

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
New York's Telephone:
BArcly 714125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel HEnderson 5-8740

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Impressive Observance of 'Captive Nations Week' In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Several hundred persons gathered on Sunday, July 14, 1963 at the Band Shell in Grant Park in Chicago to observe the Fifth Annual observance of "Captive Nations Week." The observance was sponsored by the Chicago Captive Nations Committee, consisting of many nationalities. There was a colorful array of the American and national flags and banners, and hundreds of peoples appeared in their native costumes.

The program began with the playing of the national anthem by the band of the Ukrainian American Youth Association under the direction of Prof. Ivan Povalchek. Subsequently the Rev. Edvardas Abramaitis, pastor of the Holy Cross Church (Lithuanian) gave the invocation, while Col. Jack Reilly, representative of City Hall and Mayor Daley, read the proclamations by Governor Otto Koerner of Illinois and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago.

An array of prominent speakers stressed the vital importance of the captive nations and the urgent need to uphold

them by the free world in their struggle against Communist Russia. These included: the principal speaker, the Hon. Henry C. Schadeberg, Congressman from Wisconsin; Julian E. Kulas, attorney (Ukrainian); Luis Kutner, former Consul of Guatemala; Dr. Olivera, a prominent Cuban patriot; and the Hon. Charles J. Kersten, attorney and former Congressman of Wisconsin.

There were band selections, including "Forward" and "The Rise of the Golden Sun," by Prof. Ivan Povalchek and the "Captive Nations Hymn" by Frederick Nagy, and "God Bless America." Attorney Vincent L. Knaus (Croatian) read a Resolution and Appeal to the American people, and the Very Rev. Msgr. Stephen Knapp of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, gave the benediction.

The Ukrainian group was represented on the podium by the Very Msgr. Stephen Knapp; Roman Smook, Esq. (30-Year Famine Committee); Mrs. Uliana Celevych (ABN) and Mr. Taras Shpikula (Ukrainian Section of the Captive Nations Committee of Chicago).

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN PITTSBURGH



The observance of the fifth annual Captive Nations Week celebration in Pittsburgh, Pa., originally scheduled for Sunday, July 14, 1963, was postponed to Sunday, July 28, 1963 because of the torrential rain. In the picture, left to right, are: Michael Komichak, director of the Ukrainian Radio Program, holding a portrait of Metropolitan Vasyi Lypkivsky; Paul Kazmir, director of the Slovak Radio Program, with a portrait of Bishop Matulionus; the Most Rev. John Wright, Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh, holding the picture of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy; and Commissioner J. McGrady, chairman of the Pittsburgh Captive Nations Committee, holding a portrait of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty.

Congressman Derwinski - Principal Speaker at 'Captive Nations' Rally in Boston

BOSTON, Mass. — Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, author of H. R. 15 to establish a permanent Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations, was the principal speaker at the Boston Captive Nations celebration which was held on Saturday, July 20, 1963, 7:30 P.M., at Boston Latin School, 87 Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston, Mass. The Boston rally was in connection with the national observance of "Captive Nations Week," which was proclaimed by President Kennedy and Governor Peabody for the week of July 14th to 20th to uphold hopes of the captive nations in their liberation from Communist domination. Mr. Derwinski, a well known speaker and states-

man, spoke on the challenging subject of freedom for the captive nations.

This was the fifth observance of "Captive Nations Week," which was established by the U.S. Congress in 1959 to remind Americans and the free world about the Communist captivity of: Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and now Cuba.

Orest Szezudluk, Public Relations Director of the Boston Branch of the UCCA was the principal organizer of the observance.

Plan Publication of Shevchenko Jubilee Book

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—On Friday, July 19, 1963 a meeting of the newly-established Committee on the Shevchenko Jubilee Publications was held in the offices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, during which a series of problems was discussed regarding the publication of a special Shevchenko Jubilee Book in connection with the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue next year in Washington, D.C.

The Publications Committee was appointed by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee; its chairman is Sviatoslav Hordynsky, while Walter Dushnyck and Anthony Dragan, are vice chairman and secretary, respectively. Other members of the Committee are Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, and Prof. G. Kostliuk. Ignatius M. Billinsky, financial secretary of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee also attended the meeting.

One of the most important projects of the Committee is the planned publication of the Shevchenko Jubilee Book, which would include the history of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, the major programs and drives in connection with the project, the history of the legislation in the U.S. Congress, and a list of all donors who contributed to the Shevchenko Memorial Fund.

Other matters discussed at the meeting were a series of miniature statues of Shevchenko, postcards, the filming of the ceremony and the proposed inscriptions on the Shevchenko monument.

Second Volume of Dr. Stachiw's History Published in Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa. (Special).—The Ukrainian Historical Library under the Shevchenko Scientific Society has published the second volume of Dr. Matthew Stachiw's monographic work, *Ukraine in the Era of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic*. The book is written in Ukrainian. It embraces some of the most important phases of the completion of the Ukrainian independent state and its constitutional form of government. The book contains 248 pages and several illustrations, and is divided into two basic parts: the first part deals with the completion of the Ukrainian inde-

pendent state and the second part is devoted to the defensive war of independent Ukraine against the aggression of Communist Russia.

Prof. Mackiw Published Book On Mazepa in German

A book by Dr. Theodore Mackiw, assistant professor of modern languages at the University of Akron, has been published, according to the May 25, 1963 issue of *The Akron Beacon Journal*. It is a German-language book on the life of Ivan Mazepa, Ukrainian military leader who lived from

President Kennedy Demands Removal of Immigration Quotas

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Kennedy urged Congress today to gradually scrap immigration quotas which put a ceiling on the number of people who may enter the United States annually from particular countries.

To replace country-by-country quotas, Mr. Kennedy recommended immigrants be admitted on a basis that would give first priority to those with needed skills, second to those related to individuals living in the United States. In both groups, those who applied first would be the first to be admitted.

In identical letters to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.), Mr. Kennedy said that immigration quotas allotted by country are "without basis in either logic or reason."

Because there is no heavy influx of immigrants from northern Europe, Mr. Kennedy said, approximately 60,000 quota numbers are wasted each year while thousands living elsewhere are trying without success to enter the United States.

Rudnyckyj Appointed to Royal Commission on Biculturalism And Bilingualism

Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj, Head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg and President of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada, has been appointed member of the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism in Canada, being the first Ukrainian Canadian ever to hold such appointment.

As a leading personality in linguistic research in Canada and the recognized authority in matters of bilingualism, Prof. Rudnyckyj has been quoted several times in linguistic literature in Canada, the USA and elsewhere, and in the recent time primarily by E. Haugen's basic book on the sub-

ject: *Bilingualism in the Americas*. Professor Rudnyckyj took part as a Canadian delegate at the international discussion on bilingualism in Oslo, Norway, 1957, was elected Fellow of the International Free Academy of Arts and Sciences, *Societe de Linguistique de Paris*, and other learned societies, not mentioning his Presidency in the Canadian Linguistic Association (1958-1960) and the American Name Society (1959) in Washington, D. C. Professor Rudnyckyj is the creator of the idea and the term "onomastic bilingualism," which he presented at international congresses of onomastic sciences in Salamanca, Spain (1955), Munich, Germany (1958) and Florence, Italy (1961).

King Peter of Yugoslavia Visits Slavic Institute in Milwaukee



Seated from left to right: A. Sigrist, radio commentator; Prof. A. Sokolnicki; King Peter II; Prof. R. Smal-Stocki; Prof. Ch. Spalatin; and Gen. A. Miridovich, the King's aide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special).—On Monday July 15, 1963 King Peter II of Yugoslavia was a special guest of the Institute of Slavic Studies at Marquette University and was present at the meeting at which Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, director of the Institute, outlined to the youthful monarch the work of the Institute. King Peter II came on a two-month visit from Europe and is making a tour of Serbian American centers in this country.

At the conclusion of the visit Prof. Smal-Stocki presented

the King with the works published under the auspices of the Institute: *Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine* by Ihor Kamenetsky; *History of Slavic Studies in the United States*, by Clarence A. Manning; *Ukraine and Russia*, by Constantine Kononenko, and a series of papers and printed lectures, such as those by Prof. Nestor Korol, Mrs. Marion Coleman on Klonowicz and Ukraine, and others.

King Peter II was a guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by the Institute of Slavic Studies.

UNA Branch in Ambridge Sponsors Golf Tournament

AMBRIDGE, Pa. (Special).—UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa. has announced that it will sponsor the Second Annual Penn-Ohio Tournament this year. The tournament will take place on Saturday, August 10, 1963 at 9:30 A.M. and will be held at the Blackhawk

Country Club, located on Route 251 near Beaver Falls, Pa.

The entry fee is \$4.50, which includes Green Fees and the Banquet, which will be held in the UNA 161 Lodge Home at 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge. The entry deadline is August 5, 1963.

The Tournament Committee, consisting of Stanley Prokopovich, chairman, William Hladio and Michael Gerega, assistant chairman, Joseph Nadzak and John Hieck, in charge of the reception and banquet, and Andrew Jula and Nicholas Kudra, publicity directors, cordially invites all UNA golfers, fans, and sports lovers to take an active part in the tournament.

Ukrainian Scouts from U.S. Depart for Jamboree in Greece



SAYING "BON VOYAGE" TO UKRAINIAN SCOUTS. Seated, left to right: Miss Lesya Chraplyva, Romah Rohozza, Rev. Bohdan Smyk, leader of the Ukrainian Scout group, Mrs. OIha Kuzmowych, Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Bohdan Makarushka and Mrs. Dada Mosora-Franken.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—On Thursday, July 18, 1963 12 Ukrainian Boy Scouts left by an Air France flight to Greece to take part in the 11th International Scout Jamboree, which will take place in the ancient city of Marathon near Athens. These 12 Ukrainian Boy Scouts include five from Rochester, N.Y., two from Philadelphia, Pa., and one from Newark, N.J., Cleveland, Ohio, Utica and Amsterdam, N.Y. The group's leader is the Rev. Bohdan Smyk, himself a Senior Scout.

Prior to their departure for New York's International Airport in Idlewild a moleben was celebrated in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City for their successful trip and participation,

in which all officers of the Plast Command under its commander George Ferencevych, and Dr. Bohdan Makarushka, representing the Citizen's Committee which assisted the Plast Command in collecting the necessary funds, attended. Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA, also came to the Ukrainian National Home to bid "bon voyage" to the Ukrainian Scouts who boarded a chartered bus to the airport.

Father Smyk stated that the group will join with other Ukrainian scout contingents from Germany, England and France, and under the leadership of Dr. Athanas Figol, the group will proceed to Rome, where they will be blessed by Metropolitan Joseph Slipy and will proceed to Athens thereafter.

Readers Thank, Challenge Writer West on Mis-Naming Nationality of Sheptytsky And Slipy

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter, on July 15, 1963 written by Mr. & Mrs. Michael Tymkiw of Parma, Ohio, was sent to Morris L. West, author of *The Shoes of the Fisherman*, published by William Morrow & Company recently:

We have read, with utmost pleasure, your novel, *The Shoes of the Fisherman*. Since we can hardly add more to the compliments made by competent literary critics, we would simply like to thank you for this good book.

There is, however, one thing in your book which we cannot understand. At first you refer to Kiril Lakota as a Ukrainian and then you refer to him as a Russian who writes his encyclical in the Russian language. So we are confused. Is he a Ukrainian or a Russian? He cannot be both at the same time, just as a German cannot be a Frenchman at the same time.

We are familiar with the person of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky and know that he, as well as his successor, was Ukrainian, spoke the Ukrainian language and never considered the Russian language as his mother tongue. He considered himself

a member of the Ukrainian people who are not a part of the Russian people but are distinctly a separate nation, having its own culture, history, language and national aspirations.

The author of a novel, of course, has the right to deviate from historical facts. However, we cannot see any benefit by forcing, let us say, Belgian patriot Cardinal Mercier to use German as his native tongue, even in a novel not using that name of the Cardinal.

In addition, we notice that you are referring to Ukrainian Catholics as Ruthenian Catholics or Catholics of the Ruthenian Rite. This term is long outdated. Metropolitan Sheptytsky and his successors considered themselves leaders of Ukrainian Catholics and this term is now recognized by the Vatican as official.

It seems to us that your book would gain by eliminating the confusion and presenting Kiril Lakota as a real Ukrainian and the head of Ukrainian (not Ruthenian) Catholics. We would really enjoy hearing that any future printings of your book would clear up these confusing points.

Modrako Lectures on Investments At 'Soyuzivka'

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—William Modrako, member of the Dean Witter and Co. investment and brokerage firm on Wall Street, gave a lecture on investments on Monday night July 22, 1963, at Soyuzivka, under the sponsorship of the New York Metropolitan Committee of UNA

Branches. Some 100 guests attended the interesting lecture, which was followed by a question-and-answer period.

John O. Flis, N.Y. attorney and chairman of the New York Committee of UNA Branches, introduced the speaker.

'Music and Art' Evening This Saturday at 'Soyuzivka'

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—A "Music and Art" entertainment program will be presented today, Satur-

day, July 27, 1963 at Soyuzivka featuring the United Ukrainian Dancers under the direction of Wadim Sulima, and Thomas Shepko, noted accordion player.

MAYOR McKELDIN OF BALTIMORE SIGNS CAPTIVE NATIONS PROCLAMATION



Standing, left to right: B. Macuk (SUMA); Rev. I. Bala, C.S.S.R. A. Chorny, Miss Pasia Oleksiuk (SUMA), Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin; Miss Luba Sidliak (SUMA); Rev. A. Hlinsky (Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church); Rev. V. Solovey (Ukrainian Catholic Church); Theodore Caryk, chairman, Baltimore Branch of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine.

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Editorials

UKRAINIAN SCOUTS AT JAMBOREE IN ATHENS

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly an entire page is devoted to the Ukrainian Scouts who are enroute to Athens, Greece to participate in the Xth World Jamboree, to be held from August 2 to August 11, 1963. Several dozens of green-clad Ukrainian boys, mostly from Western Europe, with 12 from the United States and several from Canada, will take part at a mammoth youth rally coming from some 80 different nations of the world.

The presence of the Ukrainian Scouts at this significant and traditional Jamboree of World Scouts is more than symbolic. The Ukrainian Scout organization was founded in 1912 in Western Ukraine, then under Austro-Hungary. The outbreak of World War I prevented its rapid development, while the short-lived Ukrainian independent state in 1917-1920 opened vast horizons for this patriotic and educational organization, albeit for a limited time.

After World War I the overwhelming part of Ukraine found itself under Soviet Russian rule, which outlawed such organizations as scouting. It was only in Western Ukraine, ruled by Poland, that the Ukrainian Plast existed legally for a few years, in which it manifested its dynamism and vitality. It provided a great number of highly patriotic Ukrainian leaders who later led the Ukrainian underground resistance against the Nazis and the Bolsheviks during World War II. In 1930 the chauvinistic Polish government also outlawed the Ukrainian Plast, forcing it into an underground existence. It was in Czechoslovakia, where scouting had the overwhelming support of the government and the people, that Ukrainian scouting had a reasonable though limited freedom to develop in Carpatho-Ukraine.

It was after World War II, when hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons found themselves in Western Germany that Ukrainian scouting revived. It was brought to this country and Canada, where it grew into a powerful and dynamic youth organization.

Although Ukrainian Scouts are invited to the Jamboree, they are not presumed to represent Ukraine, inasmuch as Ukraine is not an independent country. But the Ukrainian Scouts are in the same category as the Scouts of other captive nations, and although they cannot represent Ukraine, they certainly will represent the free Ukrainian scouting, and the symbol of a free Ukraine.

We wish them the best for their fruitful and successful participation in the Jamboree at Marathon.

BEWARE OF MOSCOW'S OLIVE BRANCH!

There has been a great wave of official optimism in Washington regarding the imminent test ban treaty between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Some predict that a pact of non-aggression will follow and the end of the cold war will come at last.

Assuming that the rift between the USSR and Red China is deep and unbridgeable in the nearest future, do we have any solid reason to believe that Khrushchev and his general staff have abandoned the master plan for world conquest?

It is true that the Soviet-Chinese antagonism does provide the West with a series of great opportunities, which it could fully utilize and convert to its own political profit. But the dangers inherent in this schism are also great, and unless the Western alliance achieves a better consolidation and a united front, these opportunities will not bring the West any marked advantage.

There are being repeated some fallacious theories to the effect that because the Russian are white-skinned and so are Americans, and the Chinese are not, then there is a natural bond of affinity between the U.S. and the USSR. Believers in this delusive philosophy are contending that the racial affinity between the Americans, English and the Russians would totally outweigh the ideological differences of the Christian and democratic West and atheistic and totalitarian Communist Russia.

Of course, Khrushchev is in a tight corner, and any treaty with the West would save his face for some time. But what are these Russian promises and treaties? Are we not aware that Moscow solemnly signed and promised to uphold some 52 international treaties, but it violated them as soon as the signatures dried on the official documents. Don't we remember the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, which overnight made Stalin an ally of Hitler, although for years he was haranguing against the Nazis?

The chief American negotiator, A. Harriman, might have been a good governor of the State of New York but he certainly is not a match for the lying, word-twisting and conniving Khrushchev. Moscow is always prone to make "concessions," when it is in a tight corner, but there is no guarantee that it will keep any agreement, unless it suits its whims and interests. It was Mr. Harriman who negotiated with Khrushchev the "truce" in Laos, a trap which eloquently demonstrates how Western gullibility can fall prey to communist trickery and ruse.

It is also important to know that President Kennedy sent Mr. Harriman to Moscow to negotiate a nuclear test-ban agreement, and to "discuss" and not "negotiate" other cold war issues.

We sincerely hope that the U.S. Senate will take a close look at any proposed agreement with Khrushchev before ratifying it. For several years the Kremlin resisted any such agreements, but now Khrushchev is grinning and a wave of extreme optimism sweeps through our officialdom.

We conclude by repeating that the Soviet-Chinese chasm has provided the West with a number of great opportunities to strengthen its positions and exploit that rift to the maximum. But the olive branch of Khrushchev is as false as is his word or any written agreement.

The Muscovites might become suddenly flexible and less arrogant than their Chinese Comrades, but they still, each in his own way, or jointly together, plan the final destruction of the free world and the imposition of Russian Communism and its Chinese variant, upon the whole world.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

THE TEST BAN NEGOTIATIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The negotiations that are going on in Moscow between representatives of the United States, England and the Soviet Union for at least a partial ban on nuclear testing in the atmosphere, space and under water are going on under more or less unusual circumstances. The most unusual feature is that the talks are proceeding at the same time that representatives of Moscow and Peking are meeting also in Moscow to solve, if possible, their ideological difference over the value of peaceful coexistence as a weapon for insuring the spread of Communist control. This argument which has been going on for some years has steadily increased in bitterness and the official newspapers of Moscow and Peking are publishing almost daily open diatribes against each other and proclaiming that the other is a foe of Marxo-Leninism and betraying the cause of Communism. Khrushchev has even gone so far in a recent speech as to indicate that in his view "they" are trying to unseat him as a part of their campaign to weaken and divide the Communist forces.

In addition, Moscow realizes perfectly well that in some points of domestic policy the United States is at the moment at a disadvantage. The Negro agitation for equal rights and the threat of a railroad strike have undoubtedly been reported to the Kremlin and they have been interpreted in typical Kremeninesque fashion as a great step forward toward the destruction of capitalism while it is doing its best to use these incidents to blacken the United States among the undeveloped countries.

It should not be difficult to draw up a limited test ban treaty, when both sides are agreed that the tests to be prohibited are those that can easily be detected in foreign lands. Yet in almost every recent speech Khrushchev and his agents have advanced other propositions about treaties of non-aggression designed quite obviously to force the West to accept the Kremlin's thesis that the Russian control of Eastern Europe must not be challenged and that East Germany must remain Communist exactly as Cuba must or Moscow will feel itself reluctantly compelled to use nuclear weapons.

The proposal for reducing the number of troops of both sides on German soil so as to remove any danger of confrontation has been cleverly drawn up. In Khrushchev's proposals the number of Russian troops in Czechoslovakia and Poland would not be affected and of course as true brotherly states, Moscow could not be expected to put pressure upon them to operate under the terms of the proposed treaty—a loophole that shows the hollowness of the whole scheme.

Apparently at the present moment the success or failure of the negotiations is not going to depend upon the actual test ban provisions but upon the accompanying subjects that Khrushchev insists upon settling at the same time, even though he provides nominally for another conference to discuss them, once he has the Western assurance that some form of them will be accepted. These were his tactics in the case of Cuba when the visit of Mikoyan and its effect on Castro nullified the plain sense of his promises to President Kennedy whom he can now boast of having won over to his position.

It is this fundamental dishonesty that is complicating the task of the Western negotiators who have to be fully aware at every minute that Khrushchev and his Russian advisers are not only hard bargainers but crooked as well and willing to resort to the most bare-faced lies and deceit in advancing their point, even when they pretend to be talking about something else. They must keep in mind that while they are advocating a reduction of tension and a fair settlement, Khrushchev regards as a fair settlement only a Soviet triumph. For that reason it is far too early to feel optimistic as regards the final outcome of the negotiations which may become very involved. The one Western solution must be the advancement of liberty and the speeding of it behind the iron curtain. If the Western negotiators keep that in mind, they can find out, relatively soon whether Khrushchev is sincere or indulging in another of his propaganda stunts that need to be exposed and made clear to the world, if there is to be peace, progress and freedom.

CAPTIVE NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the remarks of Hon-William G. Bray of Indiana at the Fifth Observance of "Captive Nations Week" held on July 14, 1963 at U.N. Plaza, New York City:

At the end of World War I a fleeting moment sincere or whether they were merely made to gain a breathing spell for reorganization after the revolution, we will never see. But sincere or not, they certainly were fleeing. Russia immediately began an aggressive, well-planned campaign, by armed force and other devious means, to recapture these newly freed countries. Each of them, except for Poland and parts of Finland, were later forced back into the Russian empire. Poland, however, along with East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, has since World War II become a satellite of the Kremlin.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
 UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
in Review

45th Anniversary of Shame

The Muscovite puppets in Ukraine, known as the "Communist Party of Ukraine" which is a territorial branch of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are preparing to mark the 45th anniversary of its existence.

Despite the fact that this party from the very beginning had no Ukrainian national character and it was established by the Bolshevik organizations outside of Ukraine, the present rulers of Ukraine are attempting to depict the group as a genuine creation of the Ukrainian people. The Soviet press is replete with laudatory articles and "historical" memorials regarding the origin of the Communist Party of Ukraine. What is truly farcical is the shameful glorification of such communist leaders as V. Zatonasky, E. Kvirring, S. Kossior, H. Petrovsky, V. Chubar, P. Postyshev, M. Skrypnyk, O. Schlichter, J. Yakir and others who are presented as "foremost" builders of communism in Ukraine. Of course, Soviet historians are conveniently omitting the fact that most of these leaders were "liquidated" by Stalin and his emissary in Ukraine, Nikita S. Khrushchev, especially after the XIIIth congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine in 1938. It was Khrushchev, who executed Stalin's orders so thoroughly that out of 166 members and candidates of the Central Committee, he left untouched only three. These and other facts, Soviet historians are skillfully neglecting to bring to the public notice.

Thus Moscow is blackmailing the West German government to induce it to impose restrictions on the activities of emigre organizations which heretofore were free to conduct their political and cultural activities.

Cuba—A Soviet Satellite

A few days ago Fidel Castro stated at a reception in the French Embassy in Havana that he is in favor of coexistence and hinted that he would be willing to patch up relations with the United States.

On the other hand, President Kennedy stated not so long ago that as long as Cuba remains a Soviet satellite there is no question of any normal relations by the United States with that country. Mr. Kennedy, in reply to a reporter's query, stated that with Soviet troops stationed in Cuba, there is no doubt that Cuba is a Soviet satellite.

But on the whole, U.S. policy toward Cuba continues to be in the clouds. Officially that policy is intransigent and uncompromising, but in reality does little to improve the critical situation. Not so long ago Captain Arteme, leader of one of the Cuban insurgent groups that took part in the Bay of Pigs landings, stated that he is to leave the United States, where "all doors are closed to Cuban patriots who are doing anything against the regime of Castro."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk reportedly is now in possession of a cold war strategy paper which claims the free world "enormously" benefits from Soviet enslavement of Eastern Europe. Written by Walter Millis, an influential member of the left-wing Fund for the Republic, this document stresses: "Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we benefit enormously from the capability of the Soviet police system to keep law and order over the 200 million odd Russians and to many additional millions in the satellite states.

The Millis document is part of a two-volume report on disarmament prepared by the Peace Research Institute, which last June 19 received \$20,000 from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for this purpose. What is of particular interest is that the "study" was put together by Arthur I. Wasrow, author of The Liberal Papers, which calls upon the United States to reach a detente with the Soviets in Central Europe. Last year this book severely embarrassed the Kennedy Administration (see Human Events, March 31, 1962). (Courtesy: Human Events, July 6, 1963).

THOUGHTS ON INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

When a person has made up his mind to apply for his first life insurance contract the first thing he wants is information. "What kind of insurance should I get?" he asks himself. "For what amount?" He puts these questions to the agent who is trying to sell him insurance and is advised accordingly. Officers of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, as well as organizers, are often asked these same questions. The answers, however, are not the same in every case.

A single person, for instance, in his twenties and in perfect health, would probably prefer 20 Year Endowment or 20 Payment Life over Whole Life. The amount of insurance would depend on his income, of course, but since he has no previous insurance he should apply for at least \$1,000 protection... more, if he can afford it. He can buy additional protection as time goes on and his circumstances improve. Double indemnity? Why not? This added protection is quite inexpensive (only \$1.25 per year per \$1,000 on all types, except 20 Payment Life which is \$1.50 per year per \$1,000). As almost everybody drives a car these days, or rides in a car, bus, train, or plane, double indemnity is a good investment.

Some married men, of course, will not be in a position to insure themselves, their wives, and their children, as suggested, because of insufficient income. In such case we would suggest that the men first insure themselves. That is very important. They can insure their wives and children later on, as circumstances improve. Or they can take out minimum amounts of insurance for their wives and the Term to Age 16 certificates for their children (50¢ per \$1,000 per month).

The UNA has other types of insurance to meet the requirements of the security plans of family men. The Endowment At Age 65 and the Life Paid-Up At Age 65 plans, for example, may be connected with a man's retirement ideas; the same could be said of the Double Protection To Age 60 certificate, which is quite inexpensive. For insurance rates at all ages write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303, and ask for the Facts booklet, available either in English or Ukrainian. With this informative booklet you can map out your own insurance program. Please mention our column.

Sellout of Captive Nations?

Secretary of State Dean Rusk reportedly is now in possession of a cold war strategy paper which claims the free world "enormously" benefits from Soviet enslavement of Eastern Europe. Written by Walter Millis, an influential member of the left-wing Fund for the Republic, this document stresses: "Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we benefit enormously from the capability of the Soviet police system to keep law and order over the 200 million odd Russians and to many additional millions in the satellite states.

The break-up of the Russian Communist empire today," continues the paper, "would doubtless be conducive to freedom, but would be a good deal more catastrophic for world order than was the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918." The author makes it unmistakably clear

and the various social and political movements that swept Europe from the early 14th Century never penetrated into what is now Russia, first because it was controlled by the Mongols, and later because the empire which grew from the principality of Muscovy followed the same Mongol philosophy of preventing freedom of thought.

When will Russia change? We have indications that the Russian people are changing as they become aware, through education and contacts, of a better and happier life among the people of the free nations. But the rulers of the Kremlin, operating an empire for their own greed and lust for power, will not change until the people, both Russian and captive, demand a government responsive to their own needs instead of a government which exists for the gain and glory of the New Class, the Commissars.

Right now we have in Russia an envoy, sent there because Khrushchev indicated that he just might be willing to discuss a nuclear test ban, if we would go along with a so-called non-aggression pact between the NATO Nations

and the Communist-Block countries. The purpose of such a pact is obviously to force us to recognize East Germany. Our duty to the Captive Nations is clear: We should refuse to discuss with the Kremlin any further promises until we have had some indication that they intend to fulfill the promise inherent in the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Declaration—the promise that all the Captive Nations would be free.

Not only are we today failing to use the greatest weapon of the free world—encouraging the captive peoples to hope and work for freedom—we recently have actually downgraded his hope for freedom.

A shameful example was the action taken on December 20, 1962. On that day the United States delegation to the United Nations made a motion to eliminate the Leslie Munro reports in the future. Russia had maneuvered for more than three years to eliminate these reports because they were well-documented reports of the continuing Soviet persecution of the Hungarian people. The UN had appointed Sir Leslie of

(Concluded on page 3)

Jersey City Area News

Jersey City was well represented at the June 23 meeting held by the New Jersey Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics at Whippany, N.J. Bus transportation to the meeting site was provided for the convenience of members, with stops being made at Perth Amboy, Bayonne, Jersey City and Newark, as arranged by William Lehman. Moleben services at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church preceded the Council business session, at which plans were discussed for continued activity during the summer months. After the meeting was concluded, all members upon invitation, attended the picnic being held on the Whippany Parish grounds adjacent to St. Michael's Church. This outdoor function under the auspices of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark, N. J. was for the benefit of their new Church Building Fund, that still has a long way to go toward the set goal of \$1,260,000 originally planned. The overflowing attendance at this event drew many pioneer members of the League of Ukrainian Catholics (formerly known as UYL-USA) since it was re-organized in 1947, that included: Martin Panko, Walter Salabun, Irene Bakum, Julia Warechowski and Emil Maybo.

The annual "Mystery" Bus Ride under the sponsorship of the SS. Peter & Paul Holy Name Society of Jersey City will be held on Sunday, July 21, next. Bus departure time from the Church area, Greene & Sussex Sts. will be at 10:00 A.M. sharp. As in the past, this sojourn to an "unknown" destination will be for the enjoyment of the entire family. Adult admission will be \$4.00 and children will be permitted at only \$2.00 per, which price will include all day refreshments for everyone and a 4 hour round-trip bus-ride. Facilities for swimming and outdoor barbecue grills will be available for those desiring to cookout for a change. Nick Bodnaruk and Leo Hnatow are in charge of all detail arrangements for the day.

The "Statelibers" Senior Drum & Bugle Corps from

Luba Zuk - Ukrainian Canadian Piano Virtuoso

"Miss Zuk is a pretty young woman, with a stage personality as attractive as her playing. She has all of the attributes of a first-rate concert artist..."

So wrote the music critic for The London (Ontario) Free Press, L. Crawford about Miss Luba Zuk, on February 18, 1963 after hearing her performance in that city.

Indeed, Miss Zuk is no stranger to our community in the United States, as she performed in a number of our cities last year and at the beginning of this year, providing true pleasure to all who heard her pianistic magic.

She has gained considerable renown in the Canadian press and has helped to advance Ukrainian musical culture beyond the traditional Ukrainian periphery and into the Anglo-Saxon and French cultural worlds in Canada.

Miss Zuk was born in Western Ukraine, and together with her parents and brothers lived through the turbulence of World War II and thus knew the fears and anxiety of wartime, as well as the bitterness, disappointments and privations of displaced person camps, until she reached the shores of Canada in 1950. There, once given a free hand and the opportunity, Miss Zuk quickly demonstrated her ability, talent and industriousness. She graduated from the Faculty of Music at McGill University, where she studied under Prof. Helmut Blume. Subsequently, she received a scholarship at the Provincial Conservatory in Montreal (Conservatoire de Musique et d'Art Dramatique de la Province de Quebec) with Lubka Kolessa, the world-famed Ukrainian pianist.

Miss Zuk won first prize for piano at the Ukrainian Music Festival in Toronto, and at the Provincial Conservatory she was awarded a prize "with high distinction." In 1956 she received the Willis Piano Scholarship for study at the Otter Lake Music Centre, and in 1957 Miss Zuk studied at the International Summer Academy at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria. During the last five summers she has taken part in the Master Pianoforte Course at the Banff School of Fine Arts in Banff, Alberta, where she was awarded two scholarships.

Presently, Miss Zuk is teaching in the Piano Department of the Faculty of Music at McGill University in Montreal. In a period of a few years Miss Zuk has established an impressive record of outstanding performances. She has several recital tours in Canada and in the United States, and appeared several times on the CBC, most recently on February 17, 1963. Last spring Miss Zuk made a recital tour on which she fulfilled repeat engagements in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Toronto, and made first appearance



Miss Luba Zuk

in St. Paul-Minneapolis and in Winnipeg. A few months ago Miss Zuk had another recital tour, performing in London, Ont., Ottawa, Montreal and Detroit.

Some excerpts from the reviews of Miss Zuk's recitals are a good indication of her exceptional talents and ability: "The performance of the Bartok Suite was tremendous. The four Ukrainian compositions which followed presented a varied temperament and allowed our performer to display not only a great technique but also a warm sensitivity..."

(The Gazette, University of Western Ontario, Feb. 19, 1963)

"Impressive Piano Concert: Luba Zuk, young Montreal pianist... needed a larger hall in which to play, for her style is big and bold and masterful..."

(Lauretta Thistle, The Ottawa Citizen March 18, 1963)

"In the technical department Miss Zuk has gone a long way towards achieving that discipline of the fingers required by all professional pianists..."

(Eric McLean, The Montreal Star March 25, 1963)

Miss Zuk, a versatile concert pianist, is an artist who possesses great pianistic finesse and interpretative powers for her musical metier, which she buttresses by a solid technique at the keyboard.

In conclusion, Miss Zuk comes from a talented and versatile family. Her father, Dr. Zuk, is a prominent physician. One of her brothers, Dr. Radoslav Zuk, is a Professor at the University of Manitoba and a prominent architect who is working with sculptor Leonid Mol on the final landscaping of the site for the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C. He is now on a Fellowship tour through Western Europe, being sent by the Canada Council. Her other brother, Irenius, recently received a university scholarship in Western Canada, and is also a promising pianist.

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UKRAINIAN GIRLS WITH CONGRESSMAN DERWINSKI



Ukrainian girls, members of SUMA organization from Baltimore, Maryland, meet Congressman Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and intrepid advocate of freedom and independence to all captive nations. The girls are, left to right: Pasia Oleksiuk and Luba Sidlak.

BOOK REVIEW: New Reading in Ukrainian

Reading in Slavic Literature, No. 3. Texts in Ukrainian, compiled by J.B. Rudnykyj, The University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg, 1963, p. 64.

The present publication is practical in purpose. It aims to provide advanced students of the Ukrainian language with reading texts illustrating the three periods in the development of Ukrainian letters: 1. Old Rus' (Old Ukrainian) Period, 11th—15th centuries, 2. Middle Ukrainian Period, 15th—18th centuries, 3. Modern Ukrainian Period, 18th—20th centuries.

Most of the selections have been based on recent editions of the particular authors. The older texts have been translated. Language and spelling have been modernized and some minor changes have been made in order to avoid difficult and unusual forms. All the texts are provided with accent marks to help the student to learn the proper pronunciation.

The various selections are representatives of a particular period of the Ukrainian literary development and should give a student an appreciation and understanding of Ukrainian letters. They may prove a useful guide in the study of the language. Reading material to be interesting and of value to students, must deal with facts and ideas within their range and their understanding and must be presented in a form that will appeal to their imagination. There is no doubt that these selections will create interest so that the students may search for more from the same period.

The value of these selections will definitely increase when critical commentary, as well as a vocabulary list both of which are at present in preparation, are published. Short biographical notes about different authors would also be of great value.

This publication is the third issue of Readings in Slavic Literature, published by the University of Manitoba Press and edited by J. B. Rudnykyj, head of the Department of Slavic Studies. The first issue was New Poems of Pushkin and Shevchenko—a revised version of the Leipzig edition of 1859 and the second Pomyanyk of Horodysheche, Part I: A. D. 1484.

W. T. ZYLA

Captive Nations and the U.S.

(Continued from page 2)

Australia to make this investigation. He had assembled documents that each year proved that Hungary was not a free country but was controlled by the Kremlin, backed by a heavy concentration of Russian armed forces.

These reports kept before the people of the Captive Nations as well as the free world the fact that, despite Russia's sweet talk and promises, Hungary was still a Russian police state.

On this Fifth Observance of Captive Nations Week we must dedicate ourselves anew to the freedom and liberation of the peoples of all the Captive Nations—those in Central Europe, in the Soviet Union, in Asia, and in Cuba. Every observance since 1959 has been violently denounced by Moscow and its puppets because the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) points to the heart of the issue in the titanic struggle that engulfs all of us. Make no mistake on this score—the center of totalitarian power has been, is, and will continue to be, many years ahead Russia's Moscow.

Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism has destroyed over the past forty-five years the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkistan, North Vietnam, Cuba and others. In these years it has annihilated the freedom of others with the exploited resources of preceding victims. Unless we face up to the cold war challenge of this reactionary imperialistic power, unless we expose in detail the whole family of Captive Nations from the Danube to the Pacific, and also in Cuba, unless we develop a cold war strategy aimed at all the Captive Nations on the principle of indivisible freedom, we will not only have to answer the question, "Who'll be next on the long list of Captive Nations?" but also we will have to prepare more than ever for the increasing chance of a hot global war.

The strategic weapon of the Captive Nations is available to us. Khrushchev seeks to deny its use by us. Will we have the vision, courage, and will to develop and deliver this weapon in the cold war? The answer to this question is the essence of Captive Nations Week and all its implications.

Freedom, like slavery, is contagious. The more people in the world who are free, the safer is our freedom.

William Cox on Future of Soccer In U.S.

By OLEH ZWADIUK

New York. —William D. Cox president of the international soccer league, told this reporter in an exclusive interview that "the entire United States is showing a growth in soccer and eventually, perhaps next year, there should be an American team in the International Soccer League tournament."

The ISL president said, however, that no plans have been made yet and no club has been selected. Cox said that the club which would take part in the league would have to be "strong enough" and "hard and tough as the clubs that come here, then the selection will be made," but he said that he is not going to leave the selection entirely to himself, "we will obviously need the help of USSFA and others to bring this about."

Mr. Cox denied reports that the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia have been selected for next year's tournament. He said that "you don't select a team in 1963 to play in an important tournament in 1964. That club could diminish its approach to the game... and the team might not finish any better than fourth or fifth next year." He went on to say that his organization wants to take a look at one or two clubs which are making a great effort in improvements and then they will make a "decision as late as we can, in order to be certain that the club representing U.S. is going to give a presentable show to the people and to the United States."

Cox also said that there was "no possibility of getting any team from the Soviet Union into the International Soccer League tournament" because their playing season is different than of any country in Europe. He said he had spoken to the Soviet authorities about participating, and they would like to come but it is just physically impossible for them to do it on account of their own schedule.

No Teams From USSR

Cox said that he is not the last word in putting together a major league. Any new league, he continued, has first to get its franchises into the hands of very responsible people perhaps eight or ten or twelve cities. Now, once these people get together and agree to put a good club each in the league, then it becomes a problem of getting the players and making sure that the public is aware of what is going on.

He said that it should not cost too much money because soccer, unlike football and baseball, has fewer people involved, less money for equipment and for travel, "but there is no question in my mind," Cox went on "that visionary people with money and with available stadiums (and you

ISL League

Bill Cox attributed the drop in attendance in the first ISL section to "poor judgement" in putting on too many games a week. But because New York lights they wanted to make good use of them. But what they did is cut the Sunday crowd in half. Next year, he said, the league will play only one game on Wednesday. There is also the possibility of some games in California.

Because it cost too much to bring teams like Real Madrid, Barcelona or Milan here, it would take a few millionaires who would like to gamble that those teams would fill Randall's Island at every game. To do it, might be a good gamble. But at the moment it is not possible, Cox said.

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THE PLAST CAMP FIRE

THIS IS A SPECIAL ENGLISH EDITION OF THE PLASTOVA VATRA, DEVOTED TO THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UKRAINIAN SCOUTS IN THE XIX INTERNATIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE IN MARATHON, GREECE.

Editorial

UKRAINIAN PLAST IN RETROSPECT

Half a century is a long time to look back upon, and that is the span of time that passed since the first troops of the Ukrainian Youth Organization, Plast, were formed in our native land.

The Organization was based on the principles of English scouting but since its very inception it had to pass through different phases, adapting itself to existing political conditions. After only three years, the outbreak of World War I interrupted the budding stage of the young organization, and what was learned in games had to be applied to life as members of the Plast took part in different units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in the fight for freedom and independence of Ukraine.

After the Treaty of Versailles with the resulting partition of Ukrainian territory, only in Western Ukraine and in Carpatho-Ukraine could Plast resume its activities. In Western Ukraine the growth and strength of Plast was looked upon with increasing alarm by the Polish Government which in conjunction with other repressions toward the Ukrainian community banned the organization in 1930.

In Carpatho-Ukraine, which was under the rule of the Czechoslovak government, the Plast was active until the outbreak of World War II.

In the 1930's in the territories under Polish domination Plast continued its activities underground. Its scope was limited, but still clandestine camps were conducted and the idea of the organization was kept alive.

The years of the 2nd World War, with Soviet and German occupations, were not conducive to any form of organized life of the Ukrainian nation and the activities of Plast were very limited.

The conditions changed radically with the end of World War II. In the Displaced Persons' camps Plast became reactivated and rejuvenated. Up to 10,000 Ukrainian boys and girls joined the ranks of Plast to grow up guided by the principal commandments of the organization.

It might be worthwhile to mention that Plast from its earliest days always united boys and girls in the same organizational scheme, under the same supreme leadership. In this aspect Plast differs from other Scouting organizations.

As a result of the activities of the organization and of the unselfish, devoted cooperation of the leadership, Plast was without any difficulty transplanted with the whole Ukrainian emigration into the places of resettlement. Plast is active now in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Germany and Argentina.

Last year Plast celebrated in all those countries its 50th Anniversary, with full support of the Ukrainian community.

The most festive of all the celebrations took place in the U.S.A. A Jamboree was held with the participation of over 2,000 members of Plast and scores of representatives of Central and Eastern European scouting organizations.

The successful development and continuing growth of Plast is based on the vitality of its methods and the successful adaptation of the principles of scouting to the needs of the Ukrainian community. Therefore, the words of the founder of Plast Dr. O. Tysowskyj ring so true: "Plast is part of the very soul of the Ukrainian people. The people live and the history of Plast continues."

ANTHEM OF UKRAINIAN SCOUTS FROM CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Hey, Plastunji! Hey, young men!
 We are children of sun and spring,
 We are children of mother Nature.
 It's to us the green forests whisper.
 So let's wander into fields and woods,
 To reach the bright stars and tranquil waters.

Hey, Plastunji! Hey, young men!
 Life is not a joke nor a fairy-tale,
 But tasks, storms and adversities!
 So let us strengthen our youthful spirit,
 For the motto of young ones is freedom and action,
 So troubles and adventures won't hold us back.

Hey, Plastunji! Hey, young men!
 We are sons of the nation born to be free,
 Sons of beauty and Nature.
 We never will break our Oath,
 With a banner of liberty let's follow proudly
 Toward happiness, glory and freedom!

The Anthem of Ukrainian Carpathian Scouts was written by poet Spiridon Cherkasenko and the melody composed by Y. Yaroslavenko. It became a favorite song with all Ukrainian Scouts at the raising of the flag.

HOW IT CAME TO BE

Our Previous Jamborees

The idea of participating in World Scout Jamborees is not new by any means to Ukrainian Scouts. In 1929, we sent a tiny "delegation" of two scoutmasters only, to a Jamboree which took place in Great Britain. In order to be present at all events and yet give an autograph to any one interested, one of them made up a small stamp with his signature, left it on a log outside his tent with a sign, "Help yourself." Of course, sending just two delegates was not the fault of the Ukrainian Scouts. It was only because of the political situation that more Ukrainian Scouts were not permitted to take part in the Jamboree. But the Scouts from Western Ukraine, after their applications for passports were refused by the Polish government, tried to supply the delegates at least with the necessary equipment and material. A rover scout then, and now a well-known lawyer in Washington, D. C., never tires of re-telling how he smuggled through the Polish-Czechoslovak border a knapsack full of ceramic trinkets meant for gifts to our friends at the Jamboree.

In Gödöle, Hungary, in 1933, there were many Ukrainian Scouts from Carpatho-Ukraine, then under Czechoslovakia. But Scouts from Western Ukraine, where the Polish government actually outlawed our Scouting and pushed it into an underground existence, were not willing to miss this opportunity. After crossing the border illegally they were happy to join a Carpatho-Ukrainian delegation on a train to Gödöle.

After World War II the "Jamboree of Peace" in Moisson seemed to be a golden opportunity for Ukrainian Scouting to gain new impetus in Western Europe, being finally free from any oppressions which it had experienced constantly from the enemy occupiers in its native country. Our delegation to France was large and well equipped, except that it received its invitation to participate just at the gates of the Jamboree. But

Looking for Wide Horizons

(A Correspondent's Report)



TO ATTEND XIX SCOUT JAMBOREE IN ATHENS

Standing, left to right: Bohdan Pryjmak, Rev. Bohdan Smyk, leader of the group; Senior Scout Volodymyr Pomirko, Ivan Bereznytsky, Rover Scout Ireneus Yurchuk, Orest Baransky, Myroslav Wintaniv, Oleh Lysiak, Zenon Cybyk, Yaroslav Hrushkevych, Roman Wollansky, Yuri Powch and Andrew Bilyk.

The name "Wolf's Trail" in East Chatham, New York, has a very special meaning for any Ukrainian Boy or Girl Scout in the United States or even on the outside. Preceded only by the "New Falcon" near Buffalo, built under the personal protection of the late Chief Scout Professor Severyn Levitskyk, the property at East Chatham was one of the first Ukrainian Scouts could call their own after the great immigration from Europe in the fifties. For ten summers it has maintained four-week camps: Boy and Girl Scouts, Wolf Cubs and Brownies. Mention might be made of all the rallies, training courses for leaders, patrol reunions, and Headquarters meetings. All was topped by the magnificent Jubilee Rally in the summer of 1962, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our Scouting. There were about 2,000 scouts, representing three generations.

This must be remembered at the time one enters the gates of this campsite. But not for a long time, since Scouts are never found lacking in presenting new fascinating events. This time I am escorted by Mr. Roman Rohoza, Chief of the Scout training camp, who will shortly depart for the 11th World Jamboree at Marathon. There is quite a walk, for the eleven boys have chosen a remote part of the large property for their miniature camp. Asked by Mr. Rohoza, why they chose this site for the camp, his assistant, a Rover Scout explained, "We all decided on this place, for you can see such distant horizons from it."

And sure enough — there is a mild slope with grass as high as your knees, facing you with millions of yellow daisies. Boys in their sport outfits, practicing the national dance, the "Arkan," look from far away not unlike the moving daisies. And as you look up, there are endless chains of mountains, the Catskills, one

panorama behind the other, they seem to have no end. From this beautiful point our boys watch the horizon of their great trip, the first and greatest event of their youthful lives: young, as they are, they are appointed to represent the country of their ancestors before the whole world. Only one of them was born in Ukraine. Others were born somewhere outside of it in the displaced persons camps or in this new and great adopted country. But parents, teachers and Scout leaders undertook to make the distant country of origin Ukraine, known to time. Our boys never saw it but they know and love it as much as they love America. And this is their first chance to use their knowledge and abilities to serve its cause.

Their instructors, besides Mr. Rohoza, will be seniors Mrs. Olha Kuzmoyevich, Girl Scouts Commissioner at Chief Headquarters, A. Milanych and Lesya Chraplyva, members of the Jamboree Committee, Rover Scout L. Tcherynyk and last, but not least, Father B. Smyk, who is to accompany our delegates during the whole trip as their leader, as well as their spiritual adviser.

It is a pleasure to lecture to the boys, I hear from more than one instructor, and you don't have to put anything in their heads by force; they are eager to tear all knowledge out of you by themselves! They have millions of questions to ask, they imagine all possible situations, they may have to face and try to plan their actions to meet them. They feel this is going to be their Great Test.

They started the camp on Friday, July 12. On Saturday, the Chief of Ukrainian Scout Headquarters, Senior Yaroslav Hladky, visited their camp along with M. Switukha, Commissioner for International Affairs, and Dr. B. Makarushka, Chairman of the Jamboree Committee. On Thursday, July

"READY FOR THE MARATHON RACE"

By A. FIGOL



Dr. Athanas Figol

The race we will talk about is a symbolic one, the participation of Ukrainian Scouts, the Plastunji, in the 11th World Scouts Jamboree, which will be held from August 1-11, 1963 on the famous Marathon fields near Athens, Greece.

The official publication of the Jamboree Organizing Committee, the Marathon Courier, in English, has been appearing monthly since January 1963, and will become a daily for the duration of the Jamboree. Its first issue brought interesting information, plans, diagrams and a list of 75 nations and announced the participation of their Scouts in this year's Jamboree. As of now the number exceeds 80 countries.

The Scout contingents from different countries vary greatly as far as their numbers are concerned: there will be one scout from Bahama, Kenya and San Salvador, 14 from Australia, 350 from Italy, 400 from Austria and Switzerland, 432 from Canada, 549 from Holland, 572 from Belgium and 629 from the United States. The largest contingent is that from Great Britain — 1,500. The total number of Boy Scouts at Marathon will be about 15,000.

Scout Jamborees take place every four years. Naturally they attract boys from all continents and races. But beyond this they are events of worldwide significance, in which many sectors of state administrations take a lively interest. The whole diplomatic corps of the country is present as a rule at the Jamboree opening ceremonies. The highest state and church dignitaries are invited to accept honorary patronage of the Jamboree being held in their country. This year's greatest youth rally in the free world will be opened by the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Archbishop of Athens. The heir apparent to the throne, Prince Constantine, Chief Scout of the Greek Scouts Association, will preside at the Jamboree, while King Paul of Greece will be the guest of honor at its most solemn celebration.

The number of Jamboree participants, as well as their age is strictly defined. Only boys from 14 to 17 years of

18th they returned to New York, and, after hearing devotions in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, departed in the evening by a plane of the Air France Line. Their first goal was Munich, where they met Ukrainian Scouts from Germany, heading for the Jamboree too.

The radiant sun tries to add as much as it can to their enthusiasm. Therefore the place for lectures must be hidden in a near-by grove, and physical exercises can be performed only under an old shady maple, that is fortunately large enough. But the brightness of those unforgettable days helps our boys to see the far-away horizons they are bound to conquer in Ukraine's name.

Headquarters appointed Jamboree Committees in Germany, the United States and in Canada as early as the fall of 1962 in order to prepare for the Ukrainian participation in the Jamboree in Greece.

Our Preparations

Our preparations were thorough and covered many fields. One of the difficulties was the distance between New York, Toronto and Munich, while strict coordination of every step taken was imperative. The secretaries could tell a few stories about this phase.

The next problem was a worldwide fund drive. By "worldwide" we mean all the countries of the free world, where Ukrainians live. The system of local representatives was adopted by some of the Committees, while others preferred to send collection lists directly from the center.

A communique from the Headquarters to all Ukrainian communities was published in most Ukrainian newspapers and numerous articles and messages were sent through Ukrainian radio programs, explaining our goal and keeping our people informed about our current achievements.

Two issues of a special bulletin, The Jamboree Message, were printed and distributed.

On the other hand, the problem of finding Boy Scouts who would meet all the requirements, their preparation and training was given thoughtful consideration. The negotiations with the International Bureau and Organizing Committee of the Jamboree concerning our participation were also a very important part of our work.

Our Girl Scouts were busy preparing hundreds of small gifts for our friends at the Jamboree, while the information service published pamphlets, postcards and special stamps.

And Our Results?

The Jamboree is not over yet, so even the proverbial scout

Scouts Union, where they form an autonomous group, along with other scouts in exile. A plane trip has also been arranged for other Ukrainian Scouts from North America, to give them the opportunity to visit the Jamboree for at least a few days or even hours.

The participation in an international rally of such dimension naturally calls for a solid financial base. Costs include not only the fare and living expenses, but also the best-quality uniforms, tents and other technical equipment, to meet the standard requirements. Scouts from countries, under their own governments may count safely on their support or subsidies from state treasuries. Our Scouts can rarely upon our national groups only. To collect the necessary funds a number of committees and their representatives was set up in all centres of the Ukrainian diaspora. For it is not difficult to realize that tasks of this magnitude are beyond the financial capacities of any youth organization.

After the Jamboree, from August 11 to 19, 1963, a World Scouts Conference will convene on the Island of Rhodes. This will be one of the regular biennial conventions, held by the World Federation of Scouts Associations, to solve current problems of Scout Movements. Since only Scouts representing free countries were admitted until now as regular members at Scout Conferences, the Ukrainian Plast could not enjoy this privilege. But after World War II, a number of Scout Associations, whose countries were left behind the Iron Curtain, automatically lost their membership in the Conference and at the present time their situation is no different from ours.

There always have been attempts on the part of those Scout Associations to regain their membership in the Conference. In recent times their intensity increased and many new gains have been scored. Since Scouting in the countries of the Eastern bloc is forbidden, or continues formally but is deprived of its essential ideological contents, and their Scouts in exile have to represent them in the World Conference. This problem, most important to us, is scheduled for a discussion at the Conference on Rhodes.

Although the Ukrainian Plast is not as yet a member of the World Conference, it certainly was able to create a favorable opinion at the international forum. The high level of its work and ardent persistence have been duly recognized. Despite very difficult and confusing conditions the fact that we always adhered faithfully to the Scout Idea and were able to maintain the unity of our organization, gives us another large measure of credit. Many facts can be listed to prove the positive attitude of the International Bureau toward our Scouting. It was mentioned often in official publications: We took part in many international events, along with other exile Scouts. Colonel Wilson, former director of the International Bureau, visited our troops in several centers in West Germany. The present director,

our Country, Ukraine.

Our Coat of Arms:



Our Coat of Arms is the Arrowhead, used by all Scouts throughout the world. It is interwoven with the Ukrainian state emblem, the Trident, a sign found on coins and stone carvings as early as the 10th century and adopted as the state emblem by the Central Rada of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev in 1918.

The Ukrainian Scout Coat of Arms was designed by artist Robert Lisovsky.

Our Motto:

- Sylno** **S**
(Powerfully)
- Krasno** **K**
(Beautifully)
- O berezhno** **O**
(Cautiously)
- Bystro** **B**
(Speedily)

"SKOB!" is the motto of Ukrainian Scouts, the word being a name for the white river eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, inhabiting the river regions in Ukraine. At the same time it is composed of the first letters of the four basic Ukrainian Scout principles.

General Spray, is continually in contact with our commissioner for international affairs, M. Switukha, who was invited officially to the preparatory negotiations before the Rhodes Conference. This and many other facts give us reason to hope that the Conference will decide to give the Ukrainian Scouting equal privileges with other Scout Associations, such as the Hungarian, Polish or those of the Baltic countries.

The participation of Ukrainian Scouts in this type of international enterprise can be characterized as a political action, in a certain sense. Although many believe in the effectiveness of political manifestations, this still remains a valuable and permanent contribution toward the Ukrainian cause. The best way to secure the friendship and approval of other Scouts at Marathon as well as on other occasions, will be to present the truly free outlook of Ukrainian Scouts. It will not only open the scouts' hearts toward us, but it will leave a favorable impression with thousands of representatives of other nations. It does not matter that those representatives are mostly only adolescents at the present time. In a few years many of them will become leaders in their countries. With those reflections our boys assume proudly the responsibility to win the "Marathon race" for our Country, Ukraine.

optimism would not permit us to pass any judgment on our achievements thus far. All we can do is to register the facts, which are known to us.

We found understanding and support from all quarters of the Ukrainian community. The press and radio were happy to carry our messages to everyone (without even mentioning their own expenses incurred with it). Our representatives did their best to really fulfill the assigned quotas and every one was contributing with amazing good-heartedness and willingness. As a result, our funds surpassed our expectations, though not our needs. There could be long stories told about really moving cases, as for instance, a worker giving his half-month's wages for our cause, or of nursing-house inmates contributing whatever they could to help us.

We also found a totally friendly attitude on the part of all the international offices and people we had to contact. As a result, our Boy Scouts are going to this Jamboree as welcome and desired guests.

But our crowning achievement is the blessing of His Excellency, Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Stamford, who writes in his letter to our Headquarters Director: "... For obtaining of lavish graces from our Lord, I send You my Archbishop's Blessing, for You as well as for all, who will enter this voyage.

"Yours in Christ,
 "Joseph, Bishop of Stamford."
 The road is open...

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