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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Rochester Ukrainians Hold Shevchenko Concert

Seen at the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Concert in Rochester are, left to right: William B. Hussar UNA Supreme Advisor, and Taras Shevchenko Memorial Committee Program Booklet Chairman; Vice Mayor, Josephph Farbo, reading the Proclamation, making 1961 the Taras Shevchenko Year; Mrs. Maria Kramachuk Chairlady of the Planning and Publicity Committee of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Concert.

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28. — Some 1,500 Rochester Ukrainians packed the Eastman Theatre on Sunday, March 19th to pay tribute to the "Bard of Ukraine" Taras Shevchenko. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of the death of Shevchenko.

The entire program was based on the works of Ukraine's poet, set to music. The program was opened by the singing of the "Stars Spangled Banner" by the Ukrainian National Choir of Rochester under the direction of Yaroslav Matkovsky. Following this, the choir sang Shevchenko's tone poem "The Testament" which was well received by the audience.

William Andrushin, president of the Rochester branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee which along with 55 other Ukrainian organizations of Rochester sponsored the concert, in an address that lasted some twenty minutes spoke on Shevchenko's life, works and ideas. He then introduced Rochester Vice Mayor Joseph Farbo, who read a proclamation signed by Mayor Peter Barry proclaiming 1961 as "Shevchenko Year" in Rochester.

Next on the program was an address by Professor Mykola Hadzinsky, professor of physics at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Hadzinsky, who spoke in Ukrainian, told of the fight Shevchenko had in having his works published after they once had been banned and after he himself had been banned from doing any writting whatsoever.

Then came three selections by baritone Zenon Myahky of Buffalo, N. Y. A duet of Shevchenko's "Such is Her Fate" and "The Roaring Dnipro" sung by Mary Klimko and Ann Paruta of Rochester, followed.

Other artists on the program were Halyna Kolodub-Tymochko, Hryhoriy Yaroshevych-Manko, Stefania Fedchuk, the SUMA Choir of Rochester under the direction of Ivan Chavs. Irene Lawriwska read Shevchenko's "Psalm XIV" and the dance team of Lesya Biloshycky and Yaroslav Zavarykhyn of Toronto performed a number.

The program ended after three and a half hours with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem by the full ensemble and audience.

All proceeds from this affair went to the Shevchenko Memorial Fund.

LESAWYER SPEAKS ON USSR OVER NEW YORK RADIO

NEW YORK (Staff). — Joseph Lesawyer, Acting President of the Ukrainian National Association and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was interviewed last Thursday, April 13, 1961 on WINS Radio Station at Leone's Restaurant in York City, by Barry Farber noted New York radio broadcaster and interviewer. The subject of the interview was Mr. Lesawyer's recent trip to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Farber asked the UNA Acting President what he thought would be the effect upon the people of the Soviet Union by the space flight of Major Yuri Gagarin, and whether this was any indication that the Soviet economy as a whole was catching up with our own.

In an unprepared statement, Mr. Lesawyer gave a vivid description of the everyday life of the people in the Soviet Union as observed by him in Yalta, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkiv and Lviv. He said that the apparent Soviet successes in space rocketry do not reflect the grim and gloomy life of the people in USSR. He stated that life in the USSR is still on a rather primitive level. Clothing and food are always a major problem in the Soviet Union, because there are perennial shortages of these commodities. Housing facilities are inadequate, and liberties and privileges for the majority of the people are extremely limited in the USSR.

In reply to Mr. Farber's query what is the difference between Russia and Ukraine, Mr. Lesawyer replied that Ukraine is a captive non-Russian nation, where the Russians rule as conquerors. True, Mr. Lesawyer added, the Ukrainian language is heard in theaters, on the stage and over the radio, but actually the Russian language is being used predominantly in all offices and on administration levels. He also stated that from his observations and talk with various individuals in the USSR it is evident that the people are craving for freedom, national liberty and more economic prosperity than they are offered by the present Soviet dictators.

In conclusion, Mr. Lesawyer stated that one of the weakest points of the Soviet Union is its insecurity over the loyalty of a vast segment of the population, especially that in the non-Russian republics which have never reconciled to the communist domination and which will seek, through all means accessible, deliverance from the communist yoke.

• **It may already be after Easter,** but members of New York's Ukrainian Professional Society will be shown how to decorate Easter eggs this Friday. At 8:30 P.M., April 28 in the Ukrainian Institute on 79th Street the highlight of the Professionales' meeting will be a demonstrated lecture by Dr. Stephen Sawruk of Allentown, Pa. on this ancient art of making **pysanky.**

COLUMBIA STUDENTS HEAR TALK ON SHEVCHENKO, VIEW EXHIBIT

PROF. GEORGE SHEVELOV IS SPEAKER

NEW YORK, April 13 (Staff) —The last year in Taras Shevchenko's life and works was highlighted yesterday in a talk delivered by Prof. George Chevelov, of the Slavic Languages Department at Columbia University to a joint meeting of this University's **Russky Kruzhok** and the Ukrainian Circle. The event coincided with the opening of the "Taras Shevchenko—Poet of Ukraine" exhibit in the Butler Library on campus, which was set by the Ukrainian Circle to commemorate the centenary of the Poet's death.

Oleh Leshko, president of the Ukrainian Circle opened the meeting in behalf of the two student clubs, and introduced Prof. Shevelov.

Although year 1860 was the main topic of the educator's talk, he analyzed some of Shevchenko's earlier poetry as introduction for it. He said that in the year 1857, when Shevchenko had returned from exile to St. Petersburg, his poetry was identified with revenge of justice, and bloodthirsty rebellions.

This situation changes in the year 1860, however, he said. Now Shevchenko's works are governed by limitations which is a sign of a mature writer. In the opinion of Prof. Shevelov, the poems of this period show more polish, and there are invitations to the reader to do more thinking, rather than serve him with a blow in the form of abrupt statements, and cries for justice.

Each poem unfolds semantic depths, as images and contrasts are interwoven within them, said Prof. Shevelov.

He also said that Shevchenko's later poems are concerned with brevity, yet their meaning is much broader. Some of the themes used by the Poet in the previous years recur in this period, but in a new and more sophisticated appearance. New approach to the national independence is taken by Taras

See COLUMBIA, pg. 3

SUSTA to Hold Conference of High School Students in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Ukrainian Students' Association of this city has undertaken the preparation of the 1st conference of high school students, which will be held under the auspices of the Federation of the Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), next weekend, April 29-30, here.

Three talks, as well as a social evening and an open-air get-together are expected to be included within the frame work of the two-day conference, said Konstantyn Savchuk, president of the student federation.

Osyp Zinkevych of the SUSTA executive is to deliver a talk on the Ukrainian student movement in Ukraine; Konstantyn Savchuk will speak on the organized student bodies in exile; and George Chapelsky, a high school student, will outline some reasons for the first conference of this type.

President Savchuk informed **The Weekly** that some eight years ago the question of organized high school students was raised, but until now nothing has been done about it. He said that the Baltimore conference will attempt to answer some questions on the necessity of such organization at this time.

Savchuk further explained that SUSTA is interested in high school students, especially those in grades eleven and twelve, because they are prospective members of the student federation, which unites the majority of Ukrainian university students.

"We also want to impress upon the would-be high school graduates the need for higher education, and the importance of being active in the life of the community as well as keeping up with one's studies," the SUSTA president stated.

"That, we feel, is necessary for good citizenship," he added.

Install New Officers and Honor Pioneers in Cohoes

Pictured after the banquet in Cohoes, N. Y. are newly-installed officers of the Brotherhood of SS. Peter and Paul and the Ukrainian American Citizens Club with special guests of the event. Sitting l.to r. are: M. Nazarko, R. Rakochy, R. Slobodian, Rev. P. Ivakhiv, Rev. E. Sharanevych, Dr. D. Meresko, and P. Bachynsky. Standing l. to r., are: S. Havryshko, Y. Bilas, S. Shpak, M. Havron, V. Zhmud, D. Chubak, R. Maciuk, and I. Rodko.

As already reported in **The Weekly** of March 25, the two Ukrainian organizations of Cohoes, N.Y., the Brotherhood of SS. Peter and Paul (a branch of the Ukrainian National Association), and the Ukrainian American Citizens Club held joint ceremonies for installation of their new officers, and honoring of the pioneers of the pioneers of the two organizations, on February 19, 1961.

Special guests at this event were Rev. P. Ivakhiv of Cohoes, Rev. E. Sharenevych of Troy, N. Y. and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the UNA, from Jersey City, N.J., who delivered the main address.

Mykhaylo Nazarko was chairman of the committee which aranged the event, and Dr Dmytro Meresko was the toastmaster. Speaking in behalf of the pioneers who were being honored at this event were John Barna, one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood and Mykhaylo Apostol, a founding member of the Club.

The SS. Peter and Paul parish, around which the two organizations are grouped, has very recently constructed a $165.000 new school and has already been paid for it. The school has a staff of fully qualified teachers, and enjoys full rating with the high schools in the area.

BISHOP SCHMONDIUK BLESSED GROUND FOR J. C. SCHOOL

MAYOR, COMMISIONERS ATTENDED EVENT

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY — His Excellency Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk is shown here flanked by priests and parishioners during the groundbreaking ceremony for Jersey City's new SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic school. First priest from the left in the picture is Rev. Anthony Borsa, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church. The ceremony took place on Sunday, April , 19" .

JERSEY CITY, April 17 (Svoboda). — This city's SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic parish hosted His Excellency Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk, administrator of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, a number of clergy, civic officials and other notables yesterday at the blessing and breaking of the ground ceremony for its new parochial school on the corner of Bergen and Bentley Streets here.

Severe rainstorm, which lasted most of the day subsided shortly before four in the afternoon allowing for the carrying our of the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Schmondiuk, and assisted by the pastor of SS. Peter and Paul, Rev. Anthony Borsa, Rev. Zenovius Bachynsky, also of SS. Peter and Paul, and the following out-of-town priests: Rev. Michael Polowy chancellor of the Philadelphia Consistory; Msgr. Jaroslaw Gabro of Perth Amboy; Rev. Volodymyr Bilynsky of Passaic; Rev. R. Bodnar of Elizabeth; Rev. P. Greskiv, Rev. O. Krokhmalny, of Stamford, and others. Conductors of parish choirs in this area, namely Osyp Stecura, Ostap Uhlytsky, John Zadorozhny and P. Dobosh saying the responses.

The local municipal government was fully represented at the ground-breaking ceremony since Mayor Charles Witkowski, and three city Commissioners took part in it. One of the Commissionehs, incidentally, James Murray, is a recognized expert on East-European affairs and a friend of the Ukrainians. His children are enrolled in the SS. Peter and Paul School.

Present too were representatives of central organizations, and among them the Supreme Officers of the Ukrainian National Association: Acting President Joseph Lesawyer, Treasurer Roman Slobodian, and Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch.

The new school, designed by Ukrainian architect Appolinaire Osadca, who was among the participants at yeasterday's event, will have room for five hundred pupils, and will cost approximately $500,000. The cost is to be borne by the parishioners' contributions.

Unite in Prayer for Persecuted Church

ROME, (O.Z.)—April 7 issue of this city's Catholic Action Daily **Il Quotidiano**, reports:

"On Sunday, April 9, Ukrainian immigrants all over the world will unite in spirt to pray to the Lord for the persecuted Church of their homeland. This will be one of the final events of a prayer crusade organized on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the beginning of religious persecution in Ukraine.

"Solidarity celebrations were organized by the Ukrainian Christian Movement, an association of the lay apostolate among Ukrainians in the free world. Since April 11, 1950 when the year of solidarity with the Ukrainian Church began, there have been innumerable celebrations of solidarity.

"Participating in the celebrations of solidarity with the persecuted church of Ukraine have been the Catholics of America, Canada, Australia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Germany, and many other nations."

The organizers of the solidarity celebrations wished to protest before all the world against the subversive action of Bolshevism, which in Ukraine destroyed religious, moral, political, and cultural freedoms. The Ukrainian Catholic Church, the first to be enchained, was outlawed by the Bolshevik state. Ten bishops and archbishops have died in concentration camps as martyrs of the faith. The head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine Metropolitan Joseph Slipy has been imprisoned in various Soviet concentration camps for the last 16 years.

Communist Organ Attacks Ukrainian Leaders and "The Ukrainian Quarterly"

NEW YORK (UCCA). — In the January, 1961 issue of **Kommunist Ukrainy**, which is a "theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine," appeared an extensive article by R. Symonenko, entitled, "Exercises in Forgery by Overseas Historians," which castigates a number of Ukrainian writers in the free world and bitterly assails **The Ukrainian Quarterly** for its alleged falsification of the "Great October Revolution." Among those earmaked by bitter assault are such Ukrainian writers and historians in the free world as Ivan Kedryn - Rudnytsky, Vasyl, Markus, Yaroslav Pelensky, George Luckyj, Ivan Maistrenko, and such American professors as Clarence A. Manning and John S. Reshetar—all of whom are accused of taking money from the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations for the purpose of falsifying the history of Ukraine.

In regard to **The Ukrainian Quarterly**, Comrade Symonenko writes:

"This falsifying thought in the most concentrated aspect is being pursued by **The Ukrainian Quarterly.** One of the articles of this journal for 1957

See COMMUNIST, pg. 2

SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL FUND CAMPAIGN WELL UNDER WAY

S.M.C. Release

NEW YORK. — The Shevchenko Memorial Fund Raising Campaign is progressing satisfactorily, according to estimates of the Executive Board of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee. Formations of new Shevchenko Committees as well as substantial contributions by various Ukrainian American organizations and individual citizens are being reported every day.

Thus far over 50 Shevchenko Committees have been established in various parts of the United States, which will be charged with the collection of funds in their respective communities. The Shevchenko Memorial Committee expects that the number of local Shevchenko Committees will expand rapidly and that soon such a committee will exist in every Ukrainian American community. Although the Executive Board is careful to express its views on how many such committees there will be, it is generally believed that there should be at least 150, if not more, of such local committees. Efforts are being made to contact as many Ukrainian American communities as possible in this drive for setting up local branches of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

Donations and contributions are also said to be satisfactory. Though no specific sums were given by the Committee, it is known, on the basis of fragmentary reports and news items in the Ukrainian press, that the Committee's treasury is being augmented every day. Most of the donations are given in the form of pledges, especially by organizations and associations. In several communities the movement for the fund-raising goal is well under way, the Committee said, and there are some communities which have already over-subscribed the original quotas assigned them.

While on the whole the reports on the progress of the Shevchenko Memorial fund are encouraging, the Committee's Executive Board believes that the difficult task is only beginning. As expected, the large cities, such as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and others, are moving slowly in their fund-raising drive, due to the fact that there are numerous Ukrainian organizations and the task of integrating them for one concerted drive is by no means an easy one.

In any event, the Shevchenko Memorial movement in the United States is well under way and if the initial enthusiasm of the entire Ukrainian American community continues there is no reason to doubt that the original objective of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee should not be attained in time.

Those who are actively angaged in the Shevchenko Memorial fund campaign should take solace in knowing that the communist press in occupied Ukraine is violently denouncing the Shevchenko Memorial movement in this country, which proves beyond any doubt that Moscow is determined to impede the movement so as to compromise the Ukrainians in the free world and prevent the realization of the plan to erect a statue of Ukraine's poet laureate and national hero in the capital of the United States.

D. A. to Speak at Astoria On Shevchenko

ASTORIA, N.Y.—Frank D. O'Connor, District Attorney of Queens County is slated to speak at the commemorative concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko here, said Henry Stelmachuk, chairman of the event.

The concert which is planned to mark the centenary of the greatest Ukrainian poet by the Ukrainian community in Queens County is being sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. It will take place in the St. Joseph's auditorium, 28-46 44th Street, Astoria.

According to Mr. Stelmachuk, the concert will comprise the talk by District Attorney O'Connor, and "a fine varied program."

Frank D. O'Connor
District Attorney of Queens County

RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY PASSES RESOLUTION ON UKRAINIAN POET

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations passed a resolution (H 1508) on the occasion of the centenary of Taras Shevchenko, and extended sincere good wishes to the Ukrainian National Association, which pays tribute to the greatest poet of Ukraine in this Shevchenko Year.

The text of the resolution signed by Governor John A. Notte, Jr. and presented to John Kokolski of Woonsocket, R. I., Supreme Adviser of the Ukrainian National Association states the following:

"Whereas, Taras Shevchenko is the poet of Ukraine. There is hardly a Ukrainian home from the humblest to the richest that does not contain a portrait of the poet who during his short life touched every chord of the Ukrainian heart. He shared the fortunes of his people and during his unhappy life he suffered all the hardships of serfdom, of exile, of police supervision . . . Seldom has a poet lived and suffered to the full as did Shevchenko and rarely has a man so fully incorporated all the aspirations of his people; and

"Whereas, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the United States Congress of the United States of America has passed a bill authorizing the erection of the statue of the poet on public grounds in Washington; now, therefore, be it

"**Resolved,** That the Rhode Island General Assembly, desiring to join in honoring the outstanding poet of the Ukraine, now extends to the Ukrainian National Association through Rhode Island's Local Chapter, sincere good wishes; directing the Secretary of State to transmit to them a duly certified copy of the Resolution."

Mr. Kokolski heads the local committee which gathers funds for the Shevchenko memorial in Washington, D. C.

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SPECULATION ON GAGARIN'S FLIGHT

There is more and more speculation that the much-publicized and breath-taking space flight by the Soviet Major, Yuri Gagarin, might be a Soviet propaganda stunt rather than a reality. Such speculations arise, above all, because of the unusual secrecy with which the Kremlin veiled the flight, and from the contradictory statements made by Major Gagarin during his press interview a few days ago. These speculations led Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, Democrat from Illinois, to call on the United States Government to make every effort to find out the truth.

In his press interview and in his first statement upon his alleged return to earth, Major Gagarin made several statements which are being challenged by space experts. For instance, he said that he was able to see the earth (especially Soviet "collective farms") through portholes in the spaceship. But at the same time Soviet space scientist, Dr. Anatole Blagonravov, who was visiting in Italy, declared that the spaceship had no portholes.

Furthermore, there is also substantial uncertainty regarding the timetable of the Soviet spaceship as disclosed by Moscow. It would appear that Major Gagarin's ship had reached South America in about nine minutes, which, according to Walter Sullivan, science writer of **The New York Times**, is quite impossible.

Still the greatest speculation derives drom **The Daily Worker's** article dealing with the Soviet space flight. **The Daily Worker,** which is a communist newspaper appearing in London, published an article on the flight before it was officially announced as having happened. The article appeared on April 7, while the news about the flight was officially released by Moscow five days afterwards. Later on, Soviet scientists in Moscow denied that the earlier flight had occurred.

Congressman Pucinski suggested that Major Gagarin's accounts about seeing fields might indicate that he had parachuted from the space capsule and then claimed to have disembarked from the spaseship.

Whether the story of Major Gagarin's flight into space is a hoax or not, Soviet scientists have much to explain. Scientists throughout the world will continue to remain curious and interested in the space flight and will continue to query *the Soviet government.*

But, there is also a theory that the Gagarin story is a gigantic stunt for propaganda purposes. The history of Russia under the Czars was full of such hoaxes—huge spectacles, parades, displays and the "Potemkin villages" to impress the Western world and cause it to believe that Russia was powerful and invincible.

Khrushchev, like his predecessor Stalin, believes in these tactics and he had good reason to believe in his political sorcery as it has yielded to him and to the USSR some powerful advantages.

SIMPLY CONFUSION

Memoranda have been written, speeches have been uttered and articles have appeared in print throwing light on the geography and history of Eastern Europe, but even today one very often meets with confusion in items in the press and on public forums which deal with the countries of the Soviet bloc.

We have before us a recent copy of the widely-read, and well-informed **Time** Magazine, Canada Edition. On page 16 of this publication's April 7 issue, appears an item on the successful cultural exchange tour of Western Canadian cities by Lviv (Ukraine) Philharmonic conductor Yuri Lutsiv. It is explained that by reciprocal arrangement, while Lutsiv tours Canada guest-conducting orchestras there, Cunductor Henry Plucker of Calgary Philharmonic is appearing before orchestras in USSR cities, including Lviv.

In writing about Lutsiv, **Time** says the following:

"The first Russian ever to lead a Canadian symphony orchestra, Lutsiv is only 30, but has been a musician for 24 years. He was born in Lvov (pronounced Woof), a city in the area of eastern Poland that Russia grabbed in 1939 under the Hitler-Stalin pact and has never returned. By the time he was six, Lutsiv was playing the violin. At 14, at the end of World War II, he was fulltime student at Lvov State Musical School. At 22 he became third conductor of the Lvov Philharmonic, and 1957 was conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra in the Ukrainian City of Zaporozhe, where he won the Ukrainian Order of Merit. He returned last year to be second conductor of the Lvov orchestra."

In the short report of this distinguished newsmagazine, historic and onomastic errors, add, quite simply to confusion.

First of all, the Ukrainian city of Lviv, once the capital Western Ukrainian Republic is pronounced "Lveev" in Ukrainian, "Lvoof" in Polish, and "Lvov" in Russian. The Soviet Union (not Russia) did "grab" it in 1939, but since then it had been under German occupation for three years (1941-1944), and now it is within the Ukrainian SSR.

Time does not state what nationality were Lutsiv's parents, but since he was born in Lviv in 1931, and since he is still a resident of that city which is located some 200 miles south of the Russian border, in Ukraine, it becomes somewhat difficult to guess what made the **Time's** writer say that Lutsiv is "the first Russian ever to lead a Canadian symphony orchestra."

One may expect the man on the street to be confused about "all them countries east of Rhine," but surely an informative, reliable, and much respected weekly newsmagazine could avoid this confusion on its pages by looking into some basic reference books, such as an atlas and an encyclopedia.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

THE SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The world was startled to hear on April 13, 1961 of the Russian success in putting a manned space ship into orbit and in bringing back the occupant alive and in apparently good condition. The event made news everywhere and Moscow did its best to extract from it the last possible drop of propaganda. The cosmonaut, a Major Gagarin (it was carefully explained that he was of peasant origin and not a member of the princely Gagarin family) was given an unprecedented recognition in the Red Square in Moscow. He stood with the Soviet greats on the mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin, he received the highest Soviet decorations; Nikita Khrushchev interrupted his vacation for the occasion and everything possible was done to make the occasion memorable.

Gagarin made a conventional speech. He stressed his peasant origin and attributed his good fortune with profuse thanks to the Communist Party and above all to that friend and protector of the "Soviet people," Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (the cult of personality again). He expressed the confidence that the Soviets were already preparing ships to visit the moon and indicated his hope that he would be chosen for that momentous flight. Above all (and Khrushchev agreed with him) he declared that this was a sign of Communist superiority and his assurance that the total triumph of Communism was not far off.

No Doubt It Did Take Place

There seems to be no disposition to doubt that the flight took place substantially as depicted. In fact there is a strong possibility that it was detected by some of the satellite tracking stations around the earth, although this has not been openly confirmed. Yet there are still many questions awaiting answer for the Soviet urge for secrecy has prevented any definite announcement of the circumstances and places either of launching or of landing. In fact it has not even been stated whether Gagarin landed in the capsule which carried him around the earth or whether he descended by parachute after leaving the capsule. It has been intimated that there was little or no surprise at his appearance and that there were no cameras in the neighborhood to catch a view of the landing or of the cosmonaut and his equipment in the first moments after his descent. Wherever it was, he was soon flown to some station for examination and from there to Moscow for a gala reception. Another doubtful point is the way in which he was able to see the earth. He distinctly implied that he could see out from portholes but one of the Soviet scientists who has been most active abroad as an expositor of Soviet space theories, Professor Blagonravov, has since explained that the capsule had no portholes but that he could see out by radio or television. The Reds have promised as soon as the data is processed to make it public but so far there is far less known of previous Soviet flights than has been expected and the results, as Gagarin's answers to questions showed, will probably be left as vague as Soviet ingenuity can make them.

Answer Lies in Powerful Rockets

The flight was apparently made possible by the enormous power of Soviet rockets. Almost from the beginning, these have been more powerful than any which the United States has attempted to make. It is very doubtful without a greatly accelerated program if any American rockets of approximately the same apparent size and power will be ready for several years. According to Hanson Baldwin in **The New York Times**, April 17, 1961, the United States in its military rocketry program has concentrated on small size rockets with exceptionally destructive warheads and it has sought to reduce the size of these increase their power rather than to aim at the massive rockets which Moscow has constantly built. This of itself has hampered the American space program, in so far as spectacular shots were concerned.

While the Russians have connected all their achievements in outer space with the Communist Party as the dominating force in the present and the future, the American officials and scientists and above all President Eisenhower declined to view the exploration of outer space as a weapon in the cold war or as a proof of the superiority of American science and scientific methods, and there is some evidence that in part President Kennedy is maintaining the same attitude. In this connection it is to be noted that it is American scientists who have observed, studied and published most of what is known about the radiation belts in space while Moscow has concentrated on large rockets able to hit the moon or now to carry a man into orbit. True to its general policy, the United States has been trying to treat space as an open subject to be investigated as pure science by all who are interested and it has stressed above all the civilian character of such investigation. Moscow seems to have treated it as a military subject and as far as possible subjected it to the same censorship as it all matters of domestic military concern. The world thus has received a completely false idea of the situation and this is likely to cost the free world heavily in publicity and propaganda if it does not take speedy steps to overcome the deficiency and make every effort to change the picture of itself which the Reds are drawing in the mind of the smaller and neutralist nations, for these are being encouraged by the Soviet firsts to overestimate the real power of Moscow and thus the free world is producing results diametrically opposite from those which it wished to bring about. It has wanted to use again its stress on peaceful relations, while Moscow has laid its emphasis on its military potentialities by these tests.

Laws for Use of Space

In the same way American students of international law have been trying to extend international law into space and to arrange universally accepted laws the utilization of space. To Moscow on the other hand ever since Alexis Tolstoy in Aelita planned to annex Mars to Russia outer space is something to be regulated either by itself or by its favorite subterfuge, international Communism acting through the organized working classes. This is the same excuse that the Russian Communists have had for nullifying all attempts at international understanding, whether it is the making of peace in Korea or the prohibition and inspection of atomic bombs or the position of the General Secretary in the United Nations.

The American attitude is to some degree the result of close control that Congress holds over appropriations for it is very difficult in time of peace for the administration to secure the large sums of money necessary for the development of such projects but it is also due to the feeling of many scientists in the universities and private research institutions that they are somehow false to their obligations to the scientific world if they work exclusively on problems of a purely national character and fail to give the world the benefits of their studies. Hence it is that at various scientific congresses the Western world has given far more knowledge to the scientists behind the Iron Curtain than it has received from them. When we add to this the number of leftist scientists who have been either spies or defectors to the East, we need not be surprised at the apparently greater advance in the East.

Need for Balance

It is to be hoped that the new blow to Western prestige in the minds of the uncommitted nations will lead both Congress and the American people to realize the folly of their past attitudes and that they will insist that steps be taken to counter the effects of the Soviet scientific propaganda by increased stress upon striking projects and at the same time will not advance these at the expense of the serious work that has been undertaken. There is always the need for a careful balance of the two phases and of course a limited supply of men, money and materials. What America needs is a vision of what this new world of outter space can be made to mean for freedom, if it is handled intelligently and soberly but not indifferently and casually. If that is done, we can be very sure that the image of America and its scientific and technical leadership can be restored to the benefit of freedom and liberation for all men and nations.

BOOK REVIEW

THE NAME "SLAV"

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME "SLAV." By J. B. Rudnyćkyj. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (Box 3597 Stn. B, Winnipeg 4, Man.) (Onomastica Series No. 21) Second revised edition, 1961, 24 pages, 50c.

The origin of the name "Slav" is a controversial subject as this brief survey shows. In the eight pages devoted to the topic there are over a dozen possible etymological derivations of "Slav" summarized.

Prof. Rudnyćkyj, head of the University of Manitoba Slavic Department originally delivered this survey as a presidential address at an Annual Meeting of the American Name Society. It was first printed in the June 1960 issue of the journal **Names** and is probably the first such synoptic survey in the English language.

All the most important etymological derivations are summarized. The first suggested is from the root of **slava** (glory), in which case the Slavs are the "glorious" people. The second possible explanation derives it from **slovo** (word) in which case the Slavs were those people who spoke an understandable language.

The third explanation is the topographic or toponymic (geographic pleace-name) origin. Suggestions for this source are from an ancient Slavic capital **Slauna**, from a root meaning "hill, mountain," or another meaning "lowlands."

Another interesting suggestion is that the common ending "-slav" in names such as Yaroslav, Mstislav and Myroslav expanded into the name of the people. This is also suggested as the origin of the English word "slave." The Slavic captives by repeating their names may have clearly impressed the common latter part on their captors.

Prof. Rudnyćkyj concludes that there is no unanimous agreement on the etymology of the word "Slav" altough the topographic explanation seems to be the most convincing. However, the derivation from **slovo** (word) is still possible.

It may be mentioned that K. Moszynski in **Original Extension of the Pre-Slavic Language.** (Wroclaw: Polish Academy of Sciences, 1957) suggests yet another view not touched on in this survey. He derives a topographic view from the name given by northerners "to the dwellers of 'open fields'" (page 145), implying "clear" or "clean" from the sunny open steppe of Ukraine.

He gives this etymology: from the "Latin **cluo** (I clean), Greek **kluzo** (I wash, purge) **kludon** (striking of waves), Old High German **hluttar** (clean, clear), Old Nordic **hler** (lake, sea), Lithuanian **slavu, sluoti** (to sweep) (originally to clean, compare the Slav word **čistiti**, which in Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Serbo-Croat assumed a secondary meaning 'to sweep')" (from page 139.)

In the English language the word "Slav" has been used in many forms. It has finally distilled down to three interchangeable forms: Slav, Slavic and Slavonic. The professor's consistent use of "Slavic" in the text indicates his preference. "Slavonic" is used mostly in England.

A useful feature of Prof. Rudnyćkyj's monograph is the extensive list of bibliographical footnotes. This will guide the student to a wealth of sources on the subject.

Also included in this Onomastica issue is an article, "Ten Years of Onomastica (1951-1961)" by M. H. Scargill. It is a history of this topo- and anthroponymic series edited twice a year by J. B. Rudnyćkyj.

Although brief, this survey is a real contribution because it makes available to the English reader the basic theories on the origin of the word "Slav." Otherwise they would be inaccessible to him. It is an important step in eliminating part of the prevailing ignorance, in the western world, of the Slavs.

Andrew Gregorovich
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont.

INSURANCE IS A GOOD THING

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Insurance policies, or certificates, or contracts, are not difficult to understand if the holder would take time to study them thoughtfully. Many people do not read policies, having decided in advance that they would not understand them. That this is so, is demonstrated by the fact that the Ukrainian National Association receives requests for information as to cash surrender values, even though the information appears in the insurance certificates in question.

There Are Options

Other UNA members do not even go to the trouble of writing for information, but quietly cease paying dues and allow the insurance to lapse; they do not realize the insurance has value even after payment of dues has ceased. An alert branch officer would immediately ascertain why a member stopped paying dues; perhaps he will find that the member is not working, or is ill, or has left town, or decided to give up the insurance. If he can contact the member, the branch officer will exlain that he has certain options (cash surrender or loan, extended insurance, paid-up insurance) which he can exercise, and the member will act accordingly. If the member moved to another locality then the branch would issue a transfer letter in his favor and the member would resume paying his dues to the branch operating nearest his new address.

Insurance Without Payments

Occasionally a suspended member does not ask for information about his insurance and the branch officers neglect to tell him about the option privileges, or the member ignores the information when it was presented to him. In such a case, if the insurance certificate of the member in question has any cash value, the insurance is continued in force for the period of time stipulated in the certificate. Should the member die within the period of extended insurance the beneficiary would receive the full benefit less any indebtedness. No dues need be paid during the entire extended insurance term.

Forgotten Certificate Has Value

Time and time again this automatic extended insurance clause results to the advantage of the beneficiaries of the insured. Members suspended three years, ten years, even as much as fifteen and more years, during which time they paid no money in dues, have died and their beneficiaries collected the full amount of insurance. Let us present an example so that our point may be fully appreciated. Let us say that your father was a UNA member for many years and finally became suspended because of one thing or another; he had no other insurance. The years pass and then comes the day when your father dies. You receive big bills for funeral services and the like and you are faced with the problem of paying them. In going through your father's effects you discover his insurance certificate. Of course you know that he stopped paying dues some time ago, but just the same you write to the UNA to get information about this insurance. To your profound relief you are informed that the insurance is good and that, as soon as the proper papers are submitted, a check will be issued. That is what we mean when we say insurance is a good thing.

There are cases, however, where the insured died after the expiration date of the extended insurance and no benefit was paid. This proves that the best thing to do, if at all possible, is to continue payments on insurance. Sometimes the extended insurance "gamble" pays off, sometimes it does not. Insurance is a good thing, but it is up to the insured or his family to guarantee its goodness by keeping up the payments.

Editor's Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

As I read your newspaper I wonder why Ukrainian students, those who have already completed their schooling, do not run for the Senate or the Congress, and this goes both for the boys and girls.

Especially those who have come here from the old country, have big talents, but one plays a big shot, the other pitches a ball, still another batters peoples' faces.

We should send off our learned men to Washington, just as other nationalities are doing. We must have representatives in Washington who can make a lot of noise and who can speak about Ukraine, her resources, and be able to describe her borders and show them on the map. Other smaller nations have Congressmen and Senators, and we, supposedly a big nation have no one. That is a shame. We can only show off Shevchenko. He did what he could, and the rest should had been done by the younger generation on this free soil of Washington, but they, whether free or not free, marry with the foreigners.

Nellie Kreek
Miami, Fla.

IRA ALDRIDGE, AMERICAN NEGRO AND TARAS SHEVCHENKO, POET OF UKRAINE

EDITOR'S NOTE: In October 1939 Marie Tromer-Trembicka published this article in the *American Russian Review*, and we are indebted to Mr. Volodymyr Trembicky for bringing it to our attention at this time. The article is reprinted below in full, with minor stylistic changes.

By MARIE TROMER

II

Studying at the Academy, Shevchenko began to write poetry and in 1840 his first collection of poems, **The Kobzar,** was published. In his poems Shevchenko expressed his grief and anxiety for his people who were still in bondage. His solicitude extended to the Jewish race; he used to rebuke the Christian population for their indiference to the troubles of the Jews. He felt that no matter what race or religion a person belonged to, the Christians should consider him as one of their own.

Shevchenko has written numerous short poems and a number of novels in verse, among them "Kateryna" and and "The Servant Girl," all dealing with the misfortunes of the serfs. His indignation with a number of high officials compelled him to write several humorous poems about them. The poems came to light, and in 1847 Shevchenko was sentenced to life-long military service in the Orengurg fortress.* As a further punishment he was deprived of paper and pencils. He managed to scribble his poems on any odd scraps of paper he could find and then hide them.

Shevchenko spent ten years in exile. It was at the numerous requests and pleas to the government by Count Feodor Tolstoy, a liberal and patron of the arts, that Shevchenko was freed from the fortress and invited by his benefactor to come to St. Petersburg. The aristocratic salon of Count and Countess Tolstoy was the meeting place of writers, artists and actors. Shevchenko was received by the Tolstoys as if he were one of the family. He would come to visit them almost every day. The Countess used to write to him on special occasions. On December 30, 1859 Shevchenko received the following note from the Countess:

"Please, Taras Gregorovich, come between 7 and 10 P.M. Ira Aldridge is going to recite from Shakespeare."

Shevchenko came at the appointed time, saw and heard Ira Aldridge and was deeply impressed by Aldridge's genius. That very evening found the two sitting in a corner sofa in fond embrace. They could not understand each other's language, but their interest and attachment to one another was immediate. With the assistance of Tolstoy's ten-year-old daughter who served as interpreter, they succeeded in expressing their thought. They began to meet regularly. Shevchenko used to come in early. He was engaged in drawing a portrait of Aldridge, and while waiting would sharpen his pencils and arrange the lighting effects. Aldridge was always late. He would rush in, take off his cloak, and inquire: "Is the artist here?" Shevchenko impatient to see his model used to reprimand him for being late. Feeling guilty Aldridge would assume the required pose without any comment. He could not keep his pose very long though.

He would begin to fidget and grimace and Shevchenko would swear good-naturadly in the Ukrainian language: "Oh you child of the devil!"

Aldridge seeing his friend's displeasure, would jump up and begin to chant Negro slave songs; to dance Negro dances, and to present scenes from his beloved Shakespeare. Shevchenko would leave his drawing board and join in the chanting. Then both would dance, Shevchenko a Ukrainian **hopak,** and Aldridge — a Negro dance. Suddenly they would kiss and cry. Long quiet conversations would take place between them. They used to speak about the similarity of their fate.

Aldridge spoke about the Negro slavery and Shevchenko about the Russian peasants. They spoke of the large sums of money Aldridge was sending to America to alleviate the suffering of his brethren, and Shevchenko told of doing his bit by giving to the Ukrainian serfs as much as he could spare from his small earnings as a poet.

They spoke of the heartache they lived through, shared their bitter persecutions. The songs they sang were echoes of the honest, pure souls striving for the liberation of their people.

The end of Part Two of a tree-part article).

* According to **USSR** Magazine (Feb. 7, 1961), published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the Orenburg fortress has been renamed "Shevchenko Fort" by the Soviet government.

Communist Press Attacks

• From Page One

printed an allegation to the effect that prior to the October Revolution 'in Russia there developed two independent from each other processes. One process—we read—represented a social revolution on the territory inhabited by the Russian people; the other process represented the revolutions whose theme was the national liberation of Ukraine and of Finland, as well as the territories occupied by the Balts, Byelorussians, the Caucasian and Moslem peoples of Asitic Russia . . ."

The author asserts that such an interpretation of the revolution in 1917 is a rank distortion and accuses **The Ukrainian Quarterly** of falsifying the "historical facts."

The article is also replete with attacks against Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker for his world-famed statement on the enslavement of the Ukrainian and the Baltic peoples by Communist Russia. It concludes:

"Repelling the forgers of the history of the Ukrainian people and the glorious progressive vanguard — the Communist Party of Ukraine—and creating fundamental scientific works with a profound anlysis of the most important problems of the developments of the Ukrainian natiion, Soviet science makes a worthy contribution to the struggle against revisionism, against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, and all incursions of the reactionary imperialists."

LIVE NEWSPAPER STIRS LIVELY ISSUES

By ROLECH

If anyone had come to the Ukrainian National Home in New York on April 1 expecting to see a newspaper which would move and talk, then he must have been disappointed.

That evening the association of Friends of the Ukrainian Freedom Movement staged another in the series of evenings, which it bills as the "Live Newspaper." The name may have proved misleading even to those who expected to hear a newspaper being read by people, for it was not that either. Indeed, unlike a regular newspaper, there was no sports section included in the entire proceedings.

In short, the evening consisted of four reasonably short talks presented by a panel of four persons with Dr. Myroslav Prokop, editor of **The Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press** as moderator.

The members of the panel were Dr. Lubomyr Ortynsky who spoke on the Ukrainian immigration and the perspectives of its existence and development; Martha Bohachevsky on Ukrainian reality in USA from a student's point of view; Volodymyr Baranetsky on new factors in the development of Latin American countries; and Myroslav Labunka, who spoke on the Ecumenical council and the Ukrainians.

Dr. Ortynsky concentrated in his talk on importance of drawing true and undistorted pictures of Ukraine and the state of affairs of the Ukrainian immigration to the young people, since it is upon them that the future of Ukrainian national group outside Ukraine depends.

Free of Chauvinism

He said that youth must be given information about the freedom movement in Ukraine which is free or chauvinism, and that Ukraine must be presented as a modern nation, which is currently enslaved.

To give validity to his views, Ortynsky cited examples where Ukrainian youth, primarily the American-born, were tired of constant friction between Ukrainian political factions. He added that fully informed younger generation in America should be seen as a powerful factor in giving real support to Ukraine's struggle for freedom. The important thing, as the speaker saw it, was to let youth find its own relationship to the native land of their fathers.

It was Miss Bohachevsky, introduced by the Moderator as a graduate student of history at Columbia University, and a person whose highly opininated and critical views have already been appearing in print in various Ukrainian publications, who set the audience to frequent murmurs, as she virtually heaped her caustic statements on it, at a fast pace.

Asserting at the beginning that she would speak solely for herself, and that all the opinions would be her own, and not those of any group or faction, the young historian then went into the process of expressing herself.

Among Miss Bohachevsky's critical comments were those that we seem to want to build "a Ukraine on wheels" here, and transport it overseas at the right moment, forgetting that within Ukraine today no vacuum exists; that we demand of everyone to know about Ukraine, and attempt to enlighten him by manifestations, yet we ourselves know little about smaller countries of the world, and show less interest about such things as literature of the country in which we now live; that we have a servile attitude to foreigners who are friendly toward us.

Intolerance Among Factions

She criticized, the claims of each of our political factions, who claim that only they hold the key to the liberation of Ukraine, and charged that members of one grouping will not admit any claim to reason by those of the other groupings; moreover that they often look on them as traitors.

"Emptiness, shallowness and intrigues carry much weight in our society," said Martha Bohachevsky.

She came to the defense of youth who do not frequent our community events, because they cannot find anything of interest there, but seconds later she stated that many students do not work on themselves, but merely utilize their attendance at universities and colleges for social contacts. She added, however, that this does not apply to all, as some students are serious.

Many more critical statements were uttered by Miss Bohachevsky, but she ended her talk with a call for more toleration within our society, and said, "Let us be for something, not always against everything."

In a radically different vein were the other two talks, since they proved to be more informative, than opinionated.

Volodymyr Baranetsky gave some little-known background information on the countries of Latin America from first hand knowledge of these countries having travelled there extensively.

South American Affairs

He concentrated on the economic development of South America, as a factor in political changes there. Analysis of export trade, foreign aid, and price fluctuations were features of his presentation.

Mr. Baranetsky maintained at one point that vast industrialization of the last few years led to the situation where most of the countries on the South American continent have constitutional democratic form of government.

He ended by saying that in Latin America the people are beginning to rely more and more on themselves, and less on the foreign aid, and that the belated social reforms are definitely taking place.

Extremely interesting and expository was the talk by Myroslav Labunka on one of the live issues of today, namely the approaching Ecumenical Council.

He explained the meaning and aims of such council, stating that it is a meeting of church hierarchy which must be called by the Pope, and that it aims to achieve unity of Christians, but primarily the unity between the Orthodox and the Catholics.

Laymen's Look at Unity

Labunka let it be known that he spoke as a laymen who is interested in the movement, and lamented the fact that very little is being written about the approaching Council in the Ukrainian press. What appears in print, he said, is very often sketchy or lacks understanding of the basic facts.

The speaker examined the attitudes of various religious and secular bodies to the Ecumenical movement, out-the role which the Ukrainian Church is expected to play in it, and ended with a look at the political aspects which the Council might produce.

A prolonged discussion followed the four talks, after which the panelists were given a chance to rebut the criticisms and comments of the discussants.

Repeat Peformance

Interest shown in this most recent presentation of the "Live Newspaper" apparently warranted the repeat performance. According to the spokesman of the sponsoring group, this will take place tomorrow, April 22 at 5 P. M. in Passaic's Ukrainian National Home, 237 Hope Avenue. He said that all four panelists have agreed to appear there.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS IN UKRAINIAN

Shekspirovi sonety. Translated into Ukrainian by Eaghor G. Kostetzky. Munich: **Na Hori** Publ. Co. in cooperation with the Ukrainian Shakespeare Society, 1958. 254 pages. 10.00 DM.

To provide a background for the review of Eaghor G. Kostetzky's **Shekspirovi sonety,** I think it is desirable to glance over the Ukrainian translations of Shakespeare's work published prior to this book.

Earlier Translations

Shakespeare's works were introduced to the Ukrainian reader in comparatively recent times. Parts of **Hamlet,** translated by Pavlin Sventsitsky, were published in the periodical **Nyva** in 1865. The first edition of Shakespeare's works in Ukrainian translation, however, did not appear until 1882. This consisted of only three plays, **Othello, Troilus and Cressida,** and **Comedy of Errors,** translated and published by Kulish, a Ukrainian poet of note. Then followed translations by Mykhaylo Starytsky (**Hamlet,** 1882), Ivan Franko (fragments of **King Lear** and **The Tempest,** and the entirety of **The Merchant of Venice**), Yuriy Fedkovych (**Hamlet** and **Macbeth,** 1902), Lesya Ukrainka (fragments of **Macbeth**), and others. In 1899-1902, to meet the growing demands of Ukrainian theatres, I. Franko published ten Shakespearian plays in P. Kulish's translation: **King Lear, Coriolanus, The Taming of the Shrew, Hamlet, Macbeth, Antony and Cleopapatra, Julius Caesar, Romeo and Juliet, Measure for Measure, Much Ado About Nothing** (cf. Orest Starchuk "Ivan Franko: A Ukrainian Interpreter of Shakespeare" in **Canadian Slavonic Papers,** Toronto, 1957, II, 109). The latest voluminous publication of Ukrainian translations of the Shakespearian plays appeared in the early 1950's in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

Ivan Franko's Sonnets

The first Ukrainian translator of the Shakespearian Sonnets was I. Franko. He translated Sonnets 14, 76 and 143 in 1882, praising them as "very beautiful and original" (M. Shapovalova, **Pro Frankovi pereklady Shekspira** in **Ivan Franko: statti i materialy** (Lviv, 1949, II, 55). Later he translated Sonnets 96, 130 and 131 (in 1901), 28, 29, 30, 31 and 66 (in 1906). At approximately the same time Maksym Slavinsky's Ukrainian versions of Sonnets 18 and 106 appeared. Unfortunately, new Ukrainian translations of Shakespeare's sonnets have not been published during the Soviet regime in Ukraine.

Kostetzky First Abroad

Eaghor G. Kostetzky was the first Ukrainian poet to translate Shakespeare's sonnets abroad. In 1949, he did his translation of Sonnet 116. The year 1953 was a turning point in this respect. Simultaneously, three Ukrainian poets translated a dozen of Shakespeare's Sonnets and published them in the Ukrainian literary periodicals abroad. These were Vasyl Onufriyenko (Sonnets 5, 7, 15, and 16 in **Porohy,** Buenos Aires), Yar Slavutych (Sonnets and 71 in **Novi Dni,** Toronto) and Oleh Zuyevsky Sonnets 59, 60, 71, 81 and 102 **Kyiw,** Philadelphia). The following year V. Onufriyenko added Sonnets 1, 2, 8 and 9 (**Porohy**) and O. Zuyevsky Sonnets 98 and 136 (**Ukrayina i Svit,** Hannover, Germany). In 1955, Yar Slavutych added Sonnet 46 (**Moloda Ukrayina,** Toronto). Finally, in 1956 Kostetzky published some ten Sonnets in **Ukrayina i Svit** as illustrative material to the excerpts from Charles Norman's book **So Worthy a Friend.**

The book **Shekspirovi sonety** includes all of Shakespeare's Sonnets in Kostetzky's Ukrainian translation (pp. 21-100), an introductory article on the translator's intereprétation of his work (pp. 5-18), the translator's extensive commentaries to the Sonnets (pp.101-200), and several appendixes. Of special value among the appendixes are a chapter from Charles Norman's book mentioned above and Kostetzky's article, in which he surveys the whole field of translation of Shakespeare's Sonnets into other languages as well as Ukrainian. In this article, Kostetzky quotes almost all of Shakespeare's Sonnets which were translated into Ukrainian and published prior to 1958. The whole book is exquisitely illustrated with some thirty reproductions, among which are the title-page of the first edition of the Sonnets (1609), the Darmstadt mask, presumably of Shakespeare (1616), portraits of his contemporaries, and several vignettes. A selected bibliography of books in English, German, Italian, Russian, and Ukrainian concludes this edition of the first Ukrainian translation of all Shakespeare's Sonnets.

Difficult Task

The value of Kostetzky's translations can be best estimated against the background of his own attitude toward his task. As in his Ukrainian version of **Romeo and Juliet,** published in 1957 in Munich by the **Na Hori** Publishing Co., Kostetzky explains here his "inductive direction . . . toward absolute poetry" (p. 12), "condition stylization under the 'contemporaneity' existing around the original" (p. 14). It is to put Shakespeare's works into Ukrainian which is the chronological equivalent of Elizabethan English.

This task was very difficult, inasmuch as the Ukrainian literary language of the sixteenth - seventeenth centuries, having been greatly infiltrated by the Church Slavic elements, differs much more from modern Ukrainian than Shakespeare's language does from modern English. Furthermore, Kostetzky's reputation through his poetry and prose has been established as that of a determined modernist and constant innovator for innovation's sake. This complicates the situation. Controversy is almost sure to arise, as to whether he translated the Sonnets successfuly. In this reviewer's opinion, he has been most successful. His translations do not have the modernistic extremes characteristic of his earlier style. His language is fluent, the vocabulary well chosen, and the expression is rich in archaisms and words of an earlier time resurrected from their obsolescence. For instance, **lipota** used in Sonnet I instead of the modern Ukrainian word **krasa** (beauty) evokes a nice atmospheric suggestion of the time when Shakespeare wrote.

Well Done and Excellent

Kostetzky's translation adheres closely in meaning to the original. In fact, there are times when his translations seem too close, and because of this they lose some of their esthetic impact. In general, his translations are well done and, in several instances, even excellent.

Modern Ukrainian literature is greatly enriched by Kostetzky's translations. There are other Ukrainian poets abroad who translate Shakespeare's poems and prepare them for publication. It is Kostetzky's work however which deserves consideration as the milestone and tour de force of Ukrainian Shakespeareology.

Yar Slavutych
University of Alberta.
(Shakespeare Quarterly)

COLUMBIA STUDENTS HEAR TALK

• From Page One

Shevchenko in his works written in 1860, he said.

Toward the end of his talk, the Columbia professor placed Shevchenko in the class with such great Western poets as Blake, Whitman, and Baudelaire, and ventured the opinion that had he lived longer, Shevchenko's poetry would have further developed along the lines set by Goethe in that German poet's late period.

Speaking in the discussion which followed the talk, Prof. George Shevelov also stated that:

- Taras Shevchenko's poetry is very difficult to translate, and as the result he said that he does not know of any good English translations of Shevchenko's works. This, in his opinion, is because no English poet has mastered Ukrainian language well enough to attempt good translations. For his own purposes, Prof. Shevelov uses prose translations of Taras Shevchenko's poems.
- Because of folklore used in some of Shevchenko's poems he has often been compared to Robert Burns. This, said Prof. Shevelov, is a mistake for Shevchenko deserves to be treated as a great Western poet. Translations of his folklore poetry make Shevchenko appear unjustly as a third-rate follower of Burns, and consequently as a dull and primitive poet.

Martin Horowitz of the **Russky Kruzhok** closed the joint meeting, and invited those present to partake in the refreshments which were provided.

During the conducted tour of Shevchenko exhibit, displayed in ten cases on the second floor of Butler Library (just east of Broadway on 116th Street) President Leshko explained that Myroslava Tomorug and Martha Bohachevsky, both graduate students and members of the Ukrainian Circle were credited with gathering the materials and writing up explanatory notes for it.

Paintings and writings of Shevchenko, as well as the writings of others on him are depicted here. The exhibit is expected to remain open till the end of this term, Leshko said.

A PRECIS FEATURE

SPEED YOUR READING

The avarege American reads only as fast as an 8th grader; that is, less than 200 words per minute. A few people may be able to get by this low rate, but for anyone who depends upon reading to any extent—students, businessmen, professional people, those interested in civic affairs, book lovers, or even the average citizen who wants only to keep abreast with the world about him—this rate is hopelessly inadequate.

For example, it would take the average unskilled reader eight hundred hours (over twenty full work weeks!) to read thoroughly any sizable Sunday paper, which may easily run to four hundred pages and a million words of text. It is perfectly true that no one wants to read every word of the Sunday paper, or every best seller, or every memorandum or form letter that crosses the desk or comes through the mail — but the sheer bulk of such material is indicative of the "reading problem" of our time. Unless you know how to tackle it you are at a serious disadvantage. You find yourself so overwhelmed by the flood of routine and largely unimportant material, you neglect what you really want to read, or really should read, simply because you never have time.

Do you know how fast you now read? You can find out very easily.

Write down the exact time in minutes and seconds.

When you finish reading this article, note the time elapsed. You will have read a total of 600 words. Divide the number of minutes by 600 to find your exact reading rate in words per minute.

No matter what your present reading speed may be research has proved that you can train yourself to at least double that rate in a very short time. Colleges, universities, and large business corporations all sponsor courses for exactly this purpose. They are aware that one of the greatest handicaps their students or employees face is an inadequate reading rate. Now the Columbia University Study Program in Rapid Reading with Improved Retention offers a do-it-yourself course that can be taken at home during your leisure time. The Columbia Program is a division of, and is being distributed by, the Book-of-the-Month Club.

For years it was assumed that the slow reader was the sure reader, that rapid readers were careless or superficial—or both. Actually, studies have proved the opposite. The mind of the rapid reader is far more alert and eager than that of the slow reader. The fast reader tends to think as fast as he reads.

On the other hand it has been found that the slow reader is inclined to labor over each word, mouth them audibly or silently to himself. Often he finds it necessary to look back every line or so to make sure he understands what he has read. His mental energy is absorbed wrestling with words rather than with the thought they are intended to convey.

Of course, rapid reading is no end in itself. Why read at all unless you remember what you have read? But the ability to read quickly and with complete comprehension has very little relation to one's intellectual capacity. It is an acquired facility much like driving a car or learning to speak French. Slow hesitant reading is simply the result of poor training. Statistics show that many children read faster and better than their parents. And though some eminent professors are rapid readers, some equally eminent cannot read as fast as their freshman students.

The secret of rapid reading is learning to read word groups rather than one word at a time, and to anticipate what's to come in the next word grouping — the next sentence, even the next paragraph. But as the Columbia University Program points out no one should try to read everything at the same rate of speed. Flexibility is important. For instance, no matter what your average word-per-minute reading speed might be anyone tackling Einstein's Theory of Relativity—or for that matter instructions governing your Federal Income Tax Returns—would be well advised to read with slow and exacting care. On the other hand, many ordinary form letters, memorandums, or articles of transient interest may be rapidly skimmed. Coverage of the morning paper by the properly trained reader can easily be whittled down to 20 minutes a day.

It all depends upon training —acquiring the specific techniques called for by the demands of various reading material. These techniques are easily mastered; they involve practice in retention, practice in increasing your eye-span—literally training your eyes to "see wider" — and vocabulary drill.

Many rapid reading clinics, including the Columbia Program, utilize a special device which features a pacing bar. By adjusting the speed at which the bar descends the printed page you are forced to read at an ever increasing speed.

Now to discover your present reading speed. When you finish reading this sentence you will have read 600 words. Check your time. Divide this by 600 to get your word per minute rate.

If your word per minute rate for an article similar to this is less than 500 words per minute, you owe it to yourself to investigate a rapid reading course today!

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

Number One Vets Team in Strong Bid For First Place

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Position night on Friday, April 14th, saw the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark almost "bump" the Ukrainian Sitch bowlers out of their first-place spot in the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey. Paced by Mike Lytwyn, who rolled a 552-pin series, which included the night's highest single game totalling 233, the Vets won two games out of three, thus cutting down the Sitch lead to a scant half game. Sitchman J. Watson registered the second highest combo of the evening with 566 pins, and received able assists from N. Plechy and J. Chuy, who rolled 537 and 502, respectively. The four 500-plus sets scored by Veterans Lytwyn, Struck, Romanyshyn and Kalba, however, proved to be formidable stumbling blocks for the Sitchmen.

The Vets' Number Two Team also was successful in its match with the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, winning two games out of three by substantial margins. The high hopes raised by the juniors with a "clean sweep" the previous week were dashed mainly through the efforts of Veterans L. Koropatnick and A. Chymij, who scored combos of 488 and 485, respectively.

The Ukrainian Center five was the only group to make a clean sweep over its opponents in these maches, winning all three games from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation by wide margins. The Centerites were ably led by S. Koropatnick whose 572-pin combo was highest for the night.

The First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization five came out on the winning end of a two to one match against the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team, due mainly to the 565-pin series registered by A. Lissner. The lone win by the "brothers" was made mainly through the efforts of M. Sheremeta and P. Molinsky who scored sets of 532 and 527, respectively.

The "senior" St. John's C.W.V. team split evenly with the keglers from the St. John's Holy Name Society, each winning one and a half games through a tie.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins	High 3 G'me Total Avr.
1. Ukrainian Sitch	52½	34½	998	2723	73701	847
2. Ukrainian Vets No. 1	52	35	945	2773	74187	852
3. Ukrainian Center	50	37	982	2861	75921	872
4. Ukr. Orthodox Church	46	41	978	2723	72814	836
5. First Ukrainian P.M.O.	45½	41½	966	2631	70106	805
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	45	42	911	2605	71494	821
7. St. John's H.N.S.	39	48	960	2557	66905	769
8. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	37½	49½	917	2566	69706	801
9. Ukrainian Vets No. 2	36	51	948	2520	65340	751
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	29½	57½	850	2273	61890	711

RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS

"Rheumatism licks the joints of adults, and **bites** the hearts of children."

This dramatic assertion came as a summary of exhaustive study by a research team at Spears Chiropractic Hospital, Denver, Colo. Though oversimplified, the statement is borne out by the statistical record: Of half a million deaths annually from heart disease, approximately 25 percent of this appalling total is attributed to rheumatic fever.

Hundreds of thousands of adults are marked for cardiac disorders many years after suffering childhood attacks of rhematic fever, most of them with no inkling that their hearts were undermined by the "sneak attacks."

Arthritis and rheumatism are commonly associated with age. The fact that children fall victim of these afflictions proves the fallacy of this theory. During a Longevity Research Study at Spears Hospital, none but centenarians were examined. Only one showed any indication of arthritis. This man was 118 years old. His knee joints were a bit stiff, due to minor and painless arthritic deposits.

During the process of examining, treating and collating the data on thousands of patients, the Spears research project listed the principal causes of arthritis and reumatism:

(1) Pressure on nerves and blood vessels by slightly displaced or mis-aligned bones of the spine.

(2) Stomack trouble, which prevents proper digestion of food, thus robbing the body of chemical elements, essential to health.

(3) Excessive, or diminished, functioning of hormone-producing glands, seriously impairing metabolism (chemical harmony) of the body.

(4) Circulatory disturbances resulting from over-exposure to cold and dampness.

(5) Toxins from frequent long-standing infections.

(6) Injury from falls sprains, strains, blows. Often, a combination of these factors will "trigger" the onset of rheumatism and arthritis.

As a result of the findings, drugless and non-surgical controls were established at Spears, whereby most rheumatic and arthritic patients enjoy relief, ranging from moderate improvement (in advanced cases) to apparently complete recovery.

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Name .....
Address .....
.....
Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....
• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •
Enclosing deposit of $.....
(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

Пластова Ватра

Рік VIII Ч. 3 (70)

І ЩЕ РАЗ ПРО ТАБОРИ

Здавалося б, що літні табори пластової молоді вже здобули собі таке право громадянства в нашій спільноті, що ніякої „пропаганди" вони не потребують. Та наділі воно не так. Крім соток молоді, що з успіхом відбули новацькі чи юнацькі табори за минулих 10 років, є цілий ряд їхніх однолітків, що не знають, що це таборова романтика, не знають дружби, яка родиться біля вечірньої ватри, чи на стійці у дощовий день.

Важко є нам находити все нові аргументи, які б краще переконували тих батьків, що не посилають або не хочуть посилати своїх дітей до таборів. Здорові, засмалені обличчя, безконечні оповідання про таборові переживання, що ними молодь живе ще довгі місяці, нові вузли, які припадкових одноліткіків в'яжуть у гурт друзів — все це говорить саме про себе. Скільки вже також було сказане на тему потреби фізичної заправи, вироблення зарадности, самодисципліни життя серед природи. Не забуваймо, що переважна більшість нашої молоді живе по містах, в умовинах, що їх аж ніяк не можна назвати нормальними. Їзда автом чи автобусом зі школи і до школи, опісля наука, потім телевізія або в найкращому випадку забава на вулиці з принагідним гуртом сусідів. Чи наші діти неварті чогось кращого? Проблема фізичного і морального занепаду молоді під впливом телевізійних програм і браку фізичного руху не сходить тепер із шпальт американської преси. Ці небезпеки добираються вже і до нашої молоді

Більшість батьків немає часу, а то й охоти впродовж шкільного року піти частіше пішком з дитиною на прохід, придержуватися щоденного проруху чи контролювати телевізійні програми. Чому отже не дати дитині хоч на один місяць в році те здорове, позитивне й українське довкілля, що його молода людина так потребує? Один місяць життя в природі, в гурті однолітків, в атмосфері просякнутій здоровими засадами пластового закону, далеко від впливу вулиці і телевізійних програм — це все ще тільки в найкращому випадку тільки один місяць в році. Але чи і цей місяць не дає позитивних наслідків?

Здавалося б вже і не годиться нам, пластовим провідникам кожного року на початку літнього сезону писати та говорити все одне і те саме. А все ж ми пробуємо завжди з нового, в надії, що наші слова та аргументи дійдуть до батьків та може цим разом переконають, що таборування це нерозривна та конечна частина пластового виховання та що за нами стоїть вже 10 років в ЗДА, в яких стільки молоді пройшло щасливо та успішно пластовий таборовий вишкіл.

Ольга Кузьмович

ПЛАСТОВІ ТАБОРИ В ЛІТНІХ МІСЯЦЯХ 1961 РОКУ

1. Пластова Оселя в Іст Четгем, Н. Й. — в часі від 1-го липня до 29-го липня табори новаків і юнаків; в часі від 29 липня до 26 серпня табори новачок і юначок.
2. Бобрівка, біля Гартфорду, Конн. — в часі від 1 липня до 22 липня табори новаків і новачок, юнаків і юначок.
3. Новий Сокіл — Норд Коллінс, Н. Й. — в часі від 1-го липня до 29 липня відбудуться табори новачок і новаків, юначок і юнаків.
4. Зелений Яр біля Дітройту, Міш. в часі від 1-го липня до 22 липня табори новаків і юнаків, в часі від 22 липня до 12 серпня табори новачок і юначок.

Реченці і місце дальших таборів, зокрема мандрівних і спеціялізаційних будуть подані в міру їхніх зголошень.

Вишкільні Табори і Курси

1. Курс-табір для виховників і виховниць новацтва на 2-ий ступінь КПВ для східніх осередків в часі від 24 червня до 1 липня на Бобрівці, Конн.
2. Курс-табір для виховників і виховниць на 2-ий ступінь КПВ для середніх осередків в часі 24 червня до 1 липня на Новому Соколі, Н. Й.

Курс-табір для виховниць і гурткових юнацьких дівочих гуртків відбудеться в часі від 1 - 15 липня в Гантері, гори Кетскіллс.

Відправи для Виховників

1. Відправа для гніздових східніх осередків відбудеться в Ню Йорку у днях 22 - 23 квітня ц. р.
2. Відправа для гніздових середніх і північних осередків відбудеться в днях 10 - 11 червня (місце відправи буде подане пізніше).
3. Інструктивна відправа для виховників і виховниць юнацьких таборів для східніх осередків відбудеться в Ню Йорку в дні 13 травня ц. р.
4. Інструктивна відправа для виховників і виховниць юнацьких таборів для середніх осередків відбудеться на Новому Соколі в днях 27 - 28 травня ц. р.
5. Відправа новацьких виховників (сестричок і братчиків) відбудеться для східніх осередків у Филаделфії в днях 23 - 24 вересня ц. р.
6. Відправа новацьких виховників (сестричок і братчиків) для середніх осередків відбудеться в днях 23 - 24 вересня у Клівленді.
7. Відправа впорядників і гурткових юнацьких гуртків (хлоп'ячих і дівочих) відбудеться для східніх осередків в днях 30 вересня і 1 жовтня в Ню Йорку.

Відправа впорядників і гурткових юнацьких гуртків (хлоп'ячих і дівочих) відбудеться для середніх осередків в днях 30 вересня і 1 жовтня в Боффало.

Українські Школярі в Німеччині кличуть пластунів

Редакція „Пластової Ватри" одержала Великодні привітання від учнів суботньої української школи в Равенсбургу над Боденсее в Німеччині, які читають нашу пластову сторінку в „Свободі" та тішаться успіхами та працями нашої пластової молоді. При цьому 24 учнів цієї школи, усі хронічно хворі, просять пластунів допомогти їм далі у веденні науки усіма можливими способами, а це матеріяльною поміччю, як також висилкою українських книжок, журналів та іграшок.

Ми певні, що це прохання саме у році, коли пластуни поставили собі, як клич, Шевченкові слова „І згадуйте один другого", найде негайний відгук і помічну руку пластунів, що завжди готові до доброго діла. За ближчими інформаціями треба звертатися до канцелярії КПС в Ню Йорку.

Редагує Колеґія під проводом пл. сен. Ольги Кузьмович.

Листи і матеріяли висилати на адресу:

PLAST, Inc., — 140 Second Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

ЗВОРОТ ДО ФІЗИЧНОЇ ЗАПРАВИ

Скільки разів приходилося чути впорядникам й організаторам пластових таборів нарікання на те, що в тих літніх виховних, вишкільних чи мандрівних таборах є надто гостра дисципліна; забагато від дітей вимагають; бідні діти зисилюються під час вакацій, замість трохи відпочити і т. п.

Очевидно тут нема що дивуватися, бо що край то й обичай. Розкішне життя на американському континенті спочукує батьків і самих дітей накше дивитися на потребу фізичної заправи, таборової дисципліни тощо. Ті самі батьки, що з гордістю розповідають, як то їм дошкулювали на Соколі, як то вони тижнями цілими мандрували карпатськими верхами і бистрими потоками, оправдують словами „Е, ту, — в Америці інакше, знаєте," коли не дають змоги зажити два-три тижні своїм дітям у дещо спартанській атмосфері.

Безпідставне твердження

Та власне це оправдання про Америку починає втрачати вартість. Провідники ЗДА і Канади починають бачити небезпеку у фізично невиробленому суспільстві і б'ють на тривогу, заохочуючи своїх громадян, а особливо молодь повсякденно гартувати їхні сили, покликуючись на давню правду, що в здоровому тілі здорова душа.

І так канадійський уряд вже три роки популяризує видану з доручення Шефа Повітряного Штабу програму гімнастичних вправ, т. зв. „5 BX PLAN." Цих п'ять підставових вправ („бейсик ексерсайзес") були видані у формі брошури вже кількома накладами державним видавництвом. Їх спочатку прийнято до вжитку членів канадійської повітряної фльоти, а далі й іншими військовими частинами, поліцією, університетами, середніми школами й тисячами громадян Канади й інших країн. Тому кілька тижнів вийшла друком подібна програма для жінок з назвою „XBX PLAN," або „тен бейсик ексерсайзес", і можна сподіватися, що ця брошура також появиться кількома накладами.

Неменше цікавляться фізичним вихованням і гартуванням тіла урядові чинники ЗДА.

Президент Джан Кеннеді відомий зі своїх закликів до громадянства про потребу здорових духом і тілом американців. За його ініціятивою розпочато вже різні програми, які мають на меті відірвати пересічного американця від вигідних умовин високого життьового стандарту і дати йому нагоду спробувати свої сили в країнах, де без витривалости людина пропадає.

Президент затривожений

Ще перед перебранням уряду Кеннеді висловив своє затривоження станом, який був помітний в ЗДА в ділянці фізичної заправи молоді. В промові, яку виголосив брат Президента, а теперішній головний прокуратор Роберт Кеннеді, ще в січні ц. р., він заявив, що президент Кеннеді є „глибоко стурбований тим, що діється в нашій країні".

В цій промові, зверненій до групи футбольчих тренерів, текст якої був надрукований у „Н. Й. Геральд Трибюн" за 12 січня ц. р., Роберта Кеннеді сказав тренерам: „Ви маєте змогу вплинути на молодь Америки, і на старших, які також мусять прокинутись, бо якщо ми маємо бути 12 січня ц. р., Роберт Кендостатно сильні і витривалі, щоб подолати проблеми шістдесятих років, ми мусітимемо бути сильні та витривалі фізично й морально".

Молодший брат Президента у цій своїй промові вичислив низку браків, наявних серед американських вояків, особливо під час корейської війни, і серед американського громадянства взагалі.

Слабе Військо

Він заявив між іншим, що майже 50 відсотків американських воєнно-полонених в Кореї згинуло під час довгих маршів або в таборах для воєнно-полонених. Виявилося що у багатьох випадках причиною такого стану було те, що полонені з армії ЗДА пильнували тільки себе, і не давали помочі своїм побратимам, які вмирали від поранень і холоду.

Одна третина спійманих вояків ЗДА стали коляборантами китайських комуністів, а одна десята зрадили китайцям воєнні інформації. Такий стан справи пояснюється тим, що в більшості випадків американські вояки „не мали віри в ніщо; не мали нічого, щоб їх вдержало; не мали віри в Бога, в релігію, у свої родини'..'.

Кеннеді згадав також скандальні явища, які діються в американському суспільстві і з якими йому приходилося зустрічатися в ролі правного дорадника сенатської комісії для розглянення корупції в робітничих спілках та в індустрії. Найбільш застрашаюче це те, додав Роберт Кеннеді, що в багатьох випадках ці корупційні вчинки загал подивляє, а то й хвалить.

Вертаючись до фізичної заправи, Кеннеді заявив, що між роками 1950 і 1957, 40 відсотків американців, яких покликано до військової бранки, треба було відкинути через моральні або фізичні недомагання. Він далі цитував, що у групі шістьох спроб сили і координації, 58 відсотків дітей, які брали участь у тих спробах, не витримали одного або й більше тестів. Тут він зробив порівнання з европейськими дітьми, де у подібній ситуації тільки 8.7 відсотків дітей були в категорії тих, що відпали.

Пластовий Табір Гартує

Як бачимо, проти страхітливих наслідків вигідного американського життя вже є реакція у протилежному напрямку і то збоку найвищих урядових чинників. Треба ж тому усвідомити, що надмірний захист, або те, що в психологічній термінології називається „overprotection," є абсолютно шкідливий. Два чи три тижні на пластовому таборі, або тиждень мандрівки, в умовах не надто вигідних, але безпечних для здоров'я, це немов інвестиція, вклад в будучність здорових духом і тілом громадян.

Не забуваймо, що навіть і в двадцятому столітті тільки ті, що є заправлені, видержують; всі інші падають і за ними слід зникає.

Ролех

ЧЕТВЕРТИЙ КРАЙОВИЙ З'ЇЗД УПСЕНЬЙОРАТУ В ЗДА

Четвертий Крайовий З'їзд УПСеньйорату в ЗДА відбудеться в днях 29 - 30 квітня 1961 р. у великій залі Українського Народного Дому при 140 Другій Евеню.

Початок реєстрації учасників 29 квітня (субота) від години 10-ої перед полуднем.

Відкриття З'їзду год. 12-та в полудне.

Програма

Субота 29-го квітня, год. 12 вполудне:

1. Відкриття З'їзду.
2. Вибір Президії З'їзду.
3. Вибір Комісій З'їзду:
   а) Верифікаційної
   б) Номінаційної
   в) Резолюційної
4. Слово Начального Пластуна.
5. Відчитання протоколу із 3-го Кр. З'їзду УПС і його верифікація.
6. Звіт Крайової Булави УПС.
7. Звіт Провірної Комісії
8. Дискусія над звітами й уділення абсолюторії Кр. Булаві УПС.

30 хвилинна перерва.

9. Вибір нової Крайової Булави.
10. Доповідь — пл. сен Ю. Старосольський.
11. Дискусія над доповіддю.
12. Відчитання і схвалення резолюцій З'їзду.
13. Внески.
14. Закриття.
15. Спільна вечеря.

Увечері дня 29-го квітня відбудеться товариська зустріч - вечерниці під протекторатом сеньйорських куренів у великій залі Українського Народного Дому. Неділя 30-го квітня 1961 р: Служба Божа у католицькій і православній церквах.

ІЗ ТАБОРОВИХ ДНІВ

Начальний Пластун Сірий Лев ґратулює учасниці змагань

ТАБОРИ У ПЛАСТОВІЙ ПРОГРАМІ

„Пластове таборування є одною зі складових частин програми пластового виховання. Пластовий табір — це виконання у практиці деяких уміностей, що зобов'язують пластуна, який цілий рік чито дальші роки, безупинно підлягається пластовому вихованню.

Без правильної цілорічної діяльности за пластовими приписами, якась принагідна оселя, хочби в найкращій околиці, хочби й під шатрами, хочби й щовечора при ватрі, не має в собі нічого правдиво пластового.

Гри, забави, змаг, руханка, музика, спів, купіль, перебування на сонці, самі по собі не є ще вихованням характерної людини — громадянина. Всі ці заняття, щойно в рамках пластової ідеї, за пластовим законом, як умовою, мають виховну вартість". (Дрот)

Це з'ясування суті пластового табору має відношення до найширшого розуміння й примінення у пластовій програмі, без огляду на улад. Зрізничкування приходить, коли примінюємо відповідну для кожного уладу методу й програму. Для юнацьких таборів воно проявляється у їх способі:

„Шляхом ідеї пластового самовиховання даваймо самій пластовій молоді кращу нагоду табори пропагувати, підготовляти, а навіть частинно їх провадити. Даваймо більше виховних ігор, конструктивної фізичної праці, піших мандрівок. Молодь любить поборювати труднощі. Позбудьмося на таборах усякого люксусу, що розманіжує молодь. Твердість пластових таборів — це саме атракція для здорової юнацької вдачі". (Сірий Лев)

„Таборування є радісною сторінкою життя пластуна. Перебування на вільному повітрі, серед горбків і дерев, серед птахів і диких звірів, озер і рік — тобто серед природи, здавалось би ближче Бога, маючи свою малу полотняну палатку, куховарючи й практикуючи красназвство — все це приносить здоров'я і почуття щастя у такій великій мірі, в якій ніколи не можна найти його поміж димом і мурами міста". (Бі - Пі)

Зі забутих таборових картин

БОНЦЯ

Появу її в таборі попередила картка ось такого змісту: „Пересилаю Вам мою одиначку, Бонцю. Виховувалася серед чужих у злиднях еміґрації. Не хотіла б я, щоби дитина очуженилася. Доставлю її перед від'їздом цілої залізи дітвори на станцію"... Підпис нечиткий.

Так, попалася Бонця на Остодір. Мала, білявка, з голубими, великими очами, може яких п'яти до шести років, та над свій вік розумна. Приліпочка. Коли питали, скільки її років, відповіла, не загикуючися:

— Мама казала говорити, що сім...

Вечоріло на Остодорі. Дітвора кінчала вечерю, мила в недалекому потоці їдунки і з гомоном бігла містком до кімнат оселі.

Долину над Лімницею поміж верхами залила хвиля мряки — м'якої, мов пух дитячої перинки. Гірські верхи стояли в молитовній екстазі, витягнувши в тьмяно-голубе небо свої кучеряві голови.

Від оселі гомоніла дітвора, мов бджола літком у вулику. Чимраз слабше. Укладалися до сну.

— Бонцю!

Бонця притулилася до впорядниці, що годувала її із їдунки ложкою й задрімала. Стільки вражень для малої голівки... і стомилася.

— Бонцю, ходи спати!

Бонця ще міцніше притулюється до впорядниці й крізь сон шепче:

— Я не хоцу додому! Мама казала говорити, що маю сім років...

Адьо, Л. Ч.

З ПЛАСТОВОГО ЖИТТЯ

Загальні Збори Осередка Праці УПС в Ню Йорку відбулися в неділю 26 березня ц. р. з одногодинним опізненням через недостатню скількість членів. На зборах було приявних 22 сеньйорів на 112, яких реєструє ОП УПС в Ню Йорку. Предсідником зборів був пл. сен. В. Рак, а секретарем пл. сен. В. Данкевич. Про працю сеньйорату в Ню Йорку звітував уступаючий голова ОП пл. сен. О. Сокіл. Число сеньйорів постійно зростає і зараз їх вже більше сотні. Однак скількість присутніх на зборах виказала, яке мале зацікавлення серед сеньйорату для всіх проявів пластової праці.

До нового проводу увійшли: пл. сен. д-р Г. Носковська - Гірняк — голова, пл. сен. Дарія Мосора - Франкен — містоголова і пл. сен. М. Доберчак — секретар.

Пластове Свячене уладжуване рік-річно Пласт Приятом відбудеться в неділю дня 23-го квітня ц. р. в Ню Йорку.

Спільне св. Причастія членів Пластової Станиці в Ню Йорку відбулося у церкві св. Юрія в дні 26 березня ц. р.

Метрополітальне Свято Юрія відбудеться цього року в днях 27 - 28 травня на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четгем, Н. Н. Провід Свята перебрав курінь УПС і УПС „Червона Калина".

Вона завжди буде зразком впорядниці

В розквіті життя, в повноті сил й енергії, відійшла від нас з Волі Всевишнього наша незабутня подруга бл. п. Віра Попик.

Віра Надія Попик

Віра Надія Попик, донька Михайла і пок. Євгенії, народилась 23-го жовтня 1928 р. в Чернівцях на Буковині, де почала народну школу, а закінчила її у Львові. Там вона і почала гімназійне навчання, яке закінчила в Ляндсгуті (Німеччина) 3-го травня 1949 р. й одержала „Свідоцтво Зрілости"

До Пласту вступила ще в Ляндсгуті 22-го лютого 1946 р. до Гуртка юначок „Червона Калина" Куреня ім. Ольги Басараб. Під час вакацій вела дитячий садочок, за що дістала признання від зв'язкової. В серпні 1948 р. створено гурток „Рута", до якого перейшла Віра, ставши його гуртковою.

До УСП-ок перейшла в травні 1950 р. і незадовго після цього переїхала до Америки, де вступила до Куреня УСП-ок в Ню Йорку „Спартанки". Після розв'язання Куреня вступила до Самост. Гуртка „Верховинки", де цілий час виконувала діловодство скарбника. Впродовж кількох років була Віра впорядницею Гуртка УСП-ок „Вивірка" в Ню Йорку, і в пам'яті членів цього Гуртка вона напевно буде завжди зразком впорядниці.

В 1952 - 53 р. вступила до „Сіті Коледж" в Ню Йорку, де студіювала „Business and Public Administration" і приготовлялась до кінцевого іспиту. Тут студіювала також музику і була членом „Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc." Багато часу присвячувала клясичній музиці і відвідувала дуже часто „Метрополітен Оперу".

Померла трагічно 2-го січня 1961 р., коли ялинка, яку пок. Віра з Матір'ю прибирали, загорілася. Мати і дочка стали жертвою вогню.

Оцих кілька слів нехай буде для нас пластунів незабутнім спомином з так недавно пережитих хвилин разом з бл. п. Вірою Попик.

„Верховинки"
Самостійний Гурток

Пластова молодь в ЗДА працює під знаком Шевченківського Року

Згідно із проголошеним з початком 1961 р. Головною Пластовою Булавою гаслом пластової праці під знаком слів Тараса Шевченка:

„Молітесь Богу,
І згадуйте один другого
Свою Україну любіть!"

проводи поодиноких пластових уладів в ЗДА розробили плян праці, який застосовано відповідно до віку та зацікавлень молоді.

Пластове новацтво працює на підставі пляну, розробленого по думці останніх слів Шевченківського клича а це „Свою Україну любіть". Улад юначок і юнаків переводить міжгуртковий змаг, для якого провідним мотивом є слова „І згадуйте один другого", що відповідають наділі 2-му Пластовому Обов'язку, а це помочі другим. Юнацький змаг проходить поміж поодинокими гуртками на підставі точно означених окремих завдань та тем. Досі перейшли у змагу дві перші теми а це 1. Свободолюбність у творах Шевченка і 2. Любов та співчуття другим, почуття дружби у творах Т. Шевченка. У змагу беруть участь 81 гуртків юначок і 37 гуртків юнаків.

Улад Ст. Пластунок взяв до уваги цілість Шевченківського клича, який своїми словами відповідає Трьом Головним Обов'язкам Пластуна, поставивши окремий натиск на перші слова, а це „Молітесь Богу".

Шевченківський Конкурс

Поодинокі змаги і завдання проводять відповідні Крайові Референти під проводом Кр. Реферату Вишколу. Крім цих завдань Кр. Реферат Вишколу в ЗДА проголосив для юнацтва і старшого пластунства конкурс на найкращі праці із Шевченківською тематикою у таких ділянках: 1. поетичний твір, 2. прозовий твір, 3. оценічний твір, 4. музичний твір, 5. образотворче мистецтво, 6. студія а. біографічна і б. творчости та 7. оригінальний новий задум Шевченківського святкування. Праці, які опісля оцінить окреме жюрі, можна надсилати до дня 1-го листопада 1961 року.

СПІЛЬНЕ СВЯЧЕНЕ ГЕМИЛТОНСЬКОЇ СТАНИЦІ

Мабуть з досвіду попередніх років, коли більшість українських установ і товариств уладжує свої традиційні спільні свячені в першу неділю по Великодні, так що як каже дехто, „не знати куди йти", Станиця в Гемилтоні, Канада, зібрала своїх членів, щоб спільно спожити Великоднє яйце таки в другий день свят, цього року на Обливаний Понеділок, 10-го квітня ц. р.

В парафіяльній залі церкви св. Духа засіли при трьох столах новачки і юначки, вдягнені у вишивані блюзки і темні спіднички, а при других двох столах у пластових одностроях новаки й юнаки. При головному столі сидів о. парох М. Комар і Станична Старшина зі станичним пл. сен. Миколою Плав'юком на чолі.

Пластовий гимн і молитва-пісня „Царю Небесний" відспівані пластовим товариством відкрили святочну спільну вечерю, після чого о. д-р Комар відмовив належні молитви і поблагословив їжу тоді, як всі присутні співали „Христос Воскрес".

Опісля о. Парох промовив кілька слів до гемилтонських пластунів про значення Великодня, про те, що всі інші церковні свята є залежні в першій мірі від Воскресення Христового. Під кінець о. д-р Комар привітав усіх пластунів з празником Воскресення, а сен. Плав'юк подякував йому в імені Станиці за участь у свяченому.

До програми вечора ще належала Великодня деклямація, яку виголосила юначка Ірка Юрша, і гагілки. Ці традиційні народні хороводи, що були виконані, як з жалем ствердив Кошовий ст. пл. Юрій Ганас, в залі а не „на зеленій травці" (через непривітну погоду), здобули прихильні оплески і признання від решти присутніх. Новачки і юначки, що вивчили гагілки за вказівками їхніх виховниць: пл. сен. Е. Рубашевської і ст. пл-ок Люби Габрович, Славки Подоляч і Христини Березовської, мали нагоду їх знову вивести, як довідуємось, зараз наступної неділі на інших громадських свячених.

Новацька пісня і пластове „На добраніч" закінчили цю пластову імпрезу Станиці Гемилтон. Тепер у них на пляні є таборова акція, і поїздка до Вінніпеґу на відкриття пам'ятника Тарасові Шевченкові, для чого вже збираються потрібні фонди.

рлх

З Ножицями по Пресі

Повідомляючи недавно про день міжнародного руху „Гирл Скавтів", який відбувся в Кліфтон, Н. Дж., щоденник „Таймс Геральд" що виходить в Пассейку, помістив на три шпальти знімку українських пластунок в народних одягах і пластових одностроях. Пластунки ці із 38-го куреня ім. М. Тарасенко, брали участь в кліфтонському скавтському святі. На фото показані юначки: Софія Путикевич, Дарія Чайківська, Доротея Іванюк, Марія Лапичак, Марта Рудакевич і Лідія Колатало, а з ними провідниці скавток кліфтонської округи пані Берет і панна Фарел.

У вістці про це скавтове свято говориться, що головною точкою його програми були автентичні пісні і танці, виконані десятком дівчат із Пассейку, які є членкинями Пласту, „паралельної до скавтінгу організації".

Вістка також інформує, що пластунки виставили на огляд свої ручні роботи, і що пластунка М. Рудакевич накреслила учасникам свята історію української пластової організації. Тут сказано, що Пласт тепер святкує своє 50-ліття, що Пласт у Пассейку вже існує 10 років при парохії св. Николая і що Пласт діє в 12-ох країнах, відданий ідеалам, що їх розповсюджував Лорд Бейден-Пауел.

В повідомленні подано теж про пластові гасла, за якими Пластові улади працюють під час даного року, і названо минулорічне і цьогорічне гасла.