

# СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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## UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND."  
Richard M. Nixon

### STATE DEPARTMENT ASSESSES GLOBAL SITUATION

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ISSUES DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. (WD). — Over 400 representatives of non-governmental organizations from across the land had an opportunity to hear, discuss and question various aspects of America's foreign and domestic policies during a two-day National Foreign Policy Conference, sponsored by the State Department, on Thursday and Friday, November 12 and 13, 1970 in Washington, D.C.

#### Summary of Topics

During the plenary session on the first day of the Conference a series of topics dealing with many aspects of U.S. foreign and domestic policies were commented on and explained — such as the "reforms" of the United Nations, its "peace-making" and "peace-keeping" efforts, and the current discussion on admitting Red China into the UN.

There were firm assurances on the part of U.S. government officials that while the U.S. government may relax its stand on Red China generally, it will oppose Red China's membership in the international organization, and it will not abandon the Republic of China (Taiwan), the trusted ally of the United States.

The role of youth in the UN was stressed by several speakers, and the U.S. government is fully aware of the role youth plays in today's world by appointing young men and women to its foreign service posts.

In replying to a question whether Red members have control both in the UN and UNESCO, the State Department officials replied that most decisions are voted on by the majority of delegates, and therefore the United States must abide by the majority vote. The U.S. expressed its opposition to the "Brezhnev Doctrine," but the UN charter does not provide sanctions against a superpower.

The role of the UN in the Middle East was also thoroughly discussed and appraised.

#### Persecution of Ukrainians

One U.S. representative to the UN discussed efforts in the UN to bring about respect for human rights and punish those who violate them.

The UN acts on the assumption that there is an

"equality of nations and peoples," and the UN is now considering some complaints from private and non-government plaintiffs, the official said.

While the Soviet-bloc delegates assail violations of human rights in South Africa, the Portuguese colonies and elsewhere, they attack anyone who touches on the suppression of human rights in the USSR.

"We know that in the Soviet Union there is persecution of Ukrainians, Armenians, Tatars and Jews, and of Russian and other intellectuals, who demand more freedom and the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," said one high official of the U.S. government. On the other hand, the U.S. has not yet ratified the Genocide Convention, which is hard to explain to other UN members that have already done so.

Much time was devoted to youth and its involvement in cultural and political affairs. The U.S. government has a number of projects whereby it attracts youth from other countries for training in the United States.

U.S. foreign aid was outlined as part of America's effort to reduce potential dangers of war and other disasters, such as disease, malnutrition, and overpopulation. As a result of U.S. foreign aid, some countries in Asia have become self-sustaining

economic powers, such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia.

In a panel on "Soviet Affairs," a State Department specialist spoke on the internal situation in the USSR. He said that regarding the Soviet-Chinese rift, both Moscow and Peking are using and are expected to use nationalities as pawns in their foreign policies.

On the whole, the State Department officials assessed the world posture of the United States as good, but efforts must be exerted continuously to cope with any arising emergencies.

As far as the Soviet-Chinese rift is concerned, the U.S. is keeping aloof, and cannot afford to become involved on either side.

In conclusion, the United States, it was stated, will keep its commitments abroad, which were made in the interest of U.S. national security and world peace.

Taking part in the conference were 13 Ukrainian representatives; Mrs. Julia Dobriansky, Mrs. Julia Carpin, Miss Vera A. Dowhan, Stephen J. Skubik, Walter Pretka, M. Dolnycky and V. Mayewsky — all from Washington, D.C.; Walter Chopiwoy, Phoenix, Ariz.; Dr. Walter Dushnyk and Michael Sponack, New York, N.Y.; Peter Pucilo, Jersey City, N.J.; Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, Philadelphia, Pa., and Andrew Chornodolsky, Baltimore, Md.

### Announce Course in Ukrainian History at St. Peter's in J.C.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Konstantyn Sawchuk, an associate professor of history at St. Peter's College here, will offer a course in Ukrainian history during the school's summer session next year, it was announced here recently.

The course, proposed by Prof. Sawchuk earlier this year, has been approved by the school's department of history and announced to the students.

The course will embrace the period of the Ukrainian Kozak state (1648-1764), history of Ukraine under Russia and Austria-Hungary, the period of Ukrainian independence (1917-1921), and Ukraine within the USSR.

In addition to a descriptive study of each of the respective periods, the course will offer a comparative analysis of events and developments

in contemporary European history.

A reading list of English language works on Ukraine will be provided for students registering for the course.

It is expected that many Ukrainian university students from the greater New York and New Jersey area will enroll for this summer course.

#### "PROMETHEUS" CHOIR ON TOUR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The "Prometheus" male choir, an aggregation of some fifty singers under the direction of Michael Dliaboha, is opening a Thanksgiving weekend tour with a concert in Cleveland, O., Thursday, November 26.

The following night, Friday, November 27, the group is in Rochester, N.Y., concluding the tour with a concert in Toronto, Ont., Saturday, November 28.

### SUSTA Convenes Congress Today

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Some 200 students from various parts of the country are meeting today and tomorrow at Soyuzivka for the twelfth congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA).

The two-day program of the congress calls for business sessions, teach-ins, panel discussions, adoption of plans for the forthcoming year, and the election of officers.

The list of social functions includes, in addition to the traditional banquet and ball, the showing of two films tonight, produced by students themselves.

Nicholas Kulish, who traveled to Yugoslavia earlier this year, will show a film on the earthquake stricken region of Banja Luka. Andriy Bilyk has produced a film on the CESUS congress held in Montreal last August.

Commencing the business session today will be reports by SUSTA officers, led by Nestor Tomycz, president. Individual hromada presidents are expected to render their reports in the course of today's afternoon session. It is anticipated that some 20 hromadas will be represented at the congress, including student organizations from the Midwest, notably Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Large contingents of students are expected from the east and northeast, according to SUSTA spokesmen.

Apart from elections, consideration of special projects is expected to generate a great deal of interest among the attending student delegates.

### UARC, Students Cooperate On Social Service Project

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Seventeen students of the Ukrainian Student Hromada here have joined the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in a social service project designed to help Ukrainians to take advantage of the existing government assistance programs.

#### Aged Need Help

The students felt that many Ukrainians, especially the aged, are not taking advantage of these programs because they do not know that they exist. The students feel that they can help these people become aware of the programs and take advantage of them.

The young people working on the project are all students at local universities. Although the project is being funded by a \$500 budget allotment from UARC, all the case workers are volunteers. Only the secretary-treasurer, Motria Kushnir, will receive a salary.

The chairman of the project is Roman Petyk, an urban studies major at the University of Pennsylvania; the vice-chairman is Chrystia Bilynsky, a sociology major also at the University of Pennsylvania. Though the project is still growing, the present members are: Olena Bereznycky, Teresa Bojko, Donna Hunderik, Maria Meducha, Tamara Stadychenko, Luba Wasyltyn, Eugene Krywolap, Nicholas Kulish, Orest Kulyniak, Walter Lujan, Sviatoslav Makarenko, Isidore Ratzek, Anthony Rubel and Mark Tarnawsky. The project was discussed

at length during the UARC's Board of Directors meeting Saturday, November 14, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Some 50 persons attended, including UNA executive officers, President Joseph Lesawyer, Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch and Treasurer Peter Pucilo.

The day-long session was devoted to reports on past and current activities of the Committee and to future plans, the most urgent of which is the fund-raising drive to allow the UARC to continue its relief efforts.

#### Commends Response

Dr. Walter Gallan, president, in discussing the relief effort for Ukrainian earthquake victims in Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, said that the action is being completed now. He commended the response of the entire Ukrainian American community as well as individual groups, organizations and persons who took part in the effort. He said that the work of UNA President J. Lesawyer and Marian Kots was extremely helpful in expediting the project.

The reports of both Dr. Gallan and Executive Director Ostar Tarnawsky, as well as those rendered by the auditing committee members, indicated that a total of \$31,957.40 was collected in voluntary contributions for the Banja Luka relief fund. Of this \$12,763 was remitted in assistance to the victims.

The rest is deposited in the relief fund accounts. Mr. Tarnawsky said that a total of \$88,458.75 is in the fund account of the UARC, but that the actual operating sum amounts to \$1,679.62. The treasurer noted that the total annual wages for all UARC salaried personnel amounted to a mere \$3,909.89, while the contributions from the koliada and the pysanka fund drives amounted to a mere \$3,614.50.

Mr. I. Porytko, a member (Continued on p. 3)

### UCCA READIES REPLY TO CARDINAL TISSERANT

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — The UCCA Executive Board elected a special committee charged with the preparation of a reply to Eugene Cardinal Tisserant's statement in reference to the history and church relations of Ukraine.

#### Name Committee

The committee, consisting of Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, Dr. Peter Stercho, Dr. Walter Dushnyk, Ivan Bazarko and Ignatius M. Billinsky, will draft the final version of the reply, which after the approval of the UCCA executive board, will be sent to Rome.

Taking part in the meeting, held Friday, November 6, here, were: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Joseph Lesawyer, who chaired the meeting, Anthony Batiuk, Lev Futala, Mrs. Stephanie Pushkar, Peter Pucilo, I. M. Billinsky, Dr. W. Dushnyk, I. Bazarko, Dr. B. Kowal, Theodore Mynyk, Dr. B. Shebunchak, Peter Samojliw, Dr. P. Stercho, Paul Dorozynsky and Iwan Wynnyk.

Messrs. Bazarko and Billinsky reported extensively on the 30th anniversary of the UCCA, which was held last October in Philadelphia, and stated that despite some shortcomings the observance on the whole was successful, enhancing the prestige and operations of the UCCA.

A special resolution of thanks was voted to Messrs. Zazarko, Billinsky and Dr. Ivan Skalcuk, chairman of the Philadelphia UCCA branch, as well as other members of the jubilee committee for their successful preparation of the anniversary observance.

#### President's Report

In his monthly report, UCCA President Dr. Dobriansky dwelt at length on the following topics:

● The UCCA should have

a new "theme" for its 1971 operations;

● The participation of the UCCA in the Bicentennial celebration of American Independence;

● The forthcoming observance of Ukraine's Independence on January 22, which has become an irritant for the Communists in Kiev and Moscow;

● A number of U.S. Senators now joined the movement for the resolution on "Ukrainian Independence Day"; a parallel resolution was introduced by a number of Congressmen, initiated by Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois;

● Efforts are being continued for the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the U.S. Senate under the guidance of Sen. William Proxmire from Wisconsin;

#### New Congress

● New resolutions will be introduced in the new Congress for the establishment of the Ethnic Studies Centers, as was proposed by Cong. Roman Pucinski of Illinois; also, further efforts will be made for the creation of a House Committee on Captive Nations;

● Dr. Dobriansky's new book, "U.S.A. and the Soviet Myth," will be published early in 1971 and should be used in the UCCA drive to make the problem of Ukraine better known in the United States;

● The 1971 observance of the Captive Nations Week must be well prepared in view of the precarious U.S.-Soviet relations; many high U.S. officials and members of Congress are in sympathy with the plight of the captive nations;

● Necessity of revitalizing and strengthening UCCA activities on the branch level during the forthcoming year; a series of "task forces" should be established; also, a (Continued on p. 2)

### UKRAINIAN PHYSICIST CALLS FOR MORE THEORETICAL RESEARCH

KIEV — Dr. Vitaly P. Shelest, a Soviet Ukrainian physicist, has called in the Ukrainian literary daily "Literaturna Ukraina" for closer contacts between Soviet and Western scientists and for emphasis on basic theoretical research in the Soviet science.

In an article in "Literaturna Ukraina," Dr. Shelest demands that the Soviet Union create institutions similar to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., "immediately and absolutely, unless we want to fall hopelessly behind."

#### Son of Party Boss

At the present time, Dr. Shelest is a corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Deputy Director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Kiev. He is 30 years old and is the son of Petro Yukhymovych Shelest who is the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine and member of Politburo in Moscow.

In an interview, published in a Ukrainian magazine, Dr. Shelest describes himself as an opponent of the "utilitarianism" that has dominated

the Soviet science, the traditional notion that scientific research must be focused on solving practical problems. Instead, Dr. Shelest stresses the need for more attention to theoretical problems of the science itself, which are vital for the progress of human knowledge.

In the interview Dr. Shelest also argues that Soviet scientific education has tended to discriminate against researchers interested in theoretical problems and has encouraged those concerned with practical problems. He also expresses resentment at the attitude of Soviet newsmen reporting on science who, he believes, are interested only in sensation and who tend to downgrade theoretical research.

The articles of Dr. Shelest in the Soviet Ukrainian press indicate that he was profoundly impressed by his observation of the level of American science during his trips to the United States in recent years.

#### Moscow Ignores

As the son of the Communist party boss of Ukraine, Dr. Shelest is presumably in (Continued on p. 3)

### State College at Buffalo to Offer Course in Ukrainian

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A course in the Ukrainian language will be offered by the New York State University College at Buffalo, N.Y., according to an announcement made here by Dr. Ernest S. Falbo, chairman of the school's department of foreign languages.

The announcement, published in the College's student newspaper "Record" of November 13, said Ukrainian will be offered here for the first time.

The introduction of the course represents a further extension of the Soviet and East Central European Institute program sponsored by

the College, said the announcement.

"With nearly fifty million speakers, Ukrainian is the second most important language of the Soviet Union.

"Americans of Ukrainian descent in the community have long requested that the study of the language be made available in the curriculum."

Another course, Survey of Languages of the World, being introduced by the department, will include Ukrainian. The course will emphasize variety, structure, changes and effects on thought processes of the various languages of the world.

### Writer Says Dissent in Ukraine Grows

By ALEX HARBUZUK

URBANA, Ill. — The protest movement in Ukraine against Russification comes mainly from middle-aged and younger persons and it is increasing, according to John Kolasky, former Canadian Communist who spent two years in Ukraine.

Mr. Kolasky, speaking before approximately 75 persons on the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois Wednesday, November 11, related his experiences and told of information he collected from September 1963 until August 1965 when he was expelled from the Soviet Union.

"People are sentenced for protesting Russification and they have secret trials, but these arrests and sentences evoke strong protests also," he said. "The people aren't afraid anymore; they have crossed the Rubicon of fear."

#### Hard to Hit

Another is about a woman in a Ukrainian city who hears cannons firing and doesn't understand. She asks a policeman, "Is there war?" "No," he answers, "Brezhnev has come to town."

"What! And they still haven't hit him?" "There is an anecdote about a very dedicated party worker who never complained and obeyed all orders. He received a promotion, but the new job was in another town. There the manager interviewed the man, questioning the worker on ideology. He answered perfectly. He was questioned on everything, and he didn't stumble once. Then the manager tested the worker's loyalty. 'Did you ever waver from the party line?' he asked. 'No, no,' the worker answered. 'I always wavered with the party line.'"

Mr. Kolasky enumerated five ways in which Russifica-

tion is implemented in non-Russian areas of the USSR:

● Destroying the intelligentsia.

● Colonizing the republics.

● Resettlement of the native population.

● Imposing the Russian language.

● Jailing dissenters.

Mr. Kolasky mentioned many intellectuals who have been killed or exiled. He said that Ivan Dzyuba, perhaps the most outstanding Ukrainian critic and author of "Internationalism or Russification?" was not arrested because he is so popular. The government fears if it silences him protests might get out of hand.

Mr. Kolasky cited figures from 1926 and 1959 showing an influx of Russians into the non-Russian republics of the USSR. In Ukraine the percentage increased from 8.2 to 16.9 between 1926 and 1959. In Byelorussia it was only 7.7 to 8.2, but in Latvia the Russian population increased from 12 to 26.6 and in Estonia from 7.3 to 20.1 percent.

#### Russians Dominate

In Kiev, all the major enterprises, except two, are managed by Russians. Many government and party posts in Ukraine are also assigned to Russians. Although he has to follow orders, one top party official who is Ukrainian told Mr. Kolasky why he remains: "If I wasn't there, (in my position) a Russian would be there." (Continued on p. 2)

### Bishop Mark, on D.C. Visit, Scores Immorality

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Very Rev. Archmandrite Mark, Bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, spoke out strongly against "riots, vandalism and immorality" that he feels are undermining the American society.

Bishop Mark, on a liturgical visit of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox parish in Washington, D.C., Sunday, October 3, was quoted extensively by the Evening Star, one of the capital city's prime dailies.

The faithful of the parish, including many youngsters attired in Ukrainian national costumes, turned out in droves to greet the recently consecrated Bishop, according to the newspaper account. A large photo of the Bishop being welcomed at the foot of the church's entrance accompanied the story.

#### Admirer of Vice-President

Bishop Mark said that he is a great admirer of President Nixon but even more of Vice-President Agnew. "He is my hero and the

hero of the vast silent majority which is beginning to wake up."

The account says that the Bishop came about his American citizenship the hard way, coming from a country that has been subject to foreign intrusion for nearly as long as he can remember. He is mindful of the difficulties Ukrainian believers have had over the years under Russian rule, stated the newspaper.

"How can we tolerate the desecration of the American flag, the parades with Vietcong or Soviet banners?" asked the Ukrainian Bishop. He is pleased with what he sees among the youth attending the churches of his diocese. "I was pleased that with the minimum of exceptions — possibly half of one percent — I found no drug addicts or hippies among our youngsters, and I thank God for that."

#### Spirit of Faith

This, he thinks, can be ascribed to the parental supervision and to the spirit of

faith he found evident in families of Ukrainian origin.

This is a major point with him. Because he finds this to be true of American society as a whole, this has prompted, he believes, troubles for the nation with its youth.

"With the lack of moral cohesion in many families," he asked, "and with the lack of discipline and the new trends in our educational system, is it any wonder that our many youngsters go astray?"

#### Seeds of Discord

He said, "Many teachers in our grammar schools, high schools and colleges are sowing the seeds of discord and disloyalty on the fertile soil of young minds and hearts. You will find atheists and Communists among our educators.

"As a result, we are living in the era of race riots, of vandalism and total immorality."



# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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## EDITORIALS

### Welcome Initiative

There has been a great deal of talk over the past two years about the need of improving the general status of our community, with suggestions of "restructuring," "redefining," "reassessing" and "redirecting" tossed around at meetings and forums with enthusiastic abandon.

To be sure, changes dictated by the needs of the time must be made periodically to adapt to different conditions, to allow for the channeling of new ideas, and to maintain lively interest in the projects and programs that have been agreed upon. Yet idealistic blueprints are a dime a dozen. It is the manpower that counts when it comes to implementing them. That, more often than not, is something that we sorely lack.

Not a group of Philadelphia students, though. Last week they presented a project to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and, more important than that, offered their services in putting it into effect.

The students, a hardy and enterprising group of Philadelphia's hromada, said that they will help local Ukrainians, particularly, our senior citizens, take advantage of the manifold government programs now in existence.

Called the social service project, it was presented by the students on their own initiative and with but apparently one motive in mind — to do something for their community here and now.

We feel this is the kind of initiative that is most beneficial to our community. It is only one project and it will plug up only one hole. There are many others that need to be attended to. But there are also other young people who can take the cue from their colleagues in Philadelphia. That group deserves commendation. There is a step worthy of emulation.

### Drive For 6,000

For the Ukrainian National Association this has been a convention year. This happens only once every four years, and in terms of membership organization it is usually a good year.

But this is also a critical year for the UNA. Many of its members, who joined twenty years ago in the period of one of the largest influxes of Ukrainians to this country, are now the lucky holders of paid-up certificates that are a most welcome addition to the family budgets. The cashing of matured policies, however, depletes the active membership of the UNA and new members have to be organized to defray the losses.

By mid-November, according to UNA tabulations, a total of 4,500 new members were organized, warranting an optimistic prognostication that the year's designated quota of 6,000 will be attained. This is the work of many people — supreme officers, organizers, branch secretaries, and others. But it should also be our work, those that have benefitted from being members of the UNA and those uninitiated who can do both — make the UNA a bigger and stronger organization while obtaining security for themselves and their families.

In the present-day situation, insurance is the best bet for both security and saving. And the fact that it is offered by a Ukrainian organization with an unsurpassed record of service to our community and our people makes it doubly indispensable. The goal is 6,000 new UNA members by year-end. Let's help Soyuz reach it.

## SOME EDUCATIONAL MISCONCEPTIONS

By IVAN Z. HOLOWINSKY

(Dr. Holowinsky is an Associate Professor, Department of Psychological Foundations, Rutgers University).

Students of education and readers of educational journals cannot fail to be impressed with the almost religious fervor with which most educators accept a priori a certain kind of permissive educational philosophy. It almost seems at times that a climate is created in which it is considered unpopular to question certain values or "truths."

### Search For Truth

One might prefer an educator who actively reaches his own conclusions on the basis of available information. For consideration of our readers one would like to suggest a passage from the eighteenth century German philosopher, Lessing, who once said, "If God were to hold out in his right hand all Truth and in his left hand just active search for Truth, though with the condition that I should ever err therein, and should say to me, 'Choose,' I should take his left hand."

This attitude of active

A truly ascerbic writer is a rarity. Real vitriol, to impact properly, requires both wit and grace. Poor writers, possessed of neither of these two qualities, often descend to Stygian depths of infantile mud-slinging, hoping to verbally tear into a subject sufficiently to lower it to their own level of intellectual pacity.

The Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK), at its inception in 1953, was to be a co-ordinating committee for all Ukrainian student organizations in Canada, and a liaison group with similar organizations in other countries.

### Seek Multiculturalism

Lately, with the emphasis in Canada on biculturalism, SUSK has devoted itself particularly to the subject of multiculturalism, by which Canada would retain its "cultural mosaic" rather than assimilate immigrants into either the English or French cultures.

Last year's president of SUSK, Bohdan Krawchenko, outlined SUSK aims in an address he delivered this past summer at the Canada Multicultural Conference in Toronto.

Krawchenko put it this way:

"The 19th century concept of a nation-state based on a single language, a single culture, a single religion has given rise to a 21st century concept of a federated state which maximizes the quality of life for each individual economically, united under a federated democratic political structure, and united with a common purpose: to use society and its structures to allow individuals to maximize their potentials."

This, of course, is but a brief excerpt from the speech. But it gives some idea of the rhetoric and the ideals of SUSK which wants more than moral support from the federal government.

It wants financial aid and encouragement, because students feel that since the federal government offers these to the French community, there is no reason why aid should not be offered for the cultural endeavors of any other ethnic group in the country. Thus the Ukrainians, and the Jews, and the Italians, and the Swedes would all receive federal assistance.

Whether this ideal is viable or not is a topic that has given rise to many lengthy and inconclusive discussions. There are too many variables, and I do not intend to reproduce the arguments for and against here.

### Lively Group

What is important is that SUSK is one of the most lively of all Ukrainian organizations. Under its last president, SUSK acquired a great deal of momentum. Kraw-

## MOSAICS, CULTURAL AND OTHERWISE

By NESTOR M. RZEPECKI

chenko is a man of talent and refined intellect, and he has a piper quality about him.

But the organization has run into trouble precisely because it has raised its head into full view, and many people do not like what they see. With Krawchenko came the concept of "activating." Krawchenko was an activist, a compulsive doer. And SUSK leaders are all people of great energy.

Often avant-garde in their style, SUSK leaders are "moderns." Certainly, among them you will find some zealots, and personally, I find zealots in poor taste, but you will not find among them charlatans. They are all very sincere. They work for what they believe in. (SUSK field workers worked full time for somewhat less than the minimum wage. Their motivation? They believe in their work.) And SUSK runs into conflicts often because it is forward looking.

As I mentioned, SUSK does

### Dissent Grows...

(Concluded from p. 1)

At the same time that Russians are sent into the non-Russian republics, the natives are moved to other republics where there are no scholars or any institutions in their native language.

But in the non-Russian republics the Russians speak only Russian and force the natives to speak to them in Russian.

In 1959 a law was instituted allowing parents to send their children to either a Russian school or a native school, but in any case Russian would be one of two languages studied.

Mr. Kolasky was in Ukraine when Nikita Khrushchev fell from power. Khrushchev was on vacation when the central committee decided to oust him. Mr. Kolasky first heard about it on radio from the "outside," but the Soviet papers later in the week said Khrushchev requested to be relieved of his duties because of ill health and old age.

Mr. Kolasky condemned the hypocrisy of the Soviet regime and said the people don't believe the officials. He told an anecdote that he heard in Ukraine.

"A man went to a psychiatrist and said, 'Listen Doctor, I don't know what is wrong with me. I think one thing, I say another and I do something else.'"

"I'm sorry," the psychiatrist answered, "but I don't treat party members."

### Breakdown of Economy

Mr. Kolasky said there is "almost a complete breakdown of the economy. People don't work and don't produce." A waitress said to him, "As they pay, so we work."

not feel it is enough for Canada to be bilingual, their vision is of a polyglot Canada. They feel that their Ukrainian culture should be built on, continued, augmented. And it is for this reason that they are sometimes difficult to understand because they think in terms of film and drama, whereas their elders are often restricted to the terminology of the graphophone. Whereas to their parents culture meant Franko and concerts, to them it means, in addition, video tape and holography. Their rhetoric is today's, their concepts borrowed from Saul Alinsky.

Now, I do not wholeheartedly agree with everything SUSK is doing. But it is unfair to write them off as "radicals" as some people are trying to. SUSK has a program that, even if only partially fulfilled, would be beneficial both to the Ukrainian community and to Canada. And as a Canadian of Ukrainian background I can think of nothing else that would please me more.

It lives on in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world. It raises its head at the Berlin Wall. It stalks the streets of Prague. And it dominates the great city of Kiev in the heart of Ukraine.

I want to join you tonight in reminding America that there are still parts of the world that desperately want to be free, people who hunger for the freedom to speak their minds, worship as they please and work as their talent and inclination dictates. And there is no struggle in his world which symbolizes that desire more strongly than the struggle of the Ukrainian nation.

Ukraine is the oldest victim of Communist domination. Over fifty years ago, Ukraine proclaimed its independence, only to be overwhelmed by Russian force two years later. For nearly half a century, the people of Ukraine have known what it is to live under Communist domination. They can tell the world a story that many have never known and many more would prefer to forget. They can tell what it means to have lived with Stalin on one side and Hitler on the other.

They can tell of the heroism of the Ukrainian insurgent Army during World War II and how it fought both the Nazis and the Russian secret police.

Mr. Kolasky said that what the Russians are doing is creating a mad dream of world power that is doomed to fail. Nations must have freedom to develop their language and culture and to live in peace.

In a question and answer period he said, "Jews were instrumental in setting up the USSR; I think they will be instrumental in tearing it down."

He said, "The alienation of the population from the regime is general; the Soviet people have had enough."

### Views Changed

Mr. Kolasky, born in Canada of Ukrainian parents, was a Communist for 30 years before going to Ukraine in 1965 to attend the Higher Party School of the Communist Party of Ukraine in Kiev. He was selected to attend the school in order to be trained to work among Ukrainians in Canada but while in Ukraine his views on communism changed. He continued gathering data and mailing it back to

## Freedom: Our Moral Responsibility

(The following is the address of Congressman William J. Green, D-Pa., delivered at the 30th anniversary banquet in Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, October 25, 1970).

Let me say at the outset that I was pleased and honored by your invitation to speak here this evening. I accepted that invitation immediately, because whenever people meet to call attention to the struggle for freedom, that is where I want to be.

I need not review for you the long history of struggle, sacrifice and heroism of the Ukrainian people. You know that history better than I. You yourselves — and the generations that came before you — have been part of that struggle. And I salute you for it. Your story — and that of the Ukrainian nation — will go down in history as one of man's great struggles against tyranny and oppression.

### Tyranny Not Dead

I have come here tonight because I want to help you remind America and the world that tyranny is not dead.

It lives on in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world. It raises its head at the Berlin Wall. It stalks the streets of Prague. And it dominates the great city of Kiev in the heart of Ukraine.

I want to join you tonight in reminding America that there are still parts of the world that desperately want to be free, people who hunger for the freedom to speak their minds, worship as they please and work as their talent and inclination dictates. And there is no struggle in his world which symbolizes that desire more strongly than the struggle of the Ukrainian nation.

Ukraine is the oldest victim of Communist domination. Over fifty years ago, Ukraine proclaimed its independence, only to be overwhelmed by Russian force two years later. For nearly half a century, the people of Ukraine have known what it is to live under Communist domination. They can tell the world a story that many have never known and many more would prefer to forget. They can tell what it means to have lived with Stalin on one side and Hitler on the other.

They can tell of the heroism of the Ukrainian insurgent Army during World War II and how it fought both the Nazis and the Russian secret police.

Mr. Kolasky said that what the Russians are doing is creating a mad dream of world power that is doomed to fail. Nations must have freedom to develop their language and culture and to live in peace.

In a question and answer period he said, "Jews were instrumental in setting up the USSR; I think they will be instrumental in tearing it down."

He said, "The alienation of the population from the regime is general; the Soviet people have had enough."

Views Changed

Mr. Kolasky, born in Canada of Ukrainian parents, was a Communist for 30 years before going to Ukraine in 1965 to attend the Higher Party School of the Communist Party of Ukraine in Kiev. He was selected to attend the school in order to be trained to work among Ukrainians in Canada but while in Ukraine his views on communism changed. He continued gathering data and mailing it back to

Canada until he was arrested and expelled.

As a result of his research and experiences, he has written two books, Education in Soviet Ukraine and Two Years in Soviet Ukraine. He is planning to write a third book.

His lecture was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Student Association and the Russian and East European Center. The following two days Mr. Kolasky spoke at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston and at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

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

### Progress and Regression

The most frequent misconception reflected in popular writings has to do with a tendency to treat any change as being positive or progressive. Overlooked is the fact that in terms of psychological dynamics humans are equally susceptible of progress as well as regression.

While viewing the individual's growth from an ontogenetic point of view one should not overlook a contribution, from a historical point of view, made by previous generations who imparted certain values to us.

\* Sarbin, T. R. "Ontology Recapitulates Philology," American Psychologist, 1968, 23, 411-418.

They can tell of the bloody post-war persecutions and reprisals which swept Ukraine but never broke its spirit. They can tell of the systematic deportation of Ukrainians to central Russia, the terror and assassinations of Ukrainian leaders — even those who have led the cause of Ukrainian freedom in other nations.

### Persecution

And finally, they can tell of the religious persecution and economic exploitation which Russia has delivered upon their nation.

Other nations have had their story told in brief headlines — the uprisings in Poland, the bloodshed on the streets of Budapest, the Russian tanks in the city of Prague, and the quick death for trying to escape over the Berlin Wall.

But the Ukrainian experience has indeed been the "long, twilight struggle" of man's desire to be free and

his refusal to accept tyranny under any name.

And so, I come here to tell you not to let this country forget... not to let the free world forget that tonight, on the other side of the world, there are brave and decent people who want to be free.

### Rededication

And I have also come here to tell you that I, as a representative of the people to their government in Washington, shall not let our government forget that the struggle for freedom — here in America and throughout the world — is the moral responsibility of this nation and its free men.

Let us all rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom for all men. And let us honor the brave and courageous people of Ukraine who stand tonight as the living symbol of that struggle for freedom.

## UCCA Readies Letter...

(Concluded from p. 1)

series of "position papers" on Ukraine and related subjects should be prepared;

• The WACL conference was important in that it recognized, after a long effort over the years, that Russian Communist imperialism is a threat to humanity at large.

UCCA Executive Vice-President, J. Lesawyer, commented on the last elections and the participation of Ukrainian groups.

Other points on the agenda were the proposal of Prof. Stephan M. Horak for support of Ukrainian studies at American universities and colleges. Drs. Stachiw, Dushnyck and Stercho were elected to study the proposal.

UCCA treasurer, P. Pucilo, reported on UCCA finances; it was decided that the months of November and December, 1970 will be devoted to the campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund.

Mr. Billinsky, in behalf of the Information and Publications Committee, reported on matters relating to UCCA publications. The UCCA has just published "Father Agapius Honcharenko: First Ukrainian Priest in America," a book authored by the late Theodore Luciw.

It was decided that on Saturday, December 12, the UCCA Board of Directors and Executive Board will hold their meetings at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

## UCCA Washington News

• Under the direction of Representative Roman Pucinski, chairman of the House General Subcommittee on Education, the complete hearings on Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers are in final circulation and distribution. The statement submitted by UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky last spring appears in the volume. The statement expressed the favorable stand taken by UCCA on this vital measure of setting up ethnic heritage studies centers throughout the country. As the UCCA president stressed in the statement, "for efficient implementation, the structure of the Ukrainian heritage groups in this country lends itself to a rational allocation of resources." The UCCA is one "of the few of its kind."

• On October 10, the Tom Dodd Campaign Committee in Connecticut issued a press release which most papers in that state carried. The release stated, "A group of six nationally prominent Republicans today issued a statement calling on Republican voters in Connecticut to vote for United States Senator Thomas J. Dodd, even though he is running as an independent against a Republican candidate." The UCCA president was one of the six signers. Others included Victor Lasky, the well-known writer, Dr. Howard Teller, the prominent nuclear physicist, Dr. Stefan T. Posony of the Hoover Institute, and Professor David Rowe of Yale University. Sen. Dodd was also supported by a statewide Ukrainian Committee. He lost in a close election.

• Highlights of the 4th World Anti-Communist League Conference, held in Kyoto, Japan, on September 15-17, were published in the October 14 issue of the Congressional Record. Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois introduced the material under the caption of "Fourth World Anti-Communist League Conference Supports the Captive Nations." He stressed in his remarks, "As in all previous conferences, this one emphasized, too, the strategic importance of the captive nations, including those in the Soviet Union, for the fulfillment of world freedom." The UCCA president's address on "The National Captive Nations Committee, USA, in Armed Action for World Freedom" was included, as well as his "Resolution on 13th Observance of Captive Nations Week in 1971." Also included were addresses by Senator Strom Thurmond and Dr. Ku Chenk-kang, and messages from heads of Asian governments.

• Dr. Dobriansky has continued to urge favorable Congressional response to the Resolution designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day. Congressman Feighan, Senator Hruska and others have been consulted. After a meeting with Congressman Peter W. Rodino of New Jersey, third high ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee considering the resolution, on October 11, Representative Rodino submitted on his own behalf, H. Res. 1257, calling for Ukrainian Independence Day. Further action will be pursued when Congress returns on November 16.

• On October 24-25, the UCCA president and his wife attended the 30th anniversary celebration of UCCA in Philadelphia along with all the other UCCA officers. Prior to the successful gala event, the UCCA president made arrangements for the appearances of both Senator Hugh Scott and USIA Director Frank Shakespeare at the banquet. Also, he obtained a message from President Nixon on the historic event. Special tribute for the success of the two-day event was expressed both vocally and in writing to Mr. Ignatius M. Billinsky, secretary of UCCA, and Mr. Ivan Bazarko, administrative director of UCCA.

The Ukrainian Weekly readers, especially young people, who would like to write or send Christmas greetings to the Ukrainian American servicemen stationed in Vietnam or other countries, should send requests for addresses of these servicemen to:

UNA Women's Committee  
c/o The Ukrainian Weekly  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303



### Chicago Bowlers Take Part in Fraternal Congress Tourney



UNA Branch 22 women's team No. 1 which placed fourth in the tourney. Left to right are: Nancy Cleven, Addie Padiak, Lee Bardygula, Jean Cymbalisky and Helen Olek.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Five Ukrainian teams — three women's and two men's — represented the Ukrainian National Association in the annual Illinois Fraternal Bowling Tournament held Saturday and Sunday, November 7-8, at the Holiday Bowl, the site of UNA's fifth national tourney last May.

UNA Branch 22 had two women's teams competing with the no. 1 team, captained by Helen Olek gaining a respectable fourth place. Two members of that team, Addie Padiak and Mrs. Olek, were first and second, respectively in the ladies singles events. Nancy Cleven, Lee Bardygula and Jean Cymbalisky were the other members of that team.

UNA South had one team each in the men's and women's division with the ladies, captained by Stefie Magioris gaining seventh place in the overall standings. Stephanie Pucilo, Rose Pitula, Mary Skrynyk and Olga Schwaga were the other members of the team.

In ladies' doubles events, the following UNA pairs were listed as winners: Stephanie Pucilo and Rose Pitula; Mary Wrubleski and Stella Dobrowski; Nancy Cleven and Addie Padiak; Mary Skrynyk and Stefie Magioris.

Representing UNA South in the men's division were: Nick Skrynyk, captain, John Pohrebny, Bob Pitula, Mike Pitula and William Mentis.

The Chicago Lions men's team, captained by Walter Padiak, did well in individual and doubles events. Its members, Wadim, Mishalow and

Roman Pleszkewycz, won top places in the men's singles events; Walter Padiak and Walter Leonardowycz, as well as Mishalow and Pleszkewycz, were among the winners in the men's doubles events. Danny Bardygula was the fifth member of the Lions team.

The field included some sixty teams from various parts of Illinois.

### Catholic Youth Plans Conference

CHICAGO, Ill. (ER) — With the blessing of the Most Reverend Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of St. Nicholas Diocese, a Ukrainian Catholic youth conference will be held here during the Thanksgiving weekend, November 27-29. It will be the first such conference to be held in the history of the diocese and it should bring together young people of different Ukrainian Catholic parishes in order to exchange ideas and hold discussions on some of the current problems. Approximately 15 parishes from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin are being invited to attend.

The principal speakers on Saturday, November 28, will be Father Stanley Christo Bartkus, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church in Chicago, who will discuss the relevancy of Eastern spirituality in today's modern world, and Father Walter Klimchuk, of the Assumption of the B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church in St. Louis, who will talk on the role of youth in the Church.

### Ukrainian Institute of America To Hold Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America, at their meeting November 11 announced that the annual meeting of the Institute membership would be held at 7:00 p.m. Friday, December 4, at 2 East 79th Street here.

President Theodore Dzus, who presided at the Board of Directors meeting, also stated that eight new members were accepted and that a \$1,000 scholarship loan was approved to a student attending Harvard University.

A detailed report of the daily activities at the Institute was given by the Administrative Director, Julian Revay. Of particular interest were increased visits by non-Ukrainians as a result of the listing of the Institute in the brochure "Museums of New York City" published by the

Museum Council of New York City.

Reports of the membership committee and the scholarship committee were given by their respective chairmen, Walter Klawnik and Michael Piznak. In the absence of Dr. Myron Zarytsky, the program committee report was made by Mr. Revay.

A series of lectures is being arranged for the winter months covering community problems, art, and economics. Details will be announced at a later date.

All Ukrainians and their friends are invited to visit the Institute and to view the paintings and other art objects now on display. Admission is free. Information about the Institute and its activities can be obtained from secretary, John O. Flis.

### UUARC, Students...

(Concluded from p. 1) The auditing board, said that only 25 national organizations have paid their annual dues to the UUARC and that the sum of \$335 is poor testimony of the community's response to the needs of the relief organization.

A total of some \$60,000 is still to be collected from post-World War II refugees who came to the U.S. through the efforts of the UUARC. This money has yet to be returned to the organization.

The auditing board, consisting of I. Kedryn, chairman, J. Evanchuk, vice-chairman, I. Skira, secretary, I. Porytko, J. Padoch, Prof. Stercho, members, conducted the audit Friday preceding the board meeting.

The report of the financial committee, headed by Mr. Pucilo, as well as its recommendations were approved by the board. The committee commended the Ukrainian Credit Union in Philadelphia for its cooperation and assistance to the UUARC, and noted the generosity of other credit unions.

The resolutions committee, consisting of Messrs. Kedryn, Skira and Skalczuk, submitted a series of resolutions that were adopted.

### Generous Contribution

The board also named Mr. Yuriy Lesiuk to the post of treasurer for the duration of Prof. B. Hnatiuk's illness. Mr. Lesiuk donated \$2,000 to the UUARC relief fund and proposed the establishment of a foundation for the students' social service project. He was first to contribute \$500 to the foundation.

Nicholas Kulish, local student from a mad a president, showed a portion of his documentary film on Banja Luka at the conclusion of the Saturday morning session. Mr. Kulish was commissioned by the UUARC to prepare the documentary. A \$500 contribution has been obtained from Temple University for the English version of the film.

### Ukrainian Physicist...

(Concluded from p. 1)

an excellent position to make his views known and published in the Soviet Ukrainian press. However, up to the present day, the Soviet press in Moscow has ignored Dr. Shelest's articles and this suggests that there may be influential opposition to his ideas.

For the similar ideas other scientists (Zhores Medvedev, Revolt Pimenov) were harassed and repressed recently.

Less than two weeks before the publication of Dr. Shelest's articles, the Central Committee of the CPSU criticized scientists at the Soviet Union's leading physics institute for not showing enough hostility to Western ideas. However, Dr. Shelest is apparently proud of making the Kiev Institute of Theoretical Physics a major Soviet research center as well as a key point for close ties with Western scientists. He reported with pride that his Institute had already achieved close ties with the University of Miami's Center for Theoretical

Research, with the Institute for Physics in Turin, Italy, and with other similar foreign institutions.

An American physicist, Dr. Wayne J. Holman is reported to have already done some research at the Kiev Institute for Theoretical Physics this year.

### POPEL WINS SIXTH STRAIGHT TITLE

Prof. Stephen Popel, internationally famous Ukrainian chess master, won the 1970 North Dakota State Open Tournament for the sixth consecutive year.

The tourney, held Sunday, October 4, was conducted in two divisions — open and amateur. Only members of the National Chess Federation were admitted to the open division.

### Ukrainian Gold Cross Meets In Annual Conference



Some of the participants at the annual Ukrainian Gold Cross conference with Professor Omelan Nyzhankiwsky of Switzerland. Delegates from UGC branches in Chicago, Detroit, Hamtramck, San Francisco, New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, and other cities, attended.

CLEVELAND, O. During the annual conference of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, held in conjunction with the 30th jubilee convention of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), in Cleveland, O., at the Pick-Carter Hotel, on October 3-4, 1970, it was announced by Mrs. Maria Kwitkowsky, president of the Central Executive of the UGC, that the UGC was accepted to membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America.

Mrs. Kwitkowsky participated as a delegate to the last congress of the General Federation, in June, 1970, held in Texas, representing the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations of which she is a vice-president.

### Was Delegate

Among the reports delivered during the conference were: "Relief Efforts of the Ukrainian Gold Cross," Mrs. Pauline Riznyk; "Training Processes and the Ukrainian Gold Cross," Mrs. Maria Kwitkowsky; and "The Ukrainian Gold Cross in Community-Social Activities," Mrs. Oksana Gengalo; "Public Relations and Cultural-Educational Affairs," Mrs. Maria Kwitkowsky; and "Social Services of the Ukrainian Gold Cross," Mrs. Natalia Iwaniw. A lengthy discussion

took place after the reports. Some of the recommendations which were approved were to accelerate the further development and contributions for the camps sponsored by the UGC; expand the stipend and camp contributions; implement the fourth phase of contributions for the defense and assistance to Ukrainian political refugees; and launch the publication of the writings and biography of poetess Olena Teliha, which are ready to go to print.

### Assists Refugees

Professor Omelan Nyzhankiwsky of Switzerland personally delivered greetings from his wife and himself. Professor Nyzhankiwsky together with his wife resides in Switzerland, where he is actively engaged with the Red Cross in assisting Ukrainian political refugees.

The presidium during the conference consisted of Mrs. Kwitkowsky, chairman, while Mrs. Iryna Warywoda and Mrs. Valentina Myshynsky served as secretaries.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28

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### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadinsk



### The New World Cup

Now that Brazil has put away the Jules Rimet World Cup, having won it three times, FIFA is scurrying around for another trophy to place on the block before the 1974 World Cup games begin in West Germany.

FIFA invited world jewellers last Tuesday to submit designs for the new cup. It apparently will be called the "FIFA World Cup" replacing the Jules Rimet Cup. A spokesman said the new cup would remain the property of FIFA and the winning teams would get a copy.

The invitation for designs was extended by the FIFA executive after a one-day meeting at Brussels during which a number of other problems were discussed, including proposals for a new finals style in 1974.

The executive apparently discussed at length the proposal from West Germany to increase the number of teams in the finals from 16 to 24. No decision was reached, however. The question is expected to be raised again when the committee meets again in Athens, Greece, Jan. 6, 1971.

The spokesman for the executive said only 73 of the association's 138 members had replied to questionnaires sent out by FIFA on the formula they would prefer.

Meanwhile, Sir Stanley Rous, president of FIFA, said that should soccer be banished from the Olympic Games, FIFA would initiate a new World Amateur Cup competition.

Discussing in a newsletter the opposition from some members of the International Olympic Committee to soccer being included in the Olympic program, Rous says: "I do not anticipate that the game will be banished nor even reduced in the final competition to eight teams."

Rous goes on: "Association football is the most popular game in the world, and it is becoming increasingly so in the developing countries." He said FIFA spends huge amounts of money to promote the game and it could not look on while the game was being banned from the Olympics.

"We could not allow this to go for nothing, and, if it seemed that these countries would be shut out of the Olympic competition, then FIFA would organize a world amateur championship for a world amateur cup — this, after all, is what the Olympic tournament really is," Rous said.

### Vieri Barred

The Italian Soccer Federation barred goalkeeper Lido Vieri, of the Inter Milan club and the national team, from all international competition for three years and fined him one million lire.

Vieri was sent off the field after hitting the referee during a recent European Fairs Cup match between Inter Milan and Newcastle United of Britain.

### Australians Do Well

The touring Australian national soccer team defeated Greece, 3-1, in an exhibition match in Athens last Tuesday. The Australians will play Mexico on Dec. 1 in what they hope will be a successful tour ending. So far they have won six games, lost two and tied two. They toured Thailand, Israel and Greece.

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### Ukrainian National Association ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

announces the assignment of

### Wasył Orichowskyj

UNA Field Representative

for the Districts and Branches in the City and State of NEW YORK

To introduce the new Field Representative to District and Branch Officers and to discuss plans and programs in cooperation with the Districts involved, the following

### SPECIAL DISTRICT MEETINGS

will be held:

### Utica and Syracuse District

Saturday, NOVEMBER 21, 1970, in the Ukrainian Auditorium, 6 College Place, UTICA, N.Y. beginning at 4:00 P.M.

### Watervliet and Troy District

Sunday, NOVEMBER 22, 1970 in the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club, 402 — 25th St., in WATERVLIET, N.Y. beginning at 4:00 P.M.

### Buffalo District

Saturday, NOVEMBER 28, 1970, in the Ukrainian National Home, 840 William Street, Buffalo, N.Y. beginning at 6:00 P.M.

### Rochester District

Sunday, NOVEMBER 29, 1970, in the Ukrainian American Club, 292 Hudson Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., beginning at 4:00 P.M.

### PROGRAM:

1. Introduction of Wasył Orichowskyj, the new Field Representative.
2. Status of this year's Convention Campaign and our immediate tasks — Supreme Secretary of UNA.
3. Cooperation of the Field Representative with District and Branch Officers.

All above meetings will be attended by: JAROSLAW PADOCH, Supreme Secretary WOŁODYMYR ZAPARANIUK, Supreme Advisor WASYL ORICHOWSKYJ, Field Representative

All UNA members and guests are invited to attend these meetings. Attendance of all Branch Officers and Convention Delegates is mandatory.

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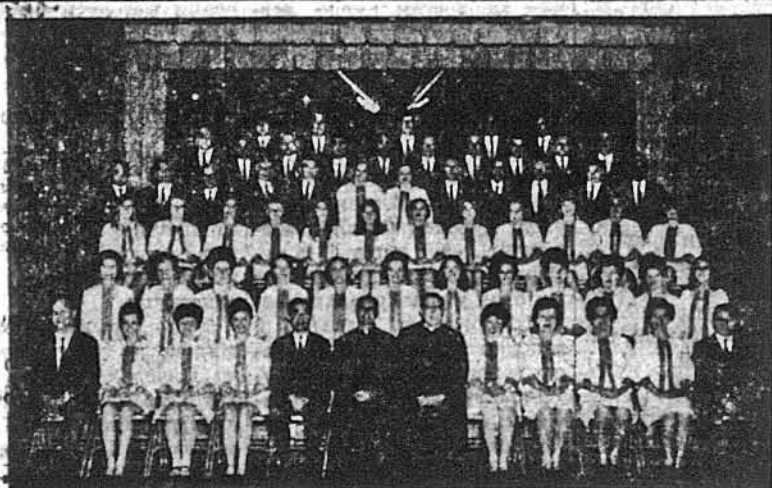
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# Пластова Ватра

РІК XVII

Ч. 8 (121)

## Головна Пластова Булава

В днях 24 і 25-го жовтня ц.р. в Нью-Йорку відбулися спільні сесії уступаючої та новообраної ГПБулави, на які прибули з Торонта: голова ГПБ п.с. В. Палисенько, ген. секретар п.с. С. Мармаш, керманіч виховно-вишкільної дії п.с. Ю. Даревич та діловод господарки п.с. Ю. Борис.

Уступаючі члени передали діловодства своїм наступникам, а п.с. Ю. Ференценіч, голова уступаючої ГПБ, поінформував про найважливіші справи, які треба продовжувати, викінчити чи розпочати.

Про підготовку 8-го Загального З'їзду УСП заізували ст. п.с. Ю. Карпівський та ст. п.с. Галя Мілянч.

В неділю коротко звітували про закінчення дії ГПБ ПДК її голова п.с. А. Фіголь та заступник голови п.с. А. Мілянч.

Новообраний голова ГПБ п.с. В. Палисенько знову ж коротко поінформував про формування повного складу ГПБ, видавничі та інші плани.

Перше пленарне засідання ГПБ відбулося в Торонто в днях 28 і 29-го листопада ц.р.

## 3 пластового ниття

**Аргентина:**

30 травня 1970 — Курінь Юначок ім. Лесі Українки влаштував „Вечір погаторових споминів“ і забаву.

31 травня 1970 — юначки ходили відвідати українських старців.

5 липня 1970 — Старше пластуство взяло участь в Панахиді за полегших Українських Січових Стрільців.

2 серпня 1970 — Всі Улади взяли участь в Панахиді за воєнків, полегших під Бродами.

15-16 серпня 1970 — Гурток юнаків „Кажани“ поїхав на дводенну прогульку до Львова: гурток „Орли“ — до Парана.

**Австралія:**

13-14 червня 1970 р. відбулася в Сіднею Відправа куріньних УПУО. Було 11 юначків провідників з Мельборну, 1 з Дкілонгу, 4 з Аделаїди, 1 з Брісбена, 18 з Сіднею. Програму переведено у трьох ділянках: впровадження і дискусійна група (одна для куріньних, а друга для коповних), звітування та закінчення.

Відправою куріньних провела їхня окрема президія, себто одноклітка, які були відповідно приготувані. Порухі теми: узгодження плянів праці, пластові табори, пластові проби, система старшого юнацтва, пластові видання як засіб зв'язку, праця куріньних провідників, становище до УСП, справи КУПО.

## ПЛАСТОВІ ТАБОРИ 1970 РОНУ

### Новий Сокіл (Бюфало)

СВЯТО ІВАНА КУПАЛА  
„Гей на Івана, гей на Купала, гей, гей, гей, гей, гей“  
Красна дівчина доли шукала, гей, гей, гей“

Чарівний день. Проміння сонця світять крізь галяузю дерев. А в таборі тиша... Новачки посідали на поляні і плетуть вінки. Сестрички разом з новачками слухають чарівну казку про Лісову Мавку і цвіт папороті. Сестричка казала, що цей цвіт є чудовий, але дуже важко його знайти. Той, хто знайде його — буде щасливий, йому сповняться всі бажання... Задумалися всі... Яке було б моє бажання, якби це я знайшла той цвіт?! Тут надійшли сестричка командантка і сказала всім новачкам йти шукати Мавку, яка має той цвіт папороті. Чи це може бути, що тут на Соколі живе Мавка?! Чи це може бути, що той чарівний цвіт є тут сховалий у цих осях лісах?! Виходить, що так! Кожна сестричка бере свій рій і йде шукати Мавку. Здалека чути, як новачки ілюють: „Мавко, Мавко, ходи до нас!.. Де ти ховася?.. Мавко, дай нам цвіт папороті!“



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Ідемо — треба подивитися. Може це хтось закартував. Але ні, зближаємося і бачимо ясне світло. На горі, біля смерічки, сидить чудова дівчина. Волосся в неї догори, а вуса — додолу. Це, мабуть, аларм! Всі збігаються, вдаряють односторонньо і вибігають на збірку. Приходить сестричка-командантка і каже, що наймолодший рій знайшов Мавку. Вона з нею далеко нашого табору — в три.

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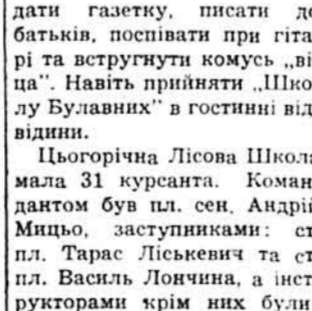
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### Лісова Школа (Гантер)

ЛІСОВА ШКОЛА — 1970

Як і кожного року при кінці червня, так і цього року в багатьох пластових родин відбувалися серце-розриваючі прощання. Виступивши юнак з напоями напелечником поглядав ще раз на зажурених батьків, прощаючи їх словами: „або зі щитом, або на щиті“, як витримав — приду на зад, як ні — і здангас раменами...

Що це таке Лісова Школа і як там живе? Лісову Школу створено виключно для підготовки будучих організаторів і провідників пластових таборів і мандрівок, які в Пласті належать до найважливіших самовиховних засобів юнацтва. Станції вибирають найбільш надійних юнаків чи старших пластуців (передумова — 16 років життя і 2-га пл. проба). Кожний кандидат мусить скласти задовільно письмовий іспит. В останній тиждень червня з'їжджається молоде братство до Кетскіла, бредє через річку, дряпається стежиною в лісі і попадає в руки інструкторів Лісової Школи. Тому, що час короткий, а матеріал об'ємний, курсанти мають дійсно багато праці. Праці багато, але повірте нам — ще десь знаходиться час видати гайку, писати до батьків, поспівати при гітарі та вступити комусь „віта“.



Цьогорічна Лісова Школа мала 31 курсанта. Командантом був п.с. Андрій Мицько, заступниками: ст. пл. Тарас Лисевич та ст. пл. Василь Лончина, а інструкторами крім них були: ст. пл. Тарас Лончина, ст. пл. Юрій Павлічко, ст. пл. Роман Прохир, ст. пл. Юрій Савич, ст. пл. Адриан Слизовський, ст. пл. Юрій Чирвоцький.

Успіхи учасників оцінюється по точуванню в тактичній вимозі: пластова постава, провідництво та теоретично і практичне знання.

Кожного року зі ЛШколи виходять ряди абсолютів, які йдуть до булав таборів юнаків.

ст. пл. Юрій І. Павлічко

„ЧИСОМОВОЮ ГОВОРІТЬ, ТОГО П ДУШУ НОСИТЬ“

## З ДАЛЕКИХ СТЕЖОК...

З далеких стежок, за стрілками завзята  
Ми йшли річним кроком у лаві думок  
До свистка наших мрій і за пісню праці  
Ми йшли через гори, кордоні річок.

Зустрілися всі на призначеній місці  
Напелечники повні охоти і мрій  
Поставили шабрі, твердині надії  
І мами до висот, наша стійка в імлі.

Сокира, лопата, джган і ідея  
Це виряд наш є до „Великої Гри“.  
При возниках іскри дружби піднялись,  
В далеку дорогу готові ми йти.

ст. пл. Уляна Близнак  
(З газетки „Школа булавних 1970“ — „Вогні“)

## СТЕЖКИ КУЛЬТУРИ

При кінці серпня ц.р. на пластовій оселі „Вовча Тропа“ відбувся табір для зацікавлених мистецтвом пластунок — „Стежки Культури“.

Цей табір влаштували що два роки Курені УСП і УПС „Перші Стежі“. Ціллю табору є зацікавити пластунок українським мистецтвом, дати можливість запізнатися з кращими його зразками при помочі наших визначних мистців та мистецтвознавців.

Команданткою цьогорічного табору була п.с. Люба Крупа, бунчужкою — ст. пл. Марійка Гафткович. Учасниць — тридцять.



Старші пластуни — учасниці табору „Стежки Культури“

... Без мрій не можна жити... — (3 пісні)

Тридцять пластунок з своїми мріями прибули цього літа до Іст Четгем на „Стежки Культури“. А коли аж тридцять мрій зібралася разом, створилася цікавий табір. Кожна з нас привезла свою гітару, пензлі, чи перо, або бодяй своє зацікавлення в українській культурі. І кожна з нас свою мрію поділилася з іншими.

Вже першого дня, коли ми переступили поріг табору, привітали нас звуки класичної музики. Ця музика була з нами повних два тижні і щодня засівала в нашу душу зерна творчості. Ми настроїли гітари на один тон і таканію наших голосів наповнила гори музикою пісень. Навіть, як іхали до Тенгелдулу слухати Восточську Симфонічну Оркестру,

## Вовча Тропа (Іст Четгем)

ШКОЛА БУЛАВНИХ — 1970

„Школа булавних“ — це двотижневий вишкіл майбутніх членів булав пластових таборів юначок. Цьогорічна „ШБ“ відбулася на пластовій оселі „Вовча Тропа“. Участь в ній взяли 23 старші пластуни і юначки та 6 членів провуду. Були учасницями з Канади, а із ЗСА прийшли пластуни навіть з далекого Лос Анджелесу та Чикаго. Команданткою табору була ст. пл. Дора Горбачевська, опікуною п.с. Ольга Кузьмович. Члени провуду табору — старші пластуни Оксана і Леся Балтарович, Христя Гординська та Уляна Дюба.

Табір розбито в лісі, побудовано шатра, кухню, вогнище, браму та інші додатки, які кінцеві в пластовому таборі. Все виконували учасниці, які також плунавали і виконували пед доглядом провуду велику частину програми. Багато речей вони мали можливість відразу ж перевести з табором юначок, що відбувається тут у тому самому часі (130 юначок під провудом п.с. Ніни Самокіш), як нап. тереновий змаг, підготовка і переведення ватри, тощо.

Табір програму вишкілу базовано на підручнику п.с. Юліана Крижановського „Пластові табори“.

## Допоможімо Натедрі Українознавства при Гарвардському університеті

Уважаючи за справу першорядної ваги активно підтримати Українське Катедру при Гарвардському Університеті та заплановані на 1971 рік літні курси української літератури, мови, історії, Плем'я Перших Стеж на своїй 21-ій Племінній Раді рішлю:

Заохотити своїх членок взяти участь у згаданих літніх курсах;

Уфундувати 200 дол. на стипендію для потребууючої старшої пластуни.

При цьому звертаємося до всіх сеньйорських та старшопластуницьких куріньних привітати їхню увагу важливому питанню підтримки української культури у світовому світі. Допоможіть морально і фінансово своїм членам взяти участь у літньому семестрі українознавчих дисциплін!

Племінна Команда „Перших Стеж“

## „Спи тихо, спи без турбот...“

(Пластова „Надобранич“ Другої А. Малюці в ЛМК.Юбі в Нью-Йорку)

8-ий курінь УПС ім. Григорія Орлика зазнав болючої втрати. Дня 17-го червня ц.р. на віки закрився завжди усміхнений і добродушний очі нашого друга Антона Малюці, а 20-го червня Орликівці відспівали пластова „Надобранич“ — „Тихо спи без тривоги... Тут є Бог“ своєму „Ділові характерникові“, що скінчив свої цьогосвітні мандри й ступив на безкінечний плай, що повів його до найвищих висот, до Вічної Ватри, перед престіл Всевишнього.



Сл. п. Антон Малюца під час доповіді

З доручення нашого куріньного на мене лягло непосильне завдання накреслити сільветку Покійного, як пластуна. Завдання нелегке, бо фактичні дані з біографії юначких часів Антона скупі й неповні та й його картошка, як пластуна сеньйора скромна така, як зрештою все життя скромним був друг Антон. Та все таки за тими скупими біографічними та сухими статистичними даними тріпочеться сповнене любови серце, скривається жива людина. І про неї власне говоритиму.

Друг Антон став пластуном 15-літнім юнаком у Тернополі, де провів свої шкільні гімназійні роки. Потім перейшов до Подільського Куреня старших пластунів у Львові. Він любив вдатися пластовій односторі і був гордий, що може його носити. Вже юнаком виявився Антон мистецько-маларський здібності й уподобання в пошлюванні їх з виконанням пластових обов'язків і завдань та суспільно-громадською й національною працею. Пластуном-юнаком він виконував дереворізні та відтискування із них домашнім способом серії карток з пластовою тематикою для потреб пласту, чи на просьбу різних громадських організацій. Не обходилося й без того, що Антон виконував всякі дрібні мистецькі роботи для пластової виховної праці. І ця гарна прикмета служити громаді своїми обдаруваннями залишилася в ньому на все життя. Цікавився малий Антон і пластовою пресою, стояв близько до неї, читав її, розповсюджував, дописував, посилав спільні групові фото, і це зацікавлення пресою, започатковане в юнацькому періоді залишилося в ньому на ціле життя.

Розв'язання Пласту польською владою скінчило період активного пластування Антона, але в душі він залишився вірним пластовій ідеї. При першій нагоді після відновлення пластової організації на еміграції Антон зголосився в лави пластуно-сеньйорів. З його картотеки видно, що став членом 8-го Куреня пластунів-сеньйорів ім. Григорія Орлика дия 25 січня 1959 р. і протягом кількох років, аж до своєї смерті, виконував обов'язки куріньного судді. Співробітничав у куріньному бюлетені „Слідами Орлика“ чи то дописами, чи статтями, чи порадами й міркуваннями чи організуванням матеріалів і заохотою інших до співпраці.

Пого маларсько-мистецьких здібностей курінь завдячує виконання куріньної відзнаки — гербу графа Орлика та великого олійного портрету Григорія Орлика патрона 8-го куреня.

Славні Орликівці — змагання юнацтва в пластових знаннях, організованих річично куренем Орлика, завдячують свій успіх і популярність співпраці Антона, що брав участь у плануванні їх програми, підготовці й виконанні. Він виконував роль головного оцінюючого судді-арбітра на кількох Орликівках. Він теж проєктував і виконав нагород на другу Орликівку. Усі справи куреня живо інтересували Антона. Не було сходов, з'їзду, ватер Орликівці, у яких Антон не брав би участі.

Завдяки своїй спокійній, зрівноваженій вдачі, та огорненому любові до пласто-

вої організації, зокрема до власного куреня, тактові він був наче азічком рівноваги між членами куреня, виглядаючи різні погляди та налаштував дружні взаємовідносини між куріньним, куріньним старшиною та радочними друзями. Йому великою мірою курінь Гр. Орлика завдячує, що став одним з найбільш активних та передових сеньйорських клітин. За свої заслуги для куреня Антон був найменшований почесним довічним титулом „Діда характерника“, а до сів цього титулу за правильним може бути в курені тільки всім. Його сприймання життя, як чесної гри, як приманливої, хоч іноді обтяжливої, мандрівки, як трігоди, ставлення з успішного чולה найтяжчим ударом долі, його безмежний оптимізм, оте „ніщо нам легко, ні пригоди“ виховно й цілющо впливали на друзів-орликівців, а про Антона свідчили, як про справжнього пластуна за світлоглядом й у шоденно-практичному житті.

Як бачимо з цього короткого перегляду кількох кадрів життєвого фільму Антона, його пластова постава, що обрисувалася в різних роках його пластування, повністю проявилася в його зрілому віці.

Антон був пластуном не лише з односторі й за формальною приналежністю до організації, але й за своєю психікою і в утрішній його структурою свого „я“.

Друг Антон був марнатором постанню в пластовому житті, він був інтегральною частиною цієї організації, став наче пробиною каменем виховної вартості Пласту, показником наскільки Пласт, як виховна установка, чи система себе оправдує. Пласт, як виховна система підлягає тим самим законам, що й усі інші цього рода системи — й ідеїні заложення, виховна програма, методи й засоби реалізації цієї програми опінуються під кутом, наскільки вони наближаються до виховного ідеалу, наскільки продукт їхнього виховного процесу відповідає тим вимогам, які вони прагнуть осягнути. Але найкращі програми, методи й засоби, ступити та правильні були б мертвими й безплідними, якщо б не було в них свідції живого чинника людського елементу — виховника й вихованця та людського докляття, серед якого вони діють. Щойно гармонія й співпраця формальних і живих елементів дадуть у зрідку завершений продукт виховання.

Якщо з цього аспекту підійдемо до друга Антона й до Пласту, то треба ствердити, що Антон повністю виправдав сподівання Пласту, а Пласт в особі Антона здобув потвердження зартості, правильності й успішності своєї виховної системи, бо Антон став конкретним втіленням пластових ідеалів і досконалість, майже ідеальній формі.

пл. сев. Волод. Баратура

## Літературний конкурс

Ще в місяці червні ц.р. Станична Пластова Старшина в Нью-Йорку проголосила 4-ий конкурс дописів для юнацтва. Це вже четвертий рік під ряд юнацтво нашої станиці пробує своїх письменницьких сил. З кожним роком сильність учасників росте, і нагороджені теорія по'являються в пластовому журналі „Юнак“.

Тематика цьогорічного конкурсу довільна: вірші, пластові чи непластові переживання, нариси, оповідання, репортажі з подорожей, поважні чи веселі точки на ватрі і т. п.

Журі розглядатиме дописи у двох вікових групах — молодше юнацтво від 11 до 14 років життя, і старше — від 15 до 18 років життя. У молодшій групі оцінюватиметься всі дописи разом, а в старшій — в трьох категоріях: поезія, літературна проза й описова проза.

Учасники конкурсу можуть надіслати один або більше творів.

Попередніми роками всі переможці отримували в нагороду книжки, а в цьому році першуні усіх трьох груп отримуватимуть грошові нагороди.

В склад журі входять: п.с. Володимир Баратура, редактор „Веселий“, п.с. Ольга Кузьмович, редактор „Юнак“, п.с. Василь Тершаковець та ст. пл. Уляна Близнак.

Речення складання дописів назначений на 30-го листопада ц.р. Організацією цьогорічного конкурсу займається, як і попередніми роками, п.с. Марта Ярош.

## Княжі дари для пластової праці

Для підкреслення ваги поодиноких ділянок пластової праці та в признанню правильності намічених доріг Пластові Меценати і Прихильники молоді склали під час П'ятого Збору Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій в Торонті у вересні ц.р. поважні дотації для Пласту.

І так — Іх ВПревос. Митрополит УАПЦ Мстислав склав 500.00 доларів з призначенням на вишкіл ділових пластових виховників в ЗСА. Цей дар Владика, великого Приятеля Пласту, має окреме значення.

Пл. сев. д.р. Іван Дорошак з Мінеаполіс склав 500.00 доларів на початковий бюлетень Дослідно-пильувальної Комісії при ГПБ, що її оформлення саме склав П'ятий Збір КУПО, вводячи модерні способи в працях пластової організації.