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"...It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homeland or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there..."

JOHN F. KENNEDY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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DEMOCRATS RETAIN CONTROL OF BOTH HOUSES, REPUBLICANS WIN IMPORTANT GUBERNATORIAL STRONGHOLDS

Close to 50 million Americans went to the polls on November 6, 1962 in an unprecedented mid-term election, in which the Democrats won a majority of the races for the House, Senate and governorships, but not enough to put over the liberal domestic program advocated by the present Administration. On the other hand, Republicans won gubernatorial seats in some important and traditionally Democratic states, such as Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma.

President Kennedy, whose youngest brother Teddy von his seat in the Senate from Massachusetts, will enter the second half of his term with

The Hon. Frank Lausche
Senator from Ohio

slightly reduced strength in the House and a small build up in the Senate.

It now appears certain that the Democrats will organize the 88th Congress but will not control it because of the continued alliance of the Republicans with the Southern Democrats.

But in general there was nothing substantial in the election to indicate any forthcoming change of basic policies in the cold war. In the 88th Congress, just as in the 87th Congress, the President will probably get support of all his major defense and foreign policy projects.

According to James Reston, The New York Times Washington correspondent, the Democrats have lost enough seats in the House to enable the conservative coalition to regain control of the powerful House Rules Committee under the chairmanship of Congressman Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of New York

The Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Senator of New York

The Hon. William W. Scranton
Governor of Pennsylvania

Massive Vote Reported

The Cuban crisis, excellent autumn weather and a large number of well-known candidates brought out an exceedingly large vote. Thus far it is estimated that at least 47,884,000 votes were cast.

Democrats made astonishing inroads in New England and the entrenched Middle West, while the Republicans gained in the Deep South. For the Democrats the aim in the election was to pick up enough new liberals in the growing urban and suburban areas in the north and the midwest. The Republicans tried to reverse the Democratic trend that started with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

The Hon. Michael A. Feighan
Congressman of Ohio

The Congressional elections are not expected to have any basic effect on the policy of firm opposition to Communist expansion whether in this hemisphere or elsewhere, although it is admitted that the Cuban crisis was a major factor in the election.

"MR. SHEVCHENKO WAS NOT A RUSSIAN..."

(Editor's Note: The following article by Robert J. Lewis appeared in the October 28, 1962 issue of The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C.).

The affairs of the Shevchenko statue showed, this week, that any idea can be oversold.

Until a few days ago, we had never heard the name Taras Shevchenko.

It bobbed up very quietly and — to us, at least — somewhat mysteriously. On a sheet of paper, we read:

"Taras Shevchenko statue — Commission approval of a site requested." It was on the list of matters to come before the National Capital Planning Commission last Thursday.

With the newspapers full of the news of Soviet activity in Cuba, we were a bit startled to see this item on the agenda.

A new statue to be erected to the memory of a Russian in Washington? How come? And why, at this particular time?

These, in a general way, were the kind of questions that crossed our mind.

We also got to thinking that here was just the kind of thing to turn Secretary of the Interior Udall apoplectic again. Hadn't he said Washington has too many statues already? If he didn't like the old statues of such American patriots as Dr. Benjamin Rush and William Jennings Bryan, what would he say about a new statue of Taras Shevchenko?

As it turned out, these preconceptions about both Taras Shevchenko and Mr. Udall were dead wrong.

In the first place, Mr. Shevchenko was not a Russian at all. He was a native of Ukraine, a separate country now, within the Soviet Union in somewhat the same way that Algeria once was part of Metropolitan France.

In the second place, Secretary Udall's own aides had chosen a site for a Shevchenko statue. It was the Secretary, himself, who was asking the planning commission to give approval to the memorial could be built.

Beyond all that, Taras Shevchenko — poet laureate of his native land — was one of the world's most notable symbols of man's desire to be free.

Ever since his death, 101 years ago, his writing have helped keep alive the desire of Ukrainians for personal liberty — and for national independence.

Just two years ago, Congress directed Secretary Udall to select a site for a memorial to this man who — said a joint resolution of the House and Senate — "was openly inspired by our great American tradition to fight against the imperialist and colonial occupation of his native land."

In deciding there should be a memorial in Washington to Shevchenko, Congress was making clear to the Ukrainian people — and to the world in general — that it was honoring a contemporary of our own Abraham Lincoln. It was demonstrating another value of statues, too, for statues commemorate ideas as well as men.

In a congressional publication (House Document No. 445, 86th Congress) entitled **Taras Shevchenko: Europe's Freedom Fighter,** there appears this statement:

"One need only to delve into the record of the anti-communist and anti-imperialist resistance on the part of the Ukrainian nation from 1918 to the present date in order to grasp the full meaning of Shevchenko ... In the incessant cold war, it is vitally important for us, in favor of our own American interests, to symbolize in every respect our friendship and spiritual affinity with the large Ukrainian nation."

At Thursday's meeting, the planning commission somehow knew less about the congressional document than about Secretary Udall's earlier opposition to statues. Members didn't seem to understand why another statue was needed now when, all along, Mr. Udall had been saying there was an overabundance of them.

So that site he chose in Rock Creek Park, just east of the P. Street bridge, was not approved. Which goes to show that even opposition to statues can sometimes be carried too far. Even Mr. Udall would probably now agree to that.

White House Advises Shevchenko Statue Site Will Be Approved

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The final approval of the Shevchenko Memorial site in Washington is expected to come through early in December, 1962, according to an official letter from the White House.

Charles A Horsky, Advisor for National Capital Affairs in the White House, in a letter to Joseph Lesawyer, executive director of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, said on November 1, 1962 that the National Capital Planning Commission expects to approve the site. Thus far the site selected by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America on P and 22nd Streets has been approved by Secretary of the Interior Udall and the Fine Arts Commission. The National Capital Planning Commission is expected to meet early in December, 1962 and final approval of the site is expected to be voted on by the members of the Commission.

Scotland Yard to Interrogate Stashynsky in German Prison

LONDON. — It was reliably reported that Scotland Yard will send its top investigators to Karlsruhe, Germany, to query Bogdan N. Stashynsky, former KGB agent, who has been condemned to 8 years of hard labor by the German Supreme Court recently for killing two Ukrainian exile leaders on orders from Moscow. Scotland Yard officials are said to know that Stashynsky allegedly is mixed up in the killing or disappearance of Rev. Henryk Borinski, a Polish Catholic priest, who mysteriously disappeared from Bradford, England in 1953. British police and criminal authorities are convinced that Stashynsky is connected with the case of Father Borinski, and therefore are sending their investigators to query the former Soviet agent now in a German prison.

Third Training Course for Secretaries-Organizers At Soyuzivka

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association has announced a third training course for UNA Secretaries-organizers to be held at **Soyuzivka** from the 30th of November to the 2nd of December, 1962. Although this time the course will be an accelerated one, it will nevertheless encompass all the more important aspects of secretarial-organizer's training, as in previous courses.

The cost of the course will be borne by the UNA. Students of the seminar need only pay their fare.

The course is open to all Secretaries and organizers of the UNA, and to those who will obligate themselves to work for the UNA upon completing the course.

Candidates for the course should notify the UNA Home Office not later than Nov. 15th.

Families of the participants in this course may stay at **Soyuzivka** at greatly reduced rates.

Officers of District Committees as well as all Branch Officers should seek likely and capable candidates for this course who will promise to use this training eventually to work for the UNA.

Executive Committee of the UNA

Pope John XXIII Thanks U.C.C.A. Congress for Wishes and Prayers For Ecumenical Council's Success

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 3, 1962. — His Holiness Pope John XXIII expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for a telegram sent to him by the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent with wishes for a successful termination of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council.

The telegram signed by the Most Rev. Edigio Vagnozzi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

"I have been directed by the Holy See to inform you that His Holiness, Pope John XXIII, graciously acknowledges receipt of your telegram of October 16th, sent in behalf of the Ukrainians in the United States, assembled in New York for the 8th Triennial national convention.

"His Holiness wishes to express His cordial appreciation and gratitude for the kind greetings and sentiments expressed by the Ukrainian Congress Committee on the occasion of the opening of the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

"With sentiments of esteem and every best wish,

I remain,
Sincerely yours
in Christ,
Edigio Vagnozzi,
Apostolic Delegate."

Requiem Offered in St. Peter's for Metropolitan Sheptytsky

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 2. — A Mass has been offered in St. Peter's basilica here in memory of a Ukrainian archbishop who had been persecuted by both the Nazis and the Communists.

The 15 Ukrainian bishops in Rome for the council took part in requiem services (Nov. 1) for Archbishop Andrew Sheptytsky of Lviv who died on November 2, 1944, at the age of 79.

The prelate won a reputation in World War II as a special friend and protector of Jews, many of whom he kept from imprisonment or death when the Nazis occupied Ukraine (1941 to 1943).

From the time the Russians seized the eastern section of Galicia in 1939, the Archbishop fought to preserve the rights of the Church against communist pressure and persecution.

Ukrainian Rite Archbishop Maxime Hermaniuk, C.S.S.R., of Winnipeg, Canada, offered the Mass. Concelebrants were Archbishop John Buchko, Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe, and Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of the Ukrainian Rite diocese of St. Nicholas in Chicago.

Archbishop Hermaniuk spoke on the greatness of Archbishop Sheptytsky whose cause for beatification is being studied by the Rome Vicariate. He also expressed the joy of the Ukrainian bishops at being able to take part in the council and show the great faith and loyalty of such an important part of the Catholic world.

Archbishop Buchko later paid tribute to Archbishop Joseph Slipy of Lviv, Ukrainian Primate who has spent 20 years in jail and even today cannot practice his priesthood.

Among the Ukrainian prelates present were Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn, O.S.B.M., of the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia; Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of the Ukrainian diocese of Stamford, Conn.; Bishop Niel N. Savaryn of the Ukrainian diocese of Edmonton, Canada; Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian diocese of Toronto; Bishop Andrew Roborecky of the Ukrainian diocese of Saskatoon, Canada; as well as bishops from Australia, Yugoslavia, France, Germany, Brazil and Great Britain.

U.C.C.A. IN ACTION:

● On November 2, 1962 the first meeting of the new executive board of the UCCA was held in New York City with 16 of the 21 members present. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, made an extensive report on the immediate objectives of the UCCA. At the conclusion of the meeting the following points were decided for implementation in the immediate future:

(1) From **November 15, 1962** to **December 20, 1962** the UCCA will conduct its financial drive for the 1962-1963 budgetary year. The first step toward this objective will be the setting-up of Financial Committees which will be charged with collecting money for the Ukrainian National Fund;

(2) All Branches and Member Organizations of the UCCA are called upon to start vast preparations for the observance of the 45th anniversary of Ukraine's independence on January 22, 1963. Special efforts will be made to have a solemn observance in the U.S. Congress this coming January;

(3) Preparations also will begin soon for the breaking-ground ceremony for the Shevchenko site in Washington in March, 1963. A letter from the White House, signed by Charles A. Horsky, Advisor for National Capital Affairs, and addressed to Joseph Lesawyer, executive director of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, confirms that the selected site will be approved by the last body having competence in this matter, the National Capital Planning Commission next month.

● On October 27, 1962 a delegation from the UCCA and C.A.C.E.E.D. (Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent), with Congressman James J. Delaney from Astoria, L.I., N.Y., for the purpose of discussing the Flood Bill (H. Res. 211) calling for the creation of a special committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives. The bill is pending now in the House Rules Committee, and Congressman Delaney was one on the committee who opposed its passage. After a two-hour discussion Congressman Delaney stated that he will vote for the passage of the bill when and if it is reported for final vote. Those in the delegation were: Rt. Rev. John Balkunas, president of CACEED; Rev. B. Andreychuk of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Astoria; Joseph Lesawyer and Stephen J. Jarema, executive vice president and executive director, respectively, of the UCCA; John Shamen and Nicholas Rywak, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Astoria Committee for the Captive Nations, which collected over 5,000 signatures on a petition to Mr. Delaney, and Stephen Chemych, of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund.

● On Saturday and Sunday, November 3 and 4, 1962, the Annual Meeting of the All-American Conference was held in Philadelphia, Pa. with hundreds of delegates from some 58 national American organizations, including the UCCA. The UCCA delegation included Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, who was one of the principal speakers; Mrs. Helen Lototsky, Ignatius M. Billinsky, Walter T. Darmopray and Stephen Sprynsky.

UNA District Committee of Detroit-Windsor Holds Meeting

DETROIT, Mich. (Special). — On Saturday, November 3, 1962 the UNA District Committee comprising UNA Branches of Detroit, Mich. and Windsor, Ont., held its annual meeting at the Ukrainian National Home with several dozen representatives from UNA branches in the area attending. The meeting was presided by chairman Vasyl Terlecky, while Andrew Trysh served as secretary. UNA Branches 20, 75, 94, 146, 174, 175, 183, 292 and 341 sent their representatives to the meeting.

The principal speaker at the meeting was UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. At the outset of his address Mr. Lesawyer expressed his pleasure in meeting the Detroit-Windsor representatives for the first time as President of the UNA. He reported briefly on the 25th UNA Convention and underlined his disappointment that the area was not represented on the Supreme Assembly of the UNA. He warmly praised Mr. Walter Didyk for his twenty-five years of service as a UNA Supreme Advisor and urged the members to start preparing for the next convention.

Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the activities of the past year and congratulated Mr. W. Krushelnytsky, secretary of Branch 94, for organizing 26 members so far this year and Mr. P. Fedyk, secretary of Branch 292, for organizing 25 new members. The entire district was urged to exert more effort in obtaining new members and setting a goal to sign up every Ukrainian in the community as a member of the UNA. Secretaries and branch officers were advised to practice the same sales methods as salesman of the large insurance companies and to plan their activities on a weekly basis. It was brought out that if every secretary signed up only two members a month, the Detroit district would show a great improvement.

Mr. Lesawyer reported on the Old Age home at Soyuzivka, the status of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, and the coming 70th anniversary of Svoboda in 1963. He requested the secretaries to remind their members at the monthly meeting that positions are available for summer employment at Soyuzivka for high school and college students.

An interesting discussion followed the President's talk. The speakers brought out the need for an organizer in the district, a new rate book, closer cooperation with doctors who conduct medical examinations of applicants, revision of the present application form, etc.

Mr. Walter Didyk, former UNA Supreme Advisor, and Mr. Volodymyr Hirniak, former Supreme Auditor, took part in the discussion.

The members present agreed to organize a minimum of 90 members in November and December so as to have 200 for the year.

Ukrainian National Home in Detroit Marks 25th Anniversary

DETROIT, Mich. (Special). — On Sunday, November 4, 1962 the Ukrainian National Home at 4655 Martin, which has been a center of Ukrainian cultural and national life for over two decades, marked its 25th jubilee anniversary with a banquet, in which many UNA members and their friends participated.

After the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems President Ivan Terlecky introduced two toastmasters, Mr. M. Duzhy in the Ukrainian language, and Mr. John Bombyk in the English language. Subsequently, Rev. V. Yaremak of the Ukrainian Catholic parish, delivered the invocation and presented wishes from the Very Rev. Msgr. M. Bohnevich, the parish pastor. Mr. Mitchell Jachiminski, secretary of the Welfare Department, brought greetings from Mayor Cavanaugh of Detroit. The audience also honored the late Dr. A. T. Kibzey, former Supreme Auditor of the UNA, who contributed substantially to the growth of the Ukrainian National Home in the past.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President. He reviewed the period in the 1930's when the home was planned and then built. He pointed out that the incentive for this was given to a great extent, by the UNA Convention, which was held in Detroit in 1933. Mr. Lesawyer spoke of the great economic depression and the hardships of unemployment. The project was a vast undertaking demanding courage, faith and determination. However, he went on, the home was started and successfully completed. Financial aid was secured from the UNA in the form of a mortgage loan. Many members borrowed on certificates to make personal loans to the building committee. Now, over a span of a quarter of a century we can see that the home has served its purpose: it has provided a center for cultural, educational and social activities and has met the needs and requirements of the Ukrainian community in Detroit.

Other speakers on the agenda were Mr. Vasyl Chmyr, first president of the Ukrainian National Home, and Mr. M. Bazansky, president of the Metropolitan Branch of the UCCA in Detroit.

Juba Re-Elected Mayor Of Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Hon. Stephen Juba of Ukrainian descent, was re-elected Mayor of Winnipeg in the elections held on October 24, 1962. He defeated Robert Moffat who ran against Mr. Juba.

Mr. Juba has been re-elected by the city of Winnipeg for the fourth time with a margin of 8-1.

He found acclaim and support for his vigorous leadership and clean government.

Paul Parakhin, also of Ukrainian descent, was elected Councilman by a large majority.

NEW UCCA EXECUTIVE BOARD

Members of the Executive Board and the Policy Board of the UCCA after the election at the 8th Congress, held at the Commodore Hotel, NYC, on October 12, 13 and 14, 1962. Several members are not in the picture as they had left when the picture was taken.

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Editorials

UKRAINIANS AND THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

On October 30, 1962 The New York Times reported that 81 more Catholic prelates were appointed by Pope John XXIII to the various commissions of the Ecumenical Council. It is to be recalled that 160 of these "Fathers of the Council" were already elected by some 2,500 Catholic prelates who gathered for the II Ecumenical Council in Rome.

For Ukrainians the world over, be they Catholic or Orthodox, it should be a source of extreme gratification and joy that among these 241 outstanding churchmen of the world are our own Ukrainian Catholic Bishops. The New York Times' report makes a geographical break-down of the "Fathers of the Council," thus listing two of them as representing Ukraine. In other reports by the same newspapers the Ukrainian bishops were listed as "Ukrainians Abroad," meaning that these Ukrainian bishops represented Ukrainians in the diaspora, that is, those living outside the borders of their native country.

But, in actuality, there are, all in all four Ukrainian prelates elected to the Commission for the Eastern Churches of the Ecumenical Council. According to the October 27, 1962 issue of The Tablet, the official organ of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brooklyn, these Ukrainian prelates were: the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. and Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most. Rev. Ivan Buchko, Archbishop and Apostolic Visitator for Ukrainians in Western Europe; the Most Rev. Gabriel Bukatko, Archbishop of Zagreb and Bishop of Ukrainian Catholics in Yugoslavia, and the Most Rev. Andrew Sapelak, Bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in Argentina.

The appointment of Ukrainian Catholic prelates to the all-important Commission adds greatly to the prestige and significance of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the diaspora, and indeed, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in enslaved Ukraine. We may add that the important Rome daily, Il Tempo, printed a photograph of the Most Rev. Joseph Slipy, Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan now in a Soviet jail suffering for his Church and the martyred Ukrainian people, and stated that he is "one of the great who are absent at the Council."

Significantly, the Russian Orthodox Church of Moscow has sent its two "observers" to the Ecumenical Council. This is the same Russian church organization, which together with the communist government of the USSR, brutally suppressed and destroyed the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine in 1945 and in Carpatho-Ukraine a year or two later.

But Ukrainians in the free world, as well as those in the captive homeland must rejoice over the fact that the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops are playing an important part in the Council. In fact, Ukraine has as many members on the Council as some Catholic states of Western Europe or elsewhere.

We hope that Western broadcasting instrumentalities, such as the "Voice of America," "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" in the United States and others in Western Europe, are making full use of this important news in their broadcasting behind the Iron Curtain. They should tell the captive Ukrainian people that while Moscow is brutally persecuting the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, the Holy See and the Catholic prelates in the free world have honored this church by electing and appointing leading hierarchs to one of the most important Commissions of the Ecumenical Council.

OUR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

For the remaining two months of 1962 the Ukrainian National Association has initiated a vigorous membership campaign for the purpose of acquiring at least 2,700 new members for the UNA. It is recalled that the quota assigned for 1962 was 6,000 new UNA members.

In order to facilitate the drive, the UNA is holding a course for secretaries and organizers at Soyuzivka from November 30 to December 2, 1962, so as to provide new methods and techniques for key UNA personnel on the local level. Organizational rewards for new members are the same which existed before the 25th UNA convention.

We appeal to UNA branch officers, especially secretaries, to all delegates to the last convention, and to the rank and file of the UNA family to take part in this membership drive at this time and to help our organization to attain its objective: 2,700 new members before the year 1962 is over!

There is ample opportunity for all members of the UNA to help in building their organization by each getting at least one new member into the fold of our great Ukrainian American family of the UNA.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET TYRANNY

On November 7, 1962 the Soviet Union observed its 45th anniversary of existence. If anything, this is an anniversary of a bloody regime, a regime based on unbridled terror and persecution. On November 7, 1917 the Bolsheviks made a coup d'etat, dispersed the genuine Congress of Soviets, and established a communist dictatorship ruled by a small minority of dedicated fanatics.

But what does Moscow have to show on its 45th anniversary of a bloody regime? A humiliating defeat in Cuba, a rebellious Red China, an infamous wall in Berlin, the assassination of Ukrainian nationalist leaders in Germany, the imprisonment of Metropolitan Slipy, the dire poverty of its citizens, and a conspiratorial rat-race among the top communist leaders in the Kremlin.

Truly, Communism has little to show for its 45 years of existence. If anything, the Russian communist leaders brought the world to the verge of a nuclear holocaust and disaster. Neither the Russian nor the non-Russian peoples who are prisoners behind the Iron Curtain can feel happy or proud on this anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. If anything, it is an anniversary of failures, tyranny and oppression on a grandiose scale.

THE AWAKENING IN INDIA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The naive Western belief that a change of government through revolution should not be allowed to change national boundaries, the principle by which the Western world sought to justify its refusal to recognize the independence of Ukraine in 1917 and 1918 and its consent to the establishment of the Soviet Union as the new form of an indivisible Russia has just had another shock in central Asia. Still that shock has not been anywhere as severe as it has been in India, when that country has learned (and we can only hope positively) that it cannot rely in its foreign policy on expressions of idealism and a refusal to face facts.

The sudden attack of Communist China on the northern boundaries of India has been a surprise to the Indian people in more ways than one. It has brought home to them the fact that their Himalayan boundary on which they had relied is in peril and that their danger will indeed be great if Communist China can secure control of the passes leading from the high lands of central Asia to the plains of India.

That boundary was never really drawn to the satisfaction of all the nations involved. In fact it has varied through the centuries as the different governments in north India have risen and declined and the Chinese under various dynasties have advanced or retreated. To put a stop to this uncertainty negotiations were undertaken by Sir Arthur Henry McMahon in 1913 and 1914 to delimit the boundary with the rulers of Tibet and the government of the Republic of China then under Yuan Shih-k'ai. A treaty was drawn up but with the outbreak of World War I and the fall of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the McMahon Line became a symbol rather than a fully surveyed line but it was fully accepted by India both before and after it won its independence following World War II.

The McMahon Line was only part of the whole problem of the northern boundary of the Indian Empire. There was also Afghanistan where British and Russian interests clashed, a situation altered when Pakistan was set up. There was Kashmir still in dispute between that country and India. There were such little known states as Sikkim and Bhutan which had scarcerly felt the breath of modern development. There was Tibet and to the east Nepal which found its main external contacts in furnishing the Gurkha regiments to the British Indian army.

India — Leader of Neutralist Bloc

The general situation, however, seemed stable and India entered independence, not thinking of any places on its northern frontier except its quarrel with Pakistan over Kashmir. The country seemed free to pursue its own policy of building up in the United Nations a neutralist bloc which would keep the nations of Asia and Africa from taking sides either with the free world or with Communism. On all disputed matters in the United Nations India tried to rally the uncommitted nations, refused to get excited at the Kremlin's actions in Hungary and elsewhere, eagerly accepted Soviet help but no less eagerly sought American and British support for its efforts at modernization. Its delegate to the United Nations, Krishna Menon, regularly went out of his way to insult the West and he enjoyed the confidence of Prime Minister Nehru who worked feverishly for his ideals and seemed at the Bandung Conference held in Indonesia to be meeting with success.

India has constantly worked to bring Red China into the United Nations and Nehru and Mao worked out the so-called 'Five Principles" which would advance the force of non-alignment and neutralism in the Asian and African world and at Bandung only the Philippine Republic and Thailand by their own experience questioned the validity of these principles.

Even the Chinese attack on Tibet and the arrival of the Dalai Lama and many of his people as refugees brought no enlightenment to India nor did the excesses of a Communist regime set up in the southern state of Kerala impress the Indian mind, although Nehru did act to install a non-Communist regime by taking over the rule of Kerala. Then maps began to arrive in India, indicating that over 50,000 square miles west of Tibet in the district of Ladakh and in the east near the Burmese border were claimed by Red China. Nehru protested with little effect but for some years the claims seemed mere verbiage. Desultory conversations were held but little or no action was taken to strengthen the Indian position in the north. Then Chinese troops began to appear in the disputed area. Indian outposts were assigned to watch them and India slept on. Small clashes began but they were disregarded as mere accidents, while China built new roads over the high mountains to the disputed areas.

Nehru, confident in his idealism, believed that if India remained severely neutral, Khrushchev and Moscow would exert their influence to prevent a clash and this idea both in India and the United Nations was diligently fostered by Krishna Menon, the Minister of Defense.

Then early in October the Chinese struck. The forces engaged are relatively small in comparison with the population of both China and India but the Chinese have succeeded in seizing many of the vital passes and centers of communication some south of the McMahon Line and of the previously disputed area. The Indians and the Indian government suddenly awoke to the fact that in this conflict Moscow and Peiping were in agreement and that whatever the clashes between them, India had nothing to hope from through the intervention of Moscow.

Menon has been removed as Defense Minister, and many Indians hope that he has ceased to be a political power in the land. Nehru has been himself forced to appeal to the free world, to the United States and Great Britain for the needed military supplies which he had formerly refused to consider.

Nehru's Disillusionment in Non-Alignment Policy

It has been a terrific blow to Indian dreams but as Western involvement in Indian defense has increased, it has raised many doubts in Indian minds as to the value of that non-alignment which they have preached for years. And well it might. That non-alignment was entirely contrary to the principles on which the United Nations was established. It was the earnest belief and avowal of the men who organized the United Nations ofter World War II that once the organization was functioning, there could be no neutrality between rigth and wrong, between freedom under law and slavery and aggression. That belief was cynically expressed even by Stalin, although from the beginning he took all measures possible to defy it. It was the motive that led to the defense by the United Nations of Korea.

But that ideal has receded further into the background as Khrushchev has cynically attempted to remodel the United Nations and its secretariat into a "troika" in which the representatives of the free nations, the Communist bloc, and the unaligned nations each had a complete veto on all the actions of the United Nations. We can only hope that the unprovoked attack on India by Red China will have as its result the realization by the unaligned nations that each in signing the Charter has made itself responsible for its share in the work of enforcing practical resolutions which woll hold high those ideals of liberty that the United Nations was established to defend.

If India, alarmed over the attack by Red China will see this, it will tremendously strengthen the United Nations and do its part in working for human freedom. It can do far more than preach non-alignment and neutralism and it can make India with the help of the free West that source of spiritual power that was the dream of Indian thinkers and was the contribution that India could bring to the world.

Protests U.S. Funds for 'Spy School' In Moscow

By JIM GREENE

Angry protest was made in United States official circles over United Nations Secretary General U Thant's request for a U. N. appropriation to maintain a school he has already started in Moscow to train 22 Russians for jobs at U. N. headquarters.

The U. N. budgetary committee approved the request, despite abstention by the United States, as part of supplementary funds totaling $2,615.480 to meet deficits this year. As of Aug. 31, the U. N. owed $139,700,000 against net cash resources of $33,300,000.

The sum involved in the Moscow school is $201,200 for two years. Of this the United States would pay 32 per cent or $64,424, while the USSR would pay 17.47 per cent or $35.139.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) and John O. Pastore (R., R. I.) assailed the proposal and at the same time called on the U. N. General Assembly to condemn the acts of espionage on the part of members of the Soviet U. N. delegation.

The Rhode Island legislator asserted, "I do not believe we should pay a nickel for the school in Moscow, any more than Moscow is paying a nickel toward our decision in the Congo."

Sen. Dodd declared, "The Soviet Union conducts espionage operations in other countries through a hundred different channels, including its own embassies. This is something that can be taken for granted.

Damage to U. N. Image

"There is something obscene, however, about their conscienceless use of their U. N. delegations and U. N. staff members for purposes of espionage."

The United Nations "does not belong to the Soviets," he said; "it belongs to all the nations. And when one nation, completely disregarding the terrible damage that this will do to the U. N., uses its U. N. personnel, cloaked with U. N. diplomatic immunity, for purposes of espionage against the United States, this nation is guilty of criminal contempt of the United Nations."

Citing the long history of Communist espionage against the United States through the U. N., Sen. Dodd charged, "The incredible scale of this operation leads us to the frightening conclusion that every Soviet representative to the U. N. and every Soviet employe of the U. N.'s various agencies must be considered a spy or a potencial spy."

This situation in itself would be bad enough, he said, but "I am dumfounded that the American people should be paying for the training of Soviet agents who are sent to the United Nations to act as spies on us."

"This is adding indignity to injury, with a vengeance," said Sen. Dodd.

"Unusual Arrangement"

Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Ohio), a member of the United States delegation, criticized the Secretary General for "entering into this unusual arrangement, and to commit U. N. funds to it, in order to secure language experts from a member state like the Soviet Union."

"Surely the Soviet Union is not a country which requires U. N. technical assistance to train language experts for U. N. service," he asserted. "And surely the costs involved in running this program are ruble costs and do not require the expenditure of foreign exchange."

Sen. Allott greeted the U. N. controller's attempt to justify the plan by characterizing it as "imaginative" by stating: "I will not say that he is wrong, but simply that perhaps my imagination is better than his. I can imagine the Soviet government paying the entire cost of this program so that no U. N. financial contribution would be required."

Sen. Dodd cited the fact that two members of the Soviet delegaion were recently caught red-handed in the act of receiving secret documents from a U. S. Navy man. Two weeks prior to that, two Soviet employes of the U. N. Secretariat — where those to be taught in Moscow will operate — where caught spying.

Spies at Large

The "Expose of Soviet Espionage" prepared in May, 1960, by J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. chief, listed 11 Soviet nationals who had been found using their U. N. posts for purposes of spy activity. The cases that have come to light since then raise the number to 16.

The F.B.I. is a highly efficient organization, said Sen. Dodd.

"But I think it can be taken for granted that for every Soviet national who has been caught in a demonstrable act of espionage, there are two or three who have thus far succeeded in carrying on their espionage undetected, or who may have been detected but have been careful enough not to get caught red-handed ... They are spies who operate with minimum of risk because their quasi-diplomatic status makes it impossible to do no more to them, if they are caught, than demanding their recall."

Reds Trained in Deceit

In Mr. Hoover's report on Communist espionage he describes the Soviet U. N. spy-employes as "guests of the United States supposedly dedicated to the cause of international peace. But they are, in fact, carefully selected envoys of the international Communist conspiracy, trained in trickery and deceit and dedicated to the concept of fully exploiting the freedoms of the countries they seek to destroy. It is too much to expect that they would not prostitute the United Nations."

Sen. Dodd said, "If no machinery exists for punishing such activities, the very least we can demand is that they be publicly censured by the U. N. General Assembly."

(Courtesy of: The Tablet, of Oct. 13, 1962)

BE A GOOD UNA MEMBER!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The members of the Ukrainian National Association hold more than 82,000 certificates. Dues are being paid on about 77,000; the others are on either paid-up or extended insurance status. The 77,000 dues-paying members are on active status, which means that they are entitled to all of the privileges and benefits.

Most of the active members are satisfied merely to pay their dues and keep their insurance in force. But some take their UNA membership more seriously and show interest in the affairs of the organization. The UNA has members, for example, who serve as officers of their branches. Officers are elected by members of their branches and are supposed to serve until the next annual election. But year after year the same people are re-elected and one result is that the UNA has branch officers who have served 20, 30, and even more, years. Some of the branch officers are old and ill, but they continue to serve. It is not unusual for branch officers to die while still in office. These members are a credit to the UNA.

The UNA has other members who strive to help the organization. These members take upon themselves the task of bringing new members into the fraternal benefit society. They make house to house calls, use the telephone, and write letters to contact prospects. It is an aggravating and often disappointing job, but the organizers carry on with it. It takes real fraternal spirit, real sense of duty, and real loyalty, to go out in all kinds of weather, spending money for transportation and other expenses, to talk to strangers about the UNA. They enjoy a certain degree of success, and if it were not for them the UNA would not have maintained its present membership figures. These member-organizers are a credit to the UNA.

The UNA also has members who though they are not branch officers or organizers, help promote fraternalism by attending their meetings, by participating in UNA activities, by reading The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, by submitting material to those newspapers for publication, by boosting the UNA at every opportunity, and by correcting misinformation about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in American periodicals by writing letters to the editors. These members, too, are a credit to the UNA.

So then, what is a good UNA member? The member who is satisfied merely to pay his dues? Or the member who not only pays dues but also works for his organization? Just imagine how the UNA would grow and prosper if every member was a good member, a working member, a conscientious member, a member who is a credit to his organization! And, after all, since the UNA is a fraternal benefit society, isn't that the way it should be? Shouldn't every member be a good member since it is obvious that an organization such as the UNA, which is literally in the hands of its own members, depends entirely on its membership? Each member is an important individual who can and should be a credit to his branch and the UNA.

Be a good UNA member!

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

U.N.A. IN OUR AMERICAN UKRAINIAN LIFE

By MICHAEL YURCHISON

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from an address by Michael Yurchison, Esq., vice-president of UNA Branch 230 in Youngstown, Ohio, at its 50th jubilee celebration, which was held on Sunday, October 28, 1962. Mr. Yurchison served as master of ceremonies at this jubilee festivity:

It seems as though my duties go beyond that of serving as toastmaster, but also include that of providing a few remarks. I can't think of a more appropriate subject on this our celebration of the 50th year of existence locally, than the UNA and what it means to the Ukrainians. The UNA, I like to think of it as meaning "Ukrainians Now and Always." Not that I deny in any way our American heritage. But I recognize my heritage. I recognize from whence my people came. You are not just found here or there, you've got to come from some place. That place for most of us in this room was Ukraine and I know I speak for all such when I say I am proud of my Ukrainian background, and I am also proud of what our parents, or the parents of our parents, did when a group of them, less than 500 strong, founded in February of 1894 the UNA. They had come to America from their native land because of political and economic oppression, for Ukraine had been ruled by foreign despots for many centuries. In their native land, even the use of the word "Ukraine" was forbidden, and there was a time when the use of the Ukrainian language in print invited dire consequences. Various methods had been employed by the foreign masters to exterminate the race that at one time defended and saved Europe from the invading Asiatic hordes.

A breath of freedom in America worked wonders on the early Ukrainian immigrants. They renounced the brand of serfdom that was supposed to have been stamped upon their souls for generations. They were anxious to assert themselves and show the American world that they were as good as any other race. So they founded the Ukrainian National Association as a living symbol that the Ukrainians, given an opportunity, are capable of building and managing their own institutions, and just as capable of contributing their share toward making America great.

As a fraternal society and the only all-embracing Ukrainian organization in the early period of immigration, the UNA assumed functions that were not related to life insurance. The first task of the youthful organization was to clean out the subversive element that pushed the Russian political and religious propaganda and influence among the early Ukrainian immigrants. It was a fight for the name "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian" which continues in some quarters to this day. Later, during and after World War II, the UNA again repulsed Russian influence of a different color. During the time when Communist Russia enjoyed American sympathy as an "ally" and when it was very unpopular to express anti-communist sentiments, the UNA maintained an unappeased antagonism toward the imported false ideology, saving thereby many gullible Ukrainians from becoming victims of insidious propaganda.

At the turn of the century the UNA mobilized the Ukrainian parishes in a successful campaign for the establishment of a separate Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in the United States. It was a political as well as religious victory because the new Diocese halted the process of submerging Ukrainian parishes within the Roman Catholic Church and preserved their identity. It was also an effective counter-measure to the demoralizing influence of the Russian Orthodox mission, which exerted the utmost effort at Russification of Ukrainian immigrants with the aid of subsidy from the Russian Government.

Due credit must be given to the UNA branches for their part in the development of Ukrainian community life. Wherever there was a UNA branch it became the nucleus for a new parish and the erection of a church building, a parish school, or a national home. Then followed a choir, a dramatic group, a reading circle, etc. Encouraged by the reports in Svoboda each community tried to keep up with the best.

The UNA, although nonsectarian, was deeply involved in the religious problems of the growing Ukrainian community. As a matter of fact, the Ukrainian Church and the UNA were the two institutions responsible for laying the foundations for the organized Ukrainian life in America and both mutually aided one another in cultivating the new field. Nevertheless, when an attempt was made in 1910 to give a denominational character to the UNA, the attempt failed and the UNA remaiend a secular institution, serving all Ukrainians regardless of their religious convictions or social and political affirmations, excluding only Communists and other totalitarian elements from its membership.

While our country was passing through two world wars, the UNA assumed leadership in the contributions toward the war effort, calling on the Ukrainian population to support the various Government drives, such as buying war bonds and aiding the American Red Cross. The organization also supported the efforts of Ukrainians in their attempts to win freedom and independence for Ukraine. In every case of disaster or calamity affecting the Ukrainian people here or abroad, the UNA and its branches came through with contributions in order to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed. The utmost in humanitarian work has been performed by the UNA in behalf of thousands of Ukrainian refugees who were stranded in Europe after the second world war.

By means of Svoboda, and later The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA nurtured the immigrant and his children in the ways of American life, developing them into loyal, patriotic, charitable and cultured citizens. At the same time it kept our people conscious of their racial origin and inspired them to help their kinsmen in the old world in their struggle for freedom. There still remained an important job to do, and that was to acquaint the English-speaking world with the Ukrainian people — with their hopes and aspirations. To accomplish this objective, the UNA financed

(Continued on page 3)

Readers Protest Distortions of Facts On Ukraine and Ukrainians

EDITOR'S NOTE: As a matter of policy this newspaper has been encouraging our readers to write to American newspapers and radio and TV commentators correcting any erroneous or misleading statements on Ukraine and the Ukrainians that appear in the American press or in radio or TV news broadcasts. In most cases, American editors readily recognize their insufficient knowledge on Ukraine and accept these corrections. Here we reproduce correspondence between Mr. Walter Terry, a dance critic of the **N.Y.Herald Tribune** and Mrs. Irene Stecura, national commander of the Ukrainian Scout Girls of America:

Dear Miss Stecura: Sorry for the delay in replying to your enclosure of an editorial on the Ukrainian Dance Company. It reached here after I had left for Europe.

At any rate, permit me to say that although many of the New York press members occasionally referred to the Ukrainians as "Russians," we did so only on the basis of popular (or in this case, unpopular) usage. In my reviews, I was careful (as I am with all dance troupes coming from the Soviet Union) to make clear that its members were Ukrainian. (I did the same with the Georgians and others.) But after that, for variety, I used the word Russian just as in Czarist days, at least according to my history books, the whole country was called Russia, although we were instructed that Russia was only a part of the empire itself.

I suspect that it is always difficult to avoid offending some one when national designations are used. We always refer to ourselves as Americans, yet this usually elicits acid remarks from Latin Americans, and quite justifiably since they are also American. But what else can we call ourselves? So it is, that the word Russian, not only in dance reviews but also in news stories and in headlines, has come to designate citizens of the Soviet Union, be they Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, etc.

Walter Terry
Dance Critic

Reply of Mrs. Stecura

Thank you for your letter of September 20th which was forwarded to me from Bermuda. It was very kind of you to have taken the time to answer so extensively.

Returning to the issue of Ukrainians being taken for Russians, may I say that it may be unpleasant to be mistaken for somebody else, but to be taken for one's worst enemy can be very disturbing. You would probably object, Sir, if Mr. Castro were introduced to you as "a fellow-American."

But one can hardly compare United States' trouble with Cuba with Ukraine's centuries-long struggle with Russia. Indeed, I will not overstate if I say that by early 1930's we, Ukrainians, knew more about the real Soviet Russia that the Western world knows today. Of the forty million Ukrainians several million had, by that time, died of a famine pre-arranged by Mr. Khrushchev himself. Our independence proclaimed in 1918 was, of course, crushed. By 1939 when the Russians occupied Western Ukraine, previously under Poland, thousands of Ukrainnians risking their lives fled across the borders, closely-watched by the Russians, in much the same fashion as do the East Germans today.

Why, then, in 1943-44 did so many hundreds of thousands of us flee, with just what we could carry in our hands, and where? — into heavily bombed Austria and Germany? Because we knew that whatever lie ahead could not be worse than that left behind. When the war was over, when many of us came to the United States, we tried to tell our story of life under the Russian rule, but, alas! — nobody believed us. The stories were too gruesome, too incredulous. With time, however, with Korea, Berlin, Cuba eyes and ears began to open. But even today hardly any Western politician or newspaper seems to be interested in Ukraine's struggle to regain its independence from Russia, while comparatively small African nations occupy a focal point in today's world politics.

Reading the **Encyclopaedia Britannica** under "Ukraine" one is appalled to find how Ukrainian political and national leaders were liquidated one by one by the Russian secret agents. This continues into today as evidenced by the Stashynsky trial now completed in Karlsruhe, Germany. Should one ask the one million Ukrainians in the United States today, one would find that every one has at least one relative who died in Siberia, in a Russian prison, or just disappeared and was never heard from again.

This may have been too melodramatic, Sir, I realize, but one can hardly restrain oneself.

Writing to you, Sir, as a representative and expert on an aspect of art, I should like to add just a few more words on this point. It has been proven that Ukrainians and Russians are completely different people psychologically, emotionally and culturally. Many tourists noticed this difference between the sombre Russian cities and the warm, singing, shining Kiev and other Ukrainian cities. Ukrainians, I must boast, are a very rich nation in folksongs (more than any other nation), dances and handicrafts. Also in all of these aspects of art they differ sharply from Russians. Then, too, there is a very rich Ukrainian literature in a language so far removed from Russian, that each has to study for a long time to learn the other's tongue.

I wish to thank you, Sir, for taking the time and trouble to answer a protest, for we very rarely are rewarded with a sincere reply, if at all.

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) Irene Stecura

Ohio's 'Ukrainian Man of the Year'

Highlighting the Recognition Dinner of the Ukrainian Professional Society of Ohio was the naming of Professor Michael S. Pap as Ohio's "Ukrainian Man of the Year." At what was the Society's first event of the season on October 20, Mr. John Tarnavsky, President, Parma Savings Company, announced that he, Dr. Larry Kalynewych, and Mr. Steven Zenczak serving as a committee on behalf of all members of the Society, selected Dr. Pap as the "Ukrainian Man of the Year" in recognition of "his great work in awakening, educating, enlightening and informing the American citizenry of the menace of Russian communism." Mr. Tarnavsky stated that Dr. Pap "has contributed abundantly to the Ukrainian community and is highly respected and regularly sought for advice and counsel by governmental and civic organizations." He said that Dr. Pap, as Director of the Institute for Soviet and East European Studies at John Carroll University, has "earned the respect of many prominent leaders of the Greater Cleveland area." In presenting the award to Dr. Pap, he said that "greater enlightenment regarding the evils of Russian Communism is necessary if victory is to be achieved. "We are aware if we lose this great struggle all battles which we have fought and won for the liberty of mankind since 1776 will have been in vain, and all our efforts in whatever field we are engaged will be foreclosed."

In accepting the award, Dr. Pap noted that "only though increased contact with non-Ukrainian circles will the Ukrainian community be able to gain for Ukraine the recognition so long denied her." He said that the American people are ignorant of the true nature of the Ukrainian struggle "partly because many of us have been content to discuss Ukrainian problems only ourselves and because we often shun association with non-Ukrainians." He said "we must encourage our youth to strive for justice for all oppressed peoples."

Twenty-five recent college and university graduates of Ukrainian ancestry from the Greater Cleveland area were honored at the Dinner and welcomed into the ranks of Ukrainian-American professionals. Dr. Pap, as President of the Society, initiated a Scholarship Fund for "advanced and needy Ukrainian students in the fields of humanities and social sciences." The eighty members in attendance pledged a total of $775 which will be granted within three months.

John T. Zubal

Prize Winners Announced

Branch 72 of **Soyuz Ukrainok**, New York City, announces that at its well-attended dance and successful raffle, held on October 20 at the Brooklyn Ukrainian National Home, the following were the winners of the five top prizes:

7-day cruise to Nassau, donated by Kowbasniuk Agency, NYC, was won by Mrs. Mary Huderski, Bayside, N.Y.;

cashmere sweater with mink shawl collar, donated by furrier Stephen Kopiec, NYC, was won by Steve Severin, Middle Village, N.Y.;

weekend at **Soyuzivka**, donated by **Soyuzivka**, Kerhonkson, NY, was won by Geo. Kovel, Bronx, NY;

permanent wave and styling, donated by Richard at the Madison, NYC, was won by Ralph Kramer, NYC;

permanent wave, donated by Anne Gliwa, Brooklyn, was won by T. Kosandiak, Brooklyn, NY.

The proceeds of the raffle, which was for the benefit of St. Basil's Orphanage, Philadelphia, will be released shortly.

Pick Active Senior as First Honoree

Orysia Pashchak, active Irvinton High School senior who also ranks high academically has been chosen as the first "Girl of the Month" for the school year by the Irvington Business and Professional Women's Club.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Pashchak, the 17-year-old was honored by the group at a dinner at the Coronet recently.

President of the Library Council and German Club, and vice-president of the Debate Club, Orysia is also co-chairman of the senior class playbill and in charge of clubs and faculty on the yearbook staff. Ranking in the top ten percent of her class of over 500, she is a member of the National Honor Society and works on the Newsletter, put out by the society at the school.

Besides the Library Council, Debate and German clubs, Orysia has also belonged to the Public Speaking Club, serving as treasurer, Badminton Club, Society of Contemporary Political Thought, reported for the school newspaper **Orator**, and served as homeroom secretary and bank representative in her junior year, and homeroom vice-president in sophomore year.

A former student of the violin, she lent her musical talents to the school orchestra the past two years.

In her junior year she was named a semi-finalist in the Rutgers Poetry Reading Contest with her rendition of the "Ship of Death." As a freshman she competed in the American Legion oratorical contest on the Constitution.

A member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of St. John's Ukrainian Church, Newark, she attended St. John's Grammar School where at graduation she was presented an award for attaining the highest scholastic average among girls, another for attaining the highest average in the Ukrainian language.

Born in Germany where her parents fled from the native land during the war, Orysia and her family came to this country in 1949. A sister Anna, 8, was born in New York. Mrs. Pashchak is a gardener at Western Electric, Kearny.

Orysia's post-graduation aims center on Georgetown University to study in international relations.

Editor Note: Orysia also served this past summer as a receptionist at **Soyuzivka**, UNA Estate in Kerhonkson, N. Y.

(Courtesy: **The Irvington Herald**, October 4, 1962)

"Lisovi Chorty" Continue Tradition

NEW YORK, November 3. — Have you ever been to an honest to ggodness masquarade ball? Or better yet, have you ever been to a masquarade ball given by the famous Plast group "Lisovi Chorty?" Well..., if you haven't, then you missed something, and I doubt whether I can describe it to you in the proper way. But, here it goes.

First of all, I must mention the fact that this was an exclusive affair and anyone without the necessary invitation would not have been permitted to enter the beautifully decorated (By Mr. Tytla) ballroom. But let us say you were one of these "lucky ones" who had been honored with an official invitation, and you arrived with your young lady at your side, paid the entrance fee, and entered the hall. You were greeted at the door by a reception committee of one, in the person of "pes" (a dog in English); you were told which table was yours and where you could purchase such goodies as cakes (home made), hors d'ouvres, and other specialities, after which you were left alone to have a good time.

The ballroom was full of such things as draculas, clowns, Greek, Romans, Arabs, Spaniards, one witch, and a cook from a nearby restaurant with all the utensils.

At first, everyone was trying to find out who the other person was. Some were identified immediately, but one, namely, the witch, withstood the curious onslaught and did not identify herself until the end.

Midway through the ball, Mr. "Pes" and his helpers organized a distinguished jury to judge the costumes. The Members of the jury were: Mrs. Tania Kravciw, Mrs. K. Skorobohata, Mrs. Navrocka, Mr. Shychowych, Mr. B. Bidiak and yours truly.

After a long and hard-fought battle, the distinguished group reached the following decision: first place was awarded to a Greek lady and a Roman warrior in the persons of Miss Natalia Hloba and Mr. Modest Zacharchenko. The latter kept complaining that it was very cold when he ventured to sit down. Second place was awarded to Miss Oksana Sanocka and Mr. W. Lev dressed as a lady bug and mushroom respectively. The third place was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Iryney Harasymiak, the clowns of the party.

Single awards were given as follows: Miss Christine Makarushka as a Spanish senorita; Miss Liala Zaklynska as a kitten; Miss Christine Bodnar, the anonymous witch. Among the gentlemen first place was grabbed for the second time in a row by Mr. Volodymyr Kornaha, in an Arab attire; the was followed by Mr. Borys Kekish as our man from Soyuzivka, and Mr. B. Kliufas received the third spot.

All in all, it was a grand ball, and in the words of the "Archy-didko" the "Lisovi Chorty" are continuing a beautiful tradition which was started by their fathers in Lviv. Let us hope that they don't become discouraged and continue this worthwhile tradition for many years to come.

Oleh Zwadiuk

BOOK REVIEW

AN INTRODUCTION TO UKRAINIAN, By Yar Slavutych. Slavuta Publishers, Edmonton, 1962, pp. 24.

The author of **Conversational Ukrainian, Basic Ukrainian** and **Ukrainian for Children**, a poet and an authority on the Ukrainian language, Professor Yar Slavutych of the University of Alberta, has just produced a short **Introduction to Ukrainian**. This book is designed as an aid for teachers and students of Ukrainian, and it contains many handy tips, usually not found in grammars for beginners. Its availability in English makes it a desirable and necessary teaching aid for Ukrainian in the English-speaking world. Mr. A. J. Styra, of Radway, Alberta, made its publication financially possible.

The textbook consists of some 24 paragraphs-chapters on history of the Ukrainian language, written and printed alphabet, pronunciation and classification of sounds, notes on orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax and linguistic peculiarities. Short exercises are supplied for the benefit of the student.

Both the teacher and the student will find this text very helpful in elucidation of many details which most grammars for the beginners omit or do not treat extensively, clearly or systematically. **An Introduction to Ukrainian** ought to find is way to the book-shelf of every Ukrainian home, school, library or educational institution both as a teaching and as a reference aid. Undoubtedly, university, college and secondary school libraries on this continent will make use of his textbook too.

Victor O. Buyniak
Department of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan

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(Concluded from page 2)

the publication of several books concerning Ukraine in the English language. The books have been widely disseminated with the aid of UNA branches; they may be found in almost every public library and in many libraries of colleges and universities. They received favorable comments from American critics and their contribution toward understanding the cause of Ukraine is incalculable.

The UNAssociation is a fraternal benefit society, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey and doing life insurance business in thirty States and in six Canadian provinces.

The number of members in the UNA is not static, but ever on the increase. These thousands of members are grouped in branches (lodges) located in their communities for their convenience. Within their branches, members elect their officers annually, pay their dues to the elected secretary, and transact all their business at the meetings.

This democratic process is carried out on the level even higher than a branch. As owners of the UNA, members have a voice in determining the policies of the whole organization and in its management. They exercise this privilege by electing their representatives (delegates) to a convention every four years. The Convention hears the reports of the Supreme Officers, enact changes in the By-Laws, and elects Supreme Officers for the ensuing four years.

None of the above features will be found in the insurance companies, where the policy holders have no voice in the management of the company. There are no meetings of branches, no election of officers by members, no conventions. There are no bonds of brotherly love to bring the policyholders together for the purpose of practicing the virtues of charity and benevolence as is done in a fraternal organization.

There are, at present, 500 UNA branches, located mostly in the East, but stretching westward across the continent to California, and southward to Florida. Branches collect dues from their members and remit them directly to the Home Office in Jersey City, New Jersey. Their work, however, is not confined to the matter of dues. In order to maintain the fraternal character of the organization they perform charitable, cultural and social functions for the benefit of their members. The work of a branch may project itself in many directions, and the scope of branch activities is limited only by the capabilities of its members.

The early immigrants laid the groundwork and built according to their needs. The succeeding waves of immigrants and their children, born on American soil, added their labors to the structure and made the UNA what it is today — an inspiration and pride to the Ukrainians all over the world. Let us continue to uphold that standard.

Sports Scene

Ukrainian Nationals 3, Hakoah 0

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia defeated the New York Hakoah-Americans, 3-0, last Sunday, in an American Soccer League match in New York City. Nationals led 2-0 at the interval.

The victory gave the Nats an undisputed possession of first place. The scorers for the Philadelphians in the first half were R. Mangini and L. Oliver. Ten minutes after the start of the second half, M. Noha came through with final score.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22, 1962 the Ukrainian Nationals will meet NY Hungaria in the first game of two for the Atlantic Coast championship.

Next Sunday, November 11, the Nationals meet Newark Ukrainian Sitch in Philadelphia.

Sitch Loses Close Match

After leading, 2-1, at the end of the first half, the Ukrainians from Newark lost a close decision to their city rivals Newark Portuguese, 3-2, last Sunday in Newark.

Sitch started out strongly and put the ball in the Portuguese goal two times within the first seven minutes. The left winger, G. Rada, scored the first goal at five minutes. Two minutes later, Ed McLeod sent in a sizzler from 20 yards out to make it 2-0.

Ernesto Morales scored the first goal for the Portuguese midway in the first half on a free kick, which slipped through the goalie's hands after he had caught the ball.

25 minutes after the start of the second half, the Portuguese eleven tied the score with Hugo Contreras making the shot from a scrimmage in front of the Ukrainian goal. Julio Lorenzo won the match for the Portuguese with his tally five minutes before the final whistle.

The victory enabled the Portuguese to maintain second place in the American Soccer League standings.

USC Downed by NY Sports Club

The New York Ukrainians lost their second game in a row last Sunday when they were defeated by the New York Sports Club, 1-0. The Ukrainian team controlled the game through most of the 90 minutes, but failed to score.

The team feels the loss of Bradley and Carty who were the stalwarts of USC in the defensive set up, with Bradley contributing quite frequently in the offensive line.

Next Sunday USC will meet German-Hungarians at the Ukrainian Field, Astoria.

Toronto Ukraina Loses Play-offs

Toronto Ukraina lost the National League play-offs last Sunday, despite the fact that they won the game, 3-2. The Italian-Virtus won the championship in a two-game total-goal series, 4-3. The Italians won the first match two weeks ago, 2-0.

A penalty kick awarded to the Italian eleven at the 12th minute of the 30 minute overtime period decided the outcome. The Ukrainians protested the referee's decision but he stuck to his ruling.

The overtime was necessary because Paul Dowhaliuk scored with less than seven minutes remaining in the game to give the Ukraina eleven a 3-1 edge in the game and tie the round.

Ukrainians held a 2-0 lead at the end of the first half. George Crook scored the first goal at the 10th minute from a penalty kick. Leo Dowhaliuk made it 2-0 seven minutes later on a pass from his brother Paul. At the 22nd minute of the second half, the Italians scored their first marker.

This match ended the soccer season in Ontario.

"USSR" MAGAZINE FEATURES UKRAINE

The October issue of **USSR** magazine, published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, devoted almost all of its 66 pages to featuring reports on Soviet Ukraine. The cover picture has the statue of Taras Shevchenko overlooking the Dnieper River and a resume of his works is on the inside. Other articles feature Ukrainian art, food, sports, about Kiev, the Dnieper Rapids, and Western Ukraine. Although replete with glowing accounts of the "happy and wonderful life" of the Ukrainians there today which readers should read with a grain of salt, the many pictures from Ukraine are interesting.

U. N. A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Playing for the present first-place Ukrainian Center team, J. Merowsky not only scored the highest single total of 234 pins, but registered the best series of 584 pins in the match against the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, held Friday, November 2, 1962 under the auspices of the UNA Bowling League of New Jersey. The Centerites won the first two games from the St. Johnsmen, but lost the third in which Merowsky registered the 234 pin total. W. Salabun did the heavy rolling for the St. Johnsmen, scoring a 527 set, and was aided by his teammates J. Horishney, A. Urchuk and S. Hrychyshyn who all rolled sets of 500 or better. Centerites E. Hampton and S. Bodnar gave assists to Merowsky with sets of 532 and 503, respectively.

The Number Two Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark earned the right to share the top spot in the team standings by winning one game out of three from Ukrainian Sitch quintet. The latter improved its position in the team standings by the two-game win mainly through the efforts of J. Evans, whose 578 pin series was third highest for the night. Veteran Bill Banit led his teammates with a 535-pin combo.

The Number One Vets team came through that evening with a "clean sweep" over the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension, registering the highest team series of 2682 pins, which included the night's high single game total of 924 pins. All five of the Vets rolled 500 and better series, but M. Lytwyn's 583 was the second highest for the evening.

The "junior" St. John's C.W.V five suffered the loss of two games out of three at the hands of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization team, but still managed to stay two places above the old "cellar" spot. This was due to a two-game loss by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation in its match with the St. John's Holy Name Society team. Both of the latter teams now share the bottom rung on the league ladder.

TEAM STANDINGS, NOVEMBER 2, 1962

	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me Game	Total High	Pins	Aver.
1. Ukr. Center	17	10	895	2548	21473	795
2. Ukr. Amer. Vets No. 2	17	10	865	2473	21247	786
3. Ukr. Sitch A.A.	16	11	1013	2903	22422	830
4. Brhood Holy Ascension	16	11	880	2480	20790	770
5. Ukr. Amer. Vets No. 1	15	12	924	2682	22043	816
6. 1-st Ukr. Presbyt. Church	12	15	858	2499	21127	782
7. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	11	16	911	2517	21772	806
8. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	11	16	815	2237	18700	692
9. Ukr. Orth. Church	10	17	797	2319	19887	736
10. St. John's H.N.S.	10	17	805	2337	19759	731

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Пластова Ватра

Рік IX Ч. 6 (80)

ПОЖНИВ'Я

Два місяці минули щойно від Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі. За багато на відпочинок, за мало може, щоб здобути перспективу і перейти від безпосередніх вражень до об'єктивного погляду на цілість.

Але, все ж переважає нетерпляче бажання вже сьогодні робити перші підсумки, перевіряти успіхи й невдачі, витягнути науку на найближче майбутнє. Спомини про Зустріч ще дуже живі й свіжі — вони все ще темою розмов, виміни думок серед пластунів та нашого громадянства, як і змістом газетних репортажів і статтей в українській пресі Всі вони, як це буває у нас або незвичайно прихильні, або критичні — залежно від особистих переживань, загальних переконань чи погляду. Безперечно не брак безсторонніх, щирих стверджень про висліди нашої праці — і саме це додає нам відваги поглянути відкритими очима на те, що було і як було.

Ювілейну Пластову Зустріч ми організували і підготовляли під кутом українського джемборе для пластової молоді, юнацтва в першу чергу. Ми бажали дати їм почуття співвідповідальности за свій гурт, почуття гордости із приналежности до добре зорганізованої української спільноти, почуття пластової дружби і спільних завдань. В тій цілі ми поставили великий натиск на справну організацію цієї імпрези, на її дбайливу підготовку і послідовне переведення запляннованого. Рік напруженої праці в тому напрямі приніс відповідні висліди і масова участь пластунства у Зустрічі допомогла нам дати саме цій молоді, що вже виросла на тутешньому континенті, вище згадані почування. Беззастережним залишиться також факт, що совісність, точність, дисципліна, порядок — ці звичайні щоденні прикмети пластуна були невідкличнo конечні для успішного переведення сімох рівнобіжних пластових таборів, різного віку і статті із майже 2.000-ами учасників.

Ювілейна Пластова Зустріч це була одна із форм відзначення 50-річчя нашої організації. То ж проходила вона в пошані минулого і з поглядом на майбутнє. Здаючи собі справу з того, що джемборе - таборування в природі ставить інші вимоги, як академія чи бенкет, — а пересут цими останніми каже бути дуже осторожним у всіх засобах — організатори ЮПЗ виготовляли так програму та зміст занять. щоб вони у формі пластової гри, змагу, безпосередньої молодечої імпровізації віддавали належну пошану світлому минулому українського Пласту. Теренові марші з історично - пластовою тематикою, переповнена матеріялом минулого пластова виставка видань, преси, світлин, нав'язання до рейдів Чорноморців на рідних землях, складення символічного вінка на честь поляглих за волю України юначками куреня. що прийняв назву 500 героїнь із Кінґіру — все це пластовий спосіб підкреслення пошани минулому, зрозумілий для молоді у віці 11-18 років, яка становила подавляюючу більшість учасників. Чи замало було цих засобів зокрема у тематиці ватер? Щойно найближче майбутнє покаже, які і чи вистарчаючі висновки витягне сьогоднішня молодь із цієї живої, повної динамізму й безпосередности лекції історії України.

Хоч Ювілейна Пластова Зустріч була призначена в першу чергу для молоді, треба підкреслити, що участь в ній брали усі чотири пластові покоління від новаків до сеньйорів, що 50 років тому були членами перших пластових гуртків. Велика різниця віку, сприймання і способу думання не перешкодила однак пластовій дружбі та повній співпраці. Саме ця співпраця, усіх без вийнятку, дружнє відношення і бажання допомогти своїм вкладом до загального діла тягнулося провідною, ясною ниткою через цілу Зустріч. Поодинокі старшопластунські і сеньйорські курені, кожний пластун і пластунка, що підняли якогонебудь завдання — всі вив'язалися із свого діла зразково та дійсно по-пластовому. І саме завдяки цій кооперації та гуртовому зусиллі можна приписати успішне переведення Зустрічі.

Коли, однак, можемо з чистою совістю сказати, що на внутрішньому пластовому відтинку ми вив'язалися із наших задумів і змагань задовільно — зв'язок із „зовнішнім" світом не був такий, як належить. Ми вже не раз писали у зв'язку із іншими пластовими акціями (таборництво, преса т т. п.) на цьому самому місці про брак популяризації Пласту нами самими серед українського громадянства. Це таке часте у нас недомагання найшло свій відгук і на Ювілейній Зустрічі. Здається, що у сьогоднішньому світі без відповідної пропаганди, без деякого „блефу" і принятих всіми зовнішніх форм „публічного зв'язку" важко комунебудь встоятись. Але може саме тому, що самореклама Пластові чужа і незвична, не поставили ми її і цим разом нарівні із іншими модерними засобами, що їх ми вживали у підготовці Зустрічі.

У висліді — призначені для громадянства два останні дні Зустрічі притягнули на її терен численних безпосередньо зацікавлених у виступах своїх дітей батьків пластової молоді, але організоване українське громадянство, представники центральних установ були заступлені доволі скупо.

Можливе, що насичений з'їздами, здвигами, імпрезами День Праці не був відповідною датою на відзначування 50-річчя Пласту (хоча ми проголосили його в пресі ще минулого року — тільки без прохання не влаштовувати інших імпрез у цей час).

Можливе, що небезпека фізичних невигод чи непогоди стримали декого від приїзду на „Вовчу Тропу", однак залишається беззмінним факт, що на трибуні для почесних гостей в часі святочного апелю видніли тільки нечисленні відомі із суспільного життя наші громадяни...

Кожне велике, небуденне переживання є на те, щоб із нього залишився не лише тривкий, гарний спомин, але також досвід і наука на майбутнє. Кожні жнива це завершення довгої, мозольної праці. Ми закінчили їх щасливо у сонці, здоров'ї й радості. А тепер саме приходить час на уважливе відділення зерна від полови, на спокійні роздуми, висновки і змагання до кращого!

пл. сен. Ольга Кузьмович

Президент УНР в екзилі д-р Степан Витвицький проходить перед лавою хоружних із пластовими прапорами

„КЛАДКУ ПРОКЛАДУ"

Преосвященний Кир Иосиф Шмондюк, єпископ Стемфорду відправляє під час Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі Архиєрейську Службу Божу.

Над „Вовчою Тропою" стояла зоряна, ґранатова ніч. Білою стяжкою рисувалась дорога, що переділювала табори, таємничо виступали сильветки великих шатер, губились у темному небі порожні машти. Безмірна, моторошна тиша, залишеного всіми приміщення. Ще перед кількома годинами дзвеніли тут голоси соток пластунів, гуділи автобуси, падали останні слова на прощання Зустрічі. Але вечір 3-го вересня закрив цілий простір пластової Оселі тільки безмежною пусткою і жалем, що все проминуло безслідно.

Білою, витовченою через тиждень сотками ніг дорогою мандрує дрібна дівоча постать. Високо поставлений комір куртки хоронить від зимна (а може від самоти?) і ноги привичні до пластового маршу самі несуть вперід. Пристанула біля дороговказу, на якому все ще похитуються дбайливо виготовлені написи: „Табір УПЮ-ів, Амбулаторія, Преса": Осе так; сюди через лісок треба було іти на поляну, де таборували юнаки, а тут у низ до новаків, а там в лісі ховалися старші пластунки. Чи так дійсно? У кругіжних трьох останніх днях годі було схопити цілість, пізнати всі дороги, побачити як таборують, зустріти і поговорити бодай з частиною пластових друзів. Може не добре було залишатися тут після закриття Зустрічі, може не доцільно ходити самітними дорогами і старатися відтворити недавні картини, яких не довелося пережити?

А властиво кажучи, щоб пережити цілу Ювілейну Зустріч треба було перебувати на „Вовчій Тропі" не тиждень а десять днів. Та ж рух і приплив гуртів учасників почався вже 25-го серпня, у день закриття хлоп'ячих таборів. „Вовча Тропа" подобала на величезне муравлище, що в нього хтось станув ногою. Метушня, гамір, гук тракторів, останні підготовчі праці — а в цьому щораз нові транспорти пластунів. Малий ще чисельно апарат організаторів у нервовій напрузі. Треба виконати останні роботи та рівночасно подолати навалі учасників, що починає розтаборюватися. Треба опанувати цілість, поставити кожного на призначене йому місце.

І впродовж трьох днів великого зусилля та напруги заскакують одні за другими колісцята великої машини. Це - завдяки тому, що кожен із двотисячної маси учасників стає відразу на своє місце, що кожен виконує те, що до нього належить з охотою і бажанням причинитися до спільного успіху зустрічі. Треба було пережити цю атмосферу горячкової підготовки, сутички темпераментів і сприймань -- щоб зрозуміти, що успіх чи невдача Ювілейної Зустічі залежали не від святочного апелю чи великої ватри для публіки, а від того, як зуміли ми перекинути кладку для дружньої співпраці, взаємного розуміння і вирозуміння поміж усіми поколіннями пластунів.

Великодушне небо не пускало гарячих променів сонця, коли пластуни відкривали свою Зустріч, а все ж як дивно блестять очі у багатьох учасників — навіть тих молоденьких, що так нерадо показують свої почування. Якийсь особливий, невловимий настрій панує на площі збірок — і тоді коли підносяться уперше прапори, як падуть слова наказу і як кріпка постать Чорноморця і високо піднесеним смолоскипом добігає до своєї мети, щоб звітувати командантові закінчення рейду з могили Начального Пластуна. Здається невидимий поміст лежить у цій хвилині — від Лисоні, Маківки, через Броди й рейди УПА — аж до спокійної „Вовчої Тропи" на американському континенті.

Другий день стоїть під знаком теренового маршу. Закінчують його спільно перед майстерно збудованими вежами, що постали руками юнаків. Немає втоми, знеохочення, хоча і приходиться чекати у гарячому сонці на останні гуртки доволі довго. Співають, перекликуються, сміються, аж доки не лунає святочний наказ, що його читає грімким голосом „Хмельниченко" із високої пластової вежі. 800 юнаків і юначок слідкує уважно за словами, які вказують на єдність духа і змагань українських пластунів для добра українського народу впродовж 50-ти років існування Пласту.

Запалення „Вічного вогню" Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі

Коли усі учасники в полудневих годинах перебувають у своїх таборах а на головній вулиці Зустрічі між брамою і табором новаків панує спокій і пустка, що нагадує завмерле село у жнива — у проводі Зустрічі відбуваються наради „штабу" з командантом. Коротко і зв'язко звітують референти, плянується черговий день, падуть доручення і розв'язуються проблеми. Але час від часу напружену увагу перебиває веселий сміх, що добігає аж до реєстраційного стола Лісових Чортів і відбивається десь біля харчевого магазину, де безперервно варять та ділять харчі молоді друзі з Червоної Калини. Для всіх, що чують цей сміх, це доказ, що ті, хто відповідає за двотисячну масу учасників, від поважного духовного опікуна до наймолодшого між ними заступника бунчужного, найшли у своїй важкій праці дружню пластову атмосферу і вдоволення.

Четвер проходить на змаганнях у рятівництві та відвідинах у таборі юнаків. Гарячий подих останків літа лежить на великій відкритій поляні, де кругом розсипалися шатра. У підніжжя, там де починається територія табору юнаків, довгою стяжкою в'ється на лісній дорозі вінок пластунок. На переді, біля брами, провід Зустрічі. Чекають запросин. Вже чути рівний гомін барабанів і ось, що за картина! Немов живцем взята із козацьких часів. На синьому небі широка лава хоружних, маршує вдолину, назустріч гостям — по боках юнаки і на переді їхній провід. Задержуються біля брами і на вишиваній скатерті передають командантові Зустрічі дари української землі, вітаючи староукраїнським звичаєм. На синьому небі лопотять під вітром стяги — а виструнчені ряди юнаків з увагою слідкують за церемоніялом привітання. Хто пережив цей спонтанний, щирий вияв пластової гостинности й дружби, пізнав, що значення Зустрічі у таких саме непляннованих, непередбачених і ніким не суґерованих моментах.

„. . . і на вишиваній скатерті передають командантові дари української землі . . ."

Щовечора горять вогні ватер. Ватри курінні, уладові, ватри дружби. Показують свої мистецькі здібності молоді вихованці, ллється сміх і пісня. Чому найпопулярнішою із них стає карпатська співаночка, що приплила тепер із далекої батьківщини, а забулися всі інші відомі? Співають її днем, увечері, на кожній ватрі, одинцем і гуртом, а її сентиментальні але рідні слова схоплюються вмить без науки і зусилля.

Мерехтіли осінні вже зорі і холодом било від самітньої ночі. Нічого вдивлятися в темінь, шукати за днями, що ось тут прошуміли тисячами голосів, вслухуватись, чи не продзвенить знову відома „Марічка". Рвучке „обернись" і невелика постать попрямувала туди, де світло й тепло, де чекають пластові друзі, що проклали за цей короткий час своїми руками трівку кладку у невідоме майбутнє.

О-КА

ТРЕТІ ЗБОРИ КУПО

Треті Збори Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій відбудуться в днях 17 і 18 листопада 1962 р. в приміщеннях „Союзівки", Кергонксон, Н.Й.

У зборах беруть участь з правом голосу:

а) Делеґати членства Крайових Пластових Організацій у відношенні: один делеґат на 50 членів усіх Уладів і Пластового Сеньйорату;

б) Голови Крайових Пластових Рад, Голови Крайових Пластових Старшин, Крайові Коменданти Пластунів і Пластунок, Крайові Голови Українського Пластового Сеньйорату і Крайові Референти Старших Пластунів і Пластунок у Булавах ККП-ів і П-ок;

в) Члени органів Конференції — Головної Пластової Ради та Головної Пластової Булави.

У зборах *можуть* брати участь з правом голосу всі передбачені у статутах Крайових Пластових Організацій члени Крайових Пластових Проводів.

У зборах можуть брати участь всі інші члени Уладу Старших Пластунів й Українського Пластового Сеньйорату, але без права голосування.

УЧАСНИКАМ ЮВІЛЕЙНОЇ ПЛАСТОВОЇ ЗУСТРІЧІ

Провід Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі, що відбулася в днях 28-го серпня до 3-го вересня 1962 р. на „Вовчій Тропі", Іст Четгем, Н.Й., закінчив свою діяльність з днем 15-го вересня ц.р. та передав підсумки своєї праці Організаційній Комісії ЮПЗ, що тепер діє для ліквідації усіх завдань і справ.

Ювілейна Пластова Зустріч вимагала в останньому році підготовки, великих зусиль і від кожного учасника і від проводів станиць, кошів, куренів і гуртків. Сьогодні можна сказати, що виконано вповні доручення Організаційної Комісії. Учасники станули до Зустрічі належно приготовані, привозячи собі відповідний виряд, знання програми і пластову заправу до таборування серед природи.

Для переведення однак плянів Організаційної Комісії і програми занять усіх сімох днів Пластової Зустрічі була потрібна, при такій величезній скількості учасників, не лише добра підготовка, але також повне зрозуміння в кожного, що тільки при всецілім задержанні порядку, точнім і сумлінним виконуванні доручень проводу, наша Зустріч може бути успішна. Усі пластуни, присутні на Ювілейній Пластовій Зустрічі, від наймолодших новаків до досвідчених сеньйорів включно доказали свою поставою і повною співпрацею, що вони вміють виконувати взірцево обов'язки, які накладає на них приналежність до Українського Пласту.

В імені проводу Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі висловлюю на цьому місці признання всім учасникам Зустрічі та проводам поодиноких пластових осередків і частин за добру підготовку, бездоганну поставу і дружню співпрацю, якими вони причинилися до справді гідного і великого вшанування 50-річчя нашої організації.

СКОБ!

пл. сен. Юрій Ференцевич
командант Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі

ПРЕСКВАТИРА ПРАЦЮЄ . . .

Готове до коректи!
— Серафіку, як рисунки?

Останні сторінки до Іскри ч. 1 вже готові. Ромко із Стефком пускають знову у рух циклостиль. Машина гуде, стукає до ранньої зорі. Червоні обкладинки збиваємо — і перше число одноднівки ЮПЗ йде „на ринок", в руки учасників Зустрічі.

Які були переживання гуртків під час теренового змагу? Хто здобув які точки? Хто першуном? Що діється в таборі юнаків? Що думає булава табору юначок? Яка дисципліна в таборі старших пластунок? Які пригоди в Команді? Що там серед наших сеньйорів? А Служба Безпеки???!

Око і вухо репортерів загостреним змислом спостерігає все, сочка фото-апарату відкривається і закривається — і в четвер увечері готова вже й друга одноднівка, Іскра ч. 2, із знімками й подіями середи.

Чотири машинки вистукують. Сорок пальців завзято шукає букв, чотири репортери звиваються серед пластунів, гостей, по таборах, по ватрах, по збірках. Фотоапарат цокає, олівці бігають по папері. Прескватира працює.

Іскра ч. 3 готується вийти в світ. Репортажі, знімки, рисунки, жарти . . .

Сіроманці, старші пластунки й люди доброї волі метушаться. Щоб тільки завчасу видати останню одноднівку — тамже ж висліди всіх змагів, точкувань . . .

Ще одна недоспана ніч, ще одна зустріч сходу сонця — і праця зроблена. Прибігають „Хортиці" — беруть числа під паху; кожний Сіроманець — також купу чисел — й останню одноднівку продаємо ще перед закриттям Зустрічі.

В парі із ювілейним виданням „Вогонь Дружби" з цікавими статтями та історією Пласту в знімках, так 29-ий Курінь УСП-ів „Сіроманці" сповняв свій обов'язок на ЮПЗ — випустивши в світ чотири видання.

Л-ка, „Х"

З ВЕЛИКИХ ДНІВ ПЛАСТУ

Апель пластунів і пластунок на головній площі Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі

ЧУЖИНЕЦЬКІ СКАВТИ НА „ВОВЧІЙ ТРОПІ"

Запірений „лісовий чорт" здивувався, коли ми привітали одне приїжджаюче авто словами: „Гав ар ю?", а одержали відповідь: „Скоб — ми мадяри". Дальша розмова — само собою — велася вже по англійськи. За мадярами привітали ми американців, литовців, одного представника естонців, групу російських скавтів та 2 гуртки польських „гарцержів". Всі вони приїхали на 2-3 дні таборування, щоб спільно з нами відзначити 50-ліття Пласту. На збірках та апелях від суботи виділи в додатку до бронзових одностроїв українських пластунів ще й різноманітні однострої наших гостей. Кожна група прибула із своїми національними прапорами і з тими прапорами брала участь в маршах та дефілядах. Провідники чужинецьких скавтів таборували разом з Командою зустрічі, а їхні молоді скавти були приміщені в дівочому та хлоп'ячому юнацьких таборах, де вони розбили свої шатра, побудували власні табори та теоретично займалися своєю власною кухнею. Кажу „теоретично" тому, що українська гостинність, як всім нам відомо, не залишилася по той бік океану, а перемандрувала разом з нами аж сюди. Своєю поведінкою супроти чужинецьких скавтів наше юнацтво засвідчило, що гостинність є вродженою прикметою кожного українця, де б він і не був.

Є багато речей, які переходять національні межі. Чар пластування чи скавтінґу є такий самий для всіх нас. Тому не даром наші пластуни скоро знайшли спільну мову з своїми чужинецькими гістьми. Мусимо завважити, що всі ті чужинецькі скавти говорили плавно своїми матірніми мовами. В час дозвілля відбувалася загальна виміна їхніх скавтових відзначок за наші пластові.

Чужинецькі скавти брали участь у зайняттях Зустрічі та виступили на веселій ватрі із своїми точками. На них зробив велике враження той факт, що ціла 350-акрова посілість вовчої тропи є власністю Пласту. Їм заімпонувала також організація та підготова зустрічі як і пластова постава її учасників. Деякі хлопці, зокрема мадяри, були такі захоплені українським пластуванням, що просили, чи не можна б було їх прийняти на другий рік, як учасників звичайних пишкільних таборів.

Своєю участю на святі Пласту чужинецькі скавти заманіфестували ту вічно живу прикмету скавтінґу — скавт є братерський. Зі всіми присутніми чужинецькими скавтами, крім американських, нас лучив факт еміґрації. Треба відмітити, що всі 7 скавтів - росіян перфектно і стало розмовляли із собою по-російськи, хоч, не їхні батьки, а їхні діди залишили Росію.

Зв'язки із чужинецькими скавтовими групами можуть багато причинитися до офіційного визнання українського Пласту міжнародним Скавтовим Бюром.

Треба признати, що участь чужинецьких скавтів в їхніх одностроях та різноманітних національних строях причинилася до успіху нашої Зустрічі. Пласт чейже виріс із скавтінґу. — Чужинецькими скавтами займалася окрема служба зв'язку, яка — на мою думку — вповні вив'язалася із свого завдання.

Міб

Інформації із Організаційної Комісії ЮПЗ

Наради провідників Зустрічі

• **Фільмова Служба ЮПЗ** — подає, що в часі Зустрічі вона працювала під керівництвом пл. сен. М. Пежанського в такому складі: пл. сен. М. Витягловський — Дітройт; пл. сен. Я. Кулинич — Австралія; ст. пл. Р. Савицький — Филядельфія; пл. сен. Т. Триш — Ню Йорк і пл. сен. Т. Яцура — Ню Джерзі. Цілий перебіг Ювілейної Зустрічі знято на більше як 4.000 стопах кольорового 166 мм. фільму. Завдяки ввічливости д-ра Кінтрата з Рочестеру, який своїм літаком двічі кружляв над „Вовчою Тропою", зроблено велику кількість кольорових фотознімок, що будуть небавом показані прилюдно. Служба прохає пластунів - учасників ЮПЗ та гостей, які робили фотознімки, прислати для пластового архіву цікавіші фотографії та повідомити про роблені ними кінові фільми, на адресу: Пласт: Інк. (Фото) 140 Секонд Аве., Н. Й. 3, Н. Й.

• **Поштова Служба ЮПЗ** — повідомляє, що ювілейні поштові марки, як також картки продаються далі в Канцелярії Крайової Пластової Старшини й можна замовляти їх поштою в довільній кількості, на адресу: Пласт, Інк. 140 Секонд Аве. НЙ, 3, НЙ.

• **Ліквідаційне засідання Організаційної Комісії ЮПЗ** — відбулося вперше дня 15-го вересня ц. р. Рішено усі звіти референтів та поодиноких діловодів виготовити до дня 15-го жовтня і повний звіт із Ювілейної Зустрічі до III-ої Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій, що відбудеться в днях 17 і 18 листопада цього року.

ФІЛЬМОВА СЛУЖБА ЮПЗ

Фільмова Служба ЮПЗ повідомляє, що зацікавлені можуть замовити кольорові відбитки знімок із Ювілейної Пластової Зустрічі.

Серії із 10, 20 або більше знімок розміром 2x або 3x. Зголошення слати негайно на адресу КПС, Plast, Inc., 140 Second Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

Редагує Колеґія під проводом пл. сен. Ольги Кузьмович.
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