

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

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MOST REVEREND JOSEPH M. SCHMONDIUK INSTALLED AS BISHOP OF STAMFORD

Last Thursday, November 9, 1961, the Most Reverend Joseph M. Schmondiuk, D.D., was installed as the second Bishop of Stamford for Ukrainian Catholics in New York and New England by his predecessor, the Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, Archbishop Metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States. The solemn ceremony of installation took place at St. Vladimir's Pro-Cathedral in Stamford, Conn., with thirteen archbishops and bishops present. Bishop Schmondiuk offered the Pontifical Divine Liturgy and also preached the sermon.

Bishop Schmondiuk, the son of Michael and Mary Schmondiuk (nee Bocia), was born in Wall, Pennsylvania, on August 6, 1912. His father came to the United States from Torok, Western Ukraine, in 1909. His mother was of Slovak origin. Both parents died in 1919 and young Joseph was placed in the Orphanage of St. Basil the Great in Philadelphia. Bishop Schmondiuk studied theology in Rome and in 1936 he was ordained into the priesthood by the Most Rev. Alexander Stoyko, Bishop of Uzhovor. In 1953 he was made a papal chamberlain with the title of monsignor, and in 1956 he was consecrated Bishop of Zewgma and was appointed auxiliary Bishop to



Most Reverend Joseph M. Schmondiuk, D.D., Bishop of Stamford

the late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky in Philadelphia and served as administrator of that See following the death of Archbishop Bohachevsky. The Most Reverend Joseph M. Schmondiuk was the first American-born Ukrainian Catholic Bishop in the United States.

The Stamford diocese has some 87,000 Byzantine Rite Catholics living in six New England states and New York.

UCCA Chairman's Message to Metropolitan Senyshyn on His Installation

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA).—On October 23, 1961, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sent a special message of congratulations to Archbishop Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn on the occasion of his installation. The letter reads as follows:

On the eve of your historic installation as Archbishop Metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, I have the privilege of this opportunity to express, in behalf of the entire membership of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our highest felicitations and most earnest prayers of your glorious elevation in the trinitarian service of God, our Nation, and Ukraine. Whatever our respective individual inclinations, we humbly beseech God's eternal blessings upon your priestly person and your fatherly works in the furtherance of His design for the goodness and freedom of man and nations. Perhaps more than any other people, in their suffering Ukrainians have come to understand the inseparable relationship between religious and political national freedom. Without the

one, the other in time is destroyed. Your good works have consistently reflected this truth, and we rejoice in them. Be he Catholic or not, every American of Ukrainian heritage cannot but be filled with joy and hope on this momentous occasion. Placing unity under God before all else, he perceives the powerful force it symbolizes at this critical juncture of history. Unless we are blind to the tremendous opportunities ahead, all of our resources must be mobilized to meet the tasks of serving our country by serving both God and the freedom goals of Ukraine and other captive nations. Your invaluable cooperation, as witnessed by your support of the UCCA's activities and the National Captive Nations Committee, has been exemplary. It has had our profoundest gratitude.

Columbia Circle Elects New Executive Board

NEW YORK (Special).—The Ukrainian Circle of Columbia held a meeting on October 19, 1961, with the purpose of electing a new executive board.

The outgoing President, Jaroslav Leshko, gave a report on the activities of the club for the past year. Among the activities he mentioned, was an exhibition entitled "Shevchenko Poet of the Ukraine" at the Butler Library during the spring semester. This exhibition received favorable comment in the University press as well as in the Ukrainian press. A lecture on "The Works of Taras Shevchenko During the Latter Years of His Life" was presented by Professor G. Shevelov, the head of the Slavic department at Columbia University. This lecture attracted 150 guests.

On the social side, the Ukrainian Circle arranged two dances which were attended by

students from many metropolitan Colleges and Universities. At the meeting Mr. Leshko expressed his and the club's sincere gratitude to Prof. Shevelov for his scintillating lecture; to Prof. D. Horniatkevych and Mr. B. Krawciw for the loan of some rare materials used in the Shevchenko exhibition and to Mr. Boughman, head of the Special Collections of the Columbia University Libraries, for his splendid cooperation. The President also expressed his thanks to individual members for their efforts in furthering the activities of the Club.

The following new executive board was elected by acclamation. President Miss Sonia Sluzar, Vice-President Bohdan Klufas, Secretary Zrka Zaremba, Treasurer Martha Sawchak, Social Activities Chairman Martha Chelskyj, and Publicity Chairman Martha Kokorudzka.

AT THE "WALL OF SHAME" IN WEST BERLIN

A Special Report from West Berlin

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The world-shaking announcements from Moscow, such as those pertaining to the latest atomic blasts and the final ejection of Stalin from the hall of communist saints in Moscow, seem to have made little impression upon the firm and determined West Berliners who go about their daily life stoically and unperturbed. But this is only an outward impression and there exists a sense of uncertainty and danger here. The "Wall of Shame" (Die Mauern der Schande) is virtually an Iron Curtain. It's real and thorough. It stretches across the streets, railways, subways, canals, churches, cemeteries and private homes. It divides the families of Berliners and is a grim example of what the communist regime means to humanity everywhere.

The period from August 13 to August 23, 1961 saw a new chapter in the fight between freedom and communist tyranny in Berlin. Early on August 13, under cover of heavy tanks, armed "People's Police" (Volks Polizei or Vopos) and soldiers of the People's Army sealed off the sector and zonal border of West Berlin with concrete barriers and barbed-wire fences. These inhuman and arbitrary decisions were taken in contradiction of all Allied agreements on Berlin. A few days later East Berlin workers under the supervision of Communist soldiers had to supplement the barbed-wire barriers with a "Chinese Wall" of concrete and stone in the heart of Berlin.

The door to freedom was shut mercilessly for refugees who before August 13 had poured into West Berlin daily by the thousands. Now personal contact between families and friends, which had existed though on a limited scale in the divided city, was ruthlessly cut. Today on many streets, for example, the Bernauer Strasse, there are crosses and wreaths of flowers and patriotic inscriptions. There fell victims of communist savagery: an old lady who jumped to freedom from a 4-story window, missed the net, and died subsequently in a hospital; a young student who was shot to death while swimming across the Teltowkanal. He was already on the Western side of the dividing line (running through the middle of the canal), when a Vopo fired his tommy-gun and killed the young boy instantly. Today, on the bank of the canal stands a cross and hundreds of West Berliners as well as foreign visitors come to lay wreaths and light a candle for the young hero.

Yesterday this reporter was taken to the "Wall of Shame" and was given a rare opportunity to have a glimpse of the "Wall" and look across it. There

were no American Sherman tanks or the Soviet tanks, as these were withdrawn after some verbal protests. But at the main check point on Friedrichstrasse, besides American MP's there were in the background several American armored cars with their heavy machine gun muzzles pointed to the east.

"Svoboda" Pass Helps One Get Around

West Berlin policemen armed with British tommy-guns and pistols are extremely courteous and in most cases don't even bother to look at your press credentials. Our American MP's were also polite and upon seeing our Svoboda credentials, smiled, saying:

"Sir, be careful and don't come too close to the Vopos as they are very trigger-happy lately."

On Brandenburg Avenue, which is in the British sector, at the approaches to the Brandenburg Gate you see the emplacements of British anti-tank guns. Young British soldiers are sitting alert, with their eyes fixed on the gate, and hands on the handles of the anti-tank guns.

Also on Brandenburg Avenue there stands a huge "Soviet War Memorial" guarded constantly by Soviet army guards. We were allowed to come to the barbed-wire some thirty yards from the monument. The inscription in the Russian language reads to the effect that the monument was erected in honor of "Soviet heroes who died in the struggle against German fascist aggressors and for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Union." This inscription sounds as false as everything else emanating from Soviet propaganda. Two youthful Soviet soldiers stood guard at the monument, but they quickly shifted their positions on seeing a group of newspapermen with cameras.

At dusk all along the "Wall of Shame" West Berliners congregate in groups. Some climb on the steps of houses, others on specially-built stands. Their friends tell you that they are looking for signs from their relatives and friends from across the "Wall." But these signs are harder to get now as the East German police evacuated some 4,500 persons from houses adjacent to the "Wall." You can see deserted houses, broken windows and doors, but there are no lights or signs of life whatsoever.

But it is possible to see across the barbed-wire fence many loud-speakers, Communist flags and portraits of Walter Ulbricht. There are no restaurants, taverns or stores in East Berlin today that would remind you of this once-proud German capital. All

(Concluded on page 3)

"UKRAINE THROUGH THE EYES OF AMERICAN TOURISTS"

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—The present position of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine under the Soviet Russian domination was the subject of a round-table discussion and debate on Friday, October 27, 1961, at the Ukrainian Institute of America. The conference, sponsored by the Round Table Circle, was heavily attended inasmuch as the topic evoked considerable interest among the Ukrainian intelligentsia in New York City.

The conference was opened by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, associate editor of Svoboda and chairman of the Round Table Circle, who stated that his organization was sponsoring such a conference solely for the purpose of objectively finding true information.

The participants were Joseph Lesawyer, president of the Ukrainian National Association and former captain in the U.S. Armed Forces; Walter Bacad, Ukrainian-born, but American-educated, who was also a captain in the American army and is now connected with a known N.Y. brokerage firm and is president of the UYL-NA Foundation; Platon Stasiuk, known Ukrainian American businessman and treasurer of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, and Mary Popovych, a leader in the Ukrainian American Youth Federation (MUN) of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Lesawyer, who opened the discussion, related the impressions gathered during his trip to such cities in Ukraine as Lviv, Kiev, Kharkiv, Yalta and Simferopol. In his opinion, Ukraine is permeated with an invisible Russian terror and Russification is rampant and overwhelming. What shocks every American of Ukrainian descent, he said, is the omnipresence of the Russian language. He found that the Ukrainians, although terrorized, are resisting Russian pressure by whatever means are accessible to them. Despite the overbearing communist regime and "Russian protection" and "guardianship," the Ukrainians are neither defeated nor Russified. He sees a great hope in the young Ukrainian generation which sticks to its nationality and culture despite the communist schools and political indoctrination.

Mr. Bacad also depicted Ukraine in the blackest colors and his impressions were most cheerless and depressing. He

said that the characteristic trait of the present situation in Ukraine is the economic misery, political strangulation and denial of freedom to the Ukrainian people. He recalled that the Soviet custom officials in Lviv confiscated the Bible and religious beads carried by one of the tourists. All the Ukrainian churches are closed, with the exception of a few which serve as showcases for Americans and other tourists that "freedom of religion" exists in the U.S.S.R. Leninism is imposed upon the people as a form of religion, he concluded.

Miss Mary Popovych said that her trip to Ukraine was full of nostalgic moments. It was the first time that she saw the land of her parents and she was enchanted with the beauty of the country and the goodness of the Ukrainian people. But her narration was also interwoven with bleak memories and impressions regarding the oppression and exploitation of the Ukrainian people by the Russians. She noticed that an invisible terror permeates the entire life of the Ukrainian people who are stubbornly resisting the pressure of Moscow.

Mr. Stasiuk, the fourth panelist, read his speech from a prepared text. He traveled with his wife privately, that is not with a group of tourists, as had the other three speakers. He said that he had not visited any of the Ukrainian villages or collective farms. He found conditions not as bad as they had been reported in the American press. He admitted that the Russian language is predominant in the Ukrainian cities and in the Ukrainian administration, but he explained that he was told the Russian language was the official tongue of the Soviet Union. He also said that he saw stores containing supplies of meat and milk, and he observed that the standard of living in Ukraine was higher than that in Finland. Mr. Stasiuk also said that he was allowed to travel to Kaniv to visit the grave of Taras Shevchenko and bring with him a few pounds of earth from the Shevchenko monument which is to be erected in Washington, D.C.

All four panelists unanimously agreed that more Americans of Ukrainian descent should visit Ukraine and thus strengthen the ties between the Ukrainians living in freedom and those who are enslaved by Communist Russia.

Cleveland Council for Information On Communism Formed

CLEVELAND, October 29 (Special).—Because they believe that an informed American citizenry will not fall prey to Communist propaganda, a group of Cleveland citizens has formed an agency to provide information on Communism.

It is called the Cleveland Council for Information on Communism, Inc., with offices in the Leader Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio (Telephone 781-0065).

It plans to offer to the public such services as: a speakers bureau, a variety of fully documented pamphlets on the origin, aims and methods of world Communism, information for American citizens planning to visit Communist-controlled countries, timely conferences on Communism and Americanism, and a library which will contain documents and books on Communism.

In its organization, the council is made up of a broad cross-section of the population and offers membership to individual persons or organizations willing to take positive action to maintain their American heritage and freedom.

It will act as a coordinating agency for those organizations that, seeing the threat of Com-

munist, are already engaged in meeting that threat.

"The purpose of this organization is to establish and maintain an information center in order to actively secure, research, compile, maintain and provide authoritative information, instruction, and materials on the history, doctrine, objectives and techniques of Communism, to the general public, groups, companies and associations, emphasizing in the Council's work, those positive unifying values and ideals inherent in our free American way of life."

The council believes it is urgent to instruct all Americans in the importance of the democratic system of government enjoyed in the U.S.A. and on the basic liberties and free institutions it protects. With Communism rapidly spreading even into this hemisphere, it believes an informed American public will want to assist personally in the preservation of its own freedom and in the extension of freedom to the rest of the world.

The Cleveland Council for Information on Communism, Inc., is a non-sectarian and non-partisan. It is a non-profit organization.

HUGHES ELECTED GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY — WAGNER RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY



Richard J. Hughes



Robert F. Wagner

Richard J. Hughes, a Democrat, was elected Governor of New Jersey on November 7th in an upset victory of national significance. On the same day Mayor Robert F. Wagner won re-election on the Democratic ticket for a third term as Mayor of New York City.

Mr. Hughes, a 52-year-old former judge, won by a margin of approximately 40,000 votes over the Republican candidate, James P. Mitchell, former Secretary of Labor. Mr. Mitchell had the active support of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in whose Cabinet he had served. Mr. Mitchell, the favorite at the start of the campaign, also had assistance from New York's Governor Rockefeller and from Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts. President Kennedy came to New Jersey five days before the election to tell a rally at Trenton that he was proud to urge the election of Mr. Hughes and that Mr. Hughes wanted the same

things for the nation that he did. Mayor Wagner carried with him two city-wide running mates—Paul R. Serevane for Council President and Abraham D. Beame for Controller—whom he had forced onto the Democratic ticket for a third term as Mayor of New York City.

Despite opposition from two major candidates, Mr. Wagner won a majority of the total vote. His victory margin was 397,950 votes, compared with the record-breaking 923,000 plurality he rolled up in 1957.

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, the Republican nominee, took 34 per cent of the votes, running on the Republican Civic Action and Non-Partisan lines. This was a better showing than any Republican mayoral candidate had made in years.

Controller Lawrence E. Gerona, running as an independent Citizens party candidate for Mayor, ran third with 13 per cent.

Chicago UNA District Committee Holds Special Meeting

By MARY SHPIKULA

On Friday, October 27, 1961, the District Committee of the UNA Branches in Chicago held a special meeting at the Ukrainian-American Civic Center, Inc., 845 N. Western Avenue, in Chicago.

Thirty-six officers representing 14 Chicago UNA Branches discussed the desire of an initiative group of Ukrainians to purchase a Resort site which could develop into a Soyuzivka for the Midwestern and Western states.

This project would offer a meeting place for all UNA members. It could be a fine recreational center especially for our youth by providing them with sports, culture and entertainment activities in a Ukrainian atmosphere. It is also hoped that such a project would attract future members into the UNA.

An agreement was reached that an Initiative Committee would investigate all available resort areas which would prove suitable for this purpose. They would also recommend ways and means of raising money for the purchase of such a site. This committee is composed of the following nine members: the three UNA Supreme of-

ficers in Illinois, Taras Shpikula, Advisor; Stephen Kurpala, Vice-President, and Peter Pucilo, Controller; the three members of the original initiative committee, Theodosij Nosiewicz, Secretary of Branch No. 423; Michael Semkiw, Secretary of Branch No. 379; and Wolodymyr Berezyn, Secretary of Branch No. 114; and also three officers of the District Committee of the UNA Branches in Chicago, Michael Popiel, Vice-President; Michael Chariv, Secretary, and Wasyl Wachiv, Treasurer.

The very urgent matter of increasing UNA membership was brought up by the President of the District Committee, Taras Shpikula. He stressed the importance of the pre-convention campaign and the need for a few Branches to build up their membership, in some cases with just one, two, or three members to qualify their Branch for representation at the next Convention.

Mr. Shpikula appealed to all present to strive for the Ukrainian National Association banner which is to be awarded to the state having organized the most members for the past year.

Play of Ukrainian Writer a Hit At Moscow Congress

MOSCOW, October 27.—The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party has provided some of the cultural treatment for its delegates in a scope and variety which observers of Soviet affairs cannot recall in recent years.

One of the most-talked-about new theatrical ventures in a philosophical play in verse, Faust and Death, written by a young Ukrainian dramatist Alexander Levada. The plot deals with the death of a Soviet scientist in the first sortie into space. The denouement is on a new opera.

the ideologically required line of optimism, with the scientist's brother taking up the challenge. As the curtain falls he is shown sending greetings from space to the Soviet Union.

Other themes dealing with the manner in which modern ideas are conquering "old habits and prejudices" on the collective farm, are Alexander Kornichuk's On the Dnieper, and the Twelfth Symphony by Dimitri Shostakovich, dedicated to Lenin, as well as Mikhail A. Sholokhov's, Fate of Man, space. The denouement is on a new opera.



AFTER THE PARTY CONGRESS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has passed into history. As usual it ended in a fanfare of declarations promising the triumph of the Communist world and of Nikita Khrushchev, that unparalleled leader who freed the country from the cult of personality and it adopted (as was expected) Khrushchev's new program for the next 20 years to replace the program drawn up by Lenin before his death. It removed by "popular" demand the body of Stalin from its resting place beside that of Lenin and the various speakers exposed more of the crimes of that old psychotic personality. It condemned his closest associates as criminals but, of course, there was not a word as to how Nikita Khrushchev could have stayed in his company and not been contaminated in some way. It denounced to its heart's content the Albanian Communist Party and read it out of the Communist world as Stalin had done with Tito in his time. It made such pointed allusions to Red Chinese heresies that the Chinese Communist leaders returned home. Finally it elected in the Soviet system new officials with Nikita Khrushchev at their head and then it adjourned happily to renew the loud applause at the forthcoming anniversary of the Soviet Revolution in November, 1917.

upon the United States not to produce any, lest it arouse Moscow to explode still more powerful bombs and poison the atmosphere still more. In this defiance of the United Nations, Khrushchev has better sensed the attitude of the neutralists than the United States has, for the latter has consistently hoped that the moderation and fairness of its position would gradually permeate the leaders of the uncommitted camp and induce them to put pressure upon the Soviet Union to adopt peaceful modes of thinking. Khrushchev has gambled on the fact that the neutralist leaders, terrified by his threats, will turn against the United States and attack it more violently than they do him. His atomic blackmail has worked and so the United Nations comes out for a voluntary moratorium on testing with no international inspection or control. In the same way he has used the Congress to cover his new notes to Finland for joint consultation against the danger of attack by West German militarists, in phrases that are very similar to those which Stalin used in 1939 against the leaders of the independent Baltic republics as a prelude to securing Soviet control over them and wiping out their legitimate governments as dangerous to Moscow's security. During the Congress there has been stepped up military activity by the Communist bloc in Southeastern Asia and meanwhile there are intermittent reports of Communist advances in Laos and the sending of Communist arms, supplies and men into South Vietnam by Soviet planes, even though the delegation of North Vietnam and North Korea did not publicly support the Soviet presidium in Khrushchev's strictures on Albania but rather seemed to stand by Red China. Yet in this tangle the Soviet envoy to Red China found it advisable to attack Albania in Peiping, while the Albanian delegation walked out, and the Chinese leaders present gave no sign of applause. Yet immediately after Mao and others sent a telegram to Khrushchev not to break the Communist unity. It is still too early to trace the real nature of the Soviet-Chinese disagreement but it is very easy in the light of the Vietnam developments to assume that it is not as deepseated as many Western optimists would wish. In Berlin during the Congress the barriers between the two parts of the city have been made more absolute and more and more Western rights in the entire city are being abridged with tension rising everywhere as soon as the United States makes even a gesture to enforce its rights under the occupation. The tension relaxes when the West tacitly withdraws some part of its pretensions and Khrushchev and Walter Ulbricht can boast that the West is becoming ready for serious negotiations which will mean the complete abnegation of Western and West German rights or the substitution of a meaningless compromise which can be used as the first step for more demands. In the United Nations, the Soviet and American delegates finally agreed on an Acting



HAMMARSKJOLD'S SUCCESSOR

The vacant post of Secretary General of the United Nations was filled last Friday, November 3, 1961. This post was empty since September 18 as a result of the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjold on a special mission in Africa. According to the United Nations charter the president of the General Assembly is elected every year, as well as the heads and members of different committees and agencies. Permanent coordinator of all of them as well as executor of the approved political policy of the U.N. is the Secretary General. He also has to report to the General Assembly on the yearly activities of the U.N. Because of this he has in his hands a great number of international problems and can play a major role in the world. His role in world politics is much larger than that of the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(NATO) or the presidents of regional or international organizations because none of them has a membership of 103 nations. Since the 1960 session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union has tried to systematically reduce the authority of Dag Hammarskjold. It was not successful because of Mr. Hammarskjold's defiant stand on the independence of the position of the Secretary General of the United Nations. Because U Thant has only had 10 years experience in international politics, of which four have been spent at the United Nations as the representative of Burma, only the future will tell whether during his leadership the organization will gain in strength or whether it will topple.

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES

During the political development of the United States through the years there were periods of stronger or weaker tendencies toward isolationism, which means tendencies to separate from the outside world, leaving the problems of other nations to their own fate. However, these periods of isolationism were short-lived because with the growth of the governmental, political and industrial might of the United States, it could not avoid getting involved in the problems of the whole world and was tied ever more to other nations by political, cultural and economic relations. Currently the United States is tied to the whole free world with unbreakable bonds and all sorts of treaties. The economic and military aid of the U.S. involves almost all the nations of the free world. Recently because of the intensified communist aggression and infiltration into international life, and because of the defeatist feelings which were brought out because of the possibility of nuclear war, some circles in the United States are propagating isolationism. It is very fortunate that these tendencies have no support in the U.S. government, the U.S. Congress or either of the two major parties in this country.

Western Exports Said to Help Soviet Growth

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 23 (Special).—Joseph A. Gwyer, a student of Soviet industry, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that exports of strategic materials and equipment to the Soviet Union by Western countries were aiding the Communist struggle for world domination. Mr. Gwyer, a researcher on leave from the Library of Congress, proposed a complete embargo on United States exports of machine tools to Communist-bloc countries. He also suggested that the U.S. Government bring pressure on the Western European allies to restrict strategic materials shipments to the U.S.S.R. The witness told Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New

THAT VOTE IS IMPORTANT

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

All of the branches of the Ukrainian National Association will be having their annual meetings during December and January. The UNA members should start thinking seriously about their branch officers for 1962. The members who did not attend meetings are at a disadvantage because they do not know who is deserving. Should they attend the annual meeting they may easily vote and elect someone who ran for a position on a "What have I got to lose?" attitude, leaving the deserving candidate bitterly disappointed. This has happened in the past and we want you to know that such things do not help anything or anybody. Start attending your branch meetings now so that you'll know what you're doing when you cast that very important vote of yours. Who is deserving? It is your business to find out. And you won't find out anything sitting at home watching television while your fellow members are having a meeting. Go to the meeting and see what's going on. Find out who's been active all year getting new members. Find out if the current officers are worth retaining (by evaluating their accomplishments) and, if not, vote in members who have shown an interest in building up the branch and working for it. One of the most common complaints received at the offices of the UNA involves branch officers; members write that they receive poor service. So who is to blame? The UNA didn't appoint the officers in question—they are elected to their positions by the branch members themselves! It is also important that old and sick branch officers be replaced, regardless how deserving they are. These old members have done more than their share and should be retired for their own good. Most of them do not care to continue serving year after year; they do so only because no one wants to take over their duties. And that is another result of poor attendance at branch meetings. To repeat, go to the meetings and find out what's going on. Your old and ill branch secretary wants to retire—for crying out loud!—see what you can do to help him! Just recently two branch secretaries died while in office! The UNA is a fraternal benefit society. That means the

entire organization is run by the members—there is no outside interference. The most important position in the UNA is the office of Supreme President, and that position is held by a man who was elected by his branch members to go to the convention as a delegate; the convention delegates elected him. That's the kind of organization we have. Every member is important. Every additional member in attendance at a branch meeting is important. Every vote is important. The UNA is important. Let's keep this in mind by showing up at branch meetings and taking an active interest in matters pertaining to both the branch and the parent organization. One more thing—it is still a fact that the American-born generation is in a position to do great things for the UNA because the opportunity for young people to become branch officers and convention delegates is available to those who are deserving. Just remember, though, no one will ever get anywhere by avoiding branch meetings; and going once a year won't help very much. The key to success with the UNA is to attend as many meetings as possible and be active. Enough said?

Peace of Mind

EDITOR'S NOTE: W. K. Kelsey wrote the following article in the Detroit News of October 24, 1961. This article appeared in a column entitled "The Commentator":

We let Nikita Khrushchev worry us too much. We are inclined to forget that most of his talking—indeed nearly all of it—is directed at his own people.

His idea of a prosperous and happy world is one in which the principles of communism have full play. Yet he makes no attempt to convince the West that these principles would better its life. The only converts he has made, if any, are in undeveloped countries; and the converts are not the people, who have never had an opportunity to choose freely, but their rulers who have seized power or had it bestowed on them.

Witness not only Cuba, but East Germany, Poland, Hungary, the Balkans, Ukraine, the Baltic states that were independent for all too brief a period between wars. If free elections in these countries were possible, as they are not, would their people opt for communism? It must seem doubtful even to the clique which has fallen heir to the doctrines of Lenin, and differs in regard to them from time to time.

"What is truth?" was asked by Plato, Pontius Pilate, Immanuel Kant and other philosophers. The nature of truth was never doubted by William J. Bryan, Karl Marx and many editors. Communism is said to be based on the teachings of Karl Marx as understood by Nikolai Lenin. But neither Lenin nor Khrushchev seems to have remembered the conclusion of the Communist Manifesto set forth by Marx in 1848: "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains."

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

Five years ago a small nation rose against the mightiest and cruelest colonizer of the XXth century: Hungary revolted. The unarmed 10-million nation had beaten the Red Army, and for ten days, while the world held its breath, reestablished her freedom. Came November 4 of 1956, the Soviet Union crushed Hungary and turned Budapest into a bloodbath. The end of the tragedy was witnessed and heard on the air, while Soviet tanks roared over the plains of Hungary; the last cry for help came from scores of radio stations with the Revolutionaries pleading for the help of the world. The very last broadcast came from the South or Hungary. It was addressed to the United Nations in French, German and Russian, in the hope that one of these languages would be understood there, far out in the world; the station asked for urgent intervention. But no answer came, the inevitable had happened, the end was approaching. The speaker now turned to English; those who listened to him in the West, were flabbergasted. Not only because his English was faultless, but what he had said was even more astounding. The speaker, the last speaker over the clandestine radio station of the Hungarian Revolution, quoted the most famous passages of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address. He spoke of the unalienable human rights, but in the background the clattering of the Soviet tanks could be heard. Cannons roared, shots were fired, near the studio where a Hungarian revolutionary quoted Abraham Lincoln's ideas on freedom for all. In the middle of a sentence he was silenced. A crack was heard, followed by complete silence. The silence meant that 35,000 thousand young Hungarians found death under those tanks, 200,000 fled their homeland. Add to all these the unknown fate of the Lincoln-quoting speaker of that last free radio broadcast.

Five years have passed since then; sympathetic, friendly and praiseful comments, a flood of books and studies have been devoted to the Hungarian Revolution, and they are still pouring out. It has been said that the Revolution belonged to the shiniest pages of the 1,000-year history of Hungary. The Hungarians had been called champions of freedom, idealists, martyrs. But it has also been said that they had little sense of political reality. They pursued, so it has been said, an emotional policy, ready to continue it to the bitter end, regardless of the consequences. Whatever praise has been heaped upon the patriots of Hungary, a mild reproach has never been missing either, for they had created difficulties for the political realists of the world, and it has taken a superhuman effort to overcome these difficulties.

Five years have passed since; sympathy for the heroes of Hungary still lingers, so does the mild reproach.

But during those five years much has happened around the world. Instead of a long listing of facts, let us summarize. Flare-ups of freedom, such as that of the Hungarian Revolution, have been kept under effective control. The political realists of the world proceeded from compromise to compromise, risks were avoided, the price was always the same; slow retreat. In five years the free world has lost a tremendous amount of territory, and if the signs are not misleading, more losses seem evident. When the Hungarian freedom fighters realized that tanks were pouring in on them, they drew the consequences and asked help from the West: not armies, just arms. The request was rejected by the free world in the holy name of political realities. But which of the two sides had truly realistic conception of the real situation? The hot-blooded young Hungarians, or the cool-headed, wise old men who preached the gospel of political realities?

The Hungarians had learned that freedom cannot be fought without accepting risks, for one has to fire the enemies of freedom. One can fight them when the circumstances are favorable. One can postpone the struggle till the chances even out but, ultimately, one cannot avoid the fight even when the chances become unfavorable, or even when the enemy becomes stronger.

This is a lesson we can draw from the Hungarian Revolution on its fifth anniversary. The Hungarians paid the price for it, but it is the free world that has to draw the consequences.

SHEVCHENKO AND PAN-SLAVIC IDEAS

By JEANETTE-YAROSLAVA KOVALIUK

EDITOR'S NOTE: This talk was presented at the World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship, on March 18, 1961.

In the next quotation Shevchenko again speaks of the brotherhood of the Slavs under truth and looks up to Jan Hus as an example of a fighter for freedom to find the truth. In this way, the Slavs will live in peace and glory forever.

In the longer poem about Hus' struggle against papal doctrine, there is a symbolic analogy made to Ukraine's struggle against the officialdom of Moscow—the official doctrine of autocracy, nationalism (Russian) and orthodoxy (religious) of Nicholas I. Here, Shevchenko becomes Hus, and the struggle of the Czechs in the struggle of Ukraine. Again there is the call for truth with which

Jan Hus thought to unchain The tormented people and to show The wonder, the holy wonder To the unseeing eyes. — I shall vanquish! God is with me!.. Let it happen!..

Он над головою Старий Жижка з Табора Махнув булавою!

Over his head The old Zizka from Tabor Swung the mace!

The implication here is clear. The prophet or heretic is gone (Hus or Shevchenko). A military leader carries on the ideas—in the case of Ukraine it would be the Hetman—for Shevchenko uses the word "bulava"—the symbol of Hetman authority). In two other writings, Shevchenko shows his desire for brotherhood among the Slavs. In the preface to his epic poem Haydamaky depicting the battle of Ukrainian kozaks against the Polish gentry in 1768, Shevchenko wrote in 1841 in St. Petersburg:

...Весело подивитися на сліпого кобзаря, як він собі сидить з хлопцем, сліпий, під тинном, і весело послухати його, як він за співає думу про те, що давно діялось, як боролися люди з козаками. Весело... а все такі казки: Слава Богу, що минуло! А надто, як заглядиш, що всім одної матері діти, що всі ми — славіне. Серце бачить, а розкадувати треба: нехай бачать сини і внуки, що батьки їх помилились, нехай братуються знову з своїми ворогами. Нехай житом-пшеницею, ви золотом, кориття, нерозможноюю останеться на віки од моря і до моря славіньська земля!

It is joyful to look at the blind kobzar, as he sits with the boy, blind, under a fence. And it is joyful to listen to him sing dumy about that which happened long ago — how the Poles fought with the kozaks. Joyful... and yet you will say: Thank God that it is past! And besides, when you remember that we are the children of the same mother, you will remember that we are all Slavs. My heart aches, but I must relate—let the sons and grandsons see that their fathers erred, let them fraternize again with their enemies. Let the Slavic land be covered with rye and wheat, like gold, let it remain boundless from sea to sea!

And in 1847, when in exile in Orenburg, he wrote in the poem Lyakhkam (dedicated to a Pole, who was in exile with Shevchenko):

Ще як були ми козаками, А уні не чуть було, Отам-то весело жилось! Братались з волиньми ляхами, Піпались волиньми степами, Отак-то, лише, друже-брате, Тесний косякми, магнати нас поранили, розвели, А ми б і досі так жили. Подай же руку козакові! І серце чисте подай! І знову іменем Христовим Возобновим наш тихий рай.

Here Shevchenko shows that the Polish upper classes drew the Poles and Ukrainians apart. Otherwise, they would have continued living in brotherhood together. Shevchenko was influenced in this viewpoint by the Istoriya Rusiv.

But Shevchenko did not praise a preoccupation or faddishness with Pan-Slavism at the cost of disregarding the fate of Ukraine. He shows this in his poem Poslaniye written in 1845. It is aimed at the Ukrainian gentry who follow the latest European ideas, read Pan-Slavic works and know about Ukrainian history and culture, but are indifferent to the fate of the Ukrainian peasants under them. The Biblical epigram that

Shevchenko uses for this poem is significant:

When we were kozaks And there was no Union (uniya), It was a gay life! We fraternized with free Poles And were proud of the free steppes. Thus, Polish friend and brother, Did the greedy (Roman Catholic) priests And magistrates set us at odds and separated us. But we would have lived thus even now. Give your hand to the kozak - And your pure heart also! And again in the name of Christ We will revive our peaceful paradise.

"If a man say, I love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar"...

Shevchenko knew what he was writing about. He had had contact with such descendants of kozak officers. In 1843 and 1845 in his visits to Ukraine, he met the Ukrainian gentry. Many of these people belonged to the society of mochymordy (tipplers) on left-bank Ukraine. They followed the example of a Polish society of gentry living on right-bank Ukraine and called balahuly. Both groups used words without meaning. Shevchenko learned much from them about the new revolutionary ideas current in Europe. But he also learned much about them from their pleasure-seeking and faddish life. He saw the reason for the decadence of Ukrainian society. The poem, although specifically directed to the gentry, speaks out to all the Ukrainian people no matter where they be.

Thus Shevchenko chides the gentry: Схаментесь, недолудки, Діти зорудині! Подивіться на рай тихий, На свою Україну! Польовіте щирим серцем Велику руйну! Розкуйтеся, братаятєси! У чужому краю Не шукайте, не питайте Того, що немає І на небі, а не тільки На чужому полі... В своїй хаті — своя правда, І сила, і воля!

(To be continued)

Martha Knysh 15 Represents Ukrainian Beauty Queen at Women's International Exposition

NEW YORK (Special). — Martha Knysh, who was born in Lviv, and since 1950 has lived in New York City with her parents, was chosen to represent Ukrainian beauty at the 38th Annual International Women's Exposition held from November 6-12 at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street.



Martha Knysh

Podgorny Proposed Resolution To Move Stalin's Body From Tomb of Red Saints

MOSCOW, October 30.—The Soviet Union took an unprecedented and dramatic step in smashing the image of Stalin by ordering his body removed from the sarcophagus in the great Lenin mausoleum on Red Square in Moscow where it has lain since the death of the Russian dictator in March, 1953.

"2. The further presence in the mausoleum of the sarcophagus with the coffin of J. V. Stalin shall be regarded as inexpedient because of the serious violations by Stalin of the Leninist behests; the abuses of power, the mass reprisals against honest Soviet people and other actions during the period of the personality cult make it impossible to leave the coffin with his body in the V. I. Lenin mausoleum."

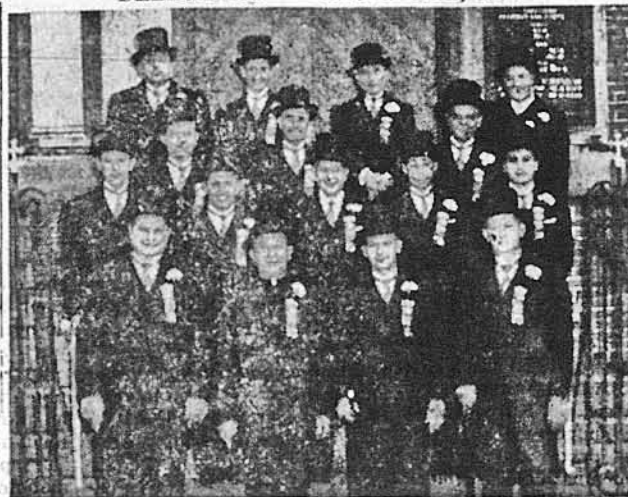
From the move of Podgorny, who also had previously attacked the "anti-party" group of Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov and who was re-elected to full membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., it would seem that Podgorny still enjoys a degree of support by Khrushchev.

L. Shankowsky Lectures in Canada

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. Lew Shankowsky, editor of Prologue, addressed a large gathering at the Ukrainian Hall in Winnipeg on October 5, 1961. He said that the Ukrainians the world over should solidify their stand against the Soviet Union, which is bent on world conquest.

aid to Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain, and he expressed doubt that the Ukrainians themselves can now revolt against their Russian tyrants. Ukrainians in the free world, he added, must support their own brothers and constantly propagate the cause of Ukrainian liberation.

SS. PETER and PAUL HOLY NAME PARADE OFFICIAL DELEGATION — JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Pictured above, on the steps of their Ukrainian Catholic Church are Holy Name members with their Spiritual Moderator, prior to leading a Parish unit 300 strong in the Jersey City H.N.S. Parade held on Sunday, October 8, 1961.

But on the Western side of the "Wall of Shame," too, some important changes in the mood of the German people are taking place. The shock created by the erection of the "Wall" is still felt by the Germans.

promises with Khrushchev either over Berlin or on any other major international problem.

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На Осінь і Зиму! DUNLEY HAT SHOP 14 SAINT MARK'S PLACE NEW YORK CITY

THE COLD WAR MANIFESTO: ONE YEAR LATER



Mr. Matthew Warren, moderator; Mr. Leon Herman, Soviet Specialist, Library of Congress; Mr. Michael Terpak, Assistant Director of Special Projects, American Committee for Liberation; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Economics, Georgetown University.

"Lisovi Chorty" Hold Costume Dance

NEW YORK (Staff).—The "Berkyt" pack of "Lisovi Chorty" of the Ukrainian Plast, held its annual costume dance last Saturday, November 4, at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City.

Sports Scene

USC WINS THIRD IN ROW

NEW YORK, November 6.—The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York won its third soccer match in a row by defeating the New York Sports Club, 5-2, in a German-American League game at the Ukrainian Sports field, Astoria, on Sunday.

Despite the beautiful weather only about 1,000 spectators turned out to see the Ukrainian battle last year's contender for the Open Challenge Cup, Center forward, Walter Czyzowych, scored once in the first and twice in the second half to lead the Ukrainians to a high 5-2 victory.

The best player on the field was inside left, Ted Purdon, who scored the first goal of the game. He was the master-mind of almost every play, unselfishly setting up other players who were in a better position to score.

The German club scored both of its goals from penalty shots. The first one was at the count of 2-0. Alex Holub, the Ukrainian net minder, came out of the goal too far and one of the Ukrainian defenders had to use his hands in order to prevent a certain score.

Last Sunday's game was a perfect reflection of what can be done with good team play and accurate passing. The defensive line, however, should be instructed by the trainer of the team to avoid unnecessary dribbling and holding of the ball in the danger zone, which is the 16-yard line, but to clear it toward the forward lines.

Italy turned a tight game into a rout, scoring five goals in the second half to beat Israel 6-0 at Turin, Italy. The victory qualified Italy for the 16-nation world championship tournament beginning on May 15 at Santiago, Chile.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

WILLIAM KARITKO, Sr., ROLLS 648

Three twin-century games of 214, 210, and 224 gave Bill Karitko a whopping series of 648 pins in the match between his Ukrainian Orthodox Church team and the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark in the matches held Friday, November 3.

By winning all three games from the St. John's Holy Name Society quintet, the Ukrainian Sitch five forged ahead in the league standings and now leads the pack by two full games. Sitchman Bill Fera did the heavy pinning for his team, registering the night's third highest series totalling 604 pins.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Avg. Lists teams like Ukrainian Sitch A. A., Ukr. Orthodox Church, etc.

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

AT THE "WALL OF SHAME" IN WEST BERLIN

From Page One

stores are owned by the State, and consumer goods are scarce and unobtainable. The West Berliners are very bitter over the situation, and when you talk to city or Bonn officials they make sure that you as an American capture their mood and feelings.

The presence of General Lucius Clay has bolstered the morale of the population of West Berlin. The press is friendly towards Gen. Clay despite the fact that his interview on the possibilities of recognition of East Germany by the United States created much ill-feeling and criticism among the Germans.

As far as the popularity of the Western powers in West Berlin is concerned the Americans still rate highest.

Despite the "Wall of Shame" and the brutal and indiscriminate actions of the Vopos, refugees from East Berlin are still escaping through various underground ways. For instance, at Marienfelde, a transit camp for East German refugees where they are being processed

TO OUR ADVERTISERS Would all Ukrainian firms, organizations and individual persons who had placed advertisements with the "SVOBODA" or "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY" kindly pay the amount due for them at their earliest convenience.

New UKRAINIAN Xmas Cards 10 TO A SET IN COLORS WITH ENVELOPES 10 CENTS EACH RELIGIOUS CARDS 12 for \$1.00 "SVOBODA" P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.



Пластова Ватра

Рік VII

Ч. 7 (74)

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ

ГОЛОВНОЮ ПЛАСТОВОЮ БУЛОВАМ ПРО ЮВІЛЕННУ ПЛАСТОВУ ЗУСТРІЧ

1. В рамках святкування з нагоди 50-річчя Українського Пласту відбудеться

ЮВІЛЕННА ПЛАСТОВА ЗУСТРІЧ

в дні 28 серпня до 3 вересня 1962 року на пластовій оселі „На Вовчій Троці“ в Іст Четгем, Н. Й., ЗДА.

2. Ювілейну Зустріч організує з доручення Головної Пластової Булови Крайова Пластова Старшина в ЗДА, яка покликала для цієї цілі організаційну комісію під головуством п. сен. кер. Яра Гладкого. Діючим головою комісії є п. сен. Юрій Ференцевич, заступник голови КПС в ЗДА.

3. Крайова Пластова Старшина в ЗДА та її організаційна комісія є уповноважені звертатися безпосередньо до пластових проводів у справах зв'язаних із підготовкою і проведенням зустрічі.

СКОВ!

За Головну Пластову Булову:

п. сен. Осип Е. Бойчук голова

п. сен. Михайло Бажанський ген. секретар

Об'ява КПСтаршини в ЗДА про Ювілейну Пластову Зустріч

З доручення ГПБулови КПСтаршина в ЗДА перебрала організаційну Ювілейну Пластову Зустріч в рамках святкування 50-ліття Українського Пласту.

Ювілейна Пластова Зустріч відбудеться в дні 28 серпня до 3 вересня 1962 року на Пластовій Оселі в Іст Четгем, Н. Й., ЗДА.

Для проведення підготовки Зустрічі, КПСтаршина в порозумінні із Головною Пластовою Буловою покликала до її Організаційну Комісію Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі під проводом п. сен. Яра Гладкого і діючого голови п. сен. Юрія Ференцевича.

Склад Організаційної Комісії: Голова ОКомісії — п. сен. Яра Гладкий Діючий Голова ОКомісії — п. сен. Юрій Ференцевич Секретар Голови ОК — п. сен. Анна Гаврилук Секретар Діючого Голови ОК — ст. п. л. Люба Абрам'юк Організаційний Референт на терен ЗДА та Крайів розв. Американою — п. сен. Юліан Крижанівський Організаційний Референт на терен Канади — п. сен. Саген Вацук Командант Ювілейної Зустрічі — п. сен. Мирон Шарко Організаційна Комісія покликала до співпраці після свого оформлення таких референтів:

Референт Господарських справ — п. сен. Я. Бойдуник Референти Програми: п. сен. Анна Коренець і п. сен. Тарас Дурбак Референт Інформації — ст. п. л. Ростислав Хом'як Референт Здоров'я Опіки — п. сен. д-р Микола Кузьмович Хронікар Зустрічі — п. сен. Михайло Пежанський.

Для справ і програм праці провідників Уладів з ОКомісією співпрацюють Крайові Референти і Крайові Голови УПС.



Членки куреня УСП-ок „Ті, що греблі рвуть“ на куріньних нарадах в часі 5-го З'їзду

„ДОКИ СУТЬ УКРАЇНСЬКА — ФОРМА МАЄ ДРУГОРЯДНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ“

(Лист пластунки-самітниці із Далекого Заходу)

Дорогі Подруги!

Для Вас, тих, які живуть у великих українських осередках, мої думки і почування, про які хочу писати, можуть бути не зовсім зрозумілі. Але всі ті пластунки, які, як я, живуть в не-українському середовищі, певне не один раз подібно відчували та думали. Для нас єдиний зв'язок із українським середовищем це приватні листи і преса, а особливо „Свобода“, поскільки не цоденник. Саме ця „Свобода“ є для нас головним „вікном“ в життя тугешньої України. Особливо в червні та липні вона є багата на вістки про успіхи наших молодих людей, які кінчають студії, дістають стипендії, нагородили, докторати і т. п. Кожний такий випадок є доказом інтелекту, завзятости, вміння опанувати обставини наполегливістю в праці.

Читаючи — робиться так гарно, радісно і серце наповнюється почуттями вітхи і гордості за своє. А зокрема, що такий великий процент тих першунів це є, чи були пластунками? Для Вас, що знають про ці успіхи в приватних розмовах, с вони може більше буденними й мос захоплення може видаватися Вам трохи перебільшенням — але спостерегаючи це явине з перспективи віддали тисячів миль, бачиши його в чітких, більше суттєвих зарисах і воно стає „святковим“.

Присмою читати про успіхи своїх приємно порівнювати їх з молоддю нашого оточення і відчувати наші значні осяги. Українська преса є порівняно нечисленною, статті, що прокують нашу немигучу денационалізацію і лементують над розвитком опортунізму, матеріялістичної захляпності й дурної апатії. Все це є до певної міри правдою й такі статті потрібні, як пересторога — але загально я бачу наше майбутнє (Україна в Америці) оптимістично. Годі сподіватися, щоб кожна людина вибилася понад шоденну екзистенцію, важливо, щоб була сильна здорова провідна верства і її на мою думку ми маємо, а з кожним роком її число зростає.

Безперечно, життя наше тут буде змінюватися і шораз далі відбігати від того, що його ми бачили „дома“. Змінюються звичаї, поводи може затрапляються деякі традиції, які були колись невідлучною частиною життя українця; бачиться нові вимоги, стремління, але все це не є на мою думку причиною до розпаду. Так довго, доки суть залишається активно - українська — форма відіграватиме тільки дуже другорядне значення. По мому, ми, як загал дуже дозріли, виростасмо понад примітивні межі загумковості і докажемо великі здібності організувати нове оточення без втрати особистості і національної гідності. Яке прекрасне почуття мусить сповняти серце батьків, що їх діти в таких несприятливих обставинах досягають найвищіх щаблів успіхів у академічному житті.

Мимоволі думки звертаються на власне життя, на свою дитину й „мучить“ вперте питання: чи потрапимо й ми виховати відповідно своєю дитину? Дитину, яка не може мати навіть найсмутильніших споминів про інше життя? Чи вдасться врятувати її від всеобіймаючих негативних впливів, чи впадесть задержати життя, яка любов'ю і пошаною зв'язує нас з минулим і сучасним Україною, чи впадесть виховати тривалі засади принципності і здібність піднімати духовно понад мізерніє життя, що його домінуючою ідеєю є власна нажива? На дитину все, що її оточує, що вона спостерігає, робить глибоке незабутнє враження. Всі переживання стають життєвими тkania її душі й так шкода, що впливи поза хатою не заповнюють, не зміцнюють, а навпаки ослаблюють і часто перекреслюють старанні впливи батьків.

Моя донця ще ніколи не чула українського слова від імені дитини — тож, як тільки починає бавитися, переходить на англійську мову, бо діти завжди асоціюють з нею з цією мовою. Правда, книжки „Веселка“ багато допомагають, але все ж це не те, що жива мова. Наскільки Вам легше, коли Ви можете зводити своїх дітей разом, брати їх до української школи, церкви, на ігри, концерти і т. д.

Порівнюючи мої обставини життя, видається, що Ви не маєте ніяких проблем (хоча знаю, що воно не є так доробом). За цих шість років перебування в чужому оточенні завжди в рівній мірі відчувала брак свого середовища. Але цей брак був більше браком привчності — як конкретності. Зараз, спостерегаючи розвиток донечки, (яка стає вже справжньою дівчиною) і є незвичайно спостережлива і вразлива) брак цей стає дуже пекучий і дошкульний. Як дуже я хотіла б мати можливість дати її своє середовище, познайомити її з нашими, пластовими дітьми!

Дорогі Подруги, що живете бодай невеликими гуртами в одному місці — уявіть собі на хвилину, що можете бути самі, не бачити роками нікого, з ким можна б було поговорити, обмінятися думками чи навіть посперечатися на рівній мові — а тоді зрозумієте нас „самітниця“ краще й мого, як ви будете цінити більше од на одну!

З щирим привітом для всіх і кожної зокрема Скоби! Ваша Л. Г. („Стрела“ Квартирник Зв'язку „Перших Стеж“ ч. 38, осінь 1961 р.)

Повним успіхом, радістю й щастям, закінчилися пл. табори на Новому Соколі

Якщо говорити про щастя й успіх цьогорічних пл. таборів на Новому Соколі, які вступили у його друге десятиріччя, то воно заключається не лише у виповненому числі новачків і юнацтва, але заслугув на відзначення також добір булав і головної командний склад, за витворення так дуже потрібної взаємної дружньої співпраці.

В загальному, всі табори були на висоті своїх завдань. Всюди кидалась у вічі пл. дисципліна та добра організація. Табір новачків, — що був у цьому році числом невеликий — 26-18, розмістився піквиргом у чотирьох великих шатрах на поляні — між „Чорним Яром“ і горою „Маківкою“. Лісова стежка названа іменем ген. Т. Чупринки-Шухевича, впродовж до брами табору, на якій видніє напис „Лржавець“. Кілька кроків на право, видніє прибірава високою чудотворна Ікона Вожої Матері, а перед нею горить вічна лампадка.

Новачки, — назвали свій табір „Садок“ вишневий, хоч напевно й не знали, що недалеко від них, також ростуть вишневі дерева. В цьому садку жило 42 щабельних пташок — зозулук, соловейків, хрущів, бджолак й метеликів. Ці милі сотворіння зі своєю працьовитістю команданткою сестр. Анею Бойдуку вміли наслідувати їхню мову, а вже чудесно було слухати, коли при вечірньому вогнику вони виконували разом зі сестричками мелодійну пісню до слів Т. Шевченка — „Садок вишневий“.

Дуже влучно охрестили свій табір юначки, — „Співи слави“, що в числі 47 їх було команданткою ст. пл. Тасю Скочилася надали це більшого чару й прирвани вже такі одні з найкращих мальовничих плодів Нового Сокола.

Командантом юнацького табору, перший тиждень був пл. сен. Ол. Антонович, а далі, пл. сен. Ол. Сагайдакський. Гайдамаки в числі 58 розмістились у 20-х шатрах. Табір розложився у гарному місці і був оточений лісом. На магіях лопотіли прапор і ряд прапорців зі знаменами гайдамаків і табір робив враження козацької твердині.

Крім великої ватри, що була присвячена Т. Шевченкові, команданти таборів влаштували свято — „День Пластуна“. Вершком цього свята, було виконання 180 таборівками ручних ритмічних іграх з синьо-жовтими прапорами. Точність й рівність, чудова постанова в пл. односторонній, певний й гордий крок маршу це те, що захоплювало глядача. В підготовку цього свята і головню спортивних змагань, велику працю вложив П. А. Яцишин.

Відхідні ворота табору юнаків „Гайдамаки“ на Новому Соколі, літо 1961. На стійці — пластун-юнак О. Топольницький.

До успіху таборів на Новому Соколі причинилась багата адміністрація, без якої годі собі уявити існування пл. табору. І в цьому році Новий Сокол знайшов своїх приятелів, що дарували йому свою працю. Особа дир. Івана Савчука, що виконував уряд начальника канцелярії була незаступимою.

Завдяки материнській дбайливості пань, що доповнили себе з Клівленду, Рочестеру, Йонгстаун і Боффало, прохачування було смачне і добродієсне. Новий Сокол у цьому щабельному положенні, що він дуже близько віддалений від міста Воффало, і комунікація надзвичайно доступна й угодісна. Це дає велику полеху в адмініструванні.

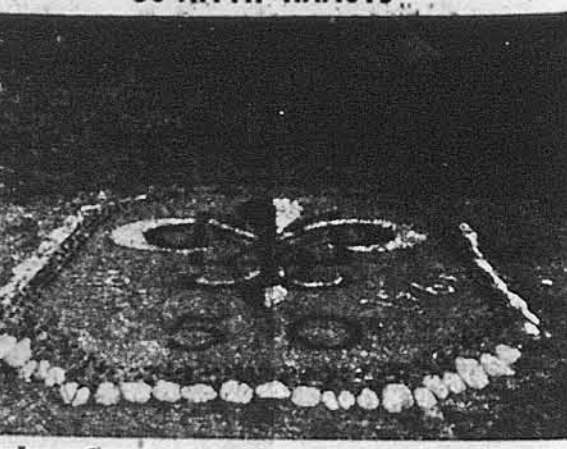
Ніби нещастям Нового Соколу є те, що він є „без води“. Однак 20 хвилин віддалення від озера, майже усуває цю трудність. З інсталяцією електричного світла, справа будови доброго басейну напевно в короткому часі піде вперед.

Цього літа духовним опікувачем катол. молоді був вч. о. А. Стасюк, для православної, — вч. о. Кристук. Опіку над здоров'ям таборівників мав д-р Семер Дорочак, медсестрою повинні чотири тижні була п-ї Л. Яцишин. Спортивним референтом був п. Антін Яцишин. Міжтаборівним координаційним реф. були: пл. сен. Вол. Приймач — два тижні, і по тижневі пл. сен. Ол. Сагайдакський та пл. сен. Ст. Шинка. Табірні інспектував нач. пластун Сірий Лев і від КПС Кр. Командантка пл. сен. Н. Макаревич.

Перед Новим Соколом дальша розбудова, — остаточно викінчення спортивних площ, викінчення і поширення площі до паркування, поставлення брами і огорожі, перебудова кухні, будова куреня для новачків, консервація будинків, есентауальне купно сусідської площі, а що найголовніше, — будова басейну.

п. сен. Яр. Приймач, господ. реф. і адмінстр.

ПЛАСТУНИ В НІМЕЧЧИНІ ВІДЗНАЧИЛИ 50-ЛІТТЯ ПЛАСТУ



Ювілейна емблема на терені Пластового табору в Німеччині Світлин пл. сен. В. Курілюк

Українські пластунки в Німеччині відзначили ювілей своєї організації в часі цьогорічних літніх таборів в дні 13-го серпня ц. р.

На лісовій поляні над Ізаром зібрався усі таборівники в числі 170 та численні гості з українського громадянства і пластового проводу на торжественну Службу Богу, що її відправив Екзарх українців в Німеччині Преосв. Кир Платон Кориняк при прегарній вітарі, роботи пластунів. Богослужба пройшла при зливному дощі, але це не перелякало ані пластунів, що всі спільно приступали до Св. Причастія, ані зборих гостей. Немов у Німеччині за це при кінці відправи виглянуло сонце. Відкриття свята відбувалося вже при прегарній сонячній погоді та надало йому ще більше святкового і радісного характеру.

Серед почесних учасників ювілейних святкування був основоположник Пласту д-р О. Тисонський з дружиною і сином, як також представник німецького уряду. Після відкриття головою КПС в Німеччині пл. сен. Д. Пеленського, слово забрали д-р О. Тисонський, д-р А. Фігель і о. д-р І. Гриньох, що промовляв коротко про українську і потім по німецьки для чужинських гостей. Відчитав також ряд телеграм і привітів, що наспіли з цієї нагоди до КПС в Німеччині.

Точні інформації про місце табору, дозід та табору „Пласту“, будуть подати окремі об'їзники і проголошені в пресі.

З уваги на обмежену кількість місць в таборі вгодішннх треба слати якнайскоріше на адресу КПС в ЗДА, Пласт Інк. 140, 2-га Евен. Нью Йорк 3, Н. Й.

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ЮВІЛЕННОГО АЛЬМАНАХУ ПЛАСТУ

Головна Пластова Булова уповноважила пл. сен. М. Пежанського зібрати матеріялі історичних світлин з дії Пласту для підготування ювілейного альбому з нагоди 50-ліття Пласту.

Закликаємо всіх пластунів, що мають цінні світлинки у своїх збірках видозичити їх на короткий час для есентауального використання в ювілейній книзі.

Світлинки просються слати поручено на адресу КПС в ЗДА, Пласт. Інк. 140, 2-га Евеню, Нью Йорк 3, Н. Й. використання рунчуться.

За негайний зворот після використання рунчуться.

Сірий Лев ЗАБОРОНА ПЛАСТУ В ПОЛЬЩІ ДО ІСТОРІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПЛАСТУ

Пласт, як організація української молоді, існував ще за часів австрійського панування в Галичині, як легальна формація під опікою „Українського Красного Товариства Охорони дітей і Опіки над Молоддю“ у Львові або як шкільні організації, зв'язані через представників шкільної влади й опікунів поодиноких відділів з центром Пласту при УКТОД у Львові. На Волині і Поліссі пластові відділи почали формуватися від 1920 р. призначено за свій центр Львів. Існували вони головню при товариствах „Присвіта“, часом також, як шкільні формації. Польща отже дістала Пласт по Австрії, — в спадку! І зв'язана отже міжнародними умовами, спочатку признавала фактичний стан і Пласт у Галичині відновив свою діяльність уже восени 1919 р., зразу у Львові, опісля по інших місцевостях Галичини. Але ці „ідеальні відносини“ тривали не довго. Як тільки Пласт набрав на силу, польська влада почала дошукуватися в Пласті різних причин, щоб окремими відділами заборонити. За-

центром, тут і там сама молоді ринила розв'язати свої шкільні відділи й належати за дозволом батьків просто до Пласту при УКТОД. Заходи ці показались зразу можливими та успішними. Пласт шов миленими кроками до свого кращого розвитку і значення в суспільності. Зокрема центр при УКТОД у Львові розбудував цілу сітку своїх стайків і мандрівних таборів, почав акцію розбудови Пластових Домів, найбільше у Львові під проводом найвизначніших позаплатових і про мадських діячів. Оця акція була особливо важливою і великою. Комітет зібрав був дуже значну грошівку і перетворював в власні ками і репрезентативного графського дому в самому центрі міста Львова для заступу його для Пласту. Польська публічна опінія, зокрема у Львові і Східній Галичині, де організації польського сквантінг „гарцества“ йшла слабо, відарила на ялярю по своїх газетах, затривожена розвитком Пласту.

Пласт на Волині і Поліссі, хоч і постав пізніше, миленими кроками доганяє своїх галицьких друзів. Постали й там не тільки пластові відділи при українських школах, але Пласт значно поширився завдяки добрим організаторам

зано адміністраційним розпорядком польського міністерства всі пластові відділи при школах і при УКТОД в Галичині, залишаючи поки що незабороненими Курнів Старших Пластунів при університеті в Кракові. Заборони сідували арешти пластових провідників і молоді, конфіскація всього майна, нищення бібліотек і т. п.

Публічна опінія, навіть і українська часто зв'язує факт заборони Пласту Польщею 26 вересня 1930 р. із нападом під Бібркою, де згинув в повному пластовому односторонній п. Гринь Писецький, думаючи, що як би там не було ст. пластуна, то Пласт існував би далі. Такий погляд односторонній. Все сам один факт, що тоді крім Пласту не розв'язано ні одного іншого легального українського товариства, а українські бовсники належали до різних товариств і то навіть у найбільшій масі, як до Пласту, у боротьбі про себе багато. Навіть і польська влада не мотивувала своєї заборони зв'язом із підпіллям, але чистю благою формалістичною вимірюючи, що УКТОД, хоч і мав в статуті параграф про „ведіння організації молоді“, не мав там виразної згадки про Пласт. Та і заборона Пласту на Волині і Поліссі була

тоді, коли про напад під Бібркою і думки це не було. Безперечно і в Пласті були, подібно зрештою як і в інших українських легальних організаціях, члени підпільних бойових, чи там члени організації їх нелегальної ОУН, зокрема між старшим пластуном, але заборонено тільки один Пласт!

Виховна концепція Пласту була так збудована, що вона куди більше, як усі інші товариства формувала тіло й духа української молоді до всіх завдань українського громадянства, як і до вибраної молоді, найкращої з-поміж суспільних верств українського суспільства.

Пласті. До того Пласт був в час заборони в повній динаміці свого розвитку, що більше, чимраз ширші кола позаплатового українського громадянства почали й а правду цінити його й допомагати йому. В самому 1930-му році вже не тільки св. Юр у Львові з незабутнім Митрополитом Андреем на чолі допомагали Пластові, як всі майже проводили рідношлюбніх і Василіянських шпел, але й українські центральні господарські установи й редакція Львова заложили комітет для набуття гідного Пластового Дому у Львові. Подібно було і в порітвих містах Галичини!

Слід би було тут сказати й дещо про відносини Пласту до польського „гарцества“, що тоді репрезентували польський державний сквантінг. Деякі українські політичні люди мали надію, що вступлення Пласту „до гарцєрив“, зглядно на зв'язання з ним якогось „модус вивенді“, урятує Пласт від заборони. Пласт одначе, як організація з явним кличем вірності Україні, заступав завжди свою повну за-

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