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СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."
Lyndon B. Johnson

PIK LXXV Ч. 123. SECTION TWO СВОБОДА, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1968 15 CENTS — 15 ЦЕНТИВ No. 123. VOL. LXXV

Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church Restored in Czechoslovakia

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia, abolished by the Communist regime of that country in 1950, has been restored in its rights, according to reports released by the Eastern Rite Information Service of Chicago.

Orthodox Make Amends

At the same time, it is reported, a group of Orthodox priests in the Bohemia region of Czechoslovakia has begged the pardon of Eastern-rite Catholics for injustices that the latter have suffered in the past.

In 1950, the Eastern-rite Catholics of Czechoslovakia, numbering approximately 300 thousand faithful, were forced to become members of the Orthodox Church. The majority of the clergy refused to comply with the government's orders and were imprisoned. Among them was Bishop Vasyl Hopko, primate of Ukrainian Catholics in Czechoslovakia.

Dubetz Elected National Commander of UA Veterans

CONVENTION HELD AT SOYUZIVKA

KERHONKSON, N.Y. (WD) — On Saturday, June 15, at the final business session of the 21st annual convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans, the following new national executive board officers were elected: William M. Dubetz, national commander; Michael Wengryn, Sr., vice commander; William Drabky, Jr., vice commander; William Harrison, judge advocate; Peter Michalewicz, finance officer; Edward H. Tencer, historian; Walter Maik, quartermaster; Walter Halchak, chaplain; serving his second term in office, Roman Bednarsky, national welfare officer. The immediate past national commander is Eugene Sagasz.

Appointments

The newly elected national commander appointed Harold H. Bochonko the national adjutant and Taras Kalyta the national service officer.

Mr. Kalyta will be assisted in this capacity by Jerry Fedoryczuk, who will act as the liaison officer, representing the newly returned Vietnam veterans to the national executive board of the Ukrainian American Veterans. Both Mr. Kalyta and Mr. Fedoryczuk are recently returned from Vietnam.

Fine Gathering

Convention chairman Peter Michalewicz reported that the convention, held the weekend of June 14, 15 and 16 at the UNA resort Soyuzivka was a great success, and he thank-

Mark Svoboda Anniversary In Leighton

LEIGHTON, Pa. — More than 500 persons, including many youngsters, took part in a festive day here Sunday, June 23, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of Svoboda, the oldest Ukrainian daily appearing on the North American continent.

Staged by the Philadelphia, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Shamokin District Committees of the Ukrainian National Association, the Svoboda Day featured a colorful program of entertainment, preceded by religious services, speeches by UNA and Svoboda representatives, games and dancing, which lasted late into the night. The festivities were held at the Ukrainian Homestead here, a popular resort.

Joint Services

Offering Liturgies in the morning were Rev. Roman Dubycky, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Allentown, and Rev. Nestor Kowal, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Scranton, Pa.

Both pastors joined later in celebrating a special memorial service in remembrance (Continued on Page 3)

Ukrainian Orthodox Church To Mark 50th Anniversary

SASKATOON, Sask. — The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada will mark its fiftieth anniversary here with impressive ceremonies scheduled for the weekend beginning Friday, July 5.

Climaxing the three-day jubilee festivities will be a Sobor, slated to convene on Saturday, July 6.

Officiating at the Archdiocesan Divine Liturgy on Friday at the Holy Trinity Cathedral will be Archbishop Andrey. Presiding over the Liturgy on Sunday will be Metropolitan John Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.

Concerts and youth festivals, as well as a jubilee banquet on Saturday, fill out the remaining portion of the program.

In addition to numerous clergy, youth and faithful, dozens of high-ranking Canadian officials are expected to take part in the festivities.

The newly-elected Premier Pierre Trudeau is expected to attend the Saturday night banquet. The Premier of Saskatchewan as well as the Mayor of Saskatoon have also confirmed their presence at the banquet.

New Ukrainian Cathedral To be Dedicated in England

LONDON. — Many of Britain's 25,000 Ukrainian Catholics will converge on London during the last weekend of the month for the opening of the Ukrainian Cathedral, off Oxford Street, by Bishop Hornyak, OSBM, the spiritual leader of Ukrainian Catholics in England.

Archbishop Cardinale, the Apostolic Delegate, will preside at the opening ceremony at 3 p.m. on June 29.

The cathedral, not far from Tyburn, will seat 1,000. It was formerly known as the King's Weigh House Chapel, and was bought for 155,000 pounds. About a third of the money has been collected, but interest on the mortgage remains to be paid.

National Monument

The first Pontifical Liturgy will be celebrated by Bishop Hornyak on Sunday, June 30, and another will be celebrated by the clergy at 4 p.m. A statement by the Apostolic Exarchate for Ukrainian Catholics in Great Britain says of the new cathedral: "It is a moral satisfaction for Ukrainians, whose Church of four and a half million faithful in Ukraine has been suppressed by the Soviets since 1946."

"They see in it a Ukrainian religious and national monument which symbolizes the heritage of their fathers and is meant to be the Sacred Place for the preservation of their Eastern Rite, according to the express wishes of the Holy See."

"Ukrainian Catholics form an established body with their own Bishop-Ordinary, whose personal jurisdiction covers the whole of Britain, and as such they are the strongest Eastern Rite branch in this country, and so of ecumenical interests."

Help Preserve Heritage

"The Ukrainian Bishop and clergy have every confidence in the generosity of all Catholics in Britain and their interest in this providential mission in preserving the

Eastern Catholic heritage and sustained the faith of the persecuted brethren in Ukraine, as well as of those scattered throughout the Soviet Union.

Human Rights Panel at UNWLA Convention

CHICAGO, Ill. — A panel discussion focusing on human rights will be held here Friday, July 15, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in conjunction with the Convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The panel, titled "Strive for Human Rights Here and Abroad," will feature four speakers, each dealing with a specific aspect of human rights. The discussion, to be conducted in English, is scheduled for 6 - 8 p.m.

The speakers and their topics are: Mrs. O. R. Goldman, of the United Nations, "Injustices in Human Rights Throughout the World;" Myron B. Kuropas, "Human Rights in Ukraine;" Mrs. Z. Woodford Schroeder, General Federation of Women's Clubs, "What Is the Role of the Federation Woman in Human Rights;" and Miss Olga Shuster, of Detroit, "How Can We, Women of Ukrainian Heritage, Meet the Challenge of Today." Chairman of the panel is Mrs. Anastazia Wolker, UNWLA vice-president, of Detroit.

The UNWLA Convention is slated for the weekend of July 5 at Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Winnipeg Welcomes Josyf Cardinal Slipyi

MAYOR JUBA PROCLAIMS "CARDINAL SLIPYI WEEK"; MANITOBA LT. GOVERNOR INTERRUPTS CONFERENCE TO GREET UKRAINIAN PRELATE; CLERGY, FAITHFUL ENTHUSED OVER VISIT

WINNIPEG, Man. — The overbounding enthusiasm which was in evidence in Toronto two weeks ago when Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyi stepped off the plane and touched the North American soil for the first time accompanied him to Winnipeg, Man., the second leg of his four-week journey through Canada.

From the moment when he stepped off the plane that brought him from Toronto to Winnipeg on Friday, June 21, through his departure for Edmonton, Alta., Friday a week later, the Ukrainian Cardinal was ushered through enthusiastic crowds which filled to capacity the churches, the concert and banquet halls in Winnipeg.

Mayor's Proclamation

On the eve of the Cardinal's arrival, Mayor Stephen Juba, who is of Ukrainian descent, issued a special proclamation designating the week of the Ukrainian Prelate's stay in the city as "Cardinal Slipyi Week."

Lieutenant-Governor R. S. Bowles, upon hearing the news in Edmonton that Cardinal Slipyi had already arrived in Winnipeg adjourned a conference that he attended and flew to Winnipeg to greet the Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Cardinal Slipyi was greeted by an estimated crowd of 5,000 at the airport. The welcoming party included Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Bishops Isidore Borecky, Neil Savaryn and Andrew Roborecky, as well as Magr. Dr. Basil Kushnir, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Mayor Juba, and many leaders of civic organizations, clergy and youth.

Named Honorary Citizen

The Cardinal was accorded the distinction of being named



Cardinal Slipyi To Be Feted In Philadelphia July 20-21

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Slipyi's visit to the United States after his four-week stay in Canada. The Cardinal is expected to visit the Stamford and Chicago Ukrainian Catholic dioceses, in addition to the Metropolitan See in Philadelphia.

Metropolitan Senyashyn, the Chancery announcement said, will travel to Edmonton, Alta., where he will take part in the Congress of Ukrainian Catholic organizations of Canada July 5-7.

Cardinal Slipyi, now concluding his visit to Winnipeg, Man., will also attend the Congress in Edmonton.

Ukraine Hears of Cardinal Slipyi's Visit to America

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Continued broadcasts to Ukraine on the arrival of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyi in Canada were aired by the Voice of America last week.

Special reports on the festive welcome and the first few days of the Ukrainian Cardinal's stay in Toronto were broadcast last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 20, 21 and 22, by the government operated Voice of America.

The montage, preceded by an introduction of Mykola Francuzenko, of the Voice of America staff, was based on taped material and Svoboda reports, as well as Toronto newspaper stories.

Boys Open Three-Week Summer Camp Session at Soyuzivka

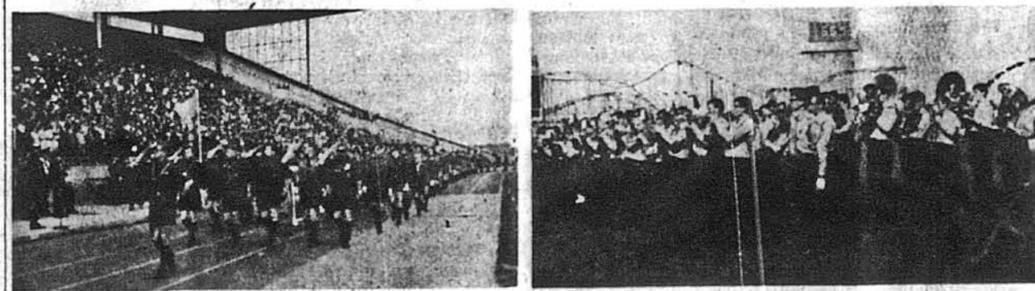
KERHONKSON, N. Y. — from camping in general and those offered by the UNA at Soyuzivka in particular. The Secretary stressed the importance of instilling the spirit of Ukrainian culture at an early age and exposing the youngsters to the values and traditions that make up the Ukrainian heritage.

Staff On Hand

Awaiting them last Sunday, June 23, for the opening of the camp, located at the Lviv villa here, was Mrs. Zenovia Pyrih, supervisor, with a staff of cheerful counselors who will be in charge of all camp activities. More boys were expected to arrive in the course of the week.

Greeting the campers and their parents at camp-site was Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who spoke of the benefits derived

Ukrainian Youth Pays Tribute To Cardinal Josyf Slipyi



More than 2,000 Ukrainian youths paraded around the stadium at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto on Sunday, June 16, in a special salute to the visiting Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyi. Hundreds of uniformed Plast youth, as well as members of other organizations, passed past the reviewing stand with their flags lowered in honor of the Cardinal. Photo above shows the marching Plast members (left) and the "Baturyn" Band of the Toronto SUM Branch.

Historical Costumes Shown To West Coast Tour Group

By HELEN P. SMINDAK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Institute of America and Ukrainian historical costumes formed a major point of interest recently for 19 home economics teachers who are currently on a fashion and textile tour of New York.

Later, the teachers viewed a showing of Ukrainian historical costumes presented especially for them by UNWLA Branch 64.

Seventeen costumes representing Ukrainian women's attire from the third century B.C. to the 18th century were modeled, as the teachers exclaimed in delight over the rich colors and elaborate details of the dresses.

Tour members, who will earn two semester credit hours from the University of

(Continued on p. 3)

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Editorials

Captive Nations Week: A Decade of Perseverance

In accordance with Public Law 86-90, adopted by the 86th Congress of the United States of America, the third week of July is designated as the Captive Nations Week. It authorizes the President of the United States to issue a proclamation "each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

For the tenth consecutive year nation-wide observances are being held to dramatize the plight of all captive peoples, especially those suffering under the tyrannical domination of Communist Russia. The law even goes as far as to enumerate the nations which at one time or another had fallen victim to totalitarian communism's prey.

For ten years thousands in this country have been raising their voices in support of the captive peoples' aspirations to restore their freedom and national independence, while thousands of this country's best are daily defending these ideals with their lives in a remote country of Southeast Asia.

It has been a long, but not entirely unfruitful decade. For what we are seeing in the world today is a gradual erosion of communism's dominion over its victims behind the Iron and the Bamboo Curtains. But while experiencing internal convulsions, communism, as an imperio-colonial facade for power-hungry dictators seeks to spread its tentacles into freedom's domain. Continuous vigilance coupled with a determined counterattack is needed to arrest this spread and push it back into the pit of its own self-destruction.

Captive Nations Week, spotlighting as it does the captive nations' struggle against tyranny, must serve to bring home the message of millions now risking their lives in the name of freedom. Ukraine is one of the countries where this voice seems to be growing louder each day and where a new, young generation is increasingly forthright in its demands for freedom and independence. And they are willing to pay the high price for it.

In this the tenth year of observance, which coincides with the International Human Rights Year, let us persevere in our efforts and in our support of our captive kinsmen's noble struggle.

Vote As You Like, But Vote

As an organized community in the United States, the Ukrainian Americans can pride themselves in having made substantial strides in virtually every segment of life. Admittedly, much remains to be done to assure continued development of our organizations and to secure a better future for our people. Still, in assessing our progress, we can point to achievements that are real landmarks in the history of our settlement here.

In the realm of organized political action, however, we have yet to emerge from the rather passive state and make our potential influence felt in quarters where it counts.

It is surprising, at times downright disheartening, that our overly politicized community has so far failed to grasp the full meaning of unified action in the American political process. There is very little in this world that does not involve politics, directly or indirectly. And we pride ourselves of being politically conscious citizens, sometimes excessively so. Yet we are completely devoid of political motivation and thus unable to break out of this lethargic state of political apathy.

We are fortunate to be living in a free land, enjoying the right to vote and thus express our choice at the ballot box. In many a city we can influence the outcome of an election. Through our own inaction we deprive ourselves of the opportunity to establish a foothold in the world of politics.

This is the year of presidential elections, a time when political leaders tend to be more responsive, though no less calculating, in assessing their chances. They count the votes. Let us make sure this year that they count ours too. Vote as you like, but vote.

"UNKNOWN SOLDIERS OF AN UNKNOWN ARMY"

ARMY, the monthly publication of the Association of the U.S. Army, included in its May issue an account of the Ukrainian People's Army (UPA) by James K. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, who served in the Army in Europe during World War II, is a Detroit newsman who writes extensively about military matters. UPA, says an ARMY caption, was a "guerrilla force that for nearly ten years held off the armies of four nations: Germany, Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia."

During a period of ten years they held the armies of four nations at bay, disrupted communist plans in eastern Europe and wrote a new chapter in guerrilla warfare. This remarkable force, made up mainly from local peasants, was the Ukrainian People's Army (UPA), the "unknown soldiers of an unknown army."

The roots of the UPA go back to the army formed in 1917 by the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) to

win freedom from Bolshevik rule.

When the UNR finally was crushed in 1921 many went underground to fight the Polish "pacification" of Galicia and Volhynia in the western Ukraine that Poland acquired after the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

In the fall of 1942, 16 months after Adolf Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, political leaders in the underground Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) decided that their compatriots in Volhynia must be protected against Nazi atrocities and attacks by Russian partisans who were beginning to infiltrate the area. Also, there was the fear that despair would cause the peasants to join the Reds.

The UPA's major area of operations was in the provinces of Galicia and Volhynia (once part of Poland, now part of the Soviet Union). This region is ideally suited to guerrilla warfare. Mountains rise to more than 8,000 feet. A thick forest belt runs

On the eve of the national election in 1968, American opinion is sadly divided, and up to this time neither of the major political parties has formulated its ideas sufficiently even to begin serious work on the positions which it will assume.

This is because President Johnson made known well in advance his refusal to run again and the beginnings of the campaign by the Democratic challengers were in a way hamstrung as they felt that what was started as a campaign of criticism was changed into a forthright attack on the American position as a whole.

Then came the assassination of Senator Kennedy to complete the debacle. Vice-President Humphrey decided to try for the post and apparently the leading Democratic candidates are now he and Senator MacCarthy.

Outgrowth of World War II

No one will pretend that the war in Vietnam is popular. Yet that war in Southeastern Asia is a direct consequence of the situation that arose in World War II when Germany and Japan chose the same moment to upset both hemispheres. It was started by the sudden alliance between Hitler and Stalin which enabled the Nazis to feel secure in the east until they were ready to act against the Soviet Union. As a result, Western Europe was devastated more completely than in 1914 and large populations were uprooted as the armies moved back and forth.

On the other hand, as the Japanese moved south, they succeeded in overturning most of what had been painfully gained in the way of development in the southeast of Asia and their defeat led to new outbreaks and new arrangements which had not been fully worked out either in a colonial or a non-colonial framework.

None of the western free nations were prepared for the actions of Stalin and his interpretation of his country's position. They thought in terms of nationality and boundaries. His one test was that of communism and his one definition of a democrat was a communist. It carried him well into Europe before the falsity of his position was recognized.

But the damage had already been done resulting in a divided Germany, with the east working hard to cement its own position and to infiltrate into the west, where the Western powers could help the Germans to return in some degree to their traditional code of ethics and manners.

It was the same in Korea and a few years later in Vietnam when the Communists attempted to unify the areas by force of arms. In all these cases as in Europe as a whole the United States found it nec-

essary to interfere and by the Marshall Plan, NATO and similar devices to work for a Europe that would be able to help itself and recover its lost prosperity, if not its earlier hegemony.

"Wars of Liberation"

Following the same twisted method of interpretation, Khrushchev added to it the wars of liberation. By this, if a section of a country falls under even temporary Communist control, it has the right and the obligation to fight until it can take the entire area. Since the Communists can rely unreservedly on the Soviet supplies, the non-Communists are again tempted to rely on American help, but so far we have found no way for preparing many of the peoples to fight for their liberty merely with American weapons.

On the other hand, the Communists use terror, assassination and needless destruction of public and private property and lives. Unfortunately, this is a lesson that comes hard for the average American who is a good hater only for short periods and prefers to believe that the Soviets are like himself, and that it is a relatively easy thing to relieve the tensions built up during the fifty years of Communist alienation from Europe and the massacres practiced by the very leaders of the movement.

The American is inclined to see the straightforward meaning of the arrangements and does not as a rule seek to get at what is behind them. Thus the whole tangle of cultural exchange would be solved by many Americans with a simple "Let the artists in" and not insist on any form of reciprocity.

At the same time, neither Moscow nor Washington wants a nuclear war and so a clash between the two parties is not likely to occur.

But that does not solve the related questions as to the methods that America could and should adopt to afford itself the maximum of security without abandoning its friends who have relied upon it for the last twenty and more years.

Like An Octopus

At the present moment the position of America in the world is like a man facing the relatively small body of an octopus while it has its tentacles spread out to embrace the entire Eurasian continent. One is in Vietnam, where well intentioned politicians want to end the war.

Another, taking advantage of the disorder in NATO, extends into Berlin and tries to ensnare ever more tightly that surrounded city, while it carefully makes the most of its own detachments of troops guarding the Soviet monuments in the western

sector and complaining at the slightest infringement of Soviet rights.

At the same time there arose the question of the Pueblo in North Korea and renewed thrusting by the North Koreans across the demilitarized zone set up after the Korean fighting had ended by an inconclusive armistice with conditions that require American soldiers to guard at least part of the line.

It is relatively unimportant that the Communist nations are at loggerheads, for both China and the Soviets know that the two will stand together against the world outside and American dreams of liberating any of the satellite states have vanished, while the satellites want and too often get American dollars to build up their own economies which have been pumped dry by Moscow.

Americans do not see that this talk, too, is merely another way to appeal to American dissatisfaction with an administration which has not been able to accomplish even a small part of what it has grandiloquently proclaimed.

Hard Look At Reality

As the election approaches and the choice of candidates is considered, the party leaders need to take a new and careful look at the real situation that confronts the nation. The candidate who succeeds to the presidency will have to do precisely that and he will find that the language which goes so well in the primaries may not be that which he will have to use in the White House and in diplomatic meetings.

In the past, America has been fortunate in its leadership for the freedom of the world. Let us hope and pray that that good fortune continues.

ON A GIACOMETTI SCULPTURE

The long, thin walking man, his split-second move trapped in a bronze still expects to roll on but stays dead in a pharaonic trance, the body eternally striving for the elevation of the spirit.

CHRISTINA PETROWSKY

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

U.S. Immigration Pattern To Change July 1

On July 1, 1968, the United States will put into effect a new immigration system. In place of the old national origins quotas, visas will be issued without regard to the immigrant's birthplace or nationality on a world-wide, first-come first-served basis, according to a series of preferences established by the law of October 3, 1965.

However, not more than 20,000 immigration visas may be issued in any one year to the natives of any one Eastern Hemisphere country (Europe, Asia and Africa), and not more than 170,000 visas may be issued in any year to immigrants from all Eastern Hemisphere countries. Excluded from these totals will be the immediate relatives of American citizens, that is, their spouses, children or parents.

Numerical Limitation

Also, on July 1, a numerical limitation, 120,000 a year, will be placed for the first time on immigration from the Western Hemisphere (South and Central America, Mexico and Canada). As in the Eastern Hemisphere, this limitation will not apply to the immediate relatives of American citizens. The 20,000 ceiling applicable to individual countries in the Eastern Hemisphere will not apply to Western Hemisphere countries. Not more than 200 visas may be issued in any year to the natives of a colony or dependent area.

How is this new system likely to affect immigration to the United States? Numerically, it is not likely to result in any pronounced change. In the five years preceding enactment of the October 3, 1965 law, immigration averaged 290,062 a year; in the following two, the average was 342,506. Since the demand for visas in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres is expected to exceed the totals permitted (170,000 and 120,000 respectively) and since the number of immigrants exempt from numerical limitation has been running around 40,000 a year (not counting the natives of Western Hemisphere countries), it seems likely that under the new system immigration will be approximately 330,000, or a third of a million, a year.

Different Composition

It is certain, however, that the ethnic composition of immigration to the United States will be different. Countries which had small quotas but long waiting lists will be sending far more immigrants than those which formerly had large quotas such as Great Britain, Germany and Ireland. The U.S. Visa Office estimates that in the Eastern

Hemisphere the countries sending the largest number of immigrants in the year beginning July 1 will be Italy, Greece, Portugal, China and the Philippines. With immigration on a world-wide basis, what is important for the would-be immigrant is that he get on the waiting list in his country as early as possible.

Even if he does, his chances of coming to the United States are slight, unless he qualifies for one of the seven categories entitled to preference. These seven categories or preferences and the number of visas to which each is entitled are as follows:

1. Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, 34,000 (20 percent of the 170,000 total).
2. Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, 34,000 (20 percent) plus numbers unused by First Preference.
3. Members of the professions, and scientists and artists of exceptional ability, 17,000 (10 percent).
4. Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, 17,000 (10 percent) plus numbers unused by higher preferences.
5. Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, 40,800 (24 percent) plus numbers unused by higher preferences.
6. Skilled and unskilled workers in occupations for which labor is in short supply in the U.S., 17,000 (10 percent).
7. Refugees, 10,200 (6 percent).

Family Relationship

The foregoing system of selection puts principal emphasis on family relationships. The Visa Office estimates that the 85,000 visas available for first, second, and fourth preference immigrants in the year beginning July 1, 1968, will be more than enough to meet the demand in those categories. In contrast, it expects the third, fifth and sixth preferences to be greatly oversubscribed, so that there will be a substantial waiting list for brothers and sisters of United States citizens (fifth preference), members of the professions (third preference), and skilled and unskilled aliens (sixth preference). The fifth preference is entitled to any unused numbers from the four earlier preferences. Unlike the relative preferences, the third and sixth preference are limited to the numbers assigned them.

At present some aliens in countries with large or not fully used quotas have been getting visas as nonpreference immigrants, even though they could qualify for the third or sixth preference. But this will not be true after

June 30, 1968, when visa issuance goes on a world-wide basis. Such persons, natives, for example, of such countries as Great Britain, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, if they are not sure of getting their visas before July 1, should apply at once for preference, in order to avoid being at the end of the waiting list. In some countries, Italy for example, where the demand for the first five preferences will bring visa issuance to 20,000, there will be no sixth preference visas.

Few Nonpreference Visas

As a result of the new world-wide system, few, if any, visas will be available for nonpreference immigrants from Eastern Hemisphere countries after the national origins quotas are abolished on June 30, 1968. The demand for fifth and sixth preferences is so large that no numbers are expected to be left for non-preference immigrants, except for any unused seventh preference numbers, and then only in countries in which preference demand does not exceed 20,000.

Further, all nonpreference immigrants, as well as those within preference categories 3 and 6 and all Western Hemisphere immigrants "except immediate relatives, must obtain a "labor clearance" before receiving a visa. This is a certification from the Department of Labor that they will not displace American workers and that their admission will not have an adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of workers here. This provision, whatever its merits in protecting American labor, operates to prevent, or at least make more difficult, the admission of the nonpreference or "new seed" immigrant — that is, the kind of immigrant who in earlier years constituted the bulk of our immigration and contributed so much to the building of the United States.

REV. MALANIAK, 82, DIES IN PHOENIXVILLE

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa. — The Rev. Stephen Malaniak, one of the oldest Ukrainian Catholic priests in the United States, died here Monday, June 24, after a brief illness. He was 82 years old.

Rev. Malaniak, who was ordained in 1909, was active as pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church here until his recent illness.

Born on August 14, 1885, he came to the United States in 1913 from Europe. His wife died in 1955.

Surviving is his only son Zenon, of Alexandria, Va.

Parastas services will be held tomorrow at the Devlin Funeral Home in Phoenixville. Funeral will be Monday, July 1.

east and west for 400 miles and 100 miles north and south.

North of this area lie the Pinsk Marshes and the Dniester, Prupet, Dniester, Slucz, Prut and Goryn rivers; countless streams run north and south.

Another reason for this area becoming the UPA's center was that Volhynia had been incorporated into the Nazi "Kommissariat Ukraine," while Galicia became part of Hitler's "General Government of Poland" (Government-General of Poland).

The UPA Emerges

The first detachments of the Ukrainian People's Army in the Volhynia forests were augmented by Soviet soldiers who had escaped from the Nazis and had taken to the woods to avoid shipment to Germany as slave labor, and by a battalion of Ukrainian police who had deserted the Germans when ordered to fight their countrymen.

At about this time — February 1943-Joseph Stalin, the Soviet premier, ordered Sidor Kovpak, who by now had become a prominent Russian guerrilla leader, to move into

the lake and swamp region more than 250 miles northeast of Galicia along with 2,000 men who had lived there.

The presence of Red partisans would have upset plans of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists to keep Galicia as a source of supply for UPA formations in Volhynia. By coincidence, Mikola Lebed, Ukrainian underground security chief, and Gen. Taras Chuprynska, UPA commander in chief (whose real name was Roman Shukhevich), escaped from the Germans and arrived in Volhynia as Kovpak was beginning his march.

Kovpak's partisans had an advantage over other communist units in the western Ukraine: his was the only one recruited on Ukrainian soil. By avoiding contact with UPA units — either those headed by Chuprynska and by Taras Borovets, another UPA leader, which later became united — Kovpak got to the edge of Galicia and disrupted oil production at Drohobych, one of the few oil-producing areas in Nazi-held Europe. The UPA barred Kovpak's further advance into Galicia, so he returned north-east with 300 men left.

Other groups of Red partisans attempted later that year to move into Galicia from the region about Brest-Litovsk, but the UPA repelled them, too. Some Red partisan units were composed of remnants of army formations destroyed during rapid German advances.

One partisan group sent into the Carpathian Mountains of southeastern Galicia was a Soviet Army division that had been cut off by the German-Hungarian offensive of the spring of 1944. Its orders were to seize a forested area from the UPA, but although the Reds were defeated, Ukrainian sources contend they joined the Germans in the attack on UPA guerrillas.

These UPA hopes went aglimmering, however, when in February and March 1944 the Soviet offensive retook Nikopol, Krivoi Rog, Rovno and Lutsk.

Under the German occupation the UPA in 1943 was able to occupy all the territory between the Slucz and Goryn rivers, which embraces most of Volhynia. Later the guerrillas moved south to the forest region of Ostrog and Kremenets.

German and Soviet Actions

At first, reprisals were the Germans' only means for combatting the UPA. Next they organized special units to fight the guerrillas. When these methods proved ineffective, Heinrich Himmler, chief of Nazi security forces, put Gen. Erich von dem Bach-Zalewski, SS anti-partisan chief, in charge.

Despite Bach-Zalewski's heavy reprisals, by the fall of 1943 the Ukrainian People's Army still had at least 30,000 in its ranks, along with its own schools, a hospital and propaganda machinery.

Through it all the Nazis kept control of the major

cities. Strong points, motorized police units, armored trains and bunkers protected the rail lines. The UPA kept to the countryside.

On 22 April 1944, 10 Soviet divisions and motorized security units began an offensive against the UPA that ground on for two months but failed to pin down the guerrillas. In a forest south of Mizock, between Dubno and Ostrog, 5,000 Ukrainians were surrounded by 30,000 Red troops; yet the guerrillas broke out and fled southward into the mountains.

During the next six months there were unrelenting assaults on UPA strong points such as Stanislaw, but the forests and mountains of the Halicz area of the Carpathians saved the guerrillas.

In the spring of 1945, 200,000 Red troops who were supposed to wipe out the UPA by encircling it succeeded only in driving the Ukrainian patriots farther into the forests and mountains of Galicia. By September the assault was abandoned.

Meanwhile intensified Soviet terror was matched by the resistance of peasants who had joined the Ukrainian

People's Army for protection. When the Red army returned to the area from which the Germans had driven it three years before and began drafting all Ukrainian men from 14 to 50 regardless of physical conditions, many fled into the woods to join the UPA.

Next the Russians tried measures aimed at alienating the people from the UPA. One method was to infiltrate the ranks of the guerrillas. In self-defense, sometimes the UPA's security service reluctantly executed suspects summarily rather than trying to establish guilt, even though this damaged relations with civilians whose relatives were concerned.

To wear down sources of UPA recruiting, the Russian police forces set up "extermination battalions" composed of local people. In an attack the Reds advanced by alternating lines of their own police troops and those of "extermination battalions," so that the UPA unwittingly had to cut down the innocent. Every casualty inflicted on the "extermination battalions" further alienated villagers.

(To be continued)

UNA Officers Attended New Church Consecration

WILMINGTON, Del. — A new SS Peter and Paul Church in Wilmington, Delaware was consecrated Sunday, June 2, by His Beatitude John, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.

Organized in 1927

Participating in the consecration service, the Divine Liturgy and the cornerstone laying ceremonies were: Protopresbyter Theodore Forosty of Passaic, N.J., vice-president of the consistory; the Dean of the Philadelphia Diocese, Protopresbyter Omelan Mycyk of Chester, Pa.; Protopresbyter John Hundiak, of Carteret, N.J.; the Rector of the Philadelphia Cathedral, Protopresbyter Stephen Bilak; Very Rev. Frank Lawryk, of Johnson City, N.Y.; Very Rev. Peter Melech, of Carteret, N.J.; Very Rev. Andrew Dworakowski, Northampton, Pa.; Very Rev. W. Serafimovich, Mineersville, Pa.; Very Rev. Nestor Stolarchuk, Uniondale, L.I., N.Y.; and the Wilmington, Pastor, Very Rev. Joseph Kreta. Serhiy Kowalchuk is the parish choir director.

Dignitaries On Hand

Among dignitaries representing the offices of the Governor of the State, the County, and the Mayor of Wilmington were also representatives of the offices of the Ukrainian National Association: Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, and Stepan Hawrysz, Supreme Advisor and Regional Organizer.

Following church services, which were attended by over 500 persons, a banquet was held in the Hotel DuPont Gold Ballroom where His Eminence Metropolitan John addressed the audience, saying: "Let your light shine. Let the meaning of your life be traceable to the light inspired by Jesus Christ."

He urged the descendants of Ukrainians to carry on the Orthodox traditions which inspired Ukrainians to immi-

grate to the United States in search of freedom of religion and human rights. More than 500 attended the banquet.

The Orthodox community in Wilmington was organized in 1927 and the first church was built in 1938. The new edifice is much larger than the old church and will have a seating capacity of 362.

The Byzantine structure is built in the form of a cross; it has high-vaulting arches which accentuate the large dome 55 high. Stained-glass windows adorn the building and they are the ones which have been removed from the old church, which original Ukrainian settlers had blessed in 1938. The original iconostasis was also transferred to the new edifice.

An unusual antique brass chandelier was also transferred from the old church. This chandelier, which is not being reproduced today, was repaired and refurbished by several men of the congregation and today is suspended in this new church from the central high dome.

Million Dollar Project

The two and a half acre plot of ground upon which the church stands is along one of the main highways in Wilmington. The Church property is 200 feet from the roadway and is surrounded by a background of wooded area.

The church itself is the first of a million-dollar project. The rectory is now being planned and purchase of an adjoining home is imminent. Future plans include the building of a structure which will house the parish's social activities.

Members of the church-building committee are: Nicholas Maier, president; Paul Hrynshyn, secretary; Michael Tyravski, treasurer; Anthony Serebnicki is parish president.

Dubetz Elected Commander

(Concluded from p. 1)

has made such great strides in winning the civilian population by providing those vital necessities lost in the havoc of war. Col. Iannone asked the participation of the assembled guests in the program.

Greater Involvement

The address was well received and Commander Dubetz in his address reiterated this same statement, calling on the members of the organization to return to their respective localities with a determination to become more involved in constructive civic responsibilities, to become more aware and interested in all forms of good government, at all levels.

The Commander deplored the marked rise in disrespect for the flag of our nation and the lack of responsibility made so evident by the current student demonstrations.

Mr. Dubetz charged the assembled delegates and members with the task of making the UAV a prominent force in all forms of Ukrainian and American endeavors, not to be a "me too" organization, but to be a leader.

The installing officer, Lt. Col. Bill Wilson, USMC, assisted by the aid de camp Bert Mostow, performed the honors in an impressive manner, and indicated to the members present that he was honored to attend and take part in the installation. Lt. Col. Wilson will be returning to Vietnam to take command of a combat battalion.

The convention hall after the banquet itself was a memorable experience, in that the Convention Committee had obtained the services of

that noted Ukrainian entertainer and comedian, George Dzundza, who, with the assistance of Olga Durant and Claudia Kowal, put on one of the best performances seen at any UAV convention ever.

Board Meetings

At a brief meeting held on Sunday, Mr. Dubetz, with the national executive board, set the date of the first national board meeting to be held on September 14 at the Ukrainian national Home in New York City. The next meetings are tentatively scheduled for Troy, New York in October, and Hartford, Conn., in November. The national commander received a progress report from Sr. vice commander Wengryn, regarding the second annual past commanders ball, to be held in Passaic at the Ukrainian Center on November 16. The National Commander charged the entire National Board with making this affair the success it should be.

Convention chairman Michalewicz stated that the 1968 convention report will be rendered by the committee at the September meeting of the national board.

Dubetz reminded the assembled officers that the convention bids for 1969 and 1970 will be entertained at this same meeting in September.

Democrats Plan

(Continued from p. 1)

be the honored guest and principal speaker.

An attractive program is being arranged for all age groups and will include dancing, music, contests, and appearances by stage and screen stars.

Mr. William Gela of Jersey City, general chairman, reports that considerable interest in the picnic has been indicated by Ukrainian Democrats from all areas of the state and he expects an attendance of over 2,500 people.

Mr. John Zujko of Linden, New Jersey announced that the parking areas can accommodate over 1,000 cars and that the picnic facilities are pleasant and spacious.

Other members of the Picnic Committee include Myron Solonyk of Bayonne, Stephen Makymchuk and Walter Semcheshyn of Jersey City, Mrs. Christine Burke, Mrs. John Kuemys and Gerald Sawczyn of Linden, Stanley Zwier of Clifton, John Butynas of Elizabeth, William J. Zarsky of Secaucus, and Joseph Lesawyer of Scotch Plains.

For information contact William J. Zarsky, 90 Fleet Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07306.

Winnipeg Welcomes...

(Continued from P. 1)

the border to the south. There were faithful from Chicago, Minneapolis, North Dakota and other places.

In the course of the week the Cardinal visited the Ukrainian Catholic churches in Winnipeg and met with clergy and leaders of Ukrainian civic organizations. In his statements the Cardinal thanked the Ukrainian hierarchy and faithful for such a gracious welcome to Canada and voiced hope that "unity will prevail in your ranks."

"Preserve Heritage"

He praised the achievements of Ukrainian settlers in Canada and expressed gratitude to the Canadian government for offering a haven to the Ukrainian immigrants. He urged the Ukrainian youth to preserve the Ukrainian heritage and to practice the "teachings of Christ and His Church."

Eastern Tennis Championships Slated for July 13-14

CHAMPION TO RECEIVE ROMAN SLOBODIAN TROPHY

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The annual tennis tournament for the eastern championship in men's division is slated for July 13-14 at Soyuzivka, according to an announcement released last week by the Carpathian Ski Club which hosts the tourney.

At stake, in addition to the title, is a brand new Roman Slobodian Cup, donated by the former Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, who retired from office two years ago.

Tireless Leader

Mr. Slobodian, a tireless and dynamic civic leader who has put in fifty years of service to the Ukrainian American community, was named life-time honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly at the 1966 convention. It is a singular distinction accorded for the first time to a former UNA officer in the organization's 74-year history. Known for his great interest in youth activities, Mr.

Slobodian has been a particularly keen supporter of sports. The cup which he donates will go to the winner of the eastern tennis championships, sponsored by the Association of Ukrainian American Sports Clubs (East). The cup will be retired by the player who succeeds in winning the tourney three times.

In previous years, the players competed for the Dr. Volodymyr Huk cup, a noted Ukrainian tennis ace and three-time champion in senior men's division, who last year retired the Svoboda Cup after winning the national title for the third consecutive time.

Snylyk To Defend Title

Last year's winner of the eastern championship is Zenon Snylyk (Newark Chornomorska Stitsh) who defeated Alex Olynek (Tryzub Philadelphia) in the finals.

This year's tourney is scheduled to get underway Saturday, July 13, at 9 a.m.

Historical Costumes...

(Concluded from p. 1)

Puget Sound's home economics department for a collection of notes, books, pamphlets, pictures and slides compiled during their two-week stay in New York, diligently took notes. Later, many bought color prints of the costumes for their collections.

In addition to the Ukrainian Institute, the group is visiting department stores, designers' salons, fabric factories, merchandising agencies and museums.

Miss Claudine Kratzberg, tour leader, said the teachers were very pleased to have the chance to become acquainted with Ukrainian costumes and culture. When the tour was being planned by the University of Puget Sound (Tacoma, Wash.), the Stuyvesant Mansion was contacted as a point of architectural and historical interest. Learning that the building now houses the Institute, the university requested that the cultural center and Ukrainian arts and crafts be included in the group tour.

Mark Svoboda Anniversary

(Concluded from p. 1)

of Rev. Gregory Hruszka, first editor of Svoboda.

Welcoming the guests and UNA members was Supreme Advisor Stepan Hawrysz, who was also chairman of the Svoboda Day committee. Mr. Hawrysz introduced the principal speakers, Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Anthony Dragan, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief.

UNA Officers Present

Present among the guests were Mrs. Mary Dushnyck and Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice-Presidents of the UNA, and Dr. Walter Gallan, Chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee.

Speaking in English and Ukrainian respectively, Messrs. Lesawyer and Dragan stressed the vast and diverse contributions of Svoboda to the development of U-

kranian organized life on this continent.

Appearing in the entertainment part of the afternoon program were: Lehigh Valley Men's Choir, under the direction of Prof. Walter Dworakowski; dancing group of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Scranton, under the direction of Rev. Kowal; and the UNWLA Branch 91 dancing group of Bethlehem, Pa., under choreographic direction of Michael Lawryk.

Children of Pioneers

Most of the youngsters and choir members are children and grand-children of UNA pioneers, who had settled in this area upon their arrival in the United States. They succeeded in preserving their Ukrainian traditions and imparting them to their progeny, which carry on the work of their fathers.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zvachuk



Pele Is "The King"

Time and time again Pele proves that he is "The King" of soccer not only with his performance on the field but his behavior off the pitch as well.

Soccer fans, the hot-heads that they are, give this great man little chance to make mistakes. If he does badly he is booed, but if he does well he is cheered like no other player.

Cheered and Booed

This was the case on June 21 when Santos of Brazil met Napoli of Italy in an international exhibition match that drew more than 43,000, mostly pro-Italians, to Yankee Stadium. Despite the partisanship of the crowd, Pele received most of the cheering and some booing as well.

To be a good player, by normal standards, is not easy. To be a Pele is downright difficult. The manager of Napoli had one thing in mind before he let his team take the field — stop Pele.

To do the job he assigned Ottavio Bianchi, who is listed at the outside left position but stuck to Pele no matter where the Brazilian star went. Realizing that he could not stop him by normal and legal means, Bianchi used everything he could — which included holding shirt tails, tripping, and once even wrestling the speedy Brazilian to the ground.

Dirtiest Uniform

Of all the Brazilian players, who were dressed in white uniforms, Pele's was the dirtiest, since he spent so much time on the ground. But one of the fouls paid off and Santos was awarded a penalty on which it scored.

The 4-2 Santos victory over Napoli was not as easy as it may seem at first glance. There were times when the Italians, especially in the second half, had the game under control but lacked the finishing touches.

Jose Altafini, who scored the two goals for his team, could have produced several more but he was poorly supported.

The booing of Pele came when he attempted to argue with the referee over a foul call. It was sustained, almost conclusively proving that if you are greatly you should accept the decisions of the referee without question.

Firecrackers

Throughout the match, spectators kept throwing firecrackers from the upper levels of the stadium and in the process injured two persons. These explosions appeared to be caused not by the simple variety of firecrackers but by the so-called cherry bombs which are quite dangerous if exploded close to a person.

It is difficult to understand why anyone, with any reasonableness, would want to cause injury to another person for no reason at all. Just a few days after that game had taken place a real tragedy occurred in Argentina.

Stampede Kills 70

Some hoodlums lighted rolled-up newspapers and threw them down to the lower levels. This caused panic and resulted in a stampede which killed more than 70 people and injured more than 150. Some years ago a panic caused the death of 300 in Lima, Peru.

It does not take much to "stampede" a mob which reacts to what it considers danger in the same manner as does cattle in the old western films.

Tkaczuk To Rangers

The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League have signed 20-year-old Walter Tkaczuk to a professional contract on Monday.

The six foot, 180 pound center was voted most valuable player in the Ontario Hockey Association, Canada's top junior league. He scored 37 goals and made 54 assists with the Kitchener Rangers.

Last season he had a five-game successful try-out with the Rangers in the National Hockey competition.

Victory Not First

It was pointed out to us, and correctly, that when Dunfermline defeated the Philadelphia Ukrainians, 7-0, it was not the Scottish team's first victory. Dunfermline had previously beaten Rochester Lancers 8-1 and St. Louis Stars, 3-0.

It was also pointed out that the Nationals were not beaten by Manchester United 11-1, as was reported in last week's column, but by 10-1. Well, we knew it was a bad week.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA

The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains NEAR KERHONKSON, N.Y.

Saturday, June 29, 1968

OPENING

of the

SUMMER SEASON

Dancing

to the sounds of THE "VESELA PIATKA" ORCHESTRA

III

July 4th Weekend

(Thursday, Friday & Saturday July 4, 5, & 6th)

after the Program

Dancing

to the tunes of the "AMOR" ORCHESTRA

III

SOYUZIVKA telephone — (914) 626-5641

Ukrainian National Ass'n and Why be on the outside? Join the read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

Rochester ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING

of

UNA Branches

will be held

Saturday, July 6, 1968 at 7:00 P.M.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB 292 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

Following Branches are asked to be present: 36, 217, 285, 289, 316, 343, 367 and 437

PROGRAM

1. Reports
2. Address by Supreme UNA Secretary Jaroslav PADOCH
3. Election of District Committee Officers
4. Adoption of District Program for 1968

Meeting will be attended by JAROSLAV PADOCH UNA Supreme Secretary

ALL MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ARE WELCOME William B. Hussar, President Walter Hawrylak, Secretary

SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y.

is accepting applications for

THE CHILDREN'S CAMP

open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

GIRLS: July 14 — August 3, 1968

Address all applications to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Buffalo ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING

of

UNA Branches

will be held

Sunday, July 7, 1968 at 4:00 P.M.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 840 William Street

Following Branches are asked to be present: 40, 60, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 351, 360, 363 and 475

PROGRAM

1. Reports
2. Address by Supreme UNA Secretary Jaroslav PADOCH
3. Election of District Committee Officers
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ALL MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ARE WELCOME A. Kobryn, President M. Harawus, Secretary

UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATS OF NEW JERSEY

SUNDAY, AUG. 18, 1968 — 10 A.M. — 8 P.M.

PICNIC AND FIELD DAY

MUSIC — DANCING — PRIZES — REFRESHMENTS

UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

(Bound Brook), Cedar Grove Road No. 3 Somerset, N.J.

Пластова Ватра

PK XV.

Ч. 3 (102)

ВЕЛИКА РАДА СЕНІОРІВ

Пластові сеніори всіх країн збираються раз на три роки й відбувають свою Велику Раду. Передостання відбулася в черні 1963 року в Бофало. Останню, що мала відбутися в 1966 р., відложено з уваги на Пластовий Конгрес Другий — на 1967 рік. При чому застосовано цікавий експеримент — відіти Раду кореспондентським способом. В цей спосіб Головна Булава Пластового Сеніорату вважає, що кожний сеніор, де він не перебував би, має змогу заявити до справ, які порушені в ч. 1 і 2 „Сеніорської Ватри“ за 1967 та скомпензовані в розісланому з нею запитнику, як теж до інших справ, які на його думку, затркують сеніорську проблематику. Тривання кореспондентської Великої Ради розложено на більше, як рік часу, й вона викликає увагу цього року. Председником Великої Ради назначено кол. голову ГВ УПС пл. сен. Григора Бобкова (І. К. Тис.), теперішнім головою с пл. сен. Теодозій Крупа (ДК), а секретарем пл. сен. Володимир Ерденбергер (ЧК). Від них ми дістали „Об'їзник ч. 5/68“ з 1 червня 1968, з якого містимо головніші моменти:

„Речення закінчення 6-ї Великої Ради УПС вже незабаром буде мінати, а ми все ще не маємо відповідної писем від досить значного числа сеніорів на нашу анкету, долучену до останнього числа „Сеніорської Ватри“. Тут шло нам передумати про думки сеніорів, замешаних на інших континентах від Північної Америки, як Австралії, Аргентини, Німеччини, Англії. Та, на жаль, саме від цих сеніорів ще не маємо достаточної кількості голосів. І цим нашим об'їзником ще раз просимо сеніорів, які ще цього не зробили, прислати нам Ваші голоси до нашої 6-ї Великої Ради УПС.

Анкети-писма слати на нову адресу секретаря Великої Ради: W. Erdenberger, 1807 Grantwood Drive, Parma, Ohio 44134, U.S.A.

Ваші голоси до цієї Ради допоможуть нам докладніше з'ясувати сеніорську проблематику та у підсумку дати більш правильні проєкти до справ УПС під розвагу й евентуальне їх схвалення в майбутньому на Пластовому Конгресі Другому.



З ПОЖОВКЛИХ ЛИСТКІВ... Родина Мозеряків з Вороніж на Гуцулі в товаристві пластуна — 45 років тому...

Золоті думки ДРОТА

...Людя Пласт подобається. Видається їм, що будуть куди на літнисько, запросять якогось бувишого пластуна з пластуни, за когось ще старшого до провладу, назвуть оселю „Табором“, а юрбу зложників і дівчаток „Гуртком“ і заведуть нібито пластовий нарядок і подібні нібито пластові заняття.

Пластовий табір є лише виконанням у практиці деяких вмілостей, що зобов'язують пластуна, який ЦІЛИЙ РІК, за дальшої ЦІЛІ РОКИ безприманно піддається ПЛАСТОВОМУ ВИХОВАННЮ.

Гери, забави змаг, руханка, музика самі собою не є вихованням характерної людини-громадянина. Всі ці заняття тільки в рамках ПЛАСТОВОЇ ІДЕЇ, за ПЛАСТОВИМ ЗАКОНОМ, ЯК УМОВОЮ, мають виховну вартість.

(З листів Дрота до Сірого Льва)

...Пластовим самовихованням ми повинні б закрити правильну свідомість співвідповідності за долю рідної спільноти.

О. Тисовський - Дрот („Життя в Пласті“)

Пласт і преса

„УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ПРАВОСЛАВНЕ СЛОВО“. Про Дрота основоположника Пласту д-ра Олександра Тисовського писала широко українська преса. „Українське Православне Слово“ за місяць травень ц. р. присвятило свою сторінку короткій згадці про Дрота під наголовком „В. п. проф. О. Тисовський і його насліддя“. На сторінці коротка нотатка з звання Дрота та зникми з життя пластуна.

„СКОВ“ — сторінка Українського Пласту. Видає Пластова Старшина в ЗСА. Появилася вона вперше 21 лютого ц. р. на сторінках католицького щоденника „Америка“ в Філадельфії. Головний редактор Олександр Луцький. Сторінка редагувана живо, подає вістки з пластового життя. На сторінці відмічено 100-те число „Пластової Ватри“.

„ПЛАСТОВИЙ КУТОК“ по-являється щокварталу в „Українській Думці“ в Англії. Видає Пласт у Великій Британії, редагує А. Марченко. В грудневому числі читасмо про наряду Пласт-приятю під провладу д-ра О. Фундана в справі розбудови новокупленої пластової оселі „Верховина“.

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Пластуни і прихильники Пласту! Зголосуйтеся на репортерів та дописувачів до „Пластової Ватри“. Прислайте зголошення на адресу: Plast, Inc., 140 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

РЕДАГУЄ КОЛЕГІЯ

Листи і матеріали висилати на адресу: PLAST, Inc. — 140 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003

Посвячення прапора Першого Куреня Пластових Сеніорів

Ще за життя бл. п. Основоположника Пласту, проф. О. Тисовського, Перший Курень УПС, що носить імена Його і Його брата Степана, зголосив підготову до посвячення свого куренного прапора. Проф. Тисовський певні ще затвердив проєкт цього прапора, роботи члена Куреня пл. сен. М. Борачка та комітет для влаштування вродности посвячення на чолі з курінним, пл. сен. Леонідом Бачинським, із Клівленду. Однак вже не довелося проф. Тисовському, що був членом цього ж куреня, так, як і Начальний Пластун бл. п. Сірій Лев, дожити до самого посвячення, яке відбулося 26 травня ц. р. на оселі Писаний Камінь біля Клівленду.

Вся вродність пройшла під знаком глибокого пієтизму до невідомо померлого Основоположника, та під враженням його невідомої присутності поміж своїми пластунами. Йому склав курінний після посвячення прапора свій останній звіт, зголошуючи 40 членів куреня, розкиданих по всіх континентах. Та між ними вже тільки 8 із них, що в 1930 році, дійшовши до зрілого віку, вирішили, що Пласт не лиш молодеча гра, але й повна життєва концепція, і започаткували Пластовий Сеніорат, створюючи Перший його курень. Згідно з курінним кличем „Вірни до смерті“ члени цього куреня мають особливу амбіцію ніколи не покинути пластової та громадської праці. Найкращим символом цієї постави була прийнятість на посвяченні двос чи не найстарших членів куреня, колішніх Українських Січових Стрільців, Ганни Дмитерко-Ратич та Романа Чубатого, аж із далекого Нью Йорку.



Що це таке Лісова Школа?

Хочеш бути в провіді табору юнаків? Зголосися наперед до Лісової Школи. Це повторюємо за оголошенням. Читасмо в ньому, що Лісова Школа дає Тобі нагоду зазнати наперед вишкільний матеріал, познайомитися з ним наперед, щоб у таборі не тратити часу на речі, що їх можна вивчити вдома. До Лісової Школи в горах Кетекі, коло Гантер, Н.П. приймають тільки тих, у кого ієпті дадуть найкращий вислід.

Щоб бути прийнятим до Лісової Школи, треба одержати наперед вишкільний матеріал, познайомитися з ним наперед, щоб у таборі не тратити часу на речі, що їх можна вивчити вдома. До Лісової Школи в горах Кетекі, коло Гантер, Н.П. приймають тільки тих, у кого ієпті дадуть найкращий вислід.

Пластове підприємство „Молоде Життя“

Це заїкорпорована, замкнена крамниця (її паї не продаються публічно), яка постачає пластуни пластовий вряд. Осідок її в Нью Йорку, в Пластовім Домі при вул. 9-й і Другій Євено. Корпорація відбула 31 березня 1968 року свій річний збори. На збороз затверджено предложені рахункові звіти, продієкувано поширення діяльності та обрано Раду Директорів (9 членів) та Провірну Комісію з трьох членів: пл. сен. Сава Никифорак, член Пласт-Прияту Іван Гурик, та делегат від Крайової Пластової Старшини. Склад Ради Директорів такий: пластуни сеніори Роман Соболь, Гартфорд, голова; Тиміш Білостоцький, Ярослав Гладкий, Микола Курчак, Роман Рогожа, Роман Петріна, Микола Андронік, Андронік Копитнякський, і член Пласт-Прияту Василь Колодій.

Пластові установи викупили 586 паїв, на суму 5,860 дол., в чому КПС Канади має 5 паїв і Станція в Едмонтоні — 3. Між пластунами й членами Пласт-Прияту (144 особи) викуплено дальші 474 паї на суму 4,760 дол. Разом скапіталізовано покищо тільки 1,060 паїв. Торги в 1967 році досягли разом з продажою святкових карток 40,000 долларів. Чистий прихід 866 дол. приділено до запасного фонду. „Молоде Життя“ має великі можливості так збільшити торги (зараз коло 10 дол. на кожного пластуна, не враховуючи членів Пласт-Прияту), як теж й пієптити капітал. Зараз тільки 144 особи записалися паями своєї установи пластового постачання. А Пласт в ЗСА найлучше на кінець 1967 року 748 ст. пластуни, 624 сеніорів і біля 3,000 членів Пласт-Прияту.

Пластова Кооператива „Плаї“

Пластова Кооператива „Плаї“ в Торонто постачає пластовий вряд пластунам в Канаді. Вона відбула свої Звичайні Загальні Збори 7 березня 1968 року. Повідомлення про збори підписали пл. сен. А. Козак і член Пласт-Прияту Я. Федюшко. Кооператива має 160 членів, які вплатили 3,900 дол. на уділі. Запасний фонд Кооперативи разом з вимаганим законом приписанням зиску за 1967 рік досягнув 8,785 дол., так, що кооператива має власних фондів майже 13,000 дол.

Торги в 1967 році були круглі 70,000 дол., що становило майже 40 дол. на одного пластуна. На Збороз схвалено бюджет на 1968 рік на 16,900 дол. у витратах і приділено на добродійні цілі 1,100 дол.

ЧИ ДОЩ, ЧИ ПОГОДА...

„СВЯТО ВЕСНИ“ НА „ВОВЧИЙ ТРОПІ“

З усіх сторін з'їздила на Вовчу Тропу пластова молодь. Деякі, сказати б, пластові ветерани, а деякі перший раз приїхали сюди переживати хвилини, які можуть залишитися в пам'яті на ціле життя.

В п'ятницю 31 травня, майже півночі, на Вовчій Тропі рух життя. Розвантаження автобусів, реєстрація, перекуска та врешті заслужена нічна тиша. Однак мало годин залишилося для снання.

Ранок привітав нас не тільки сонцем, але й бубнями, що їх юнаки 3-го Куреня з Нью Йорку випробовували вже о 5-й годині ранку.

По свіданні відбулося святочне відкриття Свята Юрія — Свята Весни, підготованого Загоном „Червона Калина“ та 16-им Куренем УСП-ок „Чорноморські Хвилі“, а присвяченого 50-літтю відновленої державности.

Відкрив свято командант його, пл. сен. Іван Лучечко, Ч.К., поміжнувши Основоположника Пласту сл. п. д-ра О. Тисовського - Дрота, а хоружі піднесли прапори до пів щогли на знак шанування Його пам'яті.

Командант привітав голову КПС пл. сен. Я. Бойдунича, його заступників пл. сен. В. Яворського і В. Рака, Крайову Командантку Пластунок пл. сен. Х. Навроцьку та представників Станиць. Побажав успішного проведення Свята, і юнацтво розійшлося для розтаборування.

По обіді вирушали групами на добре підготовану територію, яка закінчилася єдиною для обох таборів надією для шанування 50-річчя Чорноморської Флотії.

Увечері запала довгоочікувана ватра, яка в першій частині мала патріотичний характер, а в другій веселий, пластовий настрій.

В неділю рано привітав нас „традиційний“ дощ. Програма не могла проходити за пляном. Всеч, отці В. Ковалик і Данилик відправили дві Служби Божі у залі, а після Богослужень пл. сен. о. В. Ковалик посвятив ку-



Окружне „Свято Весни“ на „Вовчій Тропі“: Підносять прапор до половини щогли в пошану світлої пам'яті ДРОТА. Сурмаг зготовий відтрубити пластове „Ніг вже йде...“

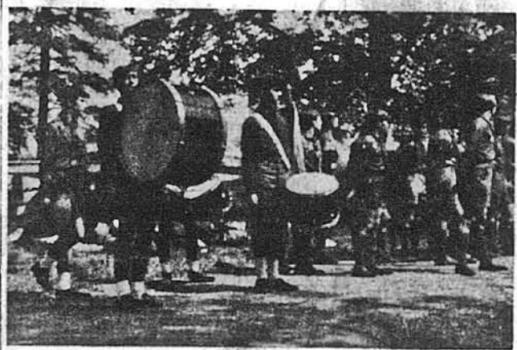
рінний прапор 16-го Куреня УПЮ-ок ім. Ганни Ярославни з Нью Гейвен, Конн.

По обіді відбулося закриття Свята та роздача перших чаш, які здобули 21-ий Курень ім. Е. Коновальця з Нью Йорку (чаша уфундована Загоном „Червона Калина“), та 30-ий Курень ім. С. Галечко з Нью Йорку (чаша уфундована Куренем УСП-ок „Чорноморські Хвилі“). Другі місця здобули: 35-ий Курень ім. Г. Орлика з Йонкерсу, Н.П., та 2-ий Курень ім. Лесі Українки з Нью Йорку. Третє місце: Підготовчий Курень ім. В. Хмельницького з Джерзі Сіті і Підготовчий Курень УПЮ-ок з Когове, Н. П.

Виявам радості не було кінця, але треба прощатися та роз'їздитися домів.

Клопоти з автобусами. Одні застрягли, другі не хочуть піхити нагору, побороємо перешкоди і врешті усі в автобусах, зтомлені, але вдоволені. Пластове „а щаслива вава дорога“ лунає усюди, і залишаємо улюблену оселю Вовчу Тропу, щоб вночі знову повернутися на табори та Дні Пластуна чи Пластуни...

Х. Н.



Окружне „Свято Весни“ на „Вовчій Тропі“ в Іст Четгем, Н.П., 1 і 2-го червня 1968 року: Барабанчики 3-го Куреня УПЮ ім. І. Мазени, Нью Йорк.

Дещо статистики — мова цифер

Скільки є пластуни у світі? Головна Пластова Булава та Крайова Пластова Старшина має такі дані: На день 1 січня 1968 року було:

в Аргентині	153, а в 1967 р.	165
в Німеччині	166,	221
в Англії	226,	274
в Австралії	910,	936
в Канаді	1,729,	1,707
в ЗСА	4,244,	4,004
Разом	7,428	7,307

А хто ж це ці 4,244 пластуни в ЗСА? За бюлетинем „Слово“ за місяць квітень подаємо, що в ЗСА було 30 станиць. Найменша мала 24 члени, найбільша 691 член — це Нью Йорк.

А хто вони? Подивімся:

	пластуни	пластуни разом	%	
Новачтво	570	623	1,193	28
Юнацтво	828	849	1,677	40
Ст. пластуни	347	402	749	18
Сеніори	388	237	625	14
Разом	2,133	2,111	4,244	100

Пластунок у всіх уладах більше чим пластуни, тільки сеніорок менше. Видно, не хочуть старітися!

... Погинаюги від заснування Пласту, для української молоді це гас безперервної, сьогодні вже нієстоїтньої війни, в якій вся Україна є на фронті боротьби за своє існування.

О. Тисовський - Дрот („Життя в Пласті“)

Леся ХРАПЛИВА

І-ий Курень УПС ім. О. і Ст. Тисовських

Наш прапор

(На свято посвячення прапора І Куреня УПС)

Далекій світ і промицли діти,
Злітали літа пісня понад плаї,
Де прапори знімає у небо вітер,
Де молодість у нас ростив наш край.

Зустріли ми світи — одні і друзі,
Злітали прапори, мов пугиці вниз...
Та все ж мережимо нитками туги
Той вітер, що нас загарував колись.

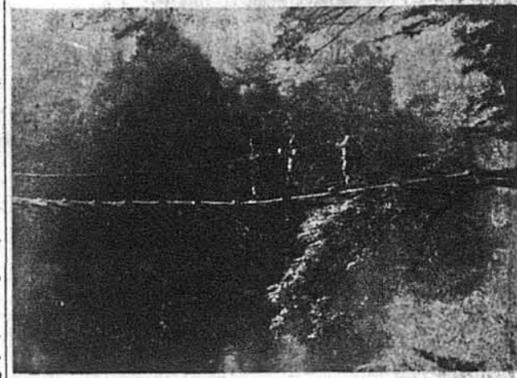
Мережимо знаки відважних левів,
Лопоче вітер в полоніці знов,
Шумєє мрія про полки сталеві,
Універсали, недаремку кров.

Мережимо щоденним шовком труду
Пісні та молодість в нових серцях —
Минулого майбутні не забудуть,
І не стане пустою наш шлях.

Ми в лаві знов, як у колишній весні,
Серця нам б'ють у рівному ході,
Що мрія в юності новій воскресне...
І струнжить нестаріючий дум.

Клига розшистого повік не стерти;
Сріблиться скронь, та віра в нас нова!
Несемо прапор, вірні аж до смерті,
Щоб донести у вітний город Льва.

А що нового в Аргентині?



Як і у багатьох щоденниках, тижневиках і часописах, так і в аргентинському „Нашому Кличі“ появляється пластова сторінка. Перше нам число 22 за травень 1968 року. Видає КПС, редагує ст. пл. Христа Гнатиниши. Довідуємося з цікавих дописів, що у юлійєному році Визвольних Змагань українського народу були йому присвячені пластові табори, про що говорять їхні назви „Мандрівка по Україні“, „Стрілецька Слава“ і „Вільна Україна“. Цікавий опис прогулянки до Чіле. На знімці, яку тут містимо, бачимо, як пластуни переходять сміливо через міст, що висить над бурхливими хвилями ріки, а цей міст оригінально та складно побудований.

ЗНОВУ БУДУТЬ „СТЕЖКИ КУЛЬТУРИ“

В пластових рядах маємо молодь різних зацікавлень та здібностей. Не завжди ми замічуємо їхні таланти, бо не завжди вони мають змогу виявитися, розвинути. Табори „Стежки Культури“ є заплановані для тих пластунок (від 16 років вгору), в яких є талант чи зацікавлення в таких ділянках української культури: література, музика, мистецтво, драма і журналістика.

На „Стежках Культури“ ми старасмося дати пластунам відомості з названих ділянок, показати їм джерела, книжки, з яких вони самі пізнають зможуть доповнювати своє знання, зацікавлення.

Особисте заанайомлення із гетьми-доповідями, відомими тут діячами української культури, дає пластунам більше конкретне життя та заохоту. Пластунок, в яких проявляються індивідуальні здібності — заохочуємо до повнішого вивучення, за вказівками інструкторів та делегатів-гостей. Нам йдеться про те, щоб наша молодь, в якій проявляються такі зацікавлення та здібності, могла знайти свій гурт, спільну мову зі своїми однолітками, пластунами.

Крім гурток на різні теми з поданих українських ділянок, на таборі будуть практичні заняття поодиноких гуртків зацікавлень (мистецький, літературний, журналістичний та інших). Було також кілька побідок на концерт до Tanglewood (де літом перебуває відома Бостонська Симфонічна Оркестра під керівництвом славетних диригентів та композиторів), до театру в Стобрінок (від 16 років вгору), в яких є талант чи зацікавлення в таких ділянках української культури: література, музика, мистецтво, драма і журналістика.

Всі гуртки матимуть свої окремі завдання і можливість вияву творчості. Цього року до програм буде вводити накручення фільму — тема, сценарій, артисти, музика, декорація, технічна сторінка — все буде виконано самими учасниками вже під час табору. В цій акції зможемо дати вибір різних здібностей поодиноких пластунок.

„Стежки Культури“ ч. 3, як і досі, переводять курені пластунок „Перші Стежі“, на пластовий овеї в Іст Четгем, від 17-го до 31-го серпня. Ждемо тих пластунок, які цікавляться літературою, які займаються музикою, які мистецтвом, в яких пляни в ділянці журналістики, драми.

Лариса Ошикєвич

На табір „Стежки Культури ч. 3“

17 - 31 СЕРПНЯ — ІСТ ЧЕТГЕМ, Н.П.

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