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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. 229 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1971 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 229 VOL. LXXVIII

White House Conference Tackles Problems of Aging People

WASHINGTON, D. C. — From November 28 to December 2, the 1971 White House Conference on Aging was held in Washington, D.C., in which 3,400 delegates from all walks of life participated.

The conference, divided into 14 sections and many subsections, was held in the four largest hotels in the nation's capital — the Washington Hilton, Statler Hilton, Shoreham and Sheraton Park. Part of the delegates were appointed by their respective governors, while others were named directly by the White House.

In the latter groups were three Ukrainians — Dr. Anthony Zukowsky of Steele, N.D., Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, Ill., and Dr. Walter Dushnyck of New York who was appointed earlier to the Technical Committee on Research of the Conference.

Series of Improvements

According to official statistics, there are 20 million persons in the U.S. who are 65 years old or over, most of whom live in sub-standard conditions.

Each sub-section at the Conference dealt with a particular aspect of aging: income, health; employment and retirement; housing, transportation, nutrition; retirement roles and activities; education spiritual well-being, planning; research and demonstration, and government and non-government organizations — all pertaining to the aging section of the population.

Each of these topics were discussed and analyzed thoroughly, and a series of practical resolutions were adopted, thus constituting the official position of the conference on this vital problem.

These resolutions demand a series of imorovements in the treatment of older people in America, such as better housing facilities, health care, increase of social security benefits to at least $150 a month per person, removal of taxes on property owned by the elderly, better employment and educational facilities, free Medicare medicine, and the like.

On Thursday, December 2, President Nixon addressed the plenary session of the conference, stating that the Administration has introduced a bill — H.R. 1—which would revolutionize the whole approach to the income problems of the elderly and would make social security benefits inflation-proof.

Ethnic Elderly

In all these discussions, special attention was given to the elderly of various ethnic origins who are handicapped by the lack of English, and whose lot is much worse than that of other elderly people.

Among the delegates there was a great number of physicians, professors and educators, social workers, and many young students from various universities.

Participating in the Conference were many Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Orthodox church organizations, as well as American fraternal and non-profit organizations.

TO HONOR LEONTOVYCH WITH CONCERT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Eight leading Ukrainian choruses from New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia will honor the late Nicholas Leontovych, one of the leading Ukrainian composers who was killed in his home by an intruder fifty years ago, with a concert Sunday, December 12, at New York's Fashion Institute.

The entire program, scheduled to begin at 4 p.m., will be devoted to Leontovych's works, including some of his most popular pieces.

Appearing in the commemorative concert are the following choruses: "Dumka," "Zhayvoronky," church choirs of St. John the Baptist of Newark, St. Volodymyr's and the Holy Trinity of New York, "Prometheus" of Philadelphia, the Leontovych chorus of Irvington, "Bovan" of Elizabeth-Perth Amboy, and "Homin Ukrainy" of Long Island.

The choruses, combining some 400 voices, will conclude the program with a joint performance. Prof. Ihor Sonevytsky will open the concert with a commemorative address.

The concert is being sponsored by the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York in cooperation with the Association of Ukrainian Cultural Workers.

SUSTA Executive Officers Visit Svoboda Press

Executive officers of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), elected at XIIIth congress held at Soyuzivka November 20-21, visited Svoboda Press offices Tuesday, December 7, and discussed some of the plans of student activity in the coming year. Photo above shows, left to right, Zenon Snylyk, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, with Ihor Dlaboha, SUSTA vice-president for press and information, Miss Inia Hikawyj, newly elected president of the national organization, and Wasyl Rudyk, vice-president in charge of pre-collegiate affairs. Apart from improving the organizational network of SUSTA, the newly elected board of officers intends to work intensively in the fund-raising drive for the Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard, a project which SUSTA initiated in 1957.

Magazine Says Vatican "Sacrificing" Ukrainian Catholics

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "The Vatican seems to be willing to sacrifice the allegiane of the 5 million Ukrainian Rite Catholics in the Soviet Union" for concessions from Moscow, says Newsweek magazine in its December 6th issue.

Discussing the Vatican's Ostpolitik in its section on religion, the magazine analyzes the slowly emerging implications of the Vatican's diplomatic offensive which started apparently last March when Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, the Pope's diplomatic troubleshooter, made the first official visit to Moscow since 1926.

Closer Ties

"It was clear from the outset," says Newsweek, "that the emissaries of Pope Paul VI were maneuvering to obtain closer ties between Rome and the 60 million Catholics who live in Soviet-bloc countries, but outsiders were not sure just how much the church was willing to give up in return... It appears that the Vatican is willing to undercut the authority of local church officials to regain close supervision over church affairs in Eastern Europe's traditionally Catholic countries."

The magazine sees in the release of the Hungarian primate Jozef Cardinal Mindszenty the possible restoration of full diplomatic relations between Hungary and the Vatican.

It goes on to state that the Vatican has asked the Kremlin for recognition of 21 diocesan bishops in the Soviet Union, for fewer restrictions on seminaries and for permission to establish apostolic consulates in Lithuania and Estonia.

"In return," says the magazine, "the Vatican seems to be willing to sacrifice the allegiance of the 5 million Ukrainian Rite Catholics inside the Soviet Union."

Buttress Nationalism

The article notes further: "This would please the Soviet government, because since its suppression in 1945, the underground Ukrainian Catholic church has helped to revive Ukrainian nationalism. At the same time, the Russian Orthodox patriarchate would like to absorb the Ukrainian Catholics and Rome's recent ecumenical gestures toward the patriarchate suggest that the Vatican is now willing to accept this transfer of allegiance.

Nationalistic Ukrainian Catholics, however, want the Pope to name a patriarch from among their own clergy. Their preferred candidate is the exiled Archbishop of Lviv, Josyf Cardinal Slipyi who last month shrugged off a warning from the Vatican and held an unauthorized synod of Ukrainian Rite bishops in Rome. Sensing a diplomatic sellout by the Vatican, Slipyj dramatically reminded the recent world synod of bishops that Ukrainian Catholics have "sacrificed rivers of blood and mountains of bodies because of their loyalty to the Pope." But Pope Paul apparently was unimpressed. for two weeks ago he denied Slipyj's request for a separate patriarchate for Ukrainian Rite Catholics."

Newsweek concludes with a brief analysis of the situation in Poland, where the Vatican's objective is full restoration of diplomatic relations with Warsaw. The price says the magazine, is formal recognition by the Vatican of Poland's title to what were formerly German provinces

Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art Founded in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — A Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art has been founded in Chicago, according to a press release signed by Wasyl Kachurowsky, Curator.

Heading the Institute, founded in November, is Dr. Achil Chreptowsky, a civic mined physician of Chicago.

"Although modern art has been in existence for over half a century," says the announcement, "a segment of the Ukrainian public views this form of art as a kind of temporary phenomenon."

The Institute, which, the announcement says, will adhere to "high standards of art," intends to organize Ukrainian modernists in a "single institution which would not only represent them vis-a-vis the Ukrainian public but would also represent their interests in the world of art."

Apart from exhibits which the Institute says it will arrange for its members, the newly founded institution says it will disseminate information about its members in both Ukrainian and English language publications.

Citing the popularity of modern art among young Ukrainians, the Institute intends to serve as a forum for people fresh out of college or still studying art in schools of higher learning. The announcement says that the Institute hopes to bridge the gap by providing an outlet for young Ukrainian modernists and present them to the Ukrainian public.

Many Lost

The lack of such an institution has led to alienation of many young Ukrainian artists "who are being lost in the American world of art."

The address of the Institute is given as follows: 2351 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622; tel.: (312) 489-5033.

Ukrainian Dancers Acclaimed At Jewish Benefit Show

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Roman Strockyj and his troupe of Ukrainian folk dancers brought a throng of 22,000 to its feet at New York's Madison Square Garden Monday, November 22, with a scintillating 10-minute performance that showed the best of the Ukrainian art of choreography.

Galaxy of VIP's

The occasion was the annual United Jewish Appeal benefit show which brought out a galaxy of stage, movie and television stars, as well as a distinguished line-up of New York's political, civic and cultural leaders.

Sharing the stage in what was billed as "The Night of Stars" were such entertainment notables as Ed Sullivan, Dick Shawn, Phyllis Newman, Earl Wilson, Lionel Hampton and his orchestra—but none of them had rafters shaking as hard as the Strockyj dancers who opened the show.

"There were some misgivings about our appearance that we might be confused with the Russians who are not in the best of graces with the Jewish people," said Roman.

But any apprehensions that the producers might have had dissipated in the rousing applause that interrupted every sentence of the intro-

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Lesia Ukrainka Commemorated At Scholarly Conference

OTTAWA, Ont. — Since the beginning of this year Ukrainians all over the world have been honoring the memory of Lesia Ukrainka, one of their nation's greatest poets and playwrights. Concerts, recitals, displays, dramatic presentions, and various literary gatherings have been dedicated to the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lesia Ukrainka's birth.

Within academic circles, this commemorative event has stimulated an accelerated rate of scholarly research into the life and work of the poetess aimed at increasing the knowledge of her literary creativity and significance in world literature. The results of such research and study, made by various individuals in this field, were recently presented at a public forum in Ottawa in the form of a scholarly conference.

The conference, held on October 30 at the University of Ottawa, was sponsored by the local branch of the World Committee for the Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Lesia Ukrainka under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the World Federation of Women's Organizations. The organizer and chairman of the conference was Prof. Constantine Bida, the commemorative committee's vice-president for Ottawa and chairman of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Consisting of a morning and afternoon session, the well-attended conference included the delivery of five original research papers in Ukrainian and English, with a discussion period following each presentation.

Following the chairman's introductory remarks, the morning session opened with a literary-biographical study by Prof. J.B. Rudnyckyj of the University of Manitoba entitled "Egypt in the Life and Work of Lesia Ukrainka," which highlighted the role of the poetess's sojourns in North Africa in her creative life.

Since the author of the paper was unable to attend the conference in person, his paper was delivered by another participant.

Stylistic Aspects

The second paper in this session was devoted to the analysis of specific stylistic aspects in Lesia Ukrainka's works, entitled "Dialogue and Aphorisms in Lesia Ukrainka's Stone-Master and the delivered by Mrs. A. Horoshowycz, M.A., from Toronto.

The afternoon session commenced with a study analyzing the mythological substratum of Lesia Ukrainka's treatment of the Don Juan theme entitled "Lesia Ukrainka's Stone-Master and the Don Juan Myth," presented by Robert Karpiak, M.A., of Ottawa.

In the absence of its author, Prof. Yurij Bojko of Munich, his study devoted to the stylistic progression in Lesia Ukrainka's writing, entitled "Lesia Ukrainka as the Creator of her Original Litterary Style" was delivered by Prof. Bida.

The concluding presentation of the conference was the result of research made by Prof. A. Wilcher of Montreal on the subject of Lesia Ukrainka in Yiddish translation.

During his delivery and the ensuing discussion, Prof. Wilcher highlighted the work of the Jewish poet Hofstein and his renditions of Lesia Ukrainka's poetic and dramatic masterpieces.

Fuller Understanding

By way of paying tribute to Lesia Ukrainka, the conference resulted in the contribution of new and original research material toward a fuller understanding and appreciation of her works and creative genius.

It is hoped that this contribution will soon be published in a volume, thereby enriching the currently available bibliography of scholarly studies on one of the greatest figures in the history of Ukrainian literature.

Soviet Studies Start At Akron University

AKRON, O. — A program in the Soviet area studies, headed by a Ukrainian scholar teaching languages here, has been started at the University of Akron after approval by the school's Board of Trustees.

Dr. Theodore Mackiw, associate professor of modern languages, is the originator and the coordinator of the program. Prof. Mackiw, who was born in Ukraine and received his undergraduate training there, has been offering a course in Ukrainian history at Akron University for the past several years, in addition to instruction in modern languages. He holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Frankfurt, West Germany.

In 1959, he was granted a post-doctoral research fellowship at Yale. He is the author of two books and a number of schoolarly articles.

Any arts and sciences major is eligible for the newly instituted program, according to the announcement, if he completes the requirements of his major, selects Russian as his language requirement, and takes 17 additional electives in the area of Soviet studies. Upon completion of the program students will receive certificates.

Courses already available are: comparative politics, Soviet politics, comparative economic systems, geography and history of the USSR and dialectic materialism.

Ukrainian Journalists Meet, Elect I. Kedryn President

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, the dean of Ukrainian working journalists whose professional career spans over five decades, was elected president of the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America at its general meeting here Saturday, December 4.

I. Kedryn-Rudnytsky

Mr. Kedryn, who is currently an editor of Svoboda, the largest Ukrainian daily in the free world, is a former editor of the Lviv daily "Dilo" and a journalist whose byline has appeared in scores of Ukrainian periodicals in Western Ukraine, before the Communist occupation, and in the free world. One of the Association's founding members in 1952, Mr. Kedryn has already served two terms as its president in 1962 through 1967.

Officers

The meeting, chaired by Julian Revay, with Paul Dorozynsky serving as vice-chairman and Oleh Zwadiuk as secretary, elected the following to the executive committee: Wasyl Werhan and Jaroslaw Shaviak, vice-presidents, Mrs. Olha Kuzmowych treasurer, Anthony Dragan Nicholas Czartoryjsky, Walter Dushnyck, Roman Holiat, O. Zwadiuk, O. Pytliar and P. Dorozynsky, members. A secretary will be chosen from one of the members at the committee's first meeting.

Heading the auditing board is the immediate past president, Mstyslaw B. Dolnycky with Stepan Zenecky and Osyp Zinkewych, members. The arbitration board consists of Borys Rzepecky, Dr. Bohdan Olesnycky, and M. Domanowych.

The meeting, attended by 32 members of the Association, voted the committee, consisting of Messrs. Dolnycky, R. Kryshtalsky, R. Holiat, A. Dragan and I. Kedryn, examine various proposals for a change in the Association's by-laws and call a general meeting within one year to incorporate such changes as will be found conducive to the development of the Association.

Among the proposals is the establishment of a third vice-president in charge of a section of younger, working journalists and an English language secretary. Consideration will also be given to include on the committee a representative of student and youth publications.

Reporting on the Association's work since the last general meeting which was held four years ago, was outgoing president Dolnycky, secretary Kryshtalsky, treasurer Holiat, and publications chairman Shaviak. The reports indicated that as of December 1, 1971, the Association had 108 members, though the vast majority of them are merely nominal members, showing little interest in the Association's work and delinquent in the payment of their dues. Last year had showed an income of $2,671.49 and expenditures — $2,600.77, leaving a balance of $410.72 in the account. The Association published four issues of the "Ukrainian Journalist" and held

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HNIZDOVSKY EXHIBITS IN CHICAGO GALLERY

CHICAGO, Ill. — Jacques Hnizdovsky, internationally famous for his woodcuts and oils, has on hand for the opening of his one-man show at the Van Straaten Gallery, 646 N. Michigan Ave., in Chicago. The exhibit, which shows the Ukrainian artists woodcut work over the past ten years, opened Duesday, December 7, and will run through Thursday, December 30.

The award-winning film "Sheep in Wood" by Slavko Nowytski, on Hnizdovsky's meticulous work will be shown in the course of the exhibit.

A Hundred Worth a Million

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — It's not the gift that counts, says the old adage, but the idea that's behind it.

A most appropriate illustration of the adage came recently in the form of a letter from Poland addressed to Svoboda. It contained a bill for 100 zloty—a gift from a group of Ukrainian high school students in Poland for the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund.

"We have learned from Svoboda," says the letter addressed to the USCF but mailed to the paper, "that you must collect a great deal of money for the realization of the project of establishing a Center of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard. Please accept from us, Ukrainian students, this symbolic gift of 100 zloty..."

The students regret that they can not send more, "but we shall ask the Almighty to help you realize this great idea."

"We call on our brothers and sisters in America to be generous in their contributions for this Ukrainian Scholarly Center, because it is a project of great value, patriotic and indispensible at the present time.

Above is the photostatic copy of the 100 zloty bill sent by a group of Ukrainian high school students in Poland as their "symbolic contribution" toward the establishment of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard.

The students express their "great joy" over the idea of establishing a Center of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard and feel that it "will be extremely helpful to us here."

"It is high time that the scholarly world know the truth about our Fatherland and interpret correctly our history, language and literature... We are happy that Ukrainian scholarship has found a place at Harvard, a university that is famous throughout the world."

The students, who wrote the letter in proper literary Ukrainian, seem to be well informed on the nature of the project, including many details which they had apparently learned from reading Svoboda. They conclude the letter by voicing sincere hope that the project will have been completed by the end of 1972.

The letter and the gift — a heartwarming gesture of Ukrainian students in Poland considering the conditions in which they live — is significant in yet another sense: the deep conviction of these youths that the establishment of the Center at Harvard will be of enormous value for them and for Ukrainians everywhere.

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Strong Voice in U.N.

November 15th was a memorable day in what was until that time a rather bland session of the 26th General Assembly of the United Nations. It marked the onset of a two-day confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the universally recognized right of national self-determination, piously reaffirmed by the United Nations and deviously misused by the USSR whenever and wherever it fits Moscow's political designs.

It was Congressman Edward J Derwinski, serving as a U.S. delegate to this Assembly of the United Nations, who turned the tables around on the Soviets. Responding to Soviet attacks on the governments of the U.S., United Kingdom, the NATO countries, Israel, and others, Mr. Derwinski, a man acutely aware of the plight of peoples behind the Iron Curtain and for years a staunch supporter of their aspirations, unraveled before the Assembly — to the chagrin of the Soviets and their cohorts — what he called "classical imperialism" as practiced by the Moscow rulers. He cited the cases of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, as well as all the other non-Russian nations which had been forcibly incorporated by the Reds into the USSR.

"We must ever be mindful," said Congressman Derwinski in elucidating America's policy, "of those proud nations which have lost their freedom in this period as well as those brave peoples everywhere who are denied national dignity and the right of self-determination."

Not since the famous pronouncement of the former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of Canada when he castigated Russo-Communist colonialism has the U.N. heard a stronger statement by a Western statesman. Mr Derwinski deserves to be commended for his outspoken, forthright and courageous stand. He expressed hope that his statement would help alleviate the fate of the captives. We know in the long run it will.

Textbooks Needed

The Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been performing one of the most vital functions in the system of Ukrainian schools in this country. Directly under its jurisdiction are some 75 Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, with 500 classes, nearly 400 teachers, and over 5,000 students. It cooperates with the educational councils of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches which operate both full-day schools and courses in Ukrainian subjects.

One of the primary functions of the Educational Council is the publication of textbooks for our schools. It has done a commendable job in publishing over 30 titles with a total of 150,000 copies for children of all ages.

Like the entire educational process, textbooks change with time. Updating and revisions are needed to adapt to the changing conditions. Moreover, new books have to be published occasionally to replace some of the outdated texts and thus cultivate the interest and knowledge of our children in the country of their ancestors. Love and appreciation of one's heritage is much more genuine if it is buttressed by knowledge and understanding. That comes from books. And that requires money. For the UCCA Educational Council it means our contributions to the National Fund which goes, in part, to finance this publishing. Let us all do our share in assuring that it is done on an even better and larger scale.

The Ukrainian Quarterly

One of the most important areas of activity of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is the publication of books, magazines and pamphlets in English. The UCCA is one of the very few ethnic organizations in the United States which has had established publications for several years.

The importance of these publications, cannot be too strongly emphasized, inasmuch as we live in an era of mass communications media, where organizational success depends much on the dissemination of information and the public image.

Merger

Up to January 1970, the UCCA had two publications in English: in addition to "The Ukrainian Quarterly," it had "The Ukrainian Bulletin," which was founded in 1948. The latter publication was merged two years ago with "The Quarterly," due to lack of funds. Both publications served to expound the Ukrainian problem as a whole rather than publicize the diversse activities of the UCCA.

"The Ukrainian Quarterly," started in the fall of 1944, is 27 years old this autumn. The overall purpose of the publication is to explain and advance the Ukrainian viewpoint on the history and politics of Eastern Europe.

During the 27 years of its existence, "The Quarterly" has acquired an international reputation for objectivity and competence in its articles, editorials, chronicles and book reviews encompassing not only Ukraine, but also the cultural trends and problems of the nations within the Eurasian sphere.

In its treatment of Central and Eastern Europe, the magazine places special emphasis on Ukraine, yet in its editorial perspective it includes other captive nations in the Soviet Union and its peripheral empire.

"The Ukrainian Quarterly" is an intellectual resource because its broadly conceived and diverse subject matter is accessible to all who are interested in and subscribe to the principle of human freedom and dignity for all nations.

Broad Circulation

If we are to judge whether "The Ukrainian Quarterly" has achieved its primary objective, our answer would be in the affirmative. It reaches hundreds of the most important libraries in the United States and Canada, and it is sent to government offices, scholarly institutes and archives in some 64 foreign countries. A number of copies are sent to the satellite countries — and a few copies are subscribed to by scholarly institutions in Ukraine and Russia. In foreign countries, "The Quarterly" reaches university libraries, research centers and press offices, as well as other agencies preoccupied with the study of the USSR, Eastern and Central Europe and Asia.

Some measure of satisfaction can be derived from the fact that "The Ukrainian Quarterly" is frequently attacked by the Communist organs of Kiev, which means that it is a thorn in the Communist side.

A few years ago, "Slovansky Prehled," (No 3, 1966), organ of the Czecho-Slovak Academy of Sciences in Prague, listed "The Ukrainian Quarterly" and the UCCA, along with 13 other American institutions as "Kremlinologist" centers. These included the Hoover Institution, the Russian Institutes of Harvard and Columbia, the RAND Research and Development Organization, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

In recent years, the Administration of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" sent out questionaires to several hundred of subscribers in foreign countries regarding the purpose and objective of the UCCA review. Many laudatory and complimentary comments came from Prague London, Tokyo, Amsterdam Adelaide, Pretoria, Rome, Ottawa, Dublin, Goettingen Helsinki, Hamburg, Edmonton, Paris, Oslo, and from a great number of university libraries in the United States and Canada.

Among contributors to the magazine are young Ukrainian scholars from the U.S., Canada and other countries. It also has a cadre of experienced scholars of other nations.

It is not in the purview of this article to stress the financial aspect of "The Quarterly," no matter how relevant the problem is. Suffice it to say that had this publication had a more solid financial basis, much more could be accomplished.

Governments of all nations spend huge sums for their information services; universities and various foundations have extensive budgets from which they appropriate funds for their publications.

The UCCA, by contrast, relies exclusively on its own resources.

We are living in a world of mass communications media, where ideas play an important part in life. They must be communicated and expanded, they must win friends to our viewpoint — friends from whom we seek understanding and support.

There is no doubt that "The Ukrainian Quarterly" deserves much better support from our community than it is getting now. The Ukrainian community in the U.S. is affluent enough to afford a few thousands of subscribers who would provide a more durable financial basis for the UCCA review and thus assure the magazine's continued and even greater success.

W.D.

Educator Sees Value In Ukrainian Schools

Thirteen-year-old Orysia Pylyshenko has a six day school week. She attends the Brockport Middle School Monday through Friday and then spends most of Saturday at the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies at 940 Ridge Road E. in Rochester.

(The article, authored by Dr. William C. Rock, professor of education at the State University College in Brockport, N.Y., appeared in a recent issue of the Rochester Times-Union, on the editorial page under the heading "As Educators See It").

The Taras Shevchenko School, under the direction of Dr. Stephen Chorney, serves more then 200 children (ages 6 to 18) of Ukrainian descent. Studies are designed to preserve the traditions of an ancient nation now under the control of the Soviet Union.

Thirteen teachers provide instruction in the language, history, geography, and culture of Ukraine. Students pursue in depth the history and literature of a country unknown to most Americans.

Through the works of poets such as Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, the students gain an understanding and love of their cultural heritage.

Students are immersed in Ukrainian tradition, including music, painting, theater, and architecture. Customs such as the making of the pysanka and krashanka — the highly decorative Easter eggs whose designs portray life and history in various parts of Ukraine—are transmitted.

The children learn the meaning behind the traditional Ukrainian Christmas, including the Christmas Eve dinner of 12 dishes and the singing of carols, some dating from pre-Christian times.

There are a number of things which impress me about the Ukrainian School and others like it, says Prof. Rock.

Orysia and her classmates are becoming completely fluent in another language at an early age. This will encourage and help them to learn additional languages in later years.

Unfortunately, there are very few public schools in which students can become truly fluent in any foreign language.

Through their cultural activities, the children devolop a sense of community and friendships which will be a source of satisfaction to them for the rest of their lives.

At the same time, attendance in the public schools makes it possible for the students to share their experiences and to become acquainted with children from many different ethnic groups.

For the children, the Ukrainian School represents a major "plus" in their education by adding private to public education, rather than eliminating one or the other.

Perhaps most important, the Ukrainian School is preserving a culture that could be lost to all of us. Each ethnic group has brought to this country its own unique cultural contributions.

It is the sum of these contributions that has made our own culture so rich.

Death

By CHRISTINE KOLENSKY

The cold
gray slab
mockingly touches
the towering
sky.

A monument of minds
A monument of souls.

The sun
bursts shining
from amidst
the angry
clouds
embellishing the
stone with
gold.

Everyone looks—but hurries on
Everyone knows—but doesn't care.

A soft
rose petal
falls on
its gray
coldness
and a shower
of crimson
leaves
madly whirl
about.

Death—lies immobile
Death—lies impassive.

Journalists...

(Continued from p. 1)

a successful press ball last winter.

The election of officers proceeded individually from two separate though incomplete lists.

The meeting, greeted by its honorary president Roman Kupchynsky who sent a written message, elevated three more members to the honorary roll: Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Edward Kozak and Roman Kryshtalsky.

Among resolutions adopted, the Association scored harsh persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals, including journalists, in Ukraine by the Communist regime, and called for an all-out support of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund during its 3 million drive in 1972. The Association also sent greetings to Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and to Metropolitan Mstyslaw Skrypnyk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA.

A great deal of accent was placed in the course of the discussion on the ways and means of replenishing the ranks of Ukrainian journalists by younger professionals. Dr. Olesnycky, who greeted the Association in behalf of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, proposed the establishment of a scholarship fund to school younger Ukrainian journalists, and offered his contribution of $100 toward such a fund.

ART REVIEW

George Bobritzky Exhibits

By DANILE SHENKO

To say outright that George Bobritzky is the best among the currently active artists in the Ukrainian midst would likely overstate the case. However, to state that he is indeed one of the most accomplished and trenchant working painters among the Ukrainian artists' community should not be subject to question.

A two-week exhibit of Bobritzky's works closed Sunday November 28, at the Literary-Arts Club in New York. A visit to this particular show was well worth any effort despite the customary dreariness of the premises of the Club itself and the awful lighting of the showroom which continues to influence exhibits in a most appalling fashion.

Pen and Ink Technique

Bobritzky is a well traveled artist who captures passages of diverse countrysides with a fleeting pen and an earthiness of color peculiar to his style. He is a virtuoso of the pen and ink technique through which he manages to reveal the individuality of sculptured landscapes.

His drawings bear a quality of impressionistic glances and contrive to make reality somewhat orphic. Both paintings and drawings transmit a feeling of singular forlorness which is often attributed as being an idiosyncratic characteristic of the emotional make-up of the Slavs. Bobritzky's color cadence is subdued and unobtrusive.

Although the hues are applied in flat, direct forms, depth is created by the interplay of restrained color tones which permeate his landscape as well as figure-paintings.

Bobritzky is decidedly a contemporary artist. His sense of reality transgresses the conventions which determine our current life styles and the average level of art appreciation. His originality rests not only on his ability to capture a fleeting stream in arrested surroundings but also his talent to stage his compositions in a poetic sagaciousness.

Refined Artistry

It is perhaps because of his affiliation with the theater world, where he is presently active, that his works often transmit the impression of being hastily sketched stage sets; however, this does not detract from their intrinsic depth and refined artistry.

Credit goes to the Ukrainian Artists Association of America for bringing George Bobritzky to the attention of the Ukrainian public in a one-man show. It is also hoped that George Bobritzky made his contribution to the educative process of the average Ukrainian exhibit visitor in helping him appreciate abstract compositions as truly topical expressions of artistic taste.

Dancers Acclaimed...

(Continued from p. 1)

duction read by Michael Koziupa, leader of the five-man instrumental combo accompanying the dancers.

"The plight of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union," said Mike, "has been brought to the attention of the free world. Contrary to Soviet propaganda, the Ukrainians have suffered alongside the Jewish people. Millions of our people have been murdered in Soviet labor camps and died in their efforts to be free. Today, the Jewish and the Ukrainian people in the Soviet Union are continuing their struggle for freedom. It has been the policy of the Soviet Union to equate Ukrainians with Russians. But we are not Russians and appreciate your cooperation in recognizing us as Ukrainians. We join you today in your efforts to help your brethren shed Soviet tyranny and become citizens of the free and independent state of Israel, and we ask you to help us in gaining recognition and freedom for Ukraine."

Carried Away

And then Stockyj and four of his charges did their thing. With red and blue spotlight focusing on the whirling dancers, the elegantly attired audience, carried away by the enthusiasm of the dancers, broke repeatedly into applause that eventually turned into a standing ovation.

The continuous, ten-minute performance included the best of Strockyj's repertoire seen last two summers at Soyuzivka. Zirka Hloba, Natalka Ptashynsky, Slavko Bilyj and Orest Rusenko were the other members of this handpicked group which had been auditioned two weeks before the show by its producer Al Roth.

The musicians, in addition to Mike Koziupa, were: George Hirniak, Steve Diak, Steve Becker and John Shumaker.

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

Resolution

(Referring to the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, adopted at the XIIIth SUSTA Congress, Nov. 20-21, 1971).

a) The XIII Congress of SUSTA — an organization which created the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund — expresses its satisfaction with the development of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University.

b) The Congress commends academician Omeljan Pritsak for his devoted and fruitful work in establishing a permanent center of Ukrainian scholarship in the United States.

c) The Congress publicly states its gratitude to all donors and representatives of USCF, who through their dedication have made possible the realization of the SUSTA proposal from 1957.

d) The Congress categorically rejects and condemns all attempts by ill-willed critics to disparage this SUSTA project — the creation of the Harvard Center of Ukrainian Studies.

e) In view of the approaching deadline (December 1972) for endowment of all three chairs and research institute according to the 1968 rates, the XIII SUSTA congress appeals to all Ukrainian students to become actively involved in informing the Ukrainian community about the Harvard Center and to engage themselves in the fund raising campaign ($3 million needed). At the same time it appeals to the Ukrainian public for increased generosity.

Let our slogan be: USCF in 1972!

Harvard Center Rates Top Priority

(Text of address by Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund Representative, Halyna Duda, which was to have been delivered at the SUSTA Co ngress, November 20-21, 1971. Prolonged discussion on other items of the agenda precluded the presentation of this address).

More than 14 years ago a group of SUSTA members expressed profound awareness of 2 problems: First, if Ukrainian schools were to provide quality education for Ukrainian children, provisions had to be made for college-level programs in Ukrainian studies; second, if accurate information on Ukrainian studies was to be promoted in Western scholarly circles, at least one permanent Ukrainian studies chair would have to be established at a prestigious American university.

Start Fund Drive

Determined to deal with these problems, SUSTA members took it upon themselves to raise the funds to establish a Chair of Ukrainian Studies.

The Third SUSTA Congress, held in Cleveland on June 17, 1957, passed the resolution establishing the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and elected Stepan Chemych as the USCF Chairman.

The work of raising funds was especially difficult in these early years. For one thing, the Ukrainian is not rich and contributions were small. For another, people were often skeptical about the project. They said that such a chair would never be established. Some people were outright hostile, criticizing students for what was considered misused energy. Nevertheless, by the end of 1967, $280,000 was raised.

In this year, 1967, Prof. Pritsak of Harvard University proposed to the USCF Committee a plan for a comprehensive center of Ukrainian studies. According this plan, the Center would consist of three Chairs — history, literature, and linguistics — and a Research Institute to provide facilities for publication of scholarly works.

With this kind of concrete objective to work for, it was possible for the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund Committee to raise an additional $330,000 within a year. On the basis of these funds, an agreement was made with Harvard early in 1968 for the establishment of the first Chair.

At the time of this first endowment, Harvard accepted the plan for the entire Ukrainian Studies Center, with the agreement that until December 1972 endowment of each chair would cost $600,000 and the Institute, $2 million.

This agreement expires in less than 14 months. After that time, the cost per chair will double, for the Poles endowed a chair this year at the cost of $1 million.

A Must

For us, this means that in the next 14 months, we must raise $200,000 to complete payment for the second chair, $600,000 to pay for the third, and $2 million to pay for the Research Institute.

Think about it: We are planning to raise nearly $3 million in one year. This is indeed a tremendous task. But could you say it is impossible to raise this money? No, it is not impossible. But the only way it is possible—and you know this as well as I — is if there is commitment.

By commitment I mean a belief in the worth of this SUSTA undertaking translated into active involvement by every Ukrainian student, beginning with you SUSTA delegates attending this Congress. As a matter of fact, your involvement is so vital that I would say the 1972 deadline cannot be met without it.

In other words, the completion of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard by December 1972 depends almost entirely on you.

But you ask me what does the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center have to do with you, you personally? Let me answer you with a question: Who are you and why are you sitting at this Congress? No high school or college textbook identifies you as the nationality group you claim to be — your public school teachers have told you that your language is a dialect and your culture nonexistent.

However, it would be unjust to blame these teachers, for the books they studied are products of an American scholarship heavily influenced by dependence on available Russian sources. Until the establishment of the first Ukrainian Studies Chair at Harvard, there was no other platform for the study of Ukrainian areas.

Direct Effect

From another perspective, if you are concerned about the Ukrainian community life in the U.S., then you should also recognize that the activities of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center will have a direct effect on Ukrainian schools, providing courses for teachers and material as well as human resources for development of curriculum.

How can you help? The first step involves you. Become informed about the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center — read about it, ask us questions, visit Harvard. Visit the Ukrainian studies office and Ukrainian Seminar Room; inspect the Ukrainian library collection. Once you are informed you are ready to inform others.

Next, contact your USCF representative and ask him how you can help. Does he need help mailing out information? making house calls? phone calls? arranging informative talks? fund-raising programs? If he is sleeping, wake him up! The majority of the replies to the questionnaires that were sent out to Hromada presidents indicated that there was little contact with the USCF representative. If there is no USCF representative in your area, why don't you accept the responsibility? Can you allow yourself the luxury of thinking that someone else will do your job? We need every person's help if we are to achieve our goal.

But I'll also be very frank about what you can expect if you accept this challenge: You will come face to face with people who are indifferent and apathetic. They will tell you that for them Harvard doesn't mean a thing. You will try to explain. Even then some will not understand.

You will come face to face with hostility. Out of ignorance or misinformation people will attack you personally because you are a representative of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center fund-raising campaign.

Your patience, energy, and goodwill will be tested — that I can guarantee.

No Easy Task

No, this is not an easy assignment you are being asked to accept. But then has there ever been an important step taken without this kind of effort? And historically hasn't a determining force in such steps often been student involvement?

I don't think it is inaccurate to state that the Ukrainian community is now experiencing a change. Because of recent developments it is on the verge of a general renewal.

A historic renewal in Ukrainian scholarship is beginning in the yet incomplete Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center. Are you willing to play a role in the realization of this historic event? I urge you to act.

UCCA Washington News

● Recently received in Washington is the October issue of News From Ukraine, published in Kiev. The commentary deals with the condition of anti-communism. Part of it is devoted to Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, and his relations with Israeli sources. In particular, the commentator is concerned about a message sent to the Israeli Ambassador, General Rabin, on the occasion of the death of Minister Eshkol. Portions of the message relating the goals of Israel and those of Ukraine are quoted.

● On November 3, Dr. Dobriansky attended the semi-annual meeting of the National War College in Washington. The NWC is the highest educational school in our Government. He had occasion to talk with Brig. General George A. Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, who spoke to the assembled group. He also talked with Ambassador Roy Henderson who has long been a friend of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union.

● Circulated throughout the nation and abroad is the 145 page book, "The Best of New Guard," a compilation of the best articles that appeared in this publication of the Young Americans for Freedom over the past ten years. The book is an anniversary production of YAF, which was founded in 1961. Prominent among the articles is that by the UCCA president, titled "Why Captive Nations Week?" The article features the plight of Ukraine.

● For another "first," the UCCA president initiated the published reproduction of the "Ucrainica" section of The Ukrainian Quarterly in the Congressional Record. The section contains up-to-date commentaries on Ukraine, and the Record reaches in tens of thousands copies important sources here and abroad. Under the caption "Ukraine — The Largest Captive Non-Russian Nation in the USSR and Eastern Europe," Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania introduced the summer issue with this remark in part, "The section. . . regularly shows the growing interest in this captive nation and, above all, the prominent myths and misconceptions that many in the West still cling to when analyzing or commenting upon the Soviet Union, Russia, or Ukraine."

● On November 18, the UCCA president and representing the National Captive Nations Committee, Miss Vera A. Dowhan, the group's executive secretary, attended the commemoration of the Latvian National Holiday at the new Latvian legation in Washington. Respects were expressed to the Honorable and Madame Dinbergs, and many friends of Ukraine were met on the occasion.

● The UCCA president was invited as honorary chairman and attended the three-day conference of the Republican Ethnic Heritage Conference in Washington on November 19-21. As of general Ukrainian concern, he initiated a resolution transmitted by Mr. Myron Kuropas, president of the Ukrainian Republican Federation, calling upon Senator Dole and Congressman Derwinski to restore the Ethnic Heritage Studies Center section of the Higher Education measure. It was passed unanimously.

CCNY Students to Stage "Day"

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A two-hour display of Ukrainian culture — art, dancing, singing, bandura playing — will comprise "Ukrainian Day" at the City College of New York next Thursday, December 16, starting at noon through 2 p.m.

Staged by the Ukrainian Student Society at CCNY, the program will be held at the Finley Ballroom, 133rd Street and Convent Ave.

In the course of the program, the Ukrainian students also intend to inform their colleagues and faculty members about Ukraine, its people, history and culture.

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Form Club in Seattle

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Rita Iwasyk, W. Klos, Mrs. Elaine Austin, I. Iwasyk, and Mrs. Elsie Sasyniuk; standing, left to right: I. Shevchenko, W. Krip, Mrs. Mary Nameniuk, P. Ojcius, N.Demco.

SEATTLE, Wash. — A group of Ukrainians in the State of Washington officially formed the Ukrainian-American Club of Washington. The founding meeting of the organization was held in the Seattle home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolodymyr Klos on September 27, 1971.

The following were elected officers of the executive board:

Wolodymyr Klos, president, Ihor J. Iwasyk, vice-president, Mrs. Elaine P. Austin, recording secretary, Dr. Michael Sasyniuk, treasurer; Nicholas Demco, Pedro Ojcius, Ihor Shevchenko, Mrs. Mary Nameniuk, and W. Krip, members.

The purpose of this club is to preserve and perpetuate the Ukrainian heritage among the Americans of Ukrainian descent and to support Ukrainian cultural and scholarly centers in the free world.

"We will also promote understanding among the peoples of the United States of the problems of the people in Ukraine," said a spokesman for the Club. The organization is non-profit.

The first club activity will be "Christmas Around the World," the twentieth annual festival sponsored by the Seattle Historical Society, at the Museum of History and Industry. The program will be held on Sunday, December 12, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Club will present the newly formed Ukrainian dance group "Honyviter." The group is directed by I. Iwasyk. A combined choir will be directed by P. Ojcius. The choir will sing traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols. All participants will be attired in colorful Ukrainian costumes. The members of the Ukrainian-American Club will host a tea following the program.

Mesdames Jack Austin, Nicholas Demco and Messrs. I. Iwasyk Wolodymyr Klos will arrange an exhibit of Ukrainian arts a nd crafts which will be on display throughout December. The ladies of the club have been very busy this month making white silk balls with colored sequined Ukrainian embroidery designs on them for the Ukrainian Christmas tree also on display at the museum.

New Attorney in New Jersey

IRVINGTON, N.J. (AL) — Nestor L. Olesnyckyj, who graduated last June from Rutgers University law school with a Juris Doctor degree, has successfully passed the Bar examinations in July and was sworn into the roll of attorneys on November 30, 1971, by the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The young Ukrainian lawer was born in Austria in 1946, and, as a three-year-old, arrived in the United States with his parents, who settled in Newark, N.J. in 1949.

Nestor L. Olesnyckyj

In Ukrainian School

There he attended St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, as well as the School of Ukrainian Subjects, graduating in 1963. He was also a member of the Ukrainian Music Institute where he played the violin.

Following graduation from Irvington High School, Nestor attended Rutgers University from which he graduated in 1968 with a B.A. degree in English literature.

At Rutgers, he was a member of the Ukrainian Club and played freshman basketball for the university team. While in college, he worked for a period of 18 months as a physical education teacher at St. John's Ukrainian School where he started a basketball team and a cheerleading equal, one of his proudest accomplishments.

In his last year at college, he taught English and Spanish at an inner-city project in Newark at a school for the disadvantaged, "The Leaguers." During the summer months Nestor worked at Soyuzivka where he also met his wife, Ivanka nee Bulba, also a former employee at the UNA resort.

Since childhood Nestor excelled in sports playing soccer and basketball at the varsity level in high school and volleyball at the YMCA level for the past eight years.

In 1968 and in 1971, he was a members of the "Chornomorska Sitch" volleyball team. While in Kentucky, he played for the Lexington YMCA which took third place at the National Amateur Athletic Union tournament in 1969.

Part of his law school career Nestor spent at the University of Kentucky where in 1969-1970 he was a student editor of the Kentucky Law Journal, in which he published an article on constitutional law in 1970.

Atty. Olesnyckyj and his entire family are members of the UNA. He is currently practicing law in Bloomfield N.J.

Students Announce Film Festival

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada will sponsor its first annual Ukrainian Film Festival Saturday December 18, according to a recent announcement by Hromada treasurer Alexander Motyl.

"We are sponsoring this festival to make more Ukrainians aware of the artistic efforts of our own students amateurs and professionals in modern cinema," said Motyl who heads the newly formed New York Hromada film group.

Featured in this first festival will be Slavko Nowytski's "Sheep in Wood," the story of a Jacques Hnizdovsky woodcut.

Nowytski, a Ukrainian film maker who heads his own production and distributing company, won a blue ribbon award at the 13th annual American Film Festival for his work. His film documents the entire process of making a Hnizdovsky woodcut, from preliminary sketches to the artist's own proof.

The festival will also screen ten student made shorts, as well as a number of American made underground films.

"We hope to use the festival as a forum for viewing the works of Ukrainian film makers," Motyl said. "And we invite any film maker, professional or amateur to screen his film at our festival."

Scheduled for a 7:30 p.m. start, the festival will take place in the lower level of New York's Ukrainian National Home. Admission is $1.25 for members, and $1.75 for non-members.

Folk Dance Cultivates Heritage

BALTIMORE, Md. — Maria Choma stood on tip toes bringing back to life a Ukrainian girl with clicking heels and tapping toes but too young for the dance.

"Before 16, she belonged home. But she could stand outside the window and look and dance around," Mrs. Choma said, remembering the bandura music from dance halls in western Ukraine when she was a girl.

Then it seemed only seconds before she took a polka-like stance and started the 1-2-3 count and a few reserved kicks.

All those steps from her girlhood repertoire are used again and again as she teaches first generation Ukrainian Americans festive dances only their parents recall, writes Sharon Dickman in a full-page feature, illustrated with photos, and carried by the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Even her strong square shoulders and chunky arms cannot distract from those steps light as cotton balls.

"Many teach and teach and teach. They cannot make the students like it and dance it like my dancers do it," she said in short sentences of an immigrant with her third language.

"I love Ukrainian dances. I want them to know them and love them like I do."

The students say they do. About 12 have been learning from Mrs. Choma for the past three years.

Since 1953, three years after arriving in Baltimore, she had been teaching teenagers of Ukrainian descent to twirl and prance to music.

Mrs. Choma taught several years in Lviv, a city of then 100,000 in western Ukraine but her first instinct was to be a physician. "I wanted to be a doctor but the big war came and I couldn't study ...because they didn't want to let me."

That was 1939, when the Russians invaded western Ukraine and stayed two years. They returned in 1943, but Mrs. Choma, her twin sister and mother fled the country.

In between, the Germans took control of Ukraine. "We thought that the Germans were talented and educated and we would live.

"We were surprised. We couldn't believe it," continued the tale. Her voice grew louder with each invasion.

"They were cruel. They wanted only our country, our bread, our work."

The family fled to Berlin and the next year Mrs. Choma saw the American bombers. "We were scared but we were so glad."

Glad because the war was ending.

It is all of these experiences that move Mrs. Choma to teach dancing not for the sake of performing, but to retain Ukrainian tradition.

"I am homesick. I understand I cannot go back there because Communists are there and they will destroy me.

"Because I am homesick, I am doing all Ukrainian things."

She speaks Ukrainian to everyone who understands, even to Cyhan, her black German Shephered.

Her home in Curtis Bay, a far south Baltimore refuge for Ukrainians, recaptures some of the life in Ukraine.

Easter eggs — with symmetrical designs representing strength, eternity and some symbols forgotten centuries ago — are displayed everywhere.

And the most stunning possessions are embroidered. Valances over the doorways, cross-stitched pillow cases and ornamental towels draped over a wooden cross and a Madonna and Child.

Mrs. Choma's dress is American with strong old country flavor. Simply styled skirts and jumpers with a scarf or satin ribbon at the neck and always a gold pin.

At 52, she is as animated as the gay dance steps of the of the "Kateryna" with tightly curled bangs and near ringlets framing her wholesome face.

When its time for dancing practice, Mrs. Choma keeps her spirit and smiles more than smarts at her pupils.

Much heavy breathing accompanies practice, but there were only laughs from the dances.

Of course, their parents are pleased they know native dances, but no one feels forced to learn.

"I wouldn't say it's the parents' pressure that brings me here," a robust young girl said, "because you exercise as an aside."

Almost all dancers return to Ukrainian American Association Self-Reliance Inc., in the 200 block South Broadway Saturday mornings to learn geography, history, language and literature of Ukraine.

"It's to broaden our heritage to other people," another teen-ager noted.

During a recent rehearsal, the students made some obvious mistakes and at one point stopped as the recording continued.

Automatically, Mrs. Choma pointed her toe as a hint for the lead couple and the dancers proceeded.

Dances like the Honak, which originated in eastern Ukraine, resemble American square dances, but the gestures seem freer and similar to other Eastern European dances.

"Each dance tells a story," one student explained, "maybe of flirtation, love, war." In many, the men and women dance separately, but get together at the end.

"They never make a mistake on the stage," Mrs Choma said. "You watch."

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SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

The Year of the Olympic Games

Just a short hop, skip and jump, and the sports world will once again be into the Olympic year and evrything that it brings with it. There will be criticism and there will be praise. But mainly there will be hectic activity culminating in a great sports spectacle.

The 1972 Winter Olympics are taking place in Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 3-13. The summer Olympiad will be held in Munich, West Germany. Of the two, the summer event garners most of the publicity and interest. It is also the most controversial.

Promise Better Organization

The West German government and its organizing committee took a good and long look at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico and no doubt had promised themselves that their event would be much better organized. The Mexicans were free-wheeling and the Germans are expected to be "according to the regulations." We have to wait and see to find out which is more fun.

In any case, the Germans are already worried about several aspects that come up when one stages an Olympic event. These are mostly economic, but also political.

From the economic point of view it is the pricing scale which changes drastically. According to a recent report in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, prices in Munich "have rocketed."

On the political side, the Germans have taken precautions. A bill has been submitted to the Bundestag which provides for a state ban on "processions" and public meetings within "500 meters" of the Olympic sites. It is called "a bill to keep the Olympic peace."

As everyone knows, politics and sports do not mix well. Sport is supposed to promote world brotherly love, politics often does the opposite. It has been the practice in the past that the latter used the former for its ends.

Students, Police Clash

Mexico was the perfect example. Students marched in order to attract attention to their cause, police used force to prevent the cause from becoming a reality. Consequently many died and many more were injured and the Olympic Games suffered in prestige. There were many other incidents, some of which never saw the printed page but none contributed to the propagation of the Olympic ideal.

Germany is no Mexico, to be sure. Anything that happens in Munich will be out in the open in full view of the cameras. It was not always the case in that Latin land.

One has only to pause slightly to recall the tragedy with comical results when Mexican officials insisted that everything works perfectly. It was obvious it didn't.

There was the high-altitude controversy. According to Mexicans, the problem did not exist. But when the TV camera began to pick up fainting runners at the Olympic stadium, it was ordered to turn its eye away to maintain the myth.

The fabulous press center was the latest thing. It was beautiful, indeed, especially if one considers the shacks surrounding it. In Mexico City one can almost set a watch in October by the five o'clock rain. It comes every day and lasts a very short time. On this day, however, in 1968, it came earlier and it was a drencher.

Non-Event

Everyone was safe in the press center, sitting behind nicely appointed desks and walking on carpeted floors. Something went wrong — but not according to the Mexican officials — and rivers of water began to drench all that furniture. The bored reporters, witnessing a non-event, began to snap pictures. The Mexicans would have none of that. Several officials began to grab the cameras and scuffle with reporters. This, however, brought more cameras and. . . well, someone told the Mexicans that it would be better to leave things alone otherwise their actions just provided more copy for the papers and cameras.

They left the newsmen alone but surrounded the leaky roof and began a bizzare jumping dance around the site to prevent photographers from doing what they were supposed to. There were a lot of silly-looking jumping jacks on the front pages of newspapers the next day. None, however, in the Mexican press because everything there works well.

None of these things are expected to happen in Japan or in Germany, however. But, it is in the nature of things that the Olympics provide problems — some humorous, some not so humorous. The sports world is all set to get another dose.

Ukrainian National Association

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More detailed information to appear in the near future.

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РІК XVIII. Ч. 10 (131)

50-ЛІТТЯ ПЛАСТУ НА ЗАКАРПАТТІ

Саме 11 грудня, п'ятдесят років тому на Закарпатті у місті Берегові відбулися перші сходини молоді, які дали початок першому на Закарпатті пластовому куреневі ім. полк. Івана Богуна.

Користаючи із цього, що саме на цей день припадає поява чергової „Пластової Ватри", присвячуємо це число Закарпатському Пластові, відкладаючи усі статті, репортажі та дописи, які мали б увійти у біжуче число — до наступного. Рідко ж бо трапляється, щоб дата ювілею збігалася так точно із днем, у якому виходить „Пластова Ватра".

Матеріяли — статті, спогади передали нам колишні закарпатські пластуни, які самі брали участь в організуванні Пласту на Срібній Землі. Тому теж на їх руки передаємо усім закарпатським пластунам та їхнім нащадкам наш щирий пластовий привіт.

Зближаємося до року, який проголошено Ювілейним Роком Пласту, — до року, у якому мине 60 літ від заснування Українського Пласту. За ці роки в історії Пласту було чимало шляхів і розстайдоріг, як про це говориться в Обіжнику ч. 1 КПС-ЗСА. Пласт, оновлюваний безупину новим молодим членством, достосовувався до все нових обставин, залишаючися вірним своїм головним ідеалам, і це доказує - говорить про живучість і силу цих основ, на яких будували його 60 років тому в Галичині, а 50 літ тому на Закарпатті основники цієї організації. Це каже вірити у живучість Пласту на майбутні довгі роки.

ГЕЙ, ПЛАСТУНИ! ГЕЙ, ЮНАКИ!

(Гимн Закарпатських Пластунів)

Слова: Спиридон Черкасенко Музика: Я. Ярославенко

Гей, пластуни! Гей, юнаки!
Ми діти сонця і весни,
Ми діти матері природи!
До нас шумить зелений бір,
В ліси, поля до вільних гір,
На ясні зорі, тихі води.

Гей, пластуни! Гей, юнаки!
Життя — це жарти, не казки,
А праця, бурі і негоди!
Гартуймо ж наш юнацький дух,
Юнацьке гасло: воля й рух!
Ніщо нам лихо, ні пригоди!

Гей, пластуни! Гей, юнаки!
Народу вольного сини,
Сини краси, сини природи,
Не зломимо своїх присяг,
Веде нас гордо вольний стяг
До щастя, слави і свободи!

В. Клен

Як створено гимн закарпатських пластунів

Ідея окремого гимну закарпатських пластунів зродилася десь у вересні чи з початком жовтня 1923 р. на сходинах Пластового Коша Ужгороду.

Ми знали і співали той сам пластовий гимн, що його співали пластуни на Закарпатті. Відродження тієї країни мусіло йти поступово, еволюційним шляхом. Слово українець чи український не були ще тоді на Закарпатті прийнятими, а в слові Україна чеський уряд добачував ірреденту, намагання відірвати „невід'ємну частину Чехо-Словацької Республіки".

Можливо теж, що підсвідомо хотілося щось нового, щось власного. І так доручено команді коша, в якому я тоді був кошовим, роздобути якось гимн для закарпатських пластунів.

Не пригадую, хто саме порадив нам звернутися до наддніпрянського поета Спиридона Черкасенка, який тоді жив в Ужгороді. Ми зараз вибралися до нього з делегацією: курінний одного з куренів при державній реальній гімназії, курінна дівочого куреня при тій самій гімназії і я, кошовий. С. Черкасенко прийняв нас дуже дружньо, погодився написати слова гимну, але щиро признався, що про Пласт, його програму і діяльність майже нічого не знає. Тому поставив як вимогу, що будемо його запрошувати на наші сходини та прогульки, щоб він міг пізнати пластовий дух. І дійсно приходив він на сходини малих і великих, хлопців і дівчат, ходив з нами на прогульки, співав з нами при ватрі і їв те, що ми наварили в нашому казані. А десь по 4-5 тижнях вручив нам текст гимну.

Текст гимну прийняли ми з захопленням, вивчили на гам'ять і знову на чиюсь пораду (мабуть покійного нашого опікуна Остапа Вахнянина), написали ми листа до галицького композитора Я. Ярославенка до Львова з проханням скласти музику до нашого гимну. Маестро Ярославенко зробив нам приємну несподіванку, бо до місяця вже прийшов лист з нотами. Щойно по довгих роках збагнув я символічну соборність того гимну: текст склав придніпрянець, музику галичанин, а став він гимном пластунів Закарпаття.

Ми скоро вивчили гимн і запросили на сходини поета Черкасенка, щоб він перший почув „Гей, пластуни! Гей, юнаки!" Були то скромні сходини: тільки ми і він. А на ті сходини приніс він нам — закарпатським пластунам — новий дарунок. Це був рукопис віршованої двоактівки „Лісові чари". П'єса повна пластової романтики. Був там Ромчик, що хотів стати пластуном, і Тітка, яка не хотіла його пустити, бо боялася за його здоров'я, був там пластовий табір в лісі, ну і ті, що від віків замешкують ліси і річки: Водяник, Лісовик, Баба Яга, Мавки...

Тому ми й рішили представитися українському загалові Ужгороду і влаштували десь в половині березня 1924 року прилюдну імпрезу в великій залі міського театру. Була то справжня прем'єра: перший раз ми виступили перед загалом, а зокрема перед батьками пластової молоді, вперше відограли „Лісові чари" і вперше наш пластовий хор заспівав наш закарпатський пластовий гимн і тим почався його тріюмфальний похід.

А нам, сивим, коли чуємо, як молодь співає „наш" гимн, стискається горло, тиснуться в очі сльози, бо в душі ми знову співаємо той гимн в Ужгороді в березні 1924 року.

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

ЧЕТВЕРТЕ СВІТОВЕ ДЖЕМБОРІ В ҐЕДЕЛЕ

(Спогад)

У зв'язку з цьогорічним 50-літнім ювілеєм заснування Пласту на Закарпатті, виринають перед очима деякі картини пережитих в ньому щасливих хвилин, цікавих гумористичних епізодів. До таких належить і участь (біля 60 осіб) закарпатських пластунів у Світовому Джемборі в Ґеделе, коло Будапешту, в серпні 1933 року.

Сама думка про участь у Джемборі, виїзд у чужину, нові знайомства, можливість побачити здобутки скавтів з далеких країн світу — хвилювала всіх зголошених учасників, в тому числі і 13-літнього пластуна брата „Чумака". Постійне душевне напруження тривало аж до приїзду до Ґеделе.

Підготова велася на протязі багатьох місяців скрізь, де були зголошені учасники, а головно в Хусті й околиці. Треба тут зазначити, що на початку тридцятих років Пласт на Закарпатті знаходився на вершку свого розвитку. Зумів він приєднати до себе велике число молоді, позасновувати коші, курені та гуртки по містах і навіть селах. Організовано теж театральні, хорові та танкові ансамблі, що виступали на різних імпрезах, влаштовуваних іншими українськими, а то й не-українськими, організаціями.

Тому Пласт мав підготову для своїх виступів на Джемборі. Треба було тільки скоординувати програму, а потім перевести спільні проби та остаточну генеральну пробу. Для цього рішено було вибрати пластовий табір в Солочині коло Сваляви — з кінцем липня після закінчення звичайного щорічного таборування. Тут „джембористи" вправлялись ставити шатро. На кілки, оббиті дошками, на висоті двох стіп одягали шатро так, що було досить місця для двох збитих з дощок ліжок і можна було випрямитися. Треба було кілька разів ставити та розбити шатро, поки не вправилися поставити його в найшвидшому часі. Крім цього робили проби „Запорожця за Дунаєм", народних танків, хору та гімнастичних вправ. Ці зайняття були такими інтенсивними, що коли надійшов день від'їзду, а то ще й вночі — ми буквально звалювалися з ніг.

Точної дати не пригадую, але було це в перші дні серпня. Ми вирушили вночі пішки до сусіднього села Голубинного, а звідтам підвозили нас, наші знаряддя та виряд в Сваляву, де на нас чекав замовлений поїзд. Складався він з яких 5 пасажирських вагонів. Не було змоги зразу відпочити, навіть і тут. Треба було поставити шатрові дошки на сідала, щоб з них створити ліжка. Хоч лежали ми на голих дошках, всі майже до останнього поснули на них здоровим сном. А пробудилися вночі в Будапешті, від якого Ґеделе віддалене на яких 20 кілометрів. Туди спрямовано наш поїзд. Місце нашого таборування було в лісі, в чехо-словацькому секторі. Відразу треба було поставити шатра. Наші щоденні вправи допомогли нам неймовірно та заощадили нам багато годин сну.

Вранці у кожного був надзвичайно добрий настрій. Виряджалися всі на концерт. Нашим пластункам взяло більше часу нормально вичепуритися, наскільки дозволяв пластовий одяг. Після теплого сніданку настрій покращав. Наша команда заплянувала на перший день прогульку по терені Джемборі, і ми малими групами помчались в різні сторони. Нашим хвилюванням, здивуванням, враженням — не було кінця. Більшість з нас походила із сіл та не була за кордоном Закарпаття. А тут раптом ми пірнули у вир різноманітних рас — чорної, жовтої, темно-бурої, — одностроїв скавтських, народних ношу, а що найбільше — мов! Просто крутилися нам голови. Не тривало довго, як хтось підійшов до нас і в якійсь чужій мові щось від нас вимагав. Коли замовк, і став говорити „на міґи" — ґестикуляцією, то ми нарешті зрозуміли, що хотів обмінятися з нами пластовими відзнаками. Не минуло кілька годин і ми вже мали повні кишені чужих відзнак та монет. Робили масу фотографій, збирали підписи, відвідували чужі табори та подивляли чужинецькі виставки ноші, кераміки, брами до таборів, ну, і скавток. Повернулися до свого табору по обіді, втомлені та позбавлені своїх відзнак, а то й ґудзиків. Це потім стало рутиною, але не часто, бо підготови до виступів забирали нам багато часу.

Повернувшись до табору, зустріла нас неприємна вістка. Наш командант наказав зняти наші гарні стрічки, що їх дівчата вишили різними кольорами ще в Солочині. Виявилося, що чехо-словацька таборова команда дала цей наказ, бо вважала, що назва „Карпатська Україна" є „ірридента". Мусіли зняти. Дівчата на скору руку вишивали „Підкарпатська Русь". З початку чехо-словацька команда настоювала на точне визначення, тобто „Подкарпатска Русь", але опісля погодилася на нашу версію. Над нею мали ми ще одну стрічку з надписом „Ческо-Словенско". Хоч і неприємна подія, вона нас не гнітила довго.Скрізь представлялися ми, як українці, так, що деякі чужинці запитувалися, чи ми з Совєтського Союзу (хоч там і не було пластунів).

На другий день ввечері йшли ми наш перший публічний виступ в чехо-словацькому таборі, тобто таки там куди ми належали. Ми виступали із гімнастичними вправами — робили піраміди та виконували народні танці. Тоді мав виступати тринадцятилітній брат „Чумак", вистроєний в білий чумацький костюм, солом'яний капелюх з широкими крисами та батогом. Розсіяний конферансіє тобто майстер церемоній, заповідав точки різними мовами, в тому і по-чеськи. Коли сказав, що брат „Чумак" затанцює „чехо-словацький чумак" — серед чеських пластунів залунав реґіт, бо слово „чумак" по-чеськи значить „морда". Наші спершу обурилися, що танець представлено як „чехо-словацький", а не український. Але потім самі сміялися із „чехо-словацької морди". Цю подію не раз розказували і публікували українські газети, як анекдоту.*

Це так для розваги. Але праця - підготовка до виступу з „Запорожцем за Дунаєм" продовжувалася інтенсивно. Для нас це мало бути великою подією — як мала група закарпатських українців покажеться, так би сказати, — перед світом. Вкінці наступила ця хвилина. У великому, недавно тільки збудованому театрі на терені Джемборі, велася поквапна проба. Незабаром прибула сотка чужинецьких пластунів. Багато з них напевно ніколи про якусь українську оперу не чули, але з цікавістю зайшли. Ми всі ждали як на голках. Як приймуть нас цей вавилон людства? Як їм сподобається наша музика, наша мова, наша ноша, наші танці, наше виконання? Наша власна оркестра почала увертюрою до „Запорожця за Дунаєм". Вмить заля стихла, прислуховувалася, як зачарована.Деякі оплески по закінченні увертюри були першими признаками реакції публіки. Від того часу оплески повторювалися майже по кожній дії і по деяких сценах. Ми раділи несамовито. На другий день нас відвідала група англійських скавтів - кінотехніків, які попросили нас в таборі, таки на твердій землі, затанцювати „Запорозького герця" та „Чумака", що ми радо зробили. Накручений фільм плянувався для фільмових вістей та документального фільму про Джемборі. Відвідували нас і шведські скавти, з якими ми пробували розмовляти ломаною англійською мовою, і які звичайно тішилися, що кольори українського національного прапору — такі ж, як у них. Приходили і представники інших національностей, між ними й мадярські. Останні, однак, дуже намагалися доказати нам, що ми повинні б належати до Мадярщини, що це колись до цього дійде, що ми властиво не українці, але „мадьор-орос" чи „мадярскі русскіє". По кількакратній відсічі перестали до нас заходити.

Наше перебування на Джемборі тривало тільки сім чи вісім днів, хоч само Джемборі тривало 10 днів. Майже в останній день нашого перебування відбулася величава дефіляда скавтів в самому Будапешті, на одному з його спортових майданів. По Службі Божій дефілювали групи скавтів з різних країн, а вкінці на коні об'їхав стадіон реґент Мадярщини — адмірал Мікольош Горті, який неповних шість років пізніше дав наказ своїм військам наступати на вільну Карпатську Україну. Зараз за ним, також на коні, їхав начальник та основник Скавтського руху Бейден Повелл. Скавти шаліли при його появі, викрикували „Лонґ лів!" і кидали капелюхи в повітря.

Тяжко було покидати та прощатися з місцем, яке залишило у нас такі приємні враження, де мале Закарпаття ввійшло в світ через своїх пластунів та приклали цеглинку до поширення доброго імени українців та Українського Пласту. Повернулися ми на Закарпаття до Заріччя коло Перегина, де виступили ще раз із нашою оперою, де нас привітали з ґратуляціями за наші успіхи на Джемборі. Розійшлися, щоб стрінутися в рядах Карпатської Січі або УПА, або на чужині — з тими, хто ще лишився при житті.

І. Кардашинець
(Брат „Чумак")

*Виступ брата „Чумака" вдався дуже добре і тоді і він сам собі дозволив на сміх.

Д-р Володимир Комаринський

ДВІ СТОРІНКИ

I.

Вживаючи теперішньої пл. термінології, я був у роках 1920/21 мабуть одиноким пластуном-самітником на Закарпатті. Пластовою ідеєю захопився я ще як учень Академічної Гімназії у Львові в роках 1916/18, опісля в 1918/20 разом з декілька іншими юнаками заснував тайний пластовий гурток у Сокалі. Коли в жовтні 1920 р. переїхав з моїми батьками до Хусту на Закарпаття, привіз з собою якісь літографовані скрипти д-ра О. Тисовського. Не пам'ятаю вже, як називалися, але вони були для мене першою пластовою літературою. Моя пластова бібліотека збагатилася чужомовними підручниками: чеським A. B. Svojsik "Skauting", мадярським "Magyar Cserkesz", німецьким "Der Pfadfinder" і польським "Polski Harcerz".

У шкільних роках 1920-21 і 1921-22 був я приватистом державної реальної гімназії в Берегові. Завжди перед півріччними іспитами приїжджав я з Хусту до Берегова, де перебував декілька днів. Тоді розмовляв я не раз з професорами Мих. Демчуком і Андрієм Дідиком і то майже виключно на пластові теми.

Милою несподіванкою була для мене карточка, яку дістав десь в половині листопада 1921 р. від проф. Дідика з запрошенням приїхати на основуючі сходини Пласту в Берегові та виголосити відповідну доповідь. Я радісно погодився, ми домовилися на дату 11-го грудня 1921 року. Повні три тижні я студіював мою пластову літературу та готувався до виступу.

Субота 10-ого грудня був хмарний осінній день, але під вечір постуденіло і почав падати перший густий сніг. Коли я виїхав о 6-ій рано 11-ого грудня до Берегова, мій поїзд їхав вже сніговим красвидом.

Десь около 9-ої прибув я до Берегова. Професори Демчук і Дідик чекали на мене в інтернаті і при сніданні вони схвалили мій плян: доповнити доповідь практичним показом пластових забав і по полудні зробити прогульку з тереновою грою. Ясно, що на перший день пластування програма надто широка, але нам хотілося, щоб молодь Пластом зацікавилася.

Сходини почалися о 10-ій год. в одній з кляс гімназії. Присутніх було около 35 учнів (в віці переважно 11 до 14 років) і три 13-річні дівчата. З професорів були присутні Михайло Демчук, Андрій Дідик і Корнило Заклинський. Коротко побував на сходинах і директор Андрій Алиськевич. Ясно, що не можу не згадати і про Івана Гриця. Це мабуть був перший Пласт-Прият в одній особі. Він, вдівець, привів на ті сходини доньку і двох синів близнюків. Не думаю, що він колись був формальне членом Пласту, але без нього не обійшлася ні одна прогулька, ні один з'їзд чи пластовий публічний виступ. Сходини відкрив проф. Демчук. Він коротко з'ясував завдання тих сходин, представив мене як „старого" пластуна (а мені тоді ще не було 16 років) і передав дальше ведення сходин. І я почав: про Бейден-Повелла про Чмолу і Тисовського про головні пластові закони пластовий привіт тощо. І зараз продемонстрував декілька пластових ігор, зокрема гру Кіма, „Однозгідність" тощо.

Коли я скінчив, проф. Дідик запитав зібраних, чи хочуть вступити до Пласту. Вписалися всі (три) дівчата і мабуть з 30 хлопців, декілька заявило, що мусять ще „зазвідатися нянька та мамки". І так постав перший пластовий відділ (так ми їх тоді називали) на Закарпатті. Вибрано й першого провідника (курінного).

По обіді вибралися на прогульку в недалекі винничні гори. Теренова гра вдалася бо можна було „вбивати" турків чи татар пухкими, біленькими сніговими кулями. Вертаючися до міста, цілий відділ відпровадив мене на залізничий двірець і на прощання вперше пролунало пластове „СКОБ"!

Це перша сторінка історії Пласту на Закарпатті.

II.

Був це тривожний день 14-ого березня 1939 року в Севлюші (тепер Виноградово). Пластовий курінь при учительській семінарії в Ужгороді (яку евакуйовано до Севлюша) зібрався вполудне в приміщенні школи. Кошовий Михайло Козичар інформує зібраних про найновіші події: мадярське військо ще сьогодні зробить інвазію на Карпатську Україну. Чеська охорона границі (два курені 45-ого пішого полку, дві відділи, 8 батерій 112-ого полку легкої артилерії, 1 ескадрон 10-ого полку драгунів і дивізіон танків) переходять через Севлюш в напрямі на румунську границю. Чеське військо в Хусті за наказом генерала Прхали заатакувало команду Карпатської Січи в Хусті. Січовики ставлять завзятий спротив. А на завтра — 15-ого березня — скликано перше засідання Сойму; мадяри хочуть зайняти Хуст і не допустити до засідання. Хто ж буде боронити край на нашому відтинку?

Без вагання і сумнівів члени куреня та декілька довколишніх учителів - пластунів рішають поставити мадярам спротив, не допустити, щоб ворог заняв нашу столицю перед відбуттям засідання Сойму. Це ж національний обов'язок, а пластуни присягали:

„Як гордість народня поведе нас до діла, аби я до чину для всіх був готов . . ."

Чехи не тільки покинули територію краю, але й відмовилися передати зброю тим, що хотіли її боронити. І так треба було ту зброю красти розбивати склади. Найшлися і такі чехи — військовики чи жандарми, що крадькома видавали зброю. Під вечір 14-ого березня курінь, що нараховував около 60 хлопців, вирушив з Севлюша на схід в напрямі Хусту. Вони рішили покинути Севлюш бо в місті появилася вже місцева мадярська боївка, так що боронити місто було б неможливим.

Ішли хлопці. Вік 15 - 25 років, зброя різноманітна, в декого кріс, в декого револьвер, а може половина членів перше у своєму житті тримала зброю в руці. Амуніції мало. Але вони йшли сміло, готові до чину.

Як тільки чехи покинули Закарпаття, мадяри перейшли границю і заняли Фаниково і далі місто Севлюш. Похідним порядком мадярські частини рушили шляхом на Хуст. Вони ж не сподівалися ніякого спротиву, їх пропаганда інформувала військове командування, що населення Карпатської України з квітами привітає мадярських визволителів. Тому було для них великою несподіванкою, коли за Севлюшем в напрямі на Копаню привітав їх вогонь з крісів. Впали перші мадяри, перші жертви зіткнення між напасників. Мадярське командування припинило похід і рішило піти боєвим порядком в наступ. А наші пластуни-січовики розвинулися в розстрільну — широку і рідку.

Команда Пластового Коша в Ужгороді весною 1924 року.

Ранком 15-го березня 1939 року почалася битва на Копанських Полях. З одного боку вишколені, добре озброєні мадярські військові частини, а з другого горстка юнаків-героїв, з недостатньою зброєю, без вишколу та боєвого досвіду. Боронилися запекло, не відступали, стріляли, поки вистачило набоїв і не піддавалися. Гинули, а ранених мадяри жорстоко мучили. Коли настала ніч, втихли стріли, оборонців не стало, всі згинули.

Ніхто не знає, де спочили тіла героїв, мадяри закопували їх десь під вербами, в ярках, кидали тіла в Тису, що несла їх в ворожу Мадярщину, яка знову заволоділа Карпатською Україною. Нема могилок, нема хрестів, написів, нема куди покласти квітів. Тільки в декількох довколишніх селах селяни, що найшли тіла тих оборонців Рідного Краю, поховали їх без обряду, священика, без „Вічная Пам'ять" в братських могилках.

Ніхто не знає, скільки їх згинуло, бо ніхто не прийшов живий, щоб розповісти, скільки їх впало, хто вони.

Знаємо тільки декілька прізвищ: Михайло Козичар, останній кошовий ужгородського Пласту, старші пластуни - учителі Василь Вайда, Н. Біловарій, пластун Іван Галас. І стільки інших, про яких тільки їх нянько та й мамка говорили своїм сусідам: „Пішов наш синок вчитися на учителя і не вернувся . . ."

Коли ранком 16-ого березня 1939 року мадяри наближалися до Хусту, біля Червоного Горба і мостів на Великій Ріці пластуни-січовики ще боронили переходу через Велику Ріку і знова поклали свої голови за рідну землю. Згинув курінний хустського Пласту Олександер Блист.

А перший теплий весняний вітер ніс по цілому краю вістку, що законні представники закарпатської вітки українського народу на своєму першому засіданні сказали в вічі ворогові, що Закарпаття — це українська земля. І ніс той весняний вітер і сумну вістку, що молодь Срібної Землі жертвувала своє життя в обороні того Краю так, як обіцювала, коли співала:

„Щастя, кров і любов,
Все Тобі віддати в боротьбі
За Україну, за її волю,
За честь, за славу, за
[народ . . ."

Крути — Копанські Поля. Так кінчається остання сторінка історії Пласту Закарпаття.

Команда ужгородського коша, восени 1923 року

З пластового життя

АВСТРАЛІЯ:

☐ Пластуни підготовляються дуже інтенсивно до Ювілейної Зустрічі, якою започатковують Ювілейний Рік Пласту. Командантом Зустрічі буде голова КПС пл.сен. Ігор Гриневич, Бурл. Керівником програми і відповідальним за табори пластунів — пл. сен. Валентин Микитенко, ККП-ів, відповідальна за табори пластунок пл.сен. Наталка Гриневич, ККП-ок. КПС видала відзнаку Зустрічі, запроєктовану Ігорем Осідачем. Це є круг, на якому рельєфом зображені Тризуб, Південний Хрест та стилізована лелія у формі перелетної птиці, яка стремить у всесвіт, символізуючи усучаснення пластової ідеї. Напис 1911-1971 ЮПЗ Аделяїда.

ЗСА:

☐ В Пл. Станицях тепер відбуваються Загальні Збори. Новими станичними стали: в Гартфорді пл. сен. Орест Кузьма, в Кергонксоні пл. сен. Микола Василик.

☐ В дні 25-ого жовтня ц.р. в Ню Йорку відбулися наради в справі ЮМПЗ, на які Організаційна Комісія під проводом пл. сен. З. Корчинського запросила представників Куренів УСП та УПС, представників Гуртків Пластприяту та кошових поблизьких станиць.

☐ КПСтаршина доручила Пластовим Станицям відзначити окремими сходинами 50-ту річницю заснування Пласту на Закарпатті, яка припадає на день 11-го грудня ц.р.