www.ukrweekly.com

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07303
New York's Telephone:
BArclay 7-4125
Tel.: HEnderson 4-0237

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel.: HEnderson 5-8740

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The 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

РІК LXXVIII Ч. 15 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1971 ЦІНА 20 CENTS No. 15 VOL. LXXVIII

UKRAINIANS OBSERVE 53rd INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Anti-Religious Drive in Ukraine Grows in Intensity

ARRESTS, BEATINGS OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS, FAITHFUL CITED

BALTIMORE, Md. — The anti-religious drive, directed particularly against the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its priests who have refused to embrace Moscow's Orthodoxy, is being intensified in Ukraine, according to the clandestinely published "Ukrainian Herald."

At the same time, Soviet authorities are said to be destroying Ukrainian churches and religious monuments.

New facts and instances of this anti-religious drive are contained in the "Herald" which is being prepared for publication here by the Smoloskyp Ukrainian Information Service.

One of the articles in the "Ukrainian Herald" states that despite persecution, the Ukrainian Catholic Church continues to function underground and enjoys a great deal of respect among the local population.

Resistance

Also, specific instances of persecution, beatings, arrests and killing of clergy, as well as desecration of churches and religious articles by government officials, are cited. The resistance and defense of the clergy and churches by the Ukrainian people is also described in the factual account.

KREMLIN FUMING

Dotsenko Case: Reds Recall Three Students From Uof T

TORONTO, Ont. — The Soviet embassy in Ottawa gave three Soviet post-graduate students at the University of Toronto until Sunday, January 10, to report to the embassy in Ottawa, according to reports in the Toronto dailies.

From there they were sent home to Moscow on Tuesday, January 12.

The three were at U of T as part of the exchange program with the university, which was summarily cancelled two weeks ago because the university refused to get rid of Dr. Boris Dotsenko, a Soviet Ukrainian nuclear physicist who sought asylum in Canada.

Dr. Dotsenko is now a landed immigrant and is doing research at the university as a visiting scientist.

The university has released a statement by Prof. Gordon Skilling, head of the university's exchange program.

"The unilateral action of the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education is very disappointing," the statement said.

A. E. Ritchie, Canada's undersecretary of state for external affairs, expressed official Government concern to the Soviet ambassador, Boris Miroshnichenko.

It is understood that while there was concern about the future of other cultural and scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union, the Government was not at all pleased that the Soviets might be attempting to exert pressure on Canadian institutions.

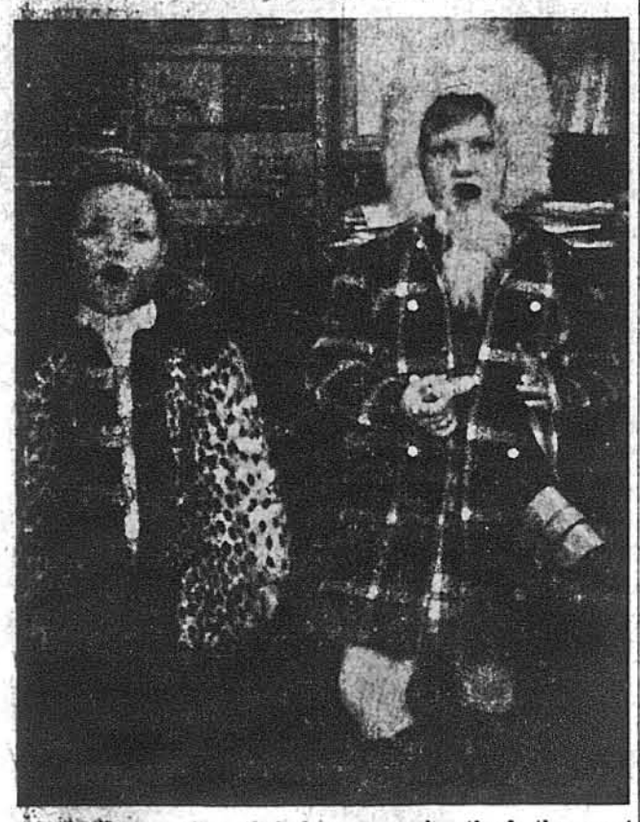
The three Soviets are Vitaly Makarov, doing work in bio-medical electronics; Anatoli Shcherbakov, in Forestry; and Yuri Volkov in Physics.

The Canadian students in Moscow are Jennifer Maher, Gordon Smith and Marvin Wisinski.

Larry Jones, information

(Continued on p. 2)

We, Too, Had Carolers



A pair of youngsters, their faces conveying the festive mood of the day, dropped in unexpectedly last Tuesday, January 19 (the Feast of Epiphany according to the Julian calendar) on the Svoboda offices and rendered a whole series of Ukrainian carols to the stunned silence of the editors who are not accustomed to such emotion-filled situations. The ticking of the typewriters stopped, and, somehow, the hands reached up to the open shirt-collars to straighten out the ties. For a moment there was tranquility and only the clear sound of a child's kolada. As it turned out, the youngsters, shown above, are 4-year-old Orest (left) and 6-year-old Areta Harasymchuk, children of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Harasymchuk of Jersey City.

APPEAL OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

UNA Members!

The close of 1970 witnessed the passing of yet another year — the 76th — in the history of the Ukrainian National Association, one in which we worked under the slogan "IN TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS — WITH EYES TOWARD YOUTH." A cursory review of our accomplishments in that year should suffice to tell us whether our great Soyuz family remained true to its tradition of continued growth and development and whether the UNA lived up to its principal aim and responsibility of serving its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian people at large.

In 1970, a total of 5,252 Ukrainians living in the United States and Canada took advantage of UNA's excellent, low-premium life insurance plans and protected themselves and their families for a total in excess of 10 million dollars thus joining the family of 89,000 UNA'ers holding membership certificates for a total of 127 million dollars of life insurance.

At the same time, the UNA paid out a total of $1,749,000 to its members for matured and cashed certificates and $643,131 to widows, orphans and other beneficiaries of the deseased members. Soyuz also paid out a total of $399,522 in dividends to its policy holders, granted $125,000 in loans to the members and over $430,000 in financial aid to members. This adds up to a combined total of $2,950,000 paid out by the UNA last year to its members and for its members, not to mention the thousands of dollars advanced to members and organizations in mortgage loans and other finacial assistance.

In 1970, the UNA continued to improve its services placing them on a higher professional level in the recording, financial and organizing departments.

UNA's publishing department, in addition to continuing with the publication of the Ukrainian daily Svoboda, the English language Ukrainian Weekly and the children's illustrated monthly Veselka, submitted all required material for the second volume of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia," a project which cost in excess of a quarter of a million dollars, financed the reprinting of an additional 2,500 copies of the first volume of the encyclopedia, as well as the much demanded "History of Ukraine" by Michael Hrushevsky.

Soyuzivka, UNA's resort in the Catskills, enjoyed increasing popularity as a center of youth activity, attracting children and young people of all ages to the summer camps and the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, as well as other cultural, educational and athletic programs.

In 1970, the UNA joined the national campaign against the spread of narcotics and drug addiction by publishing a special brochure, prepared by Dr. Michael Danyluk, in both English and Ukrainian and carrying a series of crusading articles in its periodicals on the dangers of drug addiction. By publishing Dr. Danyluk's Medical Guidebook, the UNA showed concern for the most treasured asset of its members and of all Ukrainians — their health.

The most important accomplishment of the UNA in 1970 and one of far-reaching significance for its future was the start of construction of the 15-story skyscraper in Jersey City, which will be the pride of every Ukrainian and a tangible landmark of our identity.

In 1970 the UNA played a vital role in such actions of national scope as the UUARC-sponsored relief effort for the Ukrainian earthquake victims in Banja Luka, Yugoslavia, the fund-raising drive for the expansion of the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard University, the diverse projects and programs conducted under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and various scholarly and educational societies. The UNA continued its active support of the efforts to establish a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate.

In line with its motto "With Eyes Toward Youth," the UNA supported actively the various programs and activities of our youth organizations. It was this motto that served as the theme of UNA's 27th regular convention last year.

This, in capsule form, is the review of UNA's work and accomplishments in 1970. We would not have made these strides were it not for our organized strength and economic power, and, above all, the dedication and enthusiasm of UNA's organizers, branch secretaries, officers and local activists. They deserve our tribute and our gratitude.

We have enumerated some of the more important highlights of our progress in 1970. But the list of our objectives yet to be attained is equally long. So much more could be done if we could attain the prime objective of UNA's pioneer-founders: to organize within our ranks all of the Ukrainians in the United States and Canada regardless of their place of birth, religious faith or political persuasion.

For 76 years the UNA has been striving toward this goal which is in the best interest of every member, every family, and our entire community. Yet despite these efforts and the obvious benefits that membership in the UNA offers, not even ten percent of Ukrainians on the North American continent have been organized into the UNA system.

Therefore, on the threshold of a new year, we are announcing a new membership drive designed to bring at least SIX THOUSAND new members into the UNA fold in 1971.

We call on all our organizers, branch secretaries and officers, convention delegates, Soyuz activists, and all who value the well-being of our community and our people to do their utmost in this year's membership campaign. Every new member of the UNA means vital financial protection and security for yet another Ukrainian family. It means an addition to our assets and resources, expansion of our activities, strengthening of our capacity for progress and service to the community. It means more Ukrainian power!

This year the UNA will continue its membership drive under the slogan "In Tribute to Pioneers—With Eyes Toward Youth." The best tribute to our parrents is that their children continue to preserve and enrich the spiritual heritage and the material security passed on to them.

In establishing our Soyuz 76 years ago, our pioneers thought of the well-being of their children and their children's children. This is also our concern today. The inclusion of our youth in the ranks of the UNA is the best guarantee of our continued progress and development in the New World.

Ukrainians! The Ukrainian National Association is our veritable fortress beyond the sea. It offers protection to each and every one of you, and in doing so it assures our community of a better and brighter future. Membership in the UNA is a responsibility that all of us bear toward our families and our Ukrainian community.

Supreme Executive Committee:

Joseph LESAWYER, President;
John TELUK, Vice-President;
Sen. Paul YUZYK, Vice-President for Canada;
Mary DUSHNYCK, Vice-President;
Walter SOCHAN, Vice-President and Recording Secretary;
Jaroslaw PADOCH Secretary;
Peter PUCILO, Treasurer.

Jersey City, N.J., January 1971.

Students Protest Imprisonment of Moroz

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A series of nation-wide demonstrations by Ukrainian students in protest against Soviet imprisonment of a Ukrainian historian have been announced in conjunction with the observance of the 53rd anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The Central Conference of Ukrainian Students (CCSUS), the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), and the national board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) have issued separate appeals calling on the students to stage demonstrations beginning Friday, January 22—the day of the independence anniversary— to protest the incarceration of Valentyn Moroz, 34-year-old historian, who was sentenced last November to nine years of hard labor by the Soviet court in Ivano-Frankivske. V. Moroz, who was accused of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation", was arrested for the first time in 1965 and released in 1969 after serving a four-year sentence.

The demonstrations, which were to have started by SUSTA and TUSM yesterady in New York, are scheduled to continue through January 31st.

PROCLAMATIONS, STATEMENTS IN CONGRESS TO HIGHLIGHT OBSERVANCES

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMS PLANNED

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of Ukrainians in this and other countries of the free world will hold commemorative observances this weekend marking the 53rd anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the unification of all Ukrainian lands, which followed a year later to the day.

As in previous years, delegations of Ukrainian community leaders in this country called on state governors and city mayors in the course of this past week to witness the signing of special proclamations designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day."

It was in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, that the Central Rada proclaimed Ukraine to be an independent Republic. The act, known as the Fourth Universal, was read at St. Sophia Square on January 22, 1918.

Ukrainians throughout the free world observe this date with great solemnity as a manifestation of the Ukrainian people's desire to be free once again.

Flags Raised

In deference of the just aspirations of the Ukrainian people for a status of independence, the American officials issue proclamations affirming the Ukrainian people's right to freedom. Yesterday, Ukrainian blue-and-gold flags were hoisted atop state capitols and city halls alongside the American stars and stripes.

Scores of U.S. Senators and members of the House will take floor for special statements on the occasion of the Ukrainian independence anniversary.

A prayer in the House will be offered on Thursday, January 28, by Bishop Mark of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA.

Commemorative rallies, concerts and special programs are planned for this and the following weekends in Ukrainian communities. It is expected that special accent will be placed on the recent wave of persecution in Ukraine, directed by Moscow against Ukrainian intellectuals who have been protesting against repression and the Kremlin-sanctioned policy of Russification.

According to a communique of the UCCA, the following communities have made arrangements for the independence anniversary programs:

- New York City. Sunday, Jan. 24, commemorative concert at the Fashion Institute, at 4 p.m. Principal speaker — Prof. Konstantyn Sawchuk of St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J.
- Philadelphia. Sunday, January 31, commemorative program at the Benjamin Franklin High School, Broad and Green sts., at 5 p.m. Principal speakker — Dr. Michael Kushnir.
- Chicago. Sunday, Jan. 24, Chonin school, Rice and Campbell sts., program scheduled for 5 p.m.
- Boston. Sunday, Jan. 24, commemorative program at the auditorium of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 24 Orchard Hill Rd., Jamaica Plain, scheduled for 4 p.m. Principal speaker — Lubomyr Hajda.
- New Haven. A commemorative banquet will be held Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Park Plaza Hotel here. The principal speaker will be Joseph Lesawyer. The guest speaker will be Congressman Robert Giaimo.
- Jersey City. Sunday, Jan. 24, a program scheduled for

(Continued on p. 3)

J.C. Community Center Announces Scholarship Winners

Walter Karyczak, right, scholarship selections committee chairman of the Ukrainian Community Center, presents checks to three of the four award winning students. From the left, they are Rose Ann Kryczkowski, Steven Cellen and George Wirt.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — At its annual New Year's banquet, held last Saturday evening, January 16th, the Ukrainian Community Center of Jersey City announced the winners of its 1970 Ukrainian Community Center scholarships.

The awards, which totaled $2,000, were given to Rose Ann Kryczkowski, George Wirt, Steven Cellen, and John Bura, all of Jersey City.

The scholarship winners were chosen by a special independent scholarship committee which consisted of Walter Karyczak, chairman, William Procyk and Prof. Basil Steciuk.

Aptitude, Needs

In making their selections, the scholarship committee considered the academic performance and financial need of each applicant. School grades and SAT scores as well as the applicants' extra-curricular activities in school and in the community were all important factors in the committee's final decision.

Winner of the $1,000 scholarship award was Rose Ann Kryczkowski. A graduate of Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Grammar School in Jersey City and Holy Family Academy in Bayonne, where she recieved awards in science, Miss Kryczkowski is currently an A student at Florida Tech., majoring in oceanography. She is also a cheerleader for the school basketball team. Her father, Walter Kryczkowski, is the manager of the Community Center.

Winner of the $400 award was George Wirt. He is grad-

(Continued on p. 3)

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

Subscription Rates for the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY $4.00 per year
U.N.A. Members $2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. Editor: ZENON SNYLYK
P.O. Box 846, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

EDITORIALS

A Just Claim

The date of January 22nd is a household word among Ukrainians the world over. It denotes two of the most significant events in Ukraine's modern history: the proclamation of independence in 1918 and the Act of Union a year later to the day.

These were no mere paper declarations, as we all know from our history. There was too much blood spilled over the ideals incorporated in the documents which expressed the conscious will of the nation determined to grasp history's propitious moment and reassert its long suppressed legacy of freedom.

And it was a fact of life, if only for a short period. It could only be destroyed by the brute force of an invading despot that rose on the ashes of a crumbling, obsolete order. Its rights trampled, its plea for help ignored, its powers of resistance sapped in the struggle against greedy enemies, Ukraine was swallowed up by the Russian tyrant that now assumed the mask of communism.

But the nation's claim stands. It survived the dark ages of tsarist domination to be reborn on the wings of Shevchenko's inspiring ideas, on the deeds of his followers in every field of human endeavor, on the unquenchable thirst of the Ukrainian man to be free in his own land. It was 53 years ago. This is reason enough to believe that it will happen again. Because the claim is valid today.

For more than half a century, the Ukrainian people have known no freedom. But they have not forgotten its meaning, nor have they abandoned hope to regain it again. There is ample evidence today that our kinsmen, led by a new generation of dedicated men and women, are preparing to reclaim their rights.

For those of us in the free world, the commemoration of the January 22nd dates each year is a restatement of our unity in spirit with the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain.

Moreover, it is our reaffirmation that we share in their faith and that we are aware of our mission here to help our valiant brothers in their just cause. The intensity of our joint determination grows each day as the cause of our people's freedom becomes more relevant, more real. As we mark this anniversary, let the expectation of an approaching dawn replace the lingering pain of a past loss.

Right of Political Asylum

President Nixon, in his reply to UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's protest regarding the extradition of the Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka, stated officially that "such an incident will not happen again."

It is recalled that the UCCA Executive Board sent a stern protest in defense of the Lithuanian defector, who was handed over to the Soviet guards from an American ship off Boston last November. The incident aroused world-wide criticism and indignation, and undoubtedly has hurt America's prestige at home and abroad. After all, the United States, ever since its inception in 1776, was always a haven for the persecuted and oppressed, and granting political asylum to refugees fleeing religious or political oppression was a sacred tradition and part and parcel of U.S. foreign policy.

President Nixon's firm assertion that such incidents and acts will not happen again is a welcome assurance that America will not turn its back on those seeking freedom from tyranny.

PHILATELIC UCRAINIANA

By Andrij D. Solczanyk

The present day stamp collectors have a great opportunity to devote their energy to the specific topics of their interests with the help of a great number of stamps issued each year. What a pleasure we find in search for numerous stamps that in one way or another have some connections with Ukraine and propagate the various Ukrainian topics in the philatelic way.

Our attention is drawn to the three U.S. stamps issued in 1907 to commemorate the Jamestown Exposition held in the same year. One cent stamp depicts captain John Smith (1580-1631), one of the founders of Jamestown in 1607, the first permanent English settlement in America.

Was in Ukraine

His activities in America are well known. But when we look closely at his life in pre-Jamestown period, we will find interesting facts that connect him with Ukraine. At the age of 20, Captain John Smith went to Hungary to fight against the Turks. He was captured by the Turks and forced to work on Turkish ships in the Black Sea. Near Rostov on the Don, he found an opportunity to get a horse and escape to the Ukrainian Kozaks. In Ukraine he visited Ostrich in Volhynia, Richytsia near Uhniv, Drohobych, Kolomyia, Halych, Novhorod Siversky, and other places.

Apostle St. Andrew is represented in the philatelic world by nine stamps. Three of the same design were issued by Colombia on December 1, 1954, May 23, 1957, and March 20, 1959, and show Our Lady of Chiquinquira in the center with St. Anthony of Padua on the left and St. Andrew on the right. A Greek stamp issued November 20, 1965 to commemorate the return of the head of St. Andrew from St. Peter's Basilica in Rome to St. Andrew's church at Patras pictures St. Andrew from the eleventh-century mosaic in St. Luke's monastery in Boeotia.

A stamp of Cyprus, issued November 8, 1967, on the occasion of the centenary of St. Andrew's monastery in Cyprus, represents St. Andrew in a roundel which forms a part of the mosaic decoration of inner face of the apse in the church of Panayia Kanakaria at Lythrangomi, dating back to the sixth century.

Foresaw A City

An Italian stamp of October 30, 1946, illustrates Cathedral of St. Andrew at Amalfi with a statue of St. Andrew over the portal. The head of St. Andrew is seen on a Paraguayan stamp of December 10, 1966, showing a painting by Montegna, "Our Lady of Victory." St. Andrew by Jose de Ribera adorns the Spanish stamp of March 24, 1963. Finally, on May 6, 1969, Chad issued a series of 12 stamps each displaying one of the 12 apostles including St. Andrew (30 F.).

The Ukrainian version of St. Andrew's legend relates the journey of this apostle up the Dnieper River and his stopping at the site where Kiev was later established. There St. Andrew predicted the founding of a magnificent city with numerous churches. Regardless of the truth of this legend, historians agree that St. Andrew preached on the northern shores of the Black Sea and probably went inland, i.e., he worked in southern Ukraine. As early as in the fourth century, a historian of Christianity, Eusebius of Caesarea, stated that St. Andrew was "preading the word of God in Scythia" which included some Ukrainian territories.

There is a Turkish stamp of September 6, 1966, issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the death of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (c. 1496-1566). The 60 k. stamp shows Sultan Suleiman on horseback, the 130 k. stamp — Sultan Suleiman's portrait, and the 90 k. stamp depicts the exterior of his mausoleum at Istambul. In this Mausoleum Sultan Suleiman and his wife Roxolana are buried. Each bears a huge turban and is surrounded by a wooden railing inlaid with mother of pearl.

Roxolana of Rohatyn

Roxolana — Anastasia Lisovska (1505-1561), the daughter of a Ukrainian priest, was born near the city of Rohatyn. In 1520 she was captured by the raiding Crimean Tartars and sold into the harem of the Turkish sultan. Roxolana became the wife of Sultan Suleiman and played an important role in the political life of Turkey. She accompanied him on some war expeditions, e.g., against Vienna in 1529. Their son Selim II ruled Turkey in the years 1566-74. The rule of his descendants was marked by the decline in the power of the Turkish Empire.

Sultan Suleiman is shown also on stamps of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey of July 21, 1969, issued to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Regional Cooperation for Development Pact by these three states.

A stamp of the USSR issued in 1963 honors a prominent scientist, Volodymyr Vernadsky (1863-1945). As a rule, the Soviet postal authorities never indicate on the stamp that a scientist is a Ukrainian. It is one of the methods to mislead the world into believing that the person is a Russian and give the impression that only Russians can have distinguished scientists.

A Scholar

Volodymyr Vernadsky, the son of the outstanding Ukrainian economist Ivan Vernadsky, was a well known Ukrainian mineralogist and geochemist. In 1912 he became a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and professor at the University of Moscow. In 1918 he headed a committee for the establisment of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. Vernadsky was elected first president of this Academy. But after the Soviet occupation of Ukraine he was not allowed to work in his homeland and had to go to Leningrad. There he was a director of the Radiological Institute in 1922-39. In 1923-26 he lectured in Prague and at the Sorbonne in Paris. Vernadsky was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, the Czecho-Slovakian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and many other scholarly boodies. He is considered a founder of geochemistry and biogeochemistry.

Vernadsky left about 400 scientific works. In his honor the mineral "vernadite" was named. He was buried in Moscow. As in the cases of many other distinguished Ukrainians, his remains could not rest in his homeland.

Lord Byron (1788-1824), the English poet of the period of Romanticism, was fighting for Greece's liberation. The centenary of his death was commemorated by two Greek stamps of April 16, 1924, showing his portrait (80 l.) and his welcoming by the Greek revolutionaries at Missolonghi (2 d.).

His writings include a Ukrainian topic in the poem "Mazeppa" completed September 30, 1818, and published June 28, 1819.

Dotsenko. . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

officer at U of T, said no mention was made of Prof. Galena Kruberg of the University's Slavic Department who has been on an academic exchange in the USSR.

After Dr. Dotsenko began doing research work at the U of T, Evgeny Bobrov, counselor for science and technology at the Soviet embassy, visited Dr. Claude Bissell, pesident of the university, and issued an implied ultimatum that unless Dotsenko was fired, the exchange program would be cancelled.

Dr. Bissell reportedly replied that Dr. Dotsenko was not at the university as a staff member but carrying out research on a grant from an outside agency, and because of his academic qualifications and not his political views. He rejected the presure to remove Dr. Dotsenko from the U of T.

The Soviet Union cancelled its exchange program with the University of Alberta after Dr. Dotsenko's defection. The Ukrainian physicist was unable to find a position in a Canadian university in the following year, and spent the next two years teaching science in a Yellowknife junior high school.

Community Colleges

Community colleges have been springing up almost as rapidly as suburban shopping centers. Over 1,000 of the two-year institutions now educate some 2 million students, and before the decade is over, enrollment is expected to top 4 million.

It is easy to see why community colleges, offering two years of instruction, form the most rapidly growing segment of American education. They are open to almost anyone who is a high school graduate or can show that he or she will benefit from further instruction. Tuition is unusually low, averaging $200 a year, and in some areas it is free. Most of the colleges are open day and night, with twice as many students enrolled in evening courses as in daytime work. And they are located within commuting distance of the communities they serve.

Varied Programs

varied programs for a great variety of students. These programs may be grouped under three broad areas of interest.

(1) They provide occupational educational education for jobs in which high school preparation alone is not enough, such as nurses, automobile mechanics, draftsmen, appliance repairmen, policemen, chefs and skilled workers of all kinds. They offer almost 300 courses alone in law enforcement, including police administration, traffic control and community relations. There are some 50 courses available in fields related to medicine and health. And there are courses ranging from supermarket management to computer programming.

(2) Community colleges also open the door to further academic education, giving a "second chance" to the potentially talented student who didn't make it in high school. One third of such enrollees make transfer to stage colleges, teacher colleges and technical schools, where surveys show they do as well as their classmates and obtain bachelors' degrees. However, not many community college students transfer to the renowned — and tough — universities.

(3) Community colleges, finally, offer varied education programs for adults, enabling citizens of all ages to upgrade their skills and qualify for better — paying jobs.

Recently, a number of the community colleges began experimenting with ways to bring instruction to people who have full-time jobs. They are sending instructors and textbooks where they are needed, setting up low-cost courses in factories, banks and stores, thus providing an opportunity for students ranging in age from 18 to the middle 50's to sharpen skills and earn college degrees. Classes are conducted during or after working hours in such places as plant cafeterials and department store conference rooms.

Open Admissions

A different kind of experiment to open wider the doors to higher education got under way this last October with the City University of New York's "open admissions" to college to almost every high school graduate who wants to attend, regardless of academic ability or previous scholastic record.

No tuition is charged. And even students who can barely read at seventhgrade levels have been welcomed. City University of New York determined to tutor them until they make it through two-year community college or one of the city's four top flight institutions.

Some critics have said that "open admissions" on so vast a scale (35,000 freshmen were admitted this past term) must lead to a lowering of academic standards. But Dr. Albert Bowker, the university's chancellor, said that the program was a "critical test for higher education in America."

Seek Minority Groups

Still another significant change has been quietly occurring in the educational picture, and that is the growing number of small specialized colleges actively seeking minority group students. Many of these schools provide minority group students with financial help, reduced course loads and individual tutoring. Typical is Reed Colluege, in Portland, Oregon, which offers a program for black, Mexican-American and Indian students financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Information on the location of all the community colleges in the United States and the course they can be found in the Junior College Directory, published by the American Association of Junior Colleges, 1315 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. It costs $1.50, but it may be consulted at most public and high school libraries.

Recently, the Urban League of Weschester, 2 Grand Stree, White Plains, N.Y. published College Bound, a guide to 176 colleges in the United States offering special programs for minority groups. It costs $2.75 per copy.

For high school studies, the advice of their local Vocational Guidance Counselor can be invaluable in choosing the proper school.

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

Letter to the Editor

A Matter Of Priorities

Dear Sir:

Please permit me a comment on the POW Ad controversy and especially on the "shocked, amazed but also disgusted" reaction of Mr. Peter A. Kuchma to the letter of Mr. Skalsky.

From reading the Skalsky letter I did not get the impression that he was being disrespectful to the American fighting man nor disloyal to America. He was merely telling the UNA ladies that they had a rather badly ordered set of priorities.

There was no question of whether one should be an American or a Ukrainian. Such a question is of merely academic interest because for over fifty years both nations, facing a common mortal enemy, Russian Bolshevism, have had common political interests. It is only unfortunate that America has not had a political leadership enlightened enough to comprehend this.

Instead, this liberal leadership has dragged America from one defeat to another, from one no-win war to another. We even get the peculiar spectacle of the government declaring that the purpose of the war in Vietnam is to stop communism, while at home it tolerates or even subsidizes various student radicals, Red professors, coddillers, and tax-free subversive foundations.

In such a situation, it does not serve any useful purpose to try to be more American than the Americans themselves. It only serves to create new schizophrenic personalities of "Something-Americans" in the US or "New Canadians" in Canada much as in other times and other places were created the "Maloros" (Little Russian) or "Austrian" personalities.

It is thus very heartening to see that it is the young people like Messers. Skalsky and Nedwell who see the facts straight. Let us hope it is a sign of the times.

Roman Senkiw
Washington, D.C.

PANEL, RALLY FOR PATRIARCHATE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada is sponsoring a panel discussion-rally on Sunday, January 31, in the main hall of the Ukrainian National Home here at 2:00 p.m.

The theme of the panel-rally will be the formation of Ukrainian Patriarchate, and what action we should take at this stage. Featured speakers will be Father George Maloney S.J., editor of the Diakonia magazine; Prof. Thomas Byrd of Queens College, a known expert on church affairs, and Miss Eva Piddubcheshen, author of "And Bless Thine Inheritance."

ATTY. PIZNAK AT ALBANY INAUGURAL

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Atty. Michael Piznak of New York, one of the leading Ukrainian Republicans, was the guest of newly re-elected Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, at the inaugural in Albany, N.Y., on January 1st.

Atty. Piznak, a long-time GOP activist and former supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, took part in all of the day's festivities including the governor's inaugural address at the State Capitol.

A CHRONICLE OF RESISTANCE

By VALENTYN MOROZ

(The following article was published in English by the "Smoloskyp" Publishers of Baltimore-Paris. The English translation was prepared by Zirka Hayuk. Mr. Moroz, a lecturer in history at the Ivano-Frankivske Pedagogical Institute in the Ukrainian SSR, was recently tried and sentenced to nine years of hard labor. He was accused by Soviet authorities of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," charges which the prosecution was unable to prove at the recent trial.—Ed.).

(7)

Lyubchyk is still alive. In 1969 in Zhydachiv, of the Lviv oblast, during a highway construction, the oldest Ukrainian wooden crucifix, dating back to the fifteenth century, was taken down from a height of eight meters. Every year, during the spring bazaar at Kosiv, bands of "activists" destroy Ukrainian Easter eggs (they even wrote about it in the "Kosomolskaya Pravda"). For 25 karbovantsi these bands also go around destroying the remaining crosses which can be found at the crossroads in Western Ukraine. These are crosses of freedom because they were erected in commemoration of the abolition of serfdom.

In November of 1969, three unknown persons wearing police uniforms entered the Assumption Church in Lviv, carried out some very old books, and burned them in the church yard. Again burnings, and again Ukrainian treasures. Who were these people? It is impossible to find out. The report about the burning was locked in a safe by Mr. Kudin, Chairman of the Lviv Branch of the Regional Society for the Preservation of Historic and Cultural Monuments. Not even the employees of the Society were allowed to see these reports. What a strange Society... Somehow it is not clear whether they protect historic relics from pyromaniacs or the latter from public wrath. Furthermore, it seems that the leaders of this Society were picked on the same basis as the people who were made responsible for Church matters in Ivano-Frankivsk. One gets the impression that they are not as interested in cultural monuments. They are not concerned about drawing up lists of national relics. But the lists of the persons who are interested in these cultural monuments have been drawn a long time ago... The Society has a very large budget. But only a very meager sum is spent on the restoration and preservation of antiques.

Yes, Lyubchyk and Lituyeva are still alive. In the meantime, a new shadow now hangs over the Kosmach mountains — that of mass culture. A bland culture is emerging. The songs over the radio are the same on all the continents. The fashions come either from Japan or Brazil. One must always be ready to resist and not believe in gilded dolls. A Hutsul does not believe in a god who is differentiated into Good and Evil. In real life they are inseparable. There is nothing wrong with mass education or mass medicine. But with them came also mass culture. Instead of the heaven that the Utopians have promised us, there came anti-intellectualism, dehumanization, and the loss of one's identity. There is an English bank, but there is no English folklore. People are hypertrophically developing technological assets at the expense of spiritual values, and for some reason they call it progress. Never before was there such an urgent need to organize and mobilize the resources of the resistance, and to use defenses that have saved the nation's identity in the past. Every nation must find such means in its heritage and form its own antidote against new hazards.

The Ukrainians must find this in Kosmach.

The people of Kosmach wrote everywhere. Nobody helped them in Ukraine. This is the same Ukraine that boasts 100,000 scientists and more college students per capita than England. In that case the people of Kosmach have the right to appeal to the world community. There the is also the UN and UNESCO. Kosmach is the cultural treasure not only of Ukraine, but of the world. The Easter egg from Kosmach has been known the world over for long time.

During the second session of the UNESCO general assembly the Ukrainian delegation supported the "basic agreement of mutual recognition of art relics." This delegation declared that "Ukraine, just as the other socialist countries, has great experience in the organization of education, science and culture, and would gladly share the knowledge with anyone." We cannot say that this is a lie. But neither is this the truth. This is a half-truth — the product of semi-education. Let the Ukrainian delegation share its knowledge in UNESCO — the knowledge of semi-education, that is, an education based on destroyed traditions. Let the delegation explain that folklore in Ukraine is safeguarded only where the atheistic "Kulturkampf" was unable to reach. Let the delegation tell about the oldest crucifix in Ukraine which was destroyed by being dropped from a height of eight meters; about artists who burn paintings; about a movie director who steals from museums; and about the Ukrainian intelligentsia who could not care less.

And, of course, let them also know about the Lyubchyks who burned museums during the days of Stalin and now burn books in the Assumption Church.

A wide valley between the mountains — and spreading across it is Kosmach, which is unlike any other village. Here I understood that Kosmach will always be different; it will always have its own face. Its people will never be destroyed by materialism. It was never important to them. they never built homes, never joned the opryshky, never cared about it when they went for seasonal work into distant lands. The people in these mountains exhibit a tremendous ability to give spiritual value to everything around them. Miserly pay, eternal wondering through seasonal jobs — one would think that in such a life Dovbush's church would be forgotten forever. But in Kosmach everyone talks about it. I first heard about the stolen iconostasis on the bus going from Kolomyla to Kosmach and later I heard in every home: "we have been orphaned."

There are millions of people with higher education who know everything but don't hold anything sacred. Is it necessary to prove what spiritual loss the people of Kosmach feel when they consider themself orphans without Dovbush's iconostasis.?

The wages are miserly, but no one is happy that in the middle of the village there is a petroleum derrick. Everyone prays to God that no oil will be found. No, Kosmach cannot be bought with materialism. Here the right of the first-born cannot be bought with a bowl of lentil soup.

We forbid the riding of motorcycles within a forrest preserve so that the atmosphere would not be disturbed for some rare birds. Nothing can be changed within the preserve. When will we understand that Kosmach is also a preserve only a thousand times more valuable. To disturb the atmosphere in Kosmach, which developed the art of Kosmach, should also be forbidden. To dig up a few tons of petroleum at the cost of destroying its Easter eggs. And is it at all possible even to talk about industry in such unique places as Kosmach, Yavoriv, or Brustury?

The oil crane is already there, even though nobody in Kosmach wants it, and the art artel which the Kosmach citizens have requested a long time ago is still not here. The Kosmach embroiderers have to spend more time looking for thread than for embroidery. The art artel was promised for 1972 — no, not the construction but merely the permit. Why it takes three years to be drawn up is not known (it was promised in 1969). One would imagine that this was a project for an American spaceship to travel to the planet Saturn.

The Lyubchyks managed to get a lot done. Of the things collected for the Dovbush museum very few things are left. The document of the village council about the opening of a museum has been destroyed. The people of Kosmach are not being helped by anyone except a few enthusiasts. But they have not given up. All are ready to give up their family relics to the Dovbush museum as long

(Continued on p. 3)

Dig Through Frozen Snow

A pair of bulldozers, moving like crabs with implacable ferocity, plowed through the frozen layers of snow and soil last week at the site of the future UNA skyscraper in Jersey City. Soon there were piles of land and gradually deepening holes for the base of the structure. As reported last week, J.L. Muscarelle construction company has brought in equipment to the site, fenced off the area, and started construction. The cold weather presents no obstacle to the machines, only the men take an occasional break for a gulp of hot coffee.

UCCA Washington News

● In what has been properly called an historic event in Asia, the first Sino-American Conference on Mainland China was held in Taipei, Republic of China, from December 14-21. Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, was invited to participate and prepare a paper for the event. About 80 participants attended from the two countries. On December 15, the UCCA president attended the first general conference open to the public. The December 16 issue of the China Post contained a group photo in which he appeared along with the U.S. Ambassador and other diplomatic guests.

● Meanwhile in the States, Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania pursued the case of the Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka, in the House, incorporating the UCCA president's letter on the subject to President Nixon. Under the caption "The Simas Kudirka Case and A Special Committee on the Captive Nations," the Congressman stated in part, "Americans of Lithuanian background, the National Captive Nations Committee, the U.S. Committee for Refugees, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and scores of other groups strongly protested this repatriation outrage and are still seeking an adequate account of it, as well as an enduring example of punishment for a basic violation of human rights." The case is still being looked into by all concerned.

● On December 16, in Taipei, Prof. Dobriansky was invited to a dinner party by General Yeh Hsiang-chih. He met several military and political representatives on the occasion. A few members of the U.S. Embassy were also present, and with whom the UCCA president discussed a variety of international subjects. Considerable interest was shown in the existence of over 3 million Ukrainians in the Soviet Far East.

The following day, the 17th, the UCCA president presented his lengthy paper on "The Geographical Expression of Mainland China." The paper related developments in Red China to those in the Soviet Union. An interesting discussion followed, with many significant questions raised. Later, the UCCA president and a group met President Chiang kai-shek and Madame Chiang in the presidential palace. This was the sixth time he had met with China's President. In the evening the UCCA president attended the reception given at the U.S. Embassy by Ambassador Walter P. McConaugly. This was his third meeting with the Ambassador.

● On December 18, the Central Daily and the China Post carried excerpts from the UCCA president's report. The Central Daily stated in part, "The paper showed that the periodic successions of turmoil, chaos and confusion on the mainland indicated the fact that there is no politico-economic entity." At a luncheon for the participants that day, given by the China Chapter of the World Anti-Communist League, the UCCA president delivered an address in tribute to Dr. Ku Cheng-kang and the works and achievements of WACL. The address advanced the theme of propagation of the truth by the scholar, civic leader, and politician to combat false Red propaganda.

A Chronicle

(Concluded from p. 2)

as there is a guarantee that these items will not be lost again. And everyone is ready to demand the return of the stolen iconostasis, despite the threats of being called "nationalists."

The year is 1969. Along a mountain path moves a wedding party — the soft jingling of bells, horses decorated with brass "kelests," a green twig adorns the first horse, hiding the groom in a spotlessly white outfit with a jacket over his arm. The twing represents life, the symbol of immortality. The person holding it is not a young man. This is the symbol of his immortality. He went half way around the world, he saw hell beyond the Arctic, but he did not loose his identity, he did not become a "Chuvak," he returned a Kosmach man. And here he is again holding in his hands a twig, the same one that was held before him by his ancestors during the time of Dovbush. He will not let go from his hand this branch of life. This is Kosmach.

I returned once again into these mountains to gather strength, to learn how to resist, to know myself, to find the answer to the question "who am I?"

We must do everything in our power so that we have a place to return to, so that Kosmach, the stronghold of Ukrainian resistance, may live forever.

Hope to See Ukrainian Film Industry

By Andrij Bilyk

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — With a little luck and financial support from the Ukrainian communities in North America, Ukrainians in the free world can own their own film industry, according to Leonid Oleksiuk, representative for CANUKR Film Productions of Oshawa, Ont.

Shares

Oleksiuk, presently engaged in distributing CANUKR's first production," I Shall Never Forget," (which he also plans to show in Europe and Australia), said the key to owning a film industry is the buying of shares.

By buying into the company, he said, "our people will enable us to make a minimum of one Ukrainian language movie a year, which, when shown, will gross enough money to cover its budget and finance the next production."

Once the company is assured of Ukrainian support, Oleksiuk said, "we can expand our production to include the making of English language films with a Ukrainian theme."

He said Ukrainian money is necessary to keep artistic control of a movie and thus avoid the gross misrepresentations seen in "Taras Bulba" where the Kozaks were depicted as "cutthroats and bandits."

Have Problems

Oleksiuk pointed out, however, that CANUKR has been having problems in getting enough Ukrainian money. He said it cost some $200,000 to produce "I Shall Never Forget," which to date has grossed only about $75,000.

According to Oleksiuk, I shall Never Forget," a love story between a Canadian flyer and a partisan girl in war-torn Ukraine, is being shown throughout the U.S. and Canada in regular movie theaters, but Ukrainians have so far refused to believe that they can have a Hollywood-type production of their own.

"There's no more Hollywood, really," Oleksiuk said. "The trend now is toward independant producers." He said the movie "Joe" by Cannon Productions of New York City, which was made for some $300,000, will make about 10 million dollars before its through.

"CANUKR is in the same situation," he said, adding that with the right type of story "we can achieve the same results — no-one had heard of Cannon Productions before they made Joe.'"

Ukrainian-Owned

The future of CANUKR, however, Oleksiuk said, "lies in the hands of the Ukrainian people — if they want too see Ukrainian-theme movies playing at local theaters."

If Ukrainian money cannot be found, according to Oleksiuk, CANUKR will be forced to "make exclusively non-Ukrainian films in order to progress — and not only the Ukrainian community will lose, but also any aspiring Ukrainian actors and writers."

The film "I Shall Never Forget" is scheduled for its next showings in Syracuse on Sunday, January 31, Detroit on Sunday, February 7, and Rochester, N.Y., on Sunday, February 21st.

J.C. Center. . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

ate of Sts. Peter and Paul Grammar School and St. Peter's Prep, where he was an editor of the school paper and literary magazine as well as president of the camera club. A Plast member, George is presently a freshman at New York University, majoring in journalism. Winner of the UNA journalism scholarship, his father, the late John Wirt was a director and until the time of his death the manager of the Center. George is also a member of UNA Branch 25.

Winners of the $300 scholarship awards were Steven Cellen and the John Bura.

Honor Student

The son of Julie and Nick Cellen, Steve Cellen is a graduate of Sts. Peter and Paul School and St. Basil's Prep in Stamford, Conn. At St. Basil's Steve was an honor student and a member of the famous school choir, which made singing appearances throughout the Ukrainian community. Steve is currently a freshman at St. Peter's College in Jersey City. His father is a former manager of the Ukrainian Center.

The son of Gregorius and Maria Bura, John was recently ordained a deacon in Philadelphia and will soon become the first Ukrainian priest to be ordained from the Jersey City community in over 50 years. A Plast and SUMA member. Mr. Bura is a graduate of St. Basil's Prep and St. Josephats Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D.C. Born in Germany in 1944, Mr. Bura has three brothers, Nick, Ted, Walter, and two sisters, Rose and Irene, and is a member of UNA Branch 270.

In announcing the awards, Adam Tizio, president of the Ukrainian Center, extended his sincerest best wishes and thanks to "the officers and board of directors of the Ukrainian Center as well as to the manager, waiters and bartenders of the Center, whose hard work enabled the Center to earn the profits which have made possible these fine scholarship awards."

The Center's vice-president, William Zarsky, reminded the over 450 assembled members and guests that the $2,000 in scholarships was only part of the $7,000 in contributions the Center made to the Ukrainian community in 1970.

Support Church

"The Center has in the past donated $1,000 to the earthquake victims in Yugoslavia and donates $320 to SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church every month."

President Tizio also extended his warmest regards to two long-time Ukrainian Center members who were not present due to ill health. They were former legal counsel to the Ukrainian Center and a person very much responsible for the founding of the Center, Judge Marcel E. Wagner, and one of the center's hard working waiters, Peter Mikula.

Priest Will Give Away Most of $240,000 Won in Soccer Pool

BIRMINGHAM, England. — A priest who won $240,000 in a soccer betting pool will give most of it away to charities.

Father James Curtin said he will keep $9,600 for himself, that $201,000 will go to various charities and the rest will pay some bills.

"I have no time for money," he said. "As long as I can pay my way, that is all I am interested in."

One of the games that helped him win was the tie match that triggered the stampede deaths of 66 spectators in Glasgow, when a last-minute goal touched off a rush of spectators against a fence.

Father Curtin gave $60,000 to a fund set up in memory of the victims of the disaster, at Glasgow's Ibrox Stadium.

Father Curtin normally bets a few shillings (a shillings is 12 cents) a week on the soccer pools.

"Not all gambling is wrong," he said. "It is only when you do it beybnd your means that it is wrong."

At Christmas time, he said, his parish gave him some extra money and he bet $25.20 of it in the pool. Then, he said, he knelt and prayed: "God, my Father, help me to win in the football pool sufficient for my needs. Holy Mary, help me to win the football pool sufficient for my needs."

The priest said with a grin: "We needed a few thousand for the church — but didn't ask for this much."

McMaster U. Library Fund Grows

HAMILTON, Ont. — The Ukrainian Library Fund at McMaster University here has reached close to $2,000 as of last month, according to the school's faculty newspaper "Contact."

The Fund, established to enable Mills Memorial Library to purchase much-needed materials on Ukraine, is based solely on voluntary contributions from members of the Ukrainian community here. Among the more generous single donations was a check for $500 from the Plantation Motor Hotel Limited.

Prof. W.B. Ready, university librarian, said of the gifts: "The generous response of the Ukrainian community in helping to develop the Ukrainian language and literature collection in our library is most heartwarming and deserves the gratitude of all of us."

Anti-Religious Drive

(Concluded from p. 1)

News has been circulating in Ukraine that on the demand of the Moscow controlled Orthodox Church, the Soviet government has directed the KGB, as well as the local police and militia, "to uproot the remains of the Ukrainian Catholic Church before the observance of Lenin's centenary," resulting in numerous arrests and brutal acts.

Names Cited

The account mentions specifically arrests and beatings of such Ukrainian Catholic priests as Rev. Roman Choliy, Rev. Peter Horodetsky, Rev. Peter Vasylyshyn, Rev. Volodymyr Sterniuk, Rev. Ihnatiy Cehelsky and others, including Archbishop Wasyl Welychkowsky. The incidents date back to October 1968.

The "Herald" also contains a statement of Fr. Budzynovsky which he had sent to the prosecutor general of the USSR on March 25, 1966. The Ukrainian Catholic priest had refused to recognize the so-called union of 1946, whereby the Ukrainian Catholic Church was forcibly incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church under the authority of the Moscow patriarch. Fr. Budzynovsky was sentenced by a military tribunal in 1946 and again in 1957.

Rejects "Synod"

Fr. Budzynovsky's statement disputed the legality of the union and cited numerous cases of arrests and persecution of both the Ukrainian Catholic clergy and faithful.

"The Orthodox Church does not exist as a single whole. There are separate national churches — Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Czech, and so forth. But there is no separate Ukrainian Church in Ukraine. The Russian Church rules in Ukraine with all the resulting consequences. The Ukrainian language is forbidden as in the times of the Romanov dynasty."

The statement said that it was not the Orthodox who were forcibly converting the Catholics to the Russian faith but "sympathizers of the sect of godless atheists. This proves that the Russian faith has ceased to be Orthodox having been transformed into an atheistic orthodoxy."

Mark Anniversary...

(Concluded from p. 1)

3:30 p.m., at the Ukrainian Community Center. Principal speaker — Michael Sosnowsky.

● Scranton. Sunday, Jan. 31, a concert at the Central High School auditorium, scheduled for 2:30 p.m.

● Passaic. Sunday, Jan. 24, at the Ukrainian Center, a 6 p.m. concert. The principal speaker — Prof. Konstantyn Sawchuk.

● Detroit. Commemorative concert on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the Fitzgerald High School auditorium, scheduled for 3 p.m. Principal speaker—Bohdan Futey. Guest speaker — Sen. Robert Griffin.

● Newark. Sunday, Jan. 24, commemorative concert at Irvington High School. Principal speaker — Prof. Volodymyr Stojko.

● Willimantic, Conn. Sunday, February 7, 3 p.m. concert at the Ukrainian National Home. Principal speaker — Dr. Walter Dushnyck.

● Flint, Mich. Sunday, Jan. 24, a concert at the Ukrainian National Home, W. Pasadena Ave., scheduled for 3 p.m. Principal speaker — Wasyl Scherbij.

● Allentown, Pa. Sunday, Jan. 24, a concert at 3 p.m. at St. John's Church auditorium in Northampton. Principal speaker — Lew Shankowsky.

● North Dakota. Special radio programs will be aired Sunday, Jan. 24, in Dickinson, Jamestown, and Minot, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, president of the N. Dakota state branch of the UCCA.

● Cleveland. Sunday, Jan. 24, a 4 p.m. concert at Charles Mooney High School auditorium. Principal Speaker — Prof. Jarema Rakowsky.

● Los Angeles. Sunday Jan. 24, a concert at the local national home, scheduled for 6 p.m. Principal speaker — Atty. M. Orlyn.

● Pittsburgh. A commemorative concert on Sunday Jan. 24, at the auditorium of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Principal speaker — Mrs. Slava Stetzko.

● Syracuse. Sunday, Jan 24, a commemorative program featuring Ukrainian youth groups. Principal speaker — Prof. N. Bohatiuk.

● Yonkers, N.Y. A 5 p.m concert at the local national home on Sunday, Jan. 24.

STUDENTS CALL FOR JAN. 22 RESOLUTION

URBANA, Ill. — The Ukrainian Student Association at the University of Illinois at Urbana recently unanimously adopted a resolution supporting House Resolution 979 and Senate Resolution 455, which would authorize the President to proclaim January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day.

The club sent the resolution to both Illinois senators Charles H. Percy and Adlai E. Stevenson III. Individual members of the club also sent copies of the resolution to their respective representatives.

Theodosia Boresky, Writer, Dies

NEW HAVEN, Con.—Theodosia Boresky, a pioneer in American literature on Ukrainian subjects, passed away on January 10, 1971 here.

She was an exemplary parishioner of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church here and lived a Christian life of self-denial. Upon her death all of her possessions and wealth were given to her parish church, St. Basil's Orphanage in Philadelphia, and the Sisters Servants Home for the Aged.

She wrote a number of articles and books, chiefly the translation of Ivan Franko's "Zakhar Berkut" and "The Life of St. Josaphat," the copyright interests of which she bequeathed to the Basilian Fathers.

After a solemn Divine Liturgy of Requiem celebrated by her pastor, Father Basil Ostas, and Rev. Joseph Skulsky, Mrs. Boresky, a member of the UNA, was laid to rest in St. Lawrance cemetery in New Haven, beside another Ukrainian writer, Mykola Mahniw Melnyk.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

Bradley Gets Coaching Job

Gordon Bradley, a former top defensive player with many local teams including the New York Ukrainians, has been named coach of the New York entry in the North American Soccer League.

The announcement was made by Clyve Toye, vice-president and general manager of the Gotham Soccer Club, at a press conference at the Hotel Roosevelt last Tuesday.

Toye said he had set out to find a coach with knowledge of U.S. soccer, with involvement in U.S. soccer, and with recognized practical ability. "I found what I was looking for in Gordon Bradley," Toye said.

"Right Time"

Bradley, who used to bring happiness to many a Ukrainian heart during his sojourn with the New York Ukrainians, said: "We all feel that this is the rihgt time, the right place, the right city and the right atmosphere to make a big impact with pro soccer to keep pace with the enormous growth of the game throughout the nation over the past few years."

Bradley began his soccer in England and coached in Canada. Ukrainian fans became aware of Gordon when he used to make weekly trips from Toronto to play for the New York team during the better days of soccer here.

Bradley's greatest moment on the American scene came, perhaps in 1968 when, as a member of the now defunct New York Generals, he played against Santos and managed to play Pele "completely out of the game," according to Toye. One recalls that Pele was just as impressed with Gordon when he paid him a compliment on his performance after the match.

Bradley, who is 35 years old, is presently the coach of New York Hota of the German-American Soccer League — unbeaten in league competition and standing a good chance of capturing a triple crown, league title, Open Cup and the Shaefer Indoor Tournament title. Bradley will remain with Hota until the end of the GAL season.

Toye told the "Ukrainian Weekly" in an interview that Bradley will hold trials for college players as soon as possible and will also scout the German-American League. No doubt he already knows what is available there in the way of talent.

Some Pessimism

He also said that despite some pessimism as far as pro soccer is concerned, he strongly believes soccer will succeed in the U.S. "The worst has passed," he said.

He pointed out that the league clubs have cut their losses in the five years from half a million per club to $50,000. He pointed to the Atlanta club which, according to him, has already sold $100,000 worth of tickets for next season.

Nats, USC in the Running

Meanwhile, the ninth annual Schaefer German-American Soccer League Indoor Championships are in full swing at the Westchester County Civic Center. The Philadelphia Ukrainians, with Hota and the New York Hungarians, have emerged as the teams to beat after two days of play last Friday and Saturday night. The tournament will end this Sunday.

The Philadelphia team outscored Hellenic, 3-1 for its first victory and then defeated the German-Americans, 4-0. The New York Ukrainians beat Elizabeth but were tied by Blue Star, 3-3. The Yonkers Ukrainian Youths lost 6-1 to Poughkeepsie.

Attorney Receives Title

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Morris J. Perozak, attorney of Hamilton, Ont., has received the award of Queen's Counsel, a title conferred by the Ontario Government for special attainments in the legal profession.

Mr. Perozak was one of 131 Ontario lawyers named to the list of Queen's Counsels for 1971. The appointments are announced each year on New Year's Day.

Traditionally, the award comes after 12 years of practice and recognizes success in the legal profession as well as public service.

In Litigation

Mr. Perozak, senior partner in the firm of Perozak and Winchie, is engaged in litigation, especially criminal court cases, including murder and armed robbery.

He has been active in civic and Ukrainian community associations since entering law practice in 1958. He has served on the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, was a member of the local YMCA-YWCA Teens Committee, director of the Hamilton Branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association and a director of the 1958 Hamilton and District United Appeal.

Currently, he is chairman of the Hamilton Housing Authority, a trustee of the Hamilton Law Association and a member of the board of directors of the McMaster Alumni Association.

Helps Community

Deeply proud of his Ukrainian heritage, Mr. Perozak has assisted the Ukrainian community both locally and nationally. He served as legal counsel for the national executive of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada (UNO) from 1963 to 1968, and was president of the Hamilton Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association for four years. He has contributed his time and talents to the planning and organizing of Ukrainian and United Nations festivals, and often appears as master of ceremonies at local Ukrainian concerts.

Morris J. Perozak

The newly appointed Queen's Counsel (now entitled to use the initials Q.C. after his name), is a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, and Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Perozak of Brantford, Ont., he is married to the former Stephanie H. Sametz of Queenston, Ont. The couple has three children.

Mr. Perozak, a member of UNA Branch 468, is the brother of Helen Perozak Smindak, former editor and social columnist for The Ukrainian Weekly.

TRAVEL TO UKRAINE
Full Program of Departures to:
WESTERN EUROPE AND UKRAINE
Those wishing to visit FAMILIES or be an INDIVIDUAL TOURIST, must apply at least six months before departure for reservations, confirmation and visa.
IMMIGRATION SPECIALIST
We prepare all necessary documents for the USA and USSR authorities to bring your relatives for PERMANENT RESIDENCE or a VISIT to the USA.
For further information — write or call
CAPITOL TRAVEL
830 South Broad St. Trenton, N.J. 08611
(609) 599-3882 or 599-4533

MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR
WANTED
for
SOYUZIVKA
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Kerhonkson, New York
• Must have building repair and maintenance experience.
• Permanent position with attractive salary and other benefits including pension.
Apply:
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303
(201) 435-8740 (212) 227-5337

Пластова Ватра

РІК XVIII. Ч. 1 (122)

НА ПОРОЗІ 1971 РОКУ

З повагою і повні очікування вступили ми у цей новий рік життя пластової організації.

З повагою — у свідомості, що стоїмо напередодні 60-річчя Українського Пласту, яке слід належно й гідно відзначити.

З очікуванням — які практичні та позитивні наслідки принесе вислідна 5-го Збору Конференцій Українських Пластових Організацій та закінчення Пластового Конгресу Другого.

Останній рік був для пластового проводу і для усіх, кому близька доля Пласту, важливий та вагітний у події та рішення. У вересні 1970 року закінчилася чотирорічна дослідна праця Конгресу і його керівники передали широкій масі пластового членства ряд рекомендацій, що їх делегати збору КУПО в більшості прийняли та одобрили. Чотири дні інтенсивного думання, дискусій і нарад закінчили ще один етап пластової праці на нових місцях поселення. Здається, що усім співучасникам цих днів і обсерваторам з рядів української преси і громадянства, було наявним, що цим разом вони були свідками не ще одних загальних зборів якогось товариства із безплідними широкими дискусіями, а збірного зусилля зробити здорову аналізу сучасного стану пластової організації та витягнути із цього конкретні й реальні висновки. Ці висновки застосували делегати 5-го Збору КУПО у своїх рішеннях, у зміні статуту та у схвалених резолюціях, в яких найкращим доказом здорового підходу була прийнята одноголосно пропозиція, поставлена із рядів старшого пластунства, щоб резолюції усіх пластових з'їздів мали завжди практичний і резльний характер та могли бути переведені справді в життя.

Оцей реалізм і тверезе з'ясування не лише наших позитивів, але і недоліків, та життьові пропозиції як ц останні усунути, а рівночасно спільне ствердження усіх пластових поколінь, що нині немає потреби зміняти цейні заложення Українського Пласту, а слід лише його усучаснювати і вдержати в діяспорі — були питоменними для цієї останньої конференції представників усіх пластових організацій у вільному світі.

Ось так ми закінчили великий, але небезпечний етап нашої праці. Після інтенсивного „розгляду" ми ствердили, які недоліки у нашій організації і вказали, як можна їх лікувати.

А тепер входимо у другий куди важчий етап: застосування щоденної, послідовної терапії. Її мусітимуть переводити на підставі вказівок і доручень Головної Пластової Булави, як головного пластового проводу, усі пластові провідники й виховники молоді в усіх країнах де діє Пласт, і на усіх відтинках пластової праці — але вміло та з повною свідомістю свої хзавдань а передусім своєї відт з повною свідомістю своїх завдань а передусім своєї від-

Чекаємо отже, що принесе нам цей 1971 рік — чи життя оправдає ці покищо теоретичні міркування і рішення і чи пластуни зуміють їх пристосувати до жорстокої і цинічної дійсности сьогоднішнього дня та сьогоднішніх обставин.

Пл. сен. кер. Ольга Кузьмович,
голова Головної Пластової Ради

ІДУ НА ВАС

На вас усіх — денаціоналізацію, зневіро, байдужносте, сварі та роздори — Пласт іде війною. Так, як переказував нам у своїх словах пластової присяги наш основоположник д-р Олександер Тисовський „у Пласті росте новий люд". Цей „новий люд" сьогодні іде до бою надхнений однністю ідеї потвердженої Пластовим Конгресом Другим і унапрямлений постановами 5-го Збору Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій.

Головна Пластова Булава, маючи на прицілі висліди пластової виховної системи в наступних десяти чи п'ятнадцяти роках, підготовляє пляни дії Пласту. Вислідом нашої праці є наші старші пластуни та сеніори — добрі громадяни. Громадяни у ширшому цього слова розумінні, активні члени різних наших українських організацій, а також активні в житті суспільств держав, у яких вони живуть. Наші дорослі члени мають широкий діяпазон зацікавлень, починаючи від політичних партій, церковних організацій, шкільництва та кінчаючи на станових чи професійних об'єднаннях. Усюди потрібно активу й ми будемо заохочувати наших старших пластунів і сеніорів до відданої та жертвенної праці в усіх організаціях, навіть таких, які зі собою конкурують. Одного тільки вимагатимемо, а це — чесної гри, вирозуміння та степенування вартостей. — Перше — добро та рація українського народу, друге — добро української діяспори, а на кінці добро даної організації, в якій працюють наші члени.

Пласт для дорослих членів не є вже лише організацією, це радше жива совість, яка стимулює і мотивує до громадської активности, яка картає або похвалює за легковаження чи додержання кодексу „чесної гри", яка підказує вартість єдности — в наших обставинах Світового Конгресу Вільних Українців. Пласт визнає виховний ідеал українця, визначений в резолюціях СКВУ в 1967 році.

„Українець у діяспорі — це повноцінний громадянин своєї країни, пов'язаний із українським народом вузлами української мови і культури, якого особовість позначується християнсько-етичними вартостями і творчою дією для України".

В сьогоднішній час, війни є тотальні й ми, вступаючи у війну, мусимо провести повну мобілізацію своїх сил у всіх пластових секторах, то є в сеніораті, старшому пластунстві, кадрі виховників, пластприяті, юнацтві та новацтві. Для такої мобілізації нам потрібні різні ресурси, комунікація між членством, вишколи провідників, вишкільні матеріяли, періодичні видання тощо. Здобувши ті ресурси, Пласт проведе через свою виховну систему якнайбільше число дітвори, яка виросте на дорослих — добрих громадян та виконає це завдання, що поставила нам резолюція СКВУ.

Ми вдячні нашій громаді, яка оцінює нашу працю для добра цілої діяспори. Виявом того були привітання і щедрі пожертви під час 5-го Збору КУПО для праці нашого головного проводу від церковних, громадських організацій, а також приватних осіб. Ми покладемо собі не завести сподівань наших добродіїв і працею в наступних трьох роках показати, що послідовно прямуємо до наміченої мети.

Плян дії Головної Пластової Булави на наступні три роки є спрямований на виконання нашого клича „Іду на Вас":

1-ий рік — підготування вишкільних матеріялів, поширення видавничої діяльности (з 5 до 10 періодичних видань), реорганізація частин дорослих членів.

2-ий рік — пожвавлення вишколів виховників і провідників, видання посібників і книжок для молоди.

3-ій рік — розбудова пластових частин у нових осередках, ближча співпраця з другими молодечими організаціями.

Ми свідомі того, що Пласт зможе рости та розвиватися і виконати своє завдання тільки тоді, коли цього буде потребувати та хотіти наша спільнота, в першій мірі батьки дітей, громадські установи, наші Рідні Школи, наші Церкви. Тільки з їхньою поміччю та співпрацею ми зробимо те, що запланували.

Пл. сен. Василь Палієнко,
голова Головної
Пластової Ради

З ЖИТТЯ ПЛАСТУ

АВСТРАЛІЯ

√ 5-6 грудня 1970 р. в Мельборні відбулася Конференція Провідників УПС. Конференцією проводив Валік Микитенко, секретарював — Мирослав Шевчик. На основі звітів діють такі частини УПС: в Аделяїді — Степові Відьми, в Сіднею — Блискавки, Дружинник та Брати Мовглі. Передбачається створення стежі Карпатських Орлів та Чорноморців. Прийнято такі напрямні на 1971 рік: 1. переведення інформативних сходин місцевих клітин про перебіг Конференції, 2. переведення Семінарів на тему рекомендацій ПКД та їх реалізації, 3. впорядкування організаційної побудови частин та співвідношення їх членів до Пласту, 4. нормалізація сеніорських ступенів, 5. повне застосування вимог вступу до УПС та правильників УПС.

КПСтаршина переведе: в 1971 році: лютий — відправу станичних та кошових Мельборн; березень — з'їзд УСП; травень — Другу Орликіяду УПЮ та відправи зв'язкових УПЮ: серпень — Конференцію Провідників УПС, УСП; грудень-січень — Ювілейну Пластову Зустріч в Аделяїді, Крайовий Пластовий З'їзд.

ЗСА

√ Булава Крайової Командатки Пластунок перевела цього року льотерію з розіграшем картин наших видатних мистців. Коші пластунок розпродали квитків на суму 3,005.00 дол. Дохід призначений був на пластові журнали „Готуйсь" та „Юнак".

1. нагорода — картина Л. Гуцалюка, олія. Цю картину подарував курінь „Перші Стежі", Городище у Філядельфії. Виграла Соня Сенківська.

II. нагорода — картина Я. Вижницького, Олія. Виграв д-р А. Хребтовський. III. нагорода — дереворит Я. Гніздовського. Виграла А. Пришляк. Після виграші д-р і пані Віра Хребтовські з Чикаго передали ККП-ок чек на 50.00 дол. Перші місця в розпродажі квитків заняли коші в Елізабет, Кергонксоні та Самост. Гурток „Далекі Обрії", які розпродали всі одержані квитки.

ТАБОРОВА НАРАДА Крайової Таборової Комісії з командантами та бунчужними і керівниками програм таборів в 1970 р. відбудеться в Ню Йорку в дні 30-го січня.

БЮЛЕТЕНЬ
ГОЛОВНОЇ ПЛАСТОВОЇ БУЛАВИ

З датою „Грудень 1970" Головна Пластова Булава почала видавати в Ню Йорку офсетом двомісячник „Бюлетень ГПБ". Це шість писаних на машині сторінок листового формату. Зміст такий: Вітання зі Святами, лист Голови ГПБ — В. Палієнка. Обрані найвищі пластові власті. Що ми зробимо? Що нам сьогодні потрібне? Придбайте „Зелену книжку". Про Дослідно-плянувальну Комісію. Що таке „ПКЦ?". Вісті з ГПБ. Восьмий Заг. З'їзд УСП.

В листі Друг В. Палієнко пише: „В наших обставинах співзвучність із проводом ГПБ та цілеспрямована дія нашого Пласту узалежнена є від вчасної та повної інформації безпосередньо поодиноких членів про пляни і потреби, а також причини проведення поодиноких акцій".

Бюлетень буде розсиланий безпосередньо на адреси членів УСП, УПС і Пластприяту, в міру їх придбання. Покищо ГПБ має 860 адрес в ЗСА і 190 в Канаді. До інших країн йде покищо по одному примірникові на станицю. Просять надсилати адреси до: Пласт (Бюлетень) 140 Секонд Аве., Ню Йорк, Н. Й. 10003.

Таборові видання

Ввійшло тепер у звичай, що кожний табір видає свою газетку. Користь з цього подвійна: одна — залишається гарна пам'ятка, а друга — спонукується молодь писати й читати по-українському. Дописи й вірші — різних рівнів, та одне можна сказати про них: всі вони дуже щирі. Ось найновіші такі видання:

„ВОГНІ" — видали учасниці „Школи булавних", вишколу таборових провідниць. Редагувала колегія під проводом ст. пл. Уляни Близнак. Ця газетка дуже дбайливо опрацьована — гарне технічне оформлення, вступна стаття редакторки, дописи членок про життя цього цікавого табору, поетичні спроби, коломийки про таборове життя, хрестиківка, висліди таборового опиту (на 23 учасниці — 21 носить окуляри, 14 — кульчики) про улюблені краску, квітку, пісню, хлопяче ім'я хроніка подій в таборі, адресар учасниць і булави та сторінка для вписування „На спомин".

„В СВІТЛИЦІ ЛІСОВОГО ЦАРСТВА" — газетка табору новачок на „Вовчій Тропі". У вступі зазначено, що дохід з продажу газетки призначений на поїздку новачок до печер „Гов Кеверне". Газетка багато ілюстрована, в трьох красках. Крім рисунків емблем роїв, назв і провідників частин, є в ній писані ручно дітьми дописи, вірші і рисунки.

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ

Сьому Велику Раду Українського Пластового Сеніорату заплановано на суботу і неділю 25 і 26 вересня 1971 року в Боффало, Н.Й. Головна Булава УПС просить Крайові Проводи УПС, як теж усіх зацікавлених членів Сеніорату подавати свої зауваження відносно місця, реченця і програми Великої Ради УПС.

Головна Булава УПС

ст. пл. Богдан Клюфас, ЧК

ПІДСУМКИ ЗАПИТНИКА УСП*

Комісія УСП при ГПБулаві вислала з початком 1970 року запитник в терен до свого членства в 6-ох країнах. На 1 300 старшого пластунства відгукнулось 254, себто кругло 20%. Це вже само собою давало б задовільний огляд активности старшо-пластунства. Але, якщо поглянути на відоток відгуку по країнах, то тільки ЗСА із 14% відгуку (103 запитники) і Австралію зі 47% (121 запитник) можна уважати репрезентативними. Англія з 18% відгуку (12 запитників), Аргентина з 21% відгуку (7 запитників), Канада з 6% відгуку (12 запитників) та Німеччина з 0% відгуку — є відсотково та чисельно невистачальні, щоб з них робити будь-які підсумки.

Запитник мав такі питання: а) країна, б) станиця, в) курінь; 1м я та прізвище; 2. адреса латинкою; 3. дата і місце народження; 4. віровизнання та родинний стан; 5. рік вступу до УПН, УПЮ, УСП; 6. старшо-пластунські відзначення; 7. старшо-пластунська проба; 8. освіта і професія: а) найвищий осяг в освіті, б) заробітковий фах, в) інші здібності; 9. суспільна діяльність: а) українська, б) в країні поселення; 10. пластова діяльність (діловодства і роки): а) виховна, б) таборова, в) адміністраційна, г) інша; 11. особисті зацікавлення. Шукали ми за теперішніми впливами на УСП і за різницею впливів на різні вікові групи.

Перше інтересне явище — дані про віровизнання: греко-католики — 81.5%; православні — 10.6%; не подано — 7.9%. Особливо інтересним є факт, що з тих, які не подали ніякого віровизнання, три четвертих це пластуни Австралії, і вони становлять 20.8% всіх УСП в Австралії. Цікаво, що це явище зосереджується у віковій групі 21-24 і то виключно між пластунами, які закінчили освіту середньою школою. Тільки деякі з них не виповнили рубрики, більшість зазначила відповідь рискою.

ОСВІТА І ЗАТРУДНЕННЯ

Запит про освіту виказав великі різниці по країнах. Робимо поділ на дві категорії: а) кінцева оссвіта — середня і б) дальші університетські студії. Можна виказати велику різницю в поодиноких краях:

Освіта:

	кінцева сер. освіта: оба улади:	*УСП-ок:*	*дальші універс. студії: оба улади:*	*УСПок:*
Австралія	45.0%	52.0%	55.0%	48.0%
Англія	83.3%	100.0%	16.7%	—
Аргентина	—	—	100%	100%
Канада	25%	12.0%	75.0%	88.0%
ЗСА	1.9%	—	98.1%	100%
Разом	27.2%	25.0%	72.8%	75.0%

Черговим є запит про заробіткову працю. Тут висліди аналізи протилежні є звичайно до показників про освіту. Хто студіює, в більшості не працює. Розділюючи дані за віком, дістаємо ще більш яскравий образ.

Затруднені:

	20 р. або нижче:	*21-24 р.:*	*25 і вище:*
Австралія	24.0%	49.1%	92.3%
Англія	—	—	100.0%
Аргентина	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Канада	—	50.0%	100.0%
ЗСА	—	40.6%	86.0%
Разом	13.5%	47.3%	91.2%

Показники затруднення разом з показниками освіти дають образ економічних умовин в поодиноких країнах.

ВИХОВНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ

Щоб дістати можливо найбільше правильний образ пластової діяльности старшого пластунства, застосовуємо методу т. зв. трудо-років. За нею устійнюємо процентово, скільки років даний пластун працював в Пласті у відношенні до років його перебування в Уладі. При тому ділимо пластову діяльність на три категорії: виховна діяльність, таборова праця та технічно-адміністраційна.

Виховна діяльність

	20 р. або нижче	*21-24 р.*	*25 і вище*
Австралія	50%	37%	48%
Англія	9%	—	75%
Аргентина	50%	100%	100%
Канада	81%	50%	100%
ЗСА	60%	74%	53%
Разом країни	51%	54%	58%

Таборова діяльність

	20 р. або нижче	*21-24 р.*	*25 і вище*
Австралія	47%	31%	47%
Англія	9%	—	75%
Аргентина	50%	75%	100%
Канада	70%	50%	100%
ЗСА	43%	43%	38%
Разом країни	42%	38%	46%

Технічно-адміністраційна праця

	20 р. або нижче	*21-24 р.*	*25 і вище*
Австралія	9%	16%	25%
Англія	9%	—	25%
Аргентина	—	—	83%
Канада	19%	50%	50%
ЗСА	7%	12%	36%
Разом країни	14%	16%	41%

Пластова діяльність за статею

	20 р. або нижче	*21-24 р.*	*25 і вище*
УСП-ок виховна	54%	60%	59%
таборова	34%	36%	46%
адмін.	15%	12%	30%
УСП-ів виховна	48%	48%	56%
таборова	54%	40%	45%
адмін.	3%	18%	45%

Наведена аналіза пластової діяльности цікава тим, що доказує тяглість пластової праці впродовж останніх десяти років. Загально поширеним є твердження, що тільки дана група УСП є діяльною в Пласті і що її діяльність є безперервна. Чи повище твердження є вірним — не можна, на жаль, доказати даними цього запитника, але є певним, що деякий відсоток випусків з УПЮ стає діяльним в УСП і забезпечує постійний, тяглий приплив нових провідників і працівників до пластової організації. Більш докладно видно з запитника, що дорога до оформлювання провідних органів у Пласті йде через виховну працю та що з-поміж виховників добираються провідники пластової організації.

Відповіді на питання про суспільну діяльність УСП показують недвозначно на приналежність старшо-пластунства до української громади. 26% належать до українських студентських громад, проти 5%, які належать також до інших студентських організацій. 39% активно працює в ділянці українського мистецтва (музика, література тощо) проти 17.7%, що цікавляться загальним мистецтвом. Тільки в ділянці участи в організованій громадській дії старше пластунство виявляється в українській середовищі тільки в 9%, під час коли у дії загальних місцевих організацій бере участь більша кількість старшопластунства, бо 11%. Але це свідчить про стан наших громадських установ.

На кінець — спорт у широкому розумінні — дальше приваблює багатьох, особливо молодших старших пластунів, і ми маємо поважний відсоток спортовців, збирачів марок, моделярів і т.п.

Треба ще зазначити, що теперішній стан УСП віково не різниться від себе, в той час, коли загально серед молоді у світі велика різниця поглядів, уподобань і т.д. Старше пластунство має такі самі зацікавлення, як і їхні попередники. Це саме стосується й до їхньої праці в Пласті.

** Доповідь читана й дискутована на 8-му Загальному З'їзді Уладу Старших Пластунів в Торонті в днях 27, 28 і 29 листопада 1970 р. В першій редакції була прикована в однодневці З'їзду „Пер аспера ад астра" за редакцією*

Зимовий лещетарський табір

З лещетарського табору 1970 на „Союзівці": Молитва...

З лещетарського табору 1970 на „Союзівці": На з'їзді...

(Світ. Юліяна Осінчук)

Здається, що щойно вчора ми верталися додому з лещетарського табору, але вже цілий рік минув і знову пластуни зібралися на лещетарський табір, організований 14-ий раз куренями „Перші стежі" та „Бурлаки". Табір вже втретє відбувся в українській оселі „Союзівка" в Кергонксоні, Н. Й., від 26 до 31 грудня 1970 р. Понад 110 учасників прибуло із різних околиць країни, деякі, приїхавши третій або четвертий вже раз. Комендантом табору був пл. сен. Стьопа Кушнір, а комендантою була ст. пл. Оксана Процик.

Цього року ніхто не міг нарікати на погоду, бо була така, як на замовлення — соняшна і зимна. Снігу було доволі. Твердим, білим килимом покрив усі гори Кетскіл і створив надзвичайні умовини для лещетарів та захоплюючі зимові картини. Тим разом з'їздові горбки „Скі Міні" задоволили всі сподівання учасників табору від початківців до заавансованих. Завдяки добрим умовинам початківці скоро вчилися і вже на третьому дні деякі були на високих витягах. Очевидно, не обійшлося без синяків.

Табір поділено на 12 груп, залежно від здібности, і кожна група мала свого таборового опікуна - інструктора, між ними: пл. сен. Пицьо Волчук, пл. сен. Володимир Гнатківський, пл. сен. Стьопа Кушнір, пл. сен. Муньо Левицький, ст. пл. Оксана Процик, пл. розв. Таня Зазуля, пл. розв. Василь Бурка, пл. розв. Юрко Головінський, пл. розв. Олесь Лабунька, пл. розв. Орест Лебедь, ст. пл. Андрій Максимович, ст. пл. Роман Процик, ст. пл. Андрій Стефанівський і пл. розв. Богдан Чайківський. Цього року не було жадних атмосферичних перешкод і кожна група їздила на лещетах щодня та користала з професійних лекцій американських інструкторів. За це всі дуже багато скористали і навчилися.

Вечірню програму табору виповняли гутірки на різні теми лещетарства та товариські гри і спів при гітарах. У вівторок 29 грудня загостили до нас з Гантеру учасники табору для заавансованих лещетарів під проводом комендантів: пл. сен. Терені Бень, ПС, і пл. сен. Степана Чайковського, ЛЧ. Разом з ними відбулася весела ватра, підготована таборовиками яка складалася з пісень, веселих скечів та гор. В середу відбувалися різні лещетарські змагання. Рано змагалися лещетарі в кожній групі. Пізніше були змагання „слалом" між таборовиками Гантеру та інструкторами - опікунами нашого табору. Перше місце з хлопців здобуло двох з однаковим часом: пл. розв. Орест Лебедь з Союзівки та пл. розв. Роман Купчинський з Гантеру, а перше місце серед дівчат здобула пл. розв. Христя Роговська з Гантеру. На кінець відбувся ще один змаг у „слалом" між групою українських лещетарів з обох таборів та групою американських інструкторів з „Скі Міні". На велике здивовання та радість таборовиків, українці перемогли.

Цей веселий настрій продовжувався вечором, коли до нас спізнено загостив св. Миколай з своїми приятелями — ангелом і чортом. Не обійшлося тут також без жарту. Перший Миколай зі свитою чомусь зрезигнував, а на його місце вибрали „демократично" нового Миколая. По роздачі досить дотепних та вигадливих дарунків всі пішли на забаву з танцями.

Закриття табору відбулося ранком 31 грудня. По роздачі посвідок та прощальних слів, гучно загримітло „розхід!". Навколо було видно деякі веселі, а деякі заплакані обличчя, коли таборовики поспішно прощалися з своїми приятелями. За короткий час всі від'їхали автобусами або автами, і замість радісного гамору таборовиків на Союзівці запанувала зимова тишина.

Пл. вірл. Юліяна Осінчук,
таборовий репортер

„ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА"
Видає: Крайова Пластова Старшина в ЗСА
Редагує: Колегія.
Всі матеріяли просимо слати: „Пластова Ватра"
c/o Plast, Inc., 140-142 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003