the third game and won it 816 to 770.

In the remaining match between the St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation and the Number Two Vets team, the Holy Namers took two games out of three.

## Shortage of Teachers in USSR

There is an acute shortage of teachers in the villages of the Soviet Union, and there is also a dearth of schoolbooks and schoolroom equipment, according to a recent dispatch to The N. Y. Herald Tribune by its Moscow correspondent, Tom Lambert.

The shortage results in many cases from the fact that young graduates of teacher training institutes are refusing flatly to accept state-assigned teaching jobs in the villages, the remote parts of the USSR and on collective farms.

For many youngsters who have spent five years at school in Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev, the prospect of several years in the villages under inferior living conditions and the lack

of what is known as the "cultural life" of the larger cities, is so cheerless as to be unacceptable, no matter what the consequences.

The consequences, it is reported, are drastic and they may become even more severe. All shirkers are brought to a kangaroo-like "court of honor," where the "guilty" are exposed as "enemies of the state," stripped of their teaching diplomas and expelled from the Comsomol organization. Usually, the parents of such "culprits" are informed "through public organizations at the places where they work," so as to bear pressure upon them to "re-educate" their children and eventually compel them to accept the state-assigned jobs wherever they might be.

## Schools Have No Time to Teach Driving, Paper Says

TORONTO, Ont. — Students should not be taught how to drive in schools. This was the stand taken by the Toronto Globe and Mail in its editorial supporting the resolution of the Ontario Teachers' Federation to exclude driver training from the normal program of secondary schools, "except in certain technical courses, in which driver education courses from a part of job training."

The editorial states that the schools have quite enough to do without teaching their students how to drive. It maintains that the schools can produce better drivers in only one way, which is by producing better citizens—"men and women with stronger sense of personal responsibility."

Thus far relatively few schools in Ontario have driver courses, and those only on a small scale. Explaining further, the editorial says that students leaving

school are not simply "future car owners," instead they are more likely to be future owners of a house, a television set or a power mower, but of course, it continues, no one will suggest that schools should teach their students how to furnish a house of tune a TV set.

"They can teach him, or try to teach him, a personal attitude which will enable him to use all possessions wisely, and with regard and safety of others. It is a matter of discipline and, especially self-discipline," the editorial ends.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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AND REMEMBER that the least expensive and most modern types of insurance can be had ONLY in UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION our oldest and largest insurance organization.

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# American Observer Scored By UCCA Branch

URGE YOUTH TO JOIN IN PROTEST AGAINST MAGAZINE'S POLICY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — An action to change the attitude of the "American Observer" towards Ukraine, and the question of the enslaved nations in general was begun by the Information Service of the local Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In a release issued by the Information Service, it is stated that American Observer is a weekly publication designed especially for young people, and which has the circulation of over a million copies. It gives short information from around the world on current political, social, and scientific topics. The periodical is well illustrated, and contains many maps and diagrams.

According to the Information Service, the Observer is rich with details on the smallest underdeveloped society of Africa and Asia, but information on the nations enslaved by the Soviet Union are scarce.

The release states that on maps of "Russia" in this weekly publication no reference is made to the individual republics which make up the Soviet Union, and in particular the boundaries of Ukraine and Byelorussia are never indicated, although both nations have membership in the United Nations.

It adds that the territory between Poland and the Pacific Ocean is simply marked "Soviet Union," "Russia," or "USSR" and in the articles it is implied that this territory is inhabited only by the Soviet or

Russian people. "Nowhere is it stated," says the I.S. release, "that this vast empire is made up of 22 different peoples, among them Ukrainian people one of the greatest in number, and culturally developed nations."

There was no mention of the Captive Nations Resolution, nor the resolution authorizing the erection of the Shevchenko statue in Washington in the American Observer, according to the release.

The Information Service accuses the editorial board of the Observer of supporting Russian imperialism and colonialism by its maps and articles, and states that the principle in developing of youth should be an objective representation of facts in their true light—something which the Observer seems to disregard.

On the basis of the above, the Information Service filed a memorandum to the Managing Editor of the publication, asking him to change its policy in regards to Ukraine and the captive nations.

At the same time the release urges all the Ukrainian young people and students in particular to take an interest in the American Observer, become familiar with its contents and support the I.S. memorandum by mass protests addressed to the Civic Education Service, Inc. Managing Editor: Mr. Clay Coss, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C., which is the address of the publisher of the Observer.



Airman Stefanik Maintains 3.50 average

Among the airmen of the Kadena air base who were awarded certificates of scholarship by the base commander was A3C William Stefanik of Cleveland, Ohio, who is in the 6131th Air Police Squadron. To qualify for this award, the airmen had to maintain an average of 3.50 as students in the University of Maryland. The point average is computed on the basis of four points for an "A", three for a "B", etc.

# NAMES IN NEWS

For Roma Pryma's dance recital at the Town Hall on March 26, the reader of mood-setting passages before each number will be Ukrainian actor Bill Shust. Miss Pryma has recently returned from a series of recitals in Europe, while Mr. Shust is now working on television, having completed his successful stage engagement in Washington.

Having viewed the works of Mykhajlo Moroz in New York's Panoras gallery, art critic L. S. compared this Ukrainian painter to Cezanne. Writing in the ARTS magazine for January, 1961, this critic says, "Moroz's landscapes show a muscular kind of maturity—like Cezanne with only a heavy palette knife."

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



"Queen" Voyevodka She reigns over the doctors

At the annual Medical Ball the Ukrainian doctors chose as their queen young high school senior Motrya Voyevodka of Sacred Heart Marymount school. Her two ladies in waiting were Martha Chelsky and Zirka Zarembo. About 600 people attended this last pre-Lenten social affair.

You Saw It in THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
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# Пластова Ватра

Рік VIII

Ч. 2 (60)

## НАКАЗ ГОЛОВНОЇ ПЛАСТОВОЇ БУЛАВИ В 50-РІЧЧЯ ПЛАСТУ

### ПЛАСТУНИ І ПЛАСТУНКИ!

Восени 1911 року перші українські юнаки згуртувалися в пластові гуртки. Загоріла в серцях української молоді пластова ідея, щоб у чергових поколіннях палати безперервно по сьогоднішній день.

Пласт зродився з глибокої потреби дати українському народові нове покоління підготоване духовно й фізично до подій, що називалися.

Впродовж істориччя, яке проминуло з того часу, світом страдали війни, землю українську навіщали ворожі окупації, сотки тисяч синів і доньок України покинули рідну землю.

У нашій спільноті поставали й занепадали нові організації, творилися й гинули нові рухи, родилися й умиряли нові ідеології.

Пласт стояв вірно при своїх ідеалах, кріпився і зростає поміж перешкод і заборон, — бо правди, які він голосить, — ідеї, яким він служить, — чесноти, які він плеще, — є вічні.

Ці ідеали оперті на цінностях духа всіх народів та всіх часів, але в першу чергу вони випливають із цінностей української душової культури. Тому то Пласт постав для потреб українського народу і для цих потреб він діяв і діє.

В бурхливих 50-ти роках, що відійшли в історію, український народ у гарті боротьби перетворився в модерну націю. У повній пошани до творців цього відродження ми горді, що Пласт дав чималий свій власний вклад у це велике діло.

### ПЛАСТУНИ І ПЛАСТУНКИ!

У цьому й наступному році відзначимо 50-річчя Пласту. Ми щасливі, що Боже Провидіння дозволило нам святкувати цей ювілей спільно з Тим, хто поклав основи під пластову організацію і хто віз її крізь бурі й негоди впродовж двох років. Наші думки і почування звертаються в цю хвилину з вдячністю до Основоположника Пласту професора доктора Олександра Тисовського — ДРОТ-та і до дорогого нашого Начального Пластуна — професора Северина Левчицького — Сірого Лева.

Доля звелела нам відзначувати оцей ювілей далеко від України. З-за морів шлем низький поклін Рідній Землі і, хоч серця наші сповнені тугою за Батьківщиною, то — як співається у пластовій пісні —

... Сніг бадьоро нас земить,  
Во Україна в нас в серці."

Вітасмо всю українську молодь у світі. Тих, що почуватимуть у собі силу йти твердим пластовим шляхом, — квітчем ставати з нами у пластові ряди. Всіх інших, які різними дорогами прямують до однакової нам мети, заклинаємо сдватися з нами у спільному змагу.

На порозі нового історичного ми ясно бачимо, що в минулому ми йшли правильним шляхом. Тому твердо і без вагання визначуємо напрям дальшого пластового походу:

Пластові ідеали, які досі були провідною зорею усіх наших дій і починань, залишаються надальше основою нашого мислення, нашої відчуження і нашого відношення до друзів і до себе самих.

Вірність Найвищій Істоті, прив'язаність до рідної церкви і глибока релігійність є підставою нашого світогляду.

На рідній землі і в нових далеких світах — ми серцем і думками звернені до України. Для нас Україна — це ціла українська національна спільнота, поселена на прагматичній українській землі і поза нею, а зособна її церква, мова, культура і всі інші духовні й матеріальні надбання, добути впродовж століть її історичного й сучасного існування.

Така настанова в нічому не спиняє нас чесно повнитися всі обов'язки, належні від нас країнам, у яких живемо.

Братні почування до друзів, повсякчасна готовість допомогти їм у потребі, пошанування їхньої думки й поглядів і чесна гра — це засади пластового відношення до оточення.

Самі ж ми, пластуни, — у твердій, а в парі з тим як же чарівній пластовій „великій грі“ будемо повсякчасно намагатися ставати кращими, добувати повагу для себе і Пласту шляхом гарту духа і тіла,

шляхом боротьби зі злом у собі і поза собою, шляхом досконалення себе у безкорисній службі для української спільноти.

Бо лиш такий шлях веде до правдивого і тривалого щастя у буйній і радісній молодості, а одночасно приносить дійсну користь рідній нації.

### СИЛЬНО! КРАСНО! ОБЕРЕЖНО! БИСТРО!

Дано в Дітроїті, ЗДА, дня 1 січня 1961 року.

### ЗА ГОЛОВНУ ПЛАСТОВУ БУЛАВУ:

п. сен. кер. О. Е. Бойчук  
голова

п. сен. кер. М. Бажанський  
генеральний секретар

## У ПІДГОТОВІ ТАБОРОВОЇ АНЦІ НА 1961 Р.

В дні 28-го січня 1961 року відбулася в Нью Йорку таборова нарада, скликана Крайовою Таборовою Комісією при КПСтаршині для підготовки пластових таборів на літо 1961 року. В нараді взяли участь представники ОЛ-Осель Іст Четгем і Нью-Йорк, ОТК Гартфорд-Нью-Гейвель і голова та члени КПС.

Наради відкрив голова КТ-К п. сен. Ю. Ференцевич, подаючи короткий огляд таборової акції 1960 р. В минулому році відбулися 16 постійних новачківських і юнацьких таборів, 4 вишкільні та 9 мандрівних та спеціалізаційних. Разом переведено 29 літніх таборів, у яких взяло участь 1066 пластунів і пластунок. Це значить 50% пластового юнацтва і юнацтва. У зв'язку із трагічною подією на пла-

стовому таборі „Великий Луг“ б. Шикага на початку таборового сезону 1960 року — цьогорічна таборова акція вимагає окремої уваги із націнкою на приготування усіх та можливих засобів безпеки. У цій цілі скликано таборову нараду вже в січні, щоб завчасу спільно призадуматися над усіма майбутніми проблемами та способами уліпшення. У програмі цілоденних ділових нарад обговорено м. ін. справу координації таборової акції, безпеки таборів та відповідного забезпечення таборів, усталення бюджетів та однакової таборової оплати, скріплення таборового фонду, виготовлення спільних для всіх таборів друків, посвідок і т. п.

Окрему увагу звернено на проблему добору членів п. сен. Ю. Ференцевич, який у своїх доповідях та практичних пропозиціях на тему безпеки підготовки молоді та їхніх батьків до пластових таборів, як також цілого ряду технічних угодівень, які можна зробити для кращого переведення обласних таборів. В нарадах брали участь також запрошені команданти минулорічних таборів і усі члени Булави ККП-ок, які на підставі свого досвіду поєднали цілий ряд конкретних справ, що їх треба перевести в життя.

## ОКРУЖНА ВІДПРАВА ПЛАСТОВИХ ПРОВІДНИКІВ В РОЧЕСТЕРІ, Н. Й.

Для покаявлення та узагальнення пластової праці в усіх осередках, Крайова Пластова Старшина скликала окружну відправу провідників станицій із центру ЗДА на день 11-го лютого ц. р.

Відправа мала аналогічний характер як та, що відбулася в Нью Йорку в дні 10-го грудня м. р. та тим разом збрала 78 зареєстрованих пластових провідників із таких станицій: Бофало, Дітроїт, Клівленд, Спранкс, Рочестер і Шикаго.

Наради відбулися в приміщеннях місцевої „Самовомоці“, де знаходиться також домишко пластової станиці в Рочестері. Діти пластової станиці в Рочестері були господарями наради, виконуючи дуже справно і відрізно усі організаційні та технічні завдання.

Точно о год. 10-ти ранку у святково прибраній залі, відмовленням молитви та відвідуванням пластового гімну розпочалася відправа. П. сен. Р. Гавриляк, як старшини і господаря відправи, привітав зібраних, зокрема усіх присутніх на залі членів КПСтаршини, що вперше у повному складі завітали на терен Рочестеру. Далі голою збрала голова КПС п. сен. Ольга Кузьмович, яка зробила у своєму слові аналіз стану пластової праці за останній рік, що саме проминуло від 5-го Крайового З'їзду, звертаючи окрему увагу на тіні та недоліки, які досі можна була ствердити. Незвичайно будучим є однак об'яв покаявлення праці серед пластових виховників та їх бажання підняти і поліпшити рівень пластування. Для перелічення цього в життя п. сен. Ольга Кузьмович поділа до відома, прийняти КПСтаршиною в дні 3-го грудня м. р. головні рішення наради пластового активу. Проголошені точки та їх інтерпретація об'являють тепер на терені ЗДА, зокрема усіх виховників, від яких передусім залежить додержання цих доручень. Тільки одностайна акція та виконання повноважень виховників і п. сен. Р. Гавриляк, в тому ж дні відбувся „Пластовий Апеліт“, присвячений Богослуженням в місцевій Церкві св. Паскалія, в наміренні Організації та її членства з Панахидою за воєнних трагічних смертей 6-ти пластунів-юнаків, що померли в літі 1960 року на „Великому Лугу“.

Без гомону і сирочно відзначила Станиця ОУМ „Пласт“ в Трентоні, столиці стеїту Нью Дакерзі — своє 10-літнє існування. Ставось це в неділю, дня 23 жовтня 1960 року з нагоди Річниці Записки Зборів Станиці та Осередку Праці Пластунів — Семінарів. В тому ж дні відбувся „Пластовий Апеліт“, присвячений Богослуженням в місцевій Церкві св. Паскалія, в наміренні Організації та її членства з Панахидою за воєнних трагічних смертей 6-ти пластунів-юнаків, що померли в літі 1960 року на „Великому Лугу“.

В неділю 12-го лютого о год. 10-ти відбувся в цих саміх приміщеннях апеліт і перегляд Станиці в Рочестері членами КПС. До апеліту стали 61 пластуни і пластунок, до яких коротко промовила голова КПС п. сен. О. Кузьмович, звертаючи увагу на окремі завдання пластової організації, що має за ціль впровадити характер молоді української людини і далеко різніться від молодечих клубів і спортивних товариств методично. Після привітання членів КПС станиці п. сен. Р. Гавриляком відбувся перегляд частин і перевірка їхньої діяльності. Пластуни і пластуни Рочестеру своєю посторою і тріпотуванням відправи записали себе як найкраще у пластовому провідні та у всіх присутніх членів доповідних станицій.

## Станиця в Трентоні

За час свого десятилітнього існування, Станиця в Трентоні проробила чималу організаційну та виховну роботу, випускаючи в світ понад сотню зцілюваної, вишколеної та зарганізованої до життя молоді об'єднань статей. Брак відповідних виховників ставлять тім на перешкоді до розгортання ще більшої діяльності самої Станиці, а також в деякій мірі байдужість старшого громадянства, подекуди й самих батьків пластової молоді. Все ж таки на порозі свого 11-ти літнього існування Станиця може вказати в пропорції до міжземних умов праці великі успіхи. Про це було сказано у звітуванні Станиці Старшини: 66 членів Станиці (9 п. сен. Юрій, 17 ст. пластуни (ок), 29 юнаків — чок та 11 новачків — чок — та станом на 23 жовтня 1960 р.

В денному налізі ч. 1960 було сказано, що підставою до існування Станиці „Пласт“ в Трентоні дала п. сен. Анна Бойчук, член куреня УПС „Характеристиці“, довголітній виховник і впродовж пластової молоді в Трентоні та поза його межами. Ці заклади зложеною призначення і сподуку від Старшини Станиці та від Представників КПС, що брали участь в цьому екстремному святкуванні: Крайової Комісії Пластунів та п. сен. Наталі Макаренки, Референтки Новачок п. сен. Ольги Райдш, Голови Булави УПС п. сен. Антона Хухри та відпоручника Крайового Комітета Пластунів п. сен. Валерія Михайлова. Про це п. сен. Марія Мрочко — писар, Сталінична Рада: п. сен. Теодор Круппа, п. сен. Степанія Гейт та ст. п. Оксана Микитюк.

Наради відбулися в приміщеннях місцевої „Самовомоці“, де знаходиться також домишко пластової станиці в Рочестері. Діти пластової станиці в Рочестері були господарями наради, виконуючи дуже справно і відрізно усі організаційні та технічні завдання.

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## 10-та Костюмівка Пластового Юнацтва в Нью Йорку



Дефіляда під час костюмівки

В дні 12-го лютого ц. м. у великому магазині із забаву відбулася заходом Пластової Станиці в Нью Йорку десята юнацька костюмівка пластового юнацтва і дітей новачкового віку. Ця ювілейна юнацька імпреза збрала разом величезне число присутніх, а зокрема цілі дівочі дівчата в прегарно вишитих стрічках, що забавляли під провідом пластових виховників і виховниць.

В осередку забави стояла приваблива новачкова казка п. сен. Евстахія Гойдши про дивний сон маленької дівчинки, яка заблудила під звуки ніжної музики, накрученої спеціально на ленту і зрозуміло для усієї дівочої розповіді. На сцені по'являлися щораз нові постаті новачків і новачок, що уміло відігравали свої ролі. Тут була і княжна Дрімота, і усі пори року, кружляла на переміну сніжинки та весняні квітки, машерували князі й дружинники. З Кисва прийшов князь Гіор, а з Галіча Ярослав Осмомисл, щоб спільно рушити на половці. Дівчата в народних одягах, що вийшли в поле жати, попали у полон турків і їх визволив козацький загін під провідом гетьмана. Все це відбувалося згідно із розповіддю у формі гри без слів. Вікниці на сцену зійшли прегарні ялі із полонів та загуляли спільно із іншими постатями. Нічка та місяць приглядалися сплячій дівчинці, поки княжна Дрімота не дала знаку чарівною паличкою. Князь Осмомисл пробудив дівчинку та почалася дефіляда усіх постатей, що брали участь у казці. Зі запертим відходом і захопленням приглядалися виведенню казки присутні на залі батьки й дівчата. Можна було подивлятися здивованості й справності молоденьких виконавиць, які разом із своїми глядачами пережили прегарну казку. Тут однак в першу чергу треба підкреслити праяно, що її вложили у підготовку цієї так вдалої імпрези молоді виховники т. зв. „сестрички“ і „братчики“.

Скільки зусиль і часу уложили вони на приготування, залишається невідомим для посторонніх.

Від рівно десяти років повсякчасно пластові виховники цілю своєю енергією викладають своє серце з того рота імпрези, які мають на цілі не лише забаву для новачків, але також пропаганду пластової організації серед широких кругів громадянства та їхніх дітей. Це і підкреслює у своєму вступному слові голова місцевої Пласт-пряті п. В. Салік, який зокрема відзначив заслуги у цьому напрямі популяризації новачкової виховницької п. сен. Е. Гойдши, яка від 1951 року була душею кожного новачкового забави. П. сен. Гойдши працює під керівництвом новачкової виховницької п. сен. Е. Гойдши, яка від 1951 року була душею кожного новачкового забави. П. сен. Гойдши працює під керівництвом новачкової виховницької п. сен. Е. Гойдши, яка від 1951 року була душею кожного новачкового забави.

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## ПРИГАДУЄТЕ ?

(Команді й учасникам лещетарських таборів 1960 р. в альбом)

Застесь нічого так не в'яже вузлом дружби, як спільні переживання. Ви зустрічаєтесь по місяцях, роках і одне магичне слівце: „пригадусь!“

Пригадусь, як „югас“ розбивав дерева, забуваючи перестороги Гога, що „шусом тут ніхто не їде“, — а наша командантка переводила довідливо в життя відому пісню: „На лещатах, мов на крилах“.

Пригадусь, як у казковий, під свіжым снігом, вечір ми зайняли згідно із планом то шкільну залу в сусідньому селі? Ми приїхали, щоб оглянути лещетарський фільм із Канади та Алляса, але дістали запрошення місцевого вчителя причинитися до уривка народження програми. Юрко грав із розмахом Шопена на розстроєному піано, а ми співали „Веселого Мандрівника“ і „Мережі“.

А пізніше верталися засніженою сільською дорогою, згадуючи прегарні знімки фільму й мріяли голосно, якби це нам зробили пластовий табір у диких горах західної Канади.

Пригадусь останній вечір, висліди змагань лещетарської нашої команди, що їх переводив наш інструктор Гога — та вкінці прощальні слова командантки?

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