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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

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

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CARDINAL SLIPYJ TO VISIT CANADA ON WAY FROM AUSTRALIA

TORONTO, Ont. — Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, who attended the 40th International Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne, Australia, February 18-25, will visit Ukrainian communities in Canada in the latter part of March and the first part of April.

The news of the Ukrainian Cardinal's planned visitation in Canada appeared in the March 3rd issue of the Ukrainian Catholic weekly "Nasha Meta" (Our Aim). It will be the Cardinal's second visit to Canada since his release from Soviet incarceration in 1963.

He visited both Canada and the United States in 1968.

The Cardinal was barred by the Vatican from making another visit to the North American continent in the summer of 1971.

In announcing the Ukrainian Catholic Primate's sojourn in Canada, the newspaper provided the following itinerary: Edmonton, Alta., on March 23; Saskatoon, Sask., March 30; Winnipeg, Man., April 6; Thunder Bay, Ont., April 13; Toronto, Ont., April 14.



Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj

Among other Ukrainian Catholic prelates attending the Congress were: Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko of Yugoslavia, Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton and Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto.

The Ukrainian prelates of Canada are accompanying Cardinal Josyf on his journey to Canada.

Anna Haras Again Heads UNA Lehigh-Valley District

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Supreme Advisor Anna Haras, last year's overall champion in UNA's membership drive, was re-elected chairman of the Association's Lehigh-Valley District Committee at its annual meeting Sunday, February 25.

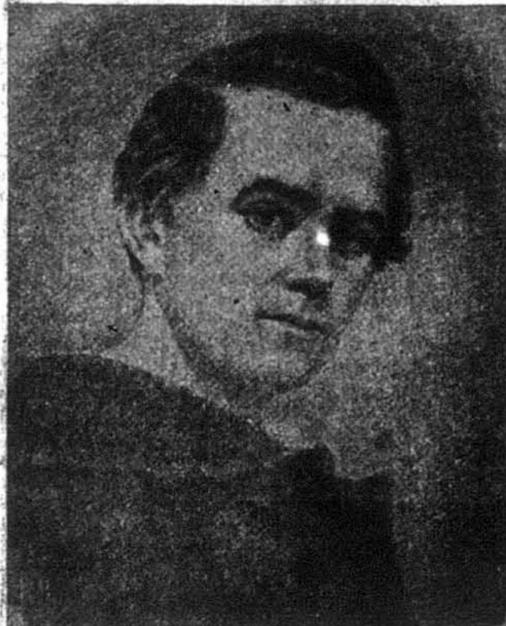
Held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall here, the meeting was chaired by Very Rev. Andrew Dworakivsky, pastor of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Northampton, Pa. Stephen Mucha kept the minutes. Opening prayers were said by the Very Rev. Wasyl Chykaluk.

SHEVCHENKO: Ukraine's Poet - Laureate

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

It Is Indifferent

... In serfdom, among strangers was I reared,
And unlamented wholly by my own
In exile I shall die, in grief uncheered,
And to my nameless grave shall pass alone.
No trace of me, alas, will then remain
To see in all our glorious Ukraine,
In all that land of ours that is not ours.
No father will commend me to his son,
To pray for me to God, source of all powers:
"Pray then, my boy! For us his course was run.
He died to save Ukraine, whom Fate devours."
It is indifferent to me, I say,
Whether or not that son for me should pray.
But while I live I cannot bear to see
A wicked people come with crafty threat,
To hurl Ukraine yet strip her ruthlessly
And waken her amid the flames they set —
Sure, no indifference in me these wrongs beget!



March 9, 1814 — March 10, 1861

Tr. by C. H. Andrusyshen and W. Kirkconnell

DIEFENBAKER SCORES UN FOR IGNORING PERSECUTION IN USSR

WINNIPEG, Man. — An angry John Diefenbaker, Canada's former Prime Minister, unleashed a verbal attack on both the Soviet Union for violating basic human and constitutional rights and on the United Nations for allowing this to happen.

Addressing the annual session of the Manitoba Law School Foundation in Winnipeg, Man., Monday, February 26, Mr. Diefenbaker told an audience of some 300 that "little or nothing" has been done by the UN to protect human rights.

"There was widespread demand among members of the UN in San Francisco in 1945 that their charter should embody in its terms a guarantee of human rights," said Mr. Diefenbaker.

"So why has the USSR been immune from action? It has flagrantly denied fundamental rights and has refused to even consider the right of self-determination of such countries as Ukraine and the Baltic states, even though the right of self-determination is a basic principle of the UN Charter."

Mr. Diefenbaker said that "intellectuals are being hounded into concentration camps or sentenced to mental institutions in the countries of the USSR."

"Christians and Jews are being persecuted in increasing numbers, yet there has not been one vestige of action taken by the United Nations."

Mr. Diefenbaker, who last year agreed to head the International Committee in Defense of Human Rights, also criticized the Canadian government for failing to launch a "motion in the UN Assembly to condemn what is being done."

Violations 'Epidemic'

"Not since September 1960 has any Canadian chief representative or national leader spoken out against the wrongs that are being perpetrated by the USSR and the violations of human rights that have become epidemic."

It was Mr. Diefenbaker, then Canada's Prime Minister, who spoke out against violations of human, constitutional and national rights by the Soviet regime.

Officers

Joining Mrs. Haras on the newly elected committee are: Martin Sheska and Nicholas Dubyk, vice-chairmen; S. Mucha and S. Kolodrub, secretaries; D. Muszasty, treasurer; John Hutzayluk, Anna Pyplyuk, Eugenia Praschuk, Stephen Sayuk, John Drabik, Eve Hunt-Koltoniuk and Anna Sagan, members; the auditing board is headed by Stefan Iwaszczko, with D. Zagwodzky and J. Hanych, members. Michael Kolodrub was re-elected honorary chairman.

The District, which had organized a total of 128 new members last year, attaining 78 percent of its designated quota, recorded a net gain of 20 members. This was the thrust of the reports, made by Mrs. Haras as well as S. Mucha, S. Kolodrub and Mrs. O. Muszasty, for the absent treasurer.

The principal guest speakers were: UNA Vice-President Prof. John Teluk and Supreme Advisor Stepan Hawrysz.

Prof. Teluk gave a summary review of UNA progress in 1972, spoke of its current status and offered some prognostications for its future. He congratulated Mrs. Haras for her achievement in last year's membership drive: 60 new members insured for a total of \$137,000.

Mr. Hawrysz, after analyzing individual and Branch contributions to the membership drive, reminded that this year — a UNA pre-convention year — also marks the 80th anniversary of the UNA official organ, the daily Svoboda. He called for intensive



Anna Haras

40th ANNIVERSARY OF FAMINE

(Appeal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to the Ukrainian community on the 40th anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine).

The year 1973 marks the 40th anniversary of the great man-made famine in Ukraine (1932-1933), which resulted in the death of millions of Ukrainian men, women and children. This famine constitutes one of the most tragic events in the long, over one-thousand-year, history of the Ukrainian people. In various parts of the world, mankind has suffered many famine disasters, caused by long wars, drought, floods or other cataclysms. But never and nowhere has any people suffered such a devastating catastrophe as did the Ukrainian people in 1932-1933 — a catastrophe directly brought about by a deliberate policy of an alien government.

As is known, the Communist government of the USSR, obsessed by its political design to transform the USSR into an "industrialized state" in the shortest possible time, had proceeded to collectivize agriculture forcibly against the will of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The enforced collectivization evoked massive resistance on the part of the Ukrainian people, especially on the part of Ukrainian peasants, the principle of private property and ownership deeply embedded in their national and social mentality.

In its turn, Communist Russia decided to break the resistance of Ukraine by resorting to terroristic methods which only a totalitarian government has at its disposal.

The consequence was the inhuman liquidation of the Ukrainian peasantry through official pillage of foodstuffs, the arrest and deportation of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians and imposed famine. The immediate goal was the destruction of the Ukrainian peasantry as a "class enemy." The ultimate one was openly commented upon in the Soviet press at the time, namely, the collectivization of agriculture in Ukraine must "destroy the social basis of Ukrainian nationalism, which the individual farm-holdings constitute."

In August, 1932, the government of the Ukrainian SSR issued a special law on the "inviolability of socialist property." The smallest infractions of this law were severely punished by the Soviet regime. Moreover, during the harvest

(Continued on p. 2)

Chamber of Commerce Fete Hears Ukrainian Songs

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Popular Ukrainian soprano Mary Lesawyer was the featured soloist at the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce's annual banquet here Tuesday, March 6.

Mrs. Lesawyer opened the evening's program with the national anthem, and later sang two Ukrainian songs, "Zhyta" and "Utoptala Stezhechku", as well as a pair of English language compositions. Piano accompaniment was rendered by Mrs. Kukla.

Mrs. Lesawyer's husband, Joseph Lesawyer, is Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Under his direction, the UNA has played an important role in the urban renewal of downtown Jersey City. In addition to its present headquarters building and printing plant, the UNA is completing work on a new 15-story headquarters building, and is overseeing the construction and management



Mary Lesawyer

Chicago UNA'ers Set To Meet

CHICAGO, Ill. — The annual meeting of the Good Will Society UNA Branch 22 will be held Saturday, March 24, at the Marriott Hotel, 8535 W. Higgins Rd., west of Cumberland Ave.

In announcing the meeting, scheduled for 7:30 p.m., Mrs. Helen E. Olek, secretary of the Branch, said that the formal part will be followed by a social hour.

Mrs. Olek said that members may bring friends, especially if they are prospective members of the UNA.

Leonid Pliushch Was Barred From His Own Trial

ONLY GOVERNMENT WITNESSES CALLED BY COURT

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Leonid Pliushch, the 33-year-old Ukrainian mathematician and cyberneticist who was confined to a mental asylum for an indefinite period of time by a Soviet court in Kiev, was barred from the five-day trial, as was his wife and sister.

More detailed accounts of the trial, reported originally by Reuters and UPI from Moscow, were made public here by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVH, A-broad) on the basis of information supplied by dissident sources in Ukraine.

The presiding judge, say the accounts, told Pliushch's wife that although her husband's case does not entail any "secret matters", the trial itself may involve such matters and will therefore be closed to the public. The wife and the sister were allowed into the courtroom only to hear the verdict at the end of the trial January 30th.

The judge, by the name of Dyshel, said that Pliushch was found to be "irresponsible" by a panel of psychiatrists, which "made his presence at the trial unnecessary."

The sources say that the court even refused to examine written testimony given by Pliushch during interrogations.

Only government witnesses were called, said the account, and they supported the presiding judge's contention that, having known Pliushch "for the past five to ten years", they consider him "irresponsible."

Pliushch was tried under article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR's Penal Code. He was accused of signing petitions to the United Nations in defense of Soviet political prisoners and for being a member of the group which initiated this letter-writing action.

His 1968 article, titled "Lackeys and Perjurers of Our Times" and published in "Komsomolska Pravda", as well as manuscripts of other articles allegedly found at his home, were submitted by the prosecutor as evidence against Pliushch.

Hand-writing experts had allegedly established that the manuscripts were penned by Pliushch, but the court failed to establish that Pliushch was engaged in disseminating these articles as charged under article 62 of the Penal Code.

Pliushch had been under intensive examination by psychiatrists at Moscow's Serbsky Institute prior to the trial. He was found to be suffering from a "slow onset of schizophrenia with messianic delusions and reform-making ideas." It was this panel that recommended that Pliushch be confined to a "special mental institution."

A second panel of doctors, however, found that Pliushch was making "some progress" and recommended that he be kept in a less restricted "general" psychiatric clinic.

Despite obvious discrepancies in the two findings, the court, on the instructions of the KGB, chose the former in meting out the sentence to Pliushch, confining him to a "special asylum" for an indefinite period of time.

The sentence was appealed, said the sources, and was to be considered by an Appeals Court in early March.

Pliushch's wife was not allowed to see her husband. She and her friends were told by the court to direct all inquiries in the case to the KGB.

UN Human Rights Commission To Examine Pliushch Case

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The United Nations Human Rights Commission, meeting currently in Geneva, Switzerland, will examine the case of Leonid Pliushch, the Ukrainian cybernetics specialist confined recently to a mental institution by a Soviet court.

Jacob T. Moeller, communications officer of the UN Human Rights Division in New York, in a letter to Sen. Paul Yuzyk, chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, said that "a brief summary of your communication will be included in a confidential list of communications which will be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its next session."

"A copy of your communication," said the letter, "will also be sent to the Government of the Member State of the United Nations to which it explicitly refers."

The "communication" to which Mr. Moeller refers in his letter was submitted by a delegation of the WCFU Human Rights Commission last month to the officer, requesting that he pass it on to Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division. The Ukrainian delegation asked that the case of Pliushch and other Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned and persecuted by the Soviet authorities in violation of their human and constitutional rights be investigated by the UN Human Rights Commission.

The Commission opened its session in Geneva on February 26 and will meet through April 6th. Its agenda includes examination of cases of violations of human and national rights.

New York To Honor Poet at Commemorative Concert

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A commemorative concert honoring Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's foremost poet and champion of liberty, will be staged Sunday, March 11, at Stuyvesant High School auditorium here under the aegis of the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations (UCCA branch) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

An array of outstanding Ukrainian artists and performing groups will appear in the concert part of the program: Metropolitan Opera soloist Andriy Dobriansky, the "Dumka" chorus under the direction of Prof. Ihor Sonevitysky, the "Young Dumka" under the direction of Mrs. Yara Kekish, stage actor Eugene Kurylo, mezzo-soprano Christine Osadca-Pauskis.

Handing piano accompaniment for the soloists will be Joanne Dorneman and Prof. Sonevitysky.

The principal speaker at the 4 p.m. concert will be Dr. Jaroslav Padoch.

СВОБОДА 80TH 290 NEW MEMBERS JOIN UNA IN FEBRUARY

A total of 290 new members were brought into the UNA fold in February in what is Svoboda 80th anniversary membership drive. The February gain, combined with 375 new members organized in January, brings the total to 665 new certificates that have come into the UNA Main Office in Jersey City, N.J., during the first two months of the year.

Individual organizers that have made marked contributions to the February total are as follows: John Odesynski, field man in Philadelphia, 10 new members; Michael Chomyn, secretary of Philadelphia Branch 32, with 7; Michael Fedynayshyn, secretary of Perth Amboy Branch 155, and Bohdan Zorych, secretary of Toronto Branch 432, with 6 each; Jaroslav Byjen, secretary of Branch 17 in Chicago, Stefan Iwaszczko, secretary of Branch 48 in Reading, Pa., Augustine Rudnyk, secretary of Branch 79 in Los Angeles, Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, president of Branch 88 in Karhonkson, Michael Hentosh, secretary of Branch 305 in Mahonoy City, Michael Semkiw, secretary of Branch 379 in Chicago, each with 5; Anna Basarab, secretary of New York Branch 117, John Pryhoda, secretary of Branch 200 in Ozone Park, N.Y., Yakiw Buriy, secretary of Toronto Branch 408, Wasyl Sharan, secretary of Toronto Branch 407, Tekla Moroz, secretary of Montreal Branch 465, and Paul Mariak, secretary of Branch 476 in Hudson, N.Y., each with 4.

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EDITORIALS

The Immortal Crusader

Each year at this time, Ukrainians the world over honor the memory and the legacy of one of the greatest Ukrainians that ever lived — the poet, the fighter, the crusader—Ukraine's immortal Bard, Taras Shevchenko.

Born in March, he also died in March, one day after his 47th birthday that he was no longer capable of celebrating. Born a serf, Shevchenko spent but nine years in freedom — relative freedom at that as he continued to be haunted by the harsh experience of exile and the lurking shadows of the tsarist guards.

He was no ordinary man. He was the Ukrainian nation incarnate. Brought into this world in poverty, he embodied his people's thirst for freedom, an inalienable right for which Shevchenko — as his people — was persecuted, maligned, jailed and exiled. Yet as undaunted as he was in his crusade against tyranny and oppression, he was unbroken in the spirit and the vision that he forged for the Ukrainian people. Angry but never frustrated, Shevchenko, in his boundless love for Ukraine and the unshaken faith in her people's destiny, even castigated his own kin for submissiveness and apathy to what he felt was his and their sacred cause.

That cause is very much relevant today. And so is Shevchenko's call to "rise and break the chains." Our people did it once 55 years ago. They will break them once again on the wings of the Bard's immortal spirit.

Let Your Congressman Know

For the third time now in less than three years, Senator Richard Schweiker has introduced in the United States Senate a resolution calling for a Presidential proclamation of a Ukrainian Independence Day on January 22nd of each year. Similar action is expected in the House. In previous years the resolutions — of major significance to all Ukrainians — never left the respective committees on the judiciary to which they were duly referred. Consequently, they were not acted upon either by the Senate or the House.

This need not be the case this year if we let our legislators know, first, that such resolutions have been submitted, second, that they are of great importance to us, and that they have meaningful relevance now, the administration's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union notwithstanding.

Among scores of reports carried in our papers over the past two months on this year's observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary, we noted the Ukrainian community in the Triple Cities area—Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, N.Y.—utilizing the occasion to dispatch a petition, with over 300 signatures, to the State's Senators and Congressmen, asking for their support of the resolutions, as well as those on the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine, and on the establishment of a House Committee on Captive Nations. This type of action is bound to have an impact on New York State's representation in the legislature. It is worthy of emulation by other Ukrainian communities across the nation, now that we are seeking the designation of January 22nd as a national holiday free from school and work.

But we must tell our Senators and Congressmen that in the light of our people's valid claim to freedom and independence, a claim that is even now costing our people thousands of lives, we are determined to place the January 22nd Act on the level it deserves—the level of national recognition. We are as much deserving of our Columbus Day, our Pulaski Day, our St. Patrick's Day as are our fellow-citizens of Italian, Polish and Irish ancestry. As we respect the national heritage and culture of others, we feel we are deserving of no less.

How Long Shall We Be The "Forgotten Americans"?

by PAUL FENCHAK

(The following address was delivered at the observances of Ukrainian Independence in Baltimore, Md., Sunday, February 4, 1973).

A year ago, in commemorating the anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, Congressman Paul S. Sarbanes concluded his remarks with these words:

"... Recalling the events which occurred 54 years ago in Ukraine, I salute the Ukrainian people in deepest respect for their remarkable commitment to the principles of freedom and justice which they have so amply demonstrated throughout their history and for the continuing contribution Americans of Ukrainian background have made to the strength, progress, and prosperity of this nation."

Of these words, the phrase denoting the quest for "freedom and justice" is often applied to Ukrainian endeavors by serious scholars, yet in many historical accounts here in America there seems to be precious little freedom and justice accorded Ukrainians — independent Ukraine was simply a German puppet state, the land of half-crazed Cossacks... so some of the anti-Ukrainian diatribes state.

Somehow Lithuania and Finland — also products of the same complicated circumstances — escape comparatively unscathed by such stigmas. Why the difference in American annals? Why is there generally, outside of specialized Slavic studies, so little justice in seeing continuity in the Ukrainian commitment to freedom? The answer is that there is simply too much Russian historiography employed to the exclusion of non-Russian sources.

Not Debatable

Freedom is not debatable — you have it or you don't. You know when you don't have it, so it hardly requires a Marxist theoretician to tell you. Freedom is something like poetry — it's best known in its effect.

Lacking freedom since the Bolshevik Russian occupation of Ukraine, ten million Ukrainians or more died in defense of their independence. In retrospect it can be stated that Ukraine would have remained free had the Western nations paid heed to her warnings of the Communist menace and answered her desperate call for moral and military assistance. Without Ukraine's strategic position and her immeasurable mineral resources the Soviet Russian Government would have difficulties in initiating aggressive pressures toward the West.

Certain correlations exist between your standing in American circles and your opportunities for freedom in Eastern Europe. For example, the already mentioned Lithuanians and Finns, both formerly included in the Russian Empire, managed to receive special cataloging and considerations by American diplomats at the Versailles Peace Conference. Ukraine as a separate entity is not cited in the Versailles Treaty.

It is known that Thomas

Garrigue Masaryk, married to a wealthy American lady whose surname (Garrigue) he adopted as his middle name, was most prominent in American social and diplomatic circles in the World War I period, and that his activities here added immeasurably to the possibilities for the establishment of the post-World War I state of Czechoslovakia. It is known also that both Czechs and Lithuanians had very powerful lobbies in Washington and exerted constant influences there.

To this day, October 11 is an official holiday in Maryland, "General Pulaski's Memorial Day" — proclaimed in 1931; as is October 28, "Commemoration of the Founding of the Republic of Czechoslovakia" — proclaimed by the Maryland General Assembly in 1935; as well as February 16, "Commemoration of the Founding of Lithuania" — proclaimed in 1935.

Have to Catch Up

In many ways it appears that nationality groups smaller in number than the Ukrainians have influenced American thinking to a proportionately larger degree. Ukrainians have some catching up to do — certainly in comparison to extremely active publicists and educators such as the Jews.

Now is the time. Recent activities by Blacks in America have made public officials more sensitive than ever to the desires of minority groups. Yet, in a fashion similar to post-World War I settlements in Europe, only those groups that exert strong influence in America are favored with special programs for the study of their histories and cul-

tures. The statement by the American philosopher-essayist Henry David Thoreau seems to be of the essence to Ukrainians in 1973: "It takes two to speak the truth, one to speak and another to hear."

Ukrainians in Maryland would do well to explain to their President, their Governor, their Superintendent of Public Instruction, school officials, newspaper reporters, city officials, county officials, and others, that they are tired of being treated on the fringe of "Russian" history.

Ukrainians in Maryland would do well to inform the Maryland Historical Society that Ukrainians do exist in Maryland — despite the fact that in the main card catalog of the Maryland Historical Society there is not one library card bearing the title "Ukrainian".

Most often, Ukrainian titles do not appear on the book purchasing lists in Maryland's school systems. Such traditions are really outmoded when Ukrainian culture and language are being taught to more people, using more modern approaches than ever before.

The successful development of the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard University, including three professorships and a research center, attests to Ukrainian concern. A recent fund-raising program in Maryland for the Harvard program, the piano recital by Ireneus Zuk at Johns Hopkins University, is testimony enough that Ukrainians in Maryland are concerned about the improvement of teaching about Ukrainian history and culture. In many school systems the recently published book by

(Continued on p. 3)

This Land Is Ukraine

by NADIA MELNYCHUK

*What land is this where sunflowers grow,
Where fields of wheat and the Dniipro flow,
Where music of banduras once filled the night air,
And sounds of people singing could be heard everywhere.
This land is Ukraine!*

*What land is this where embroidered shirts are worn,
Where pysanky the Easter table do adorn,
Where the great Kozaks once lived and roamed,
And fought for and died for, and called their home.
This land is Ukraine!*

*What land is this where Khmelnytsky's monument stands,
Where Turks, Poles and Muscovites once pillaged the land,
Where golden domes of St. Sophia stand against time,
And where church bells are silenced and no longer chime.
This land is Ukraine!*

*What land is this where arsonists freely play,
Where smoke of burning churches clouds the day,
Where library treasures "accidentally" catch fire,
And all such incidents stir the people with ire.
This land is Ukraine!*

*What land is this so filled with fear and strife,
Where to speak out the truth endangers one's life,
Where men are forced to suppress their nationality,
And prisons hold men like Moroz and Karavansky.
This land is Ukraine!*

*What land is this that Shevchenko so loved,
Where the black earth is soaked with patriots' blood,
Where Symonenko wrote his words of fire,
And where the struggle for freedom will never tire.
This land is Ukraine!*

Lehigh-Valley . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

efforts in the current membership campaign to assure continued growth of Soyuz. Taking part in the lively discussion were Messrs. Durbek, Zagwodzky, Kolodrub, Sheka, Stasiw, and Iwaszczko. Responding to questions from the floor were Prof. Teluk and Mr. Hawrysz.

Ten Each Month

In outlining plans for the current year, Mrs. Haras proposed that the District organize at least ten new members a month, that the District stage a Lehigh-Valley UNA Day and that officers and members take part in the Pennsylvania UNA Day in Lakewood Park on August 19th, that a special program be staged to honor outstanding UNA'ers in the area, and that the District plan an outing to Soyuzivka. The plans were adopted.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Haras presented Prof. Teluk with ten new certificates, the members having been organized by the following: S. Iwaszczko (6), Anna Pypiuk, Eve Hunt-Koltoniuk, J. Hutzayluk and Mrs. Haras, one each.

The meeting was adjourned after closing prayers by the Rev. Dworakivsky.

Give Demonstration of "Pysanka" Art

RUTHERFORD, N.J.—Mrs. Christina Balynsky, a member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Junior Branch 18 in Passaic, N.J., gave a two-hour demonstration of the Ukrainian Easter egg decoration at Rutherford, N.J. Museum, Sunday, February 18.

The lecture-demonstration was arranged by the Museum, which had invited the JNWL Branch to present this unique Ukrainian art to a group of interested women. What started out as a small group of 15 swelled to about 65 avid onlookers who followed the demonstration with keen interest, determined to learn the art.

Mrs. Camille Smorodsky, the Branch's public relations chairman, showed a few Ukrainian folk art items, including the traditional Ukrainian Easter basket, some embroideries, a woodcut by Soboka depicting the crucifixion, and spoke briefly on Ukrainian traditions and the current situation in Ukraine. She explained that despite decades of persecution and an official ban on religion, the Ukrainian people have retained both their religiosity and the many customs and traditions associated with religious holidays.

In announcing the lecture-demonstration for its patrons, the Museum distributed a leaflet which also contained basic instructions on the coloring of Ukrainian "pysanka".

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

Regina Students Stage Exhibit, Show Films

REGINA, Sask.—Through the courtesy of Mamaj Art Gallery of Winnipeg, the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies in cooperation with the Ukrainian University Students Club Alpha-Omega presented an art exhibition of contemporary graphics from Ukraine as well as films by Slavko Nowytski on February 9 and 10, 1973, at Campion College.

The display consisting of linocuts, woodcuts, monotypes and etchings has been viewed previously only in Toronto and Winnipeg. The subject-matter within these works was various — historical themes, folk motives, literary influences, and scenic descriptions. Of the fifteen artists whose works were exhibited, two names, in particular, are prominent, Hryhoriv

Bondarenko and Vasyi Kasian.

Slavko Nowytski of Filmart Productions (Toronto, New York, Winnipeg) resides in Minneapolis. He studied cinematography in California and obtained a Master's degree from Columbia University, appeared in dramatic presentations on stage and television in Toronto and Montreal. Mr. Nowytski has produced many films — "Giants of Canada", "Architecture USA", "Sheep in Wood", "In Defense of the Undefeated", and "The Bells Toll".

His film, "Sheep in Wood", depicting the artwork of Jacques Hinzdovsky, was awarded first prize at the American Film Festival.

Entertainment was provided by the "Kedryna" Folk Ensemble of Regina and Roman Onufreychuk of Winnipeg.

Start New Journal of Political Theory

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Two young political scientists at Columbia University have founded a new quarterly journal they describe as "the first to encompass the whole field of political philosophy."

The first issue of "Political Theory: An International Journal of Political Philosophy" was published the week ending February 24.

The new publication will avoid identification with one geographical area or particular political theory, according to Robert Lamb and Walter Odajnyk, the journal's founders and editors.

Broad Platform

"There has been a long-existing need for a journal both broad in scope and international in coverage," they say. "For example, some theorists complain that their writings are discriminated against by established journals. So, they are forced to publish only in small, almost underground publications. Other theorists have difficulty in getting articles published because the political science journals print only one or two pieces on theory a year. Political Theory will be a platform for all."

Prof. Lamb, 31, is assistant professor of political science at Columbia, and Prof. Odajnyk, 34, is assistant professor of government.

The first issue, dated February 1973, features an article by Giovanni Sartori, one of the foremost political theorists, titled "What is 'Politics'?" It also contains "A Note on Alienation" by George Armstrong Kelly, and a comment on Kelly's Note by Bertell Ollman. Felix E. Oppenheim has contributed an article titled "Facts and Values in Politics: Are They Separable?" and Virginia Held has written on "The Terms of Political Discourse: A Comment on Oppenheim."

Dr. Oppenheim replies in "Descriptive Terms of Political Discourse: A Rejoinder to Virginia Held."

Most issues will have essays in at least four different areas, including the history of political thought,

modern theory, conceptual analysis and polemical argumentation.

A unique feature, the editors believe, is a section set aside for competent articles by graduate students "so that they can become engaged in the publication of their work much earlier than is presently the case." Periodically, a special issue devoted to a single topic will be published.

The review section, the Columbia professors said, will offer reviews of the same book by two or three writers representing different points of view, "to provide a more comprehensive and interesting appraisal of newly published works. In addition, certain eminent authors will be invited to review their own books, thereby finding an opportunity to respond to criticism and to reassess the extent to which the book met with their own objectives."

Listings Included

A concise books-in-review section will treat recent books on political theory not discussed in the review discussion section. Each issue will also contain a bibliographical listing of political theory articles appearing in other major journals.

Political Theory will be published in February, May, August and November. Editorial offices are at Columbia's Department of Political Science, 420 West 118th St., New York, N.Y. 10027.

Vatican Names New Prefect

ROME, Italy. — Paul Cardinal Philippe, a 67-year-old French Dominican who has been serving in the Curia for several years, is replacing Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg as Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Eastern Churches, said a Vatican communique last Wednesday, March 7.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is the largest of the nine Eastern-rite Churches in unity with the Holy Universal Church.

40th Anniversary of Famine

(Continued from p. 1)

that fateful year Moscow dispatched to Ukraine tens of thousands of Communists, members of the Komsomol and other agents of the party, a veritable army that indiscriminately confiscated by force all the grain and food products. It was stored in state warehouses, then transported by freight cars to Russia, whence the Kremlin exported it abroad. The proceeds were used by Moscow to buy industrial equipment for the "rapid industrialization of the USSR." At the same time detachments of the GPU and the Red army raided Ukraine, executing without trial all those caught hoarding grain.

On August 7, 1932, the government of the Ukrainian SSR passed a draconian law, which stated:

a) The kolhosps (collective farms) and cooperatives (including crops in the field, community surpluses, cattle co-op stores, warehouses, etc.) are to be considered as belonging to the state, and the guard over them is to be increased;

b) The penalties for thievery in the kolhosps and co-op properties are to be increased in the interest of social protection up to execution by firing squad and confiscation of all possessions; where leniency may be indicated, loss of freedom for at least ten years with confiscation of all possessions.

This barbarous policy of genocide by Moscow soon led to the shocking and unprecedented famine in Ukraine in the spring and summer of 1933, despite the fact that in 1932 Ukraine had a bumper crop. The people in the villages died by the thousands. Other thousands descended upon the cities in search of bread, but, finding none, died on the streets of Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa and all the other cities of Ukraine. Unlike the famine in 1921, which Moscow publicized, even admitting the American Relief Committee headed by Her-

bert Hoover, in 1932 the Soviet government flatly denied the existence of the famine. But in 1933 the so-called "Ukrainian Soviet government" in Kiev, headed by Vlas Ya. Chubar, could not hide the human devastation in Ukraine. At a meeting in Kiev, when asked whether the government knew what was going on in Ukraine, Chubar replied: "The government knows, but cannot help in any way whatsoever."

According to Ukrainian specialists on Soviet affairs, the famine in 1932-1933 in Ukraine claimed the lives of 7 to 10 million people. It was the horrible consequence of Russian Communist genocide policy in Ukraine; the famine was planned and implemented by the Soviet government towards the total eradication of one of the strongest foundations of the Ukrainian nation — the Ukrainian peasantry.

Despite tight Communist censorship, the Western world soon became aware of the catastrophe in Ukraine. The American, Canadian, British, Belgian, French and German press all carried extensive reports on the famine and the cases of cannibalism it generated. Mention should be made of the reports by British writer Malcolm Muggeridge and the Hearst organs in the United States. The famine in Ukraine is also discussed in the writings of former Communists, such as Arthur Koestler and Anatole Kuznetsov, and even in the writings of former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The famine in Ukraine was the subject of numerous debates in the parliaments of several European states. The International Red Cross and the Supreme Council of the League of Nations in Geneva tried vainly to help the famine victims in Ukraine; the Soviet government permitted no outside aid for the starving nation.

Ukrainians in western Ukraine, Western Europe, the United States, Canada and South America — all cried out against the man-made famine. In protest against it, a young

Ukrainian revolutionary and member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), Mykola Lemyk, shot a high Soviet official in the Soviet Consulate in Lviv. The Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in Poland conducted vigorous protest activities in the Polish Sejm in Warsaw and at various interparliamentary conferences and congresses of national minorities in Europe.

The protests of Ukrainians in the United States in 1933 were coordinated by the "Obyednannia", then the political representation of Ukrainians in America. In all larger cities of the United States public demonstrations were held (in New York 30,000 people poured out to protest the famine) and the recognition of the USSR by the U.S. Government as well.

Regrettably, although the world press reported the truth about the famine in Ukraine, Western industrialists and businessmen proceeded to do business with the USSR — buying up Ukrainian wheat at cheap prices without heed of the millions of Ukrainians perishing for the lack of it.

Following the lead of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which announced that beginning March 25, 1973, the 40th anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine will be marked throughout the world, and, towards implementing the decision of the XIth Congress of the UCCA III, "On the Situation in Ukraine," Par. 7, which states: a) To declare the third Sunday in May, 1973, a "Day of National Mourning by Ukrainians in the United States," b) To appeal to the leadership of the Ukrainian Churches to mark this day as a "Day of Mourning and Prayers" —

We hereby appeal to our communities in the United States to observe this tragic anniversary of the man-made famine that was induced on a massive and organized scale.

For the effective implementation of a wide observance, extensive nationwide preparations are needed. The UCCA

Executive Committee announces that the national Manifestation of Mourning will take place on Saturday, May 26, 1973, at the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C. That day will mark the anniversary of the awesome tragedy inflicted by the Russian Communist dictatorship upon Ukraine.

Other such manifestations throughout the country should be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, 1973.

These manifestations should open with special liturgies and prayers in the Ukrainian churches for the millions of Ukrainians who perished on their land forty years ago. In all centers special commemorative observances and public meetings should be held, to which outstanding American leaders and representatives of other ethnic communities should be invited. The local American press, radio and TV stations should be informed about all these manifestations marking the anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine. At these public gatherings and meetings special resolutions should be adopted condemning not only the Russian genocide in Ukraine forty years ago, but also the current persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals and the destruction of Ukrainian churches and culture. These resolutions should be sent to the State Department, with copies to U.S. Senators and Congressmen.

The Ukrainian people continue their fierce struggle for liberation in the home country. Our protests in the free world are vitally important. Only with the attainment of independence by the Ukrainian nation will the victims of 1932-1933 — and so many others at so many times — not have died in vain.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA**

February, 1973

Concert Aids Astoria Parish

by MARTHA BACZYNSKY



The "Young Dumka" Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Yara Kekish. The choir will also appear in the commemorative concert honoring Taras Shevchenko on Sunday, March 11, in New York's Stuyvesant High School.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A concert of Ukrainian carols songs and dances was presented on Sunday, February 11, 1973 at Bryant High School auditorium in Queens N.Y. The musical festival was sponsored by the Parish Council of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria.

Appearing on stage were more than 125 performers.

The welcome address and introduction to the program was delivered by Rev. Bessarion Andreychuk, OSBM, pastor of the Holy Cross Church. He thanked the audience of more than 600 persons for their presence at the festival, praising them for their interest and participation in the endeavors of the Ukrainian community in Astoria.

The curtain went up as the Holy Cross Church choir started the program with "Boh Predychnyi". Under the direction of Osep Diaboha, the choir offered several more carols and songs, such as "Ja Ridnyi Kray" in the course of the evening.

Dual Program

The program, explained Bohdan Bidiak, the cultural chairman of the parish council, was divided to celebrate the Christmas season in the first half and commemorate January 22, Ukrainian Independence Day, in the second half.

Dressed in white and navy and sporting large "Dumka" emblems, "Young Dumka," the youngest sprout of the well known choir, also sang several carols and songs. "Young Dumka," a children's choir under the auspices of the parent ensemble and di-

rected by Mrs. Jaroslava Kekish is considered by many to be a "most delightful and welcome" group that appeared on the cultural scene of the Ukrainian community in greater New York area in some time. Accompanying the choir on the piano was Miss Oksana Kuybida. "Young Dumka" also featured a bandurist ensemble, performing carols and songs arranged by their music teacher, Rev. S. Kindzeri-vy-Pastukhiv.

The Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria presented a medley of dances, whirling their way across the stage to the accordion accompaniment of

Thomas Shepko and Theodore Rozumiko. The dances were arranged by Mrs. Elaine Oprysko, founder and director of the company for many years.

Nicholas Oprysko, president of the Holy Cross parish council, with many thanks to the performers, brought the evening's program to a close.

The proceeds from the concert will aid the church building fund and help modernize and refurbish the old church hall. The premises of the hall are used for educational and social purposes of the Ukrainian community in Astoria.

Nine Manorettes Inducted Into Scholastic Society



Phi Theta Kappa is the scholastic society of American Junior Colleges. To qualify for membership in this national society, a student must matriculate in a fully accredited college, should be of good moral character, possess recognized qualities of leadership, and have established academic excellence as judged by the faculty. Nine students from Manor Junior College were inducted into Phi Theta Kappa on Sunday, February 18. Recipients of this honor were (photo above) Barbara Zentar, Charlene Rosenberger, Daria Stebelsky, Carol Lombardi, Sharon Hitchcock, Carol Sawicki, Cathryn Sumnerall, Carol Di Maria, and Jo Ann Birk.

Ukrainian Gynecologist Heads Tumor Center

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Dr. Myroslaw M. Hreshchyshyn, 117 LeBrun Rd., Eggertsville, heads one of eight trophoblastic neoplasia (tumors of the placenta) centers in the country. The center is also the headquarters of a national gynecologic oncology (tumor) group.

Dr. Hreshchyshyn is professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the State University of Buffalo and consultant gynecologist at Roswell Park Memorial Institute.

The major function of the trophoblastic neoplasia center and its laboratories, the soft-spoken gynecologist-obstetrician was quoted in a recent issue of the Amherst Bee, "is to help physicians in Western New York and adjacent areas in the diagnosis, treatment and followup of patients with hydatidiform mole (where the ovum converts into a mole) and choriocarcinoma (a highly malignant tumor)." It was established at the Buffalo General Hospital in cooperation with the University and Roswell Park.

Many of the diagnostic analyses which include quantitative radioimmunoassays for chorionic gonadotropin, radioimmunoassays and gas chromatographic determinations of estrogens, were developed by this researcher and his staff. "We are one of the first such centers in this country to perform these assays," he said.

Must for Diagnosis

One of the most recent assays developed in this laboratory measures estroretol, an estrogen with a 95 per cent fetal contribution during normal pregnancy and much lower if any levels during molar pregnancy. This assay, which helps to differentiate hydatidiform mole from that of a normal pregnancy, is now a "must" for early diagnosis of this disease. And, says the noted investigator, "it is performed on a service basis at no cost to the patient."

Dr. Hreshchyshyn is also protocol chairman of an international study for trophoblastic malignancy. As such, he provides the services of his laboratory to clinical investigators in faraway lands. Specimens are sent to Buffalo via a specific method developed by the gynecologist for assaying the hormone levels from Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia and others.

Choriocarcinoma, in its disseminated form was incurable until 1957. If diagnosed early and treated properly, says Dr. Hreshchyshyn, "it can now be cured with drugs."

As chairman of the multi-million dollar National Cancer Institute-funded Gynecologic Oncology Group, he works with 26 leading cancer institutions in this country and several abroad. Not only does he have responsibility for this group's operations office, but the statistical center, repository for histologic materials, and radiation therapy calculations as well. All are in Buffalo.

In its strictly controlled studies, the Group uses a multidisciplinary approach through surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, immunology

and pathology. Hopefully, says Dr. Hreshchyshyn, "it will improve the treatment results in patients with all types of gynecologic cancer."

"We developed many of our own tools. We are always trying to improve on techniques now being used." And with more sophisticated procedures and equipment and learning from the cooperative effort of many investigators, the renowned researcher says, "we are finding out more things which should benefit patients suffering from gynecologic cancer."

Dr. Hreshchyshyn has been for years an active member of the Ukrainian community.

Supports Center

A staunch supporter of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard, Dr. Hreshchyshyn is a member of the Academic Council of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and headed the USCF's Buffalo chapter from 1965 through 1971.

A friend of the Ukrainian students, Dr. Hreshchyshyn serves as academic advisor for the Ukrainian Student Club at SUNY in Buffalo. He has been instrumental in the establishment of a seminar in Ukrainian studies this year at that university.

Dr. Hreshchyshyn and his family are members of UNA Branch 360 in Buffalo.

Syracuse To Honor Taras Shevchenko

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—The Syracuse branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will sponsor a concert in honor of the famous Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, on Sunday, March 11, 1973 at 3:00 p.m. at Westhill High School.

The main speaker will be Pawlo Malar. His topic is "The Great Centuries of Shevchenko and Skovoroda."

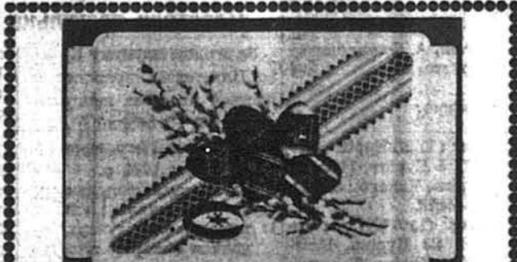
Also participating in the concert will be the 70-voice "Surma" Ukrainian mixed choir under the direction of Eugene Kruk. Mrs. Valia Hvozda will give a recitation of an excerpt from Shevchenko's "Prophet." Recitations will also be given by Miss Lydia Wojtowycz of Plast and by Misses Marusia Kaczmar and Lesia Hursky of the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Subjects, with piano accompaniment by Miss Stephanie Godzak. Members of SUMA will also participate.

POLMARK FILMS PRESENTS

LALKA

The spectacular film from the great romantic novel by Boleslaw Prus in Cinemascope and Color with English sub-titles.

Starring Beata Tyskiewicz and Mariusz Dmochowski ONE DAY ONLY UA ACADEMY OF MUSIC 126 East 14th Street Manhattan, N.Y. SUNDAY, March 11 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 9:00 p.m.



CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS Quickly raise funds by selling attractive Ukrainian Easter Egg Serving Trays. For more information, please write to SPECIALTY PLASTIC PRODUCTS, Sherwood & Reeves Sts., Dunmore, Pa. 15112

PICK PLAST MISS AT TORONTO PRESS BALL

TORONTO, Ont.—Olha Zahrebelna, who represented the Plast magazine "Yunak", was chosen Miss Ukrainian Press for 1973, at the annual press ball here Saturday, February 10.

Miss Zahrebelna accepted the crown from last year's queen, Yarcia D. Buka, who represented the Svoboda daily at the 1972 gala affair here.

Chosen runners-up were: Halyna Hryn, an entry of The Ukrainian Voice, and Nadia Lojowsky, who was the choice of The Veterans News.

Representing Svoboda in this year's contest was Hanusya Melnyk, a graduate of the Ontario College of Arts.

The selections were made by a panel of judges headed by Ukrainian Canadian artist William Kurelek.

All candidates in the Miss Press contest—a field of more than 20—received a copy of Lesia Ukrainka's poems translated by Vera Rich, as a gift from the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of Canada, which sponsors the annual event here.

Among scores of distinguished guests at the ball was Halyna Dudyk, Miss Argentina 1972, who extended greetings in Ukrainian to the throng and then imparted a few words of welcome in Spanish to Argentinian Ambassador Pablo Gonzales Bergeza, who attended the ball along with two of his daughters.

Toronto Mayor D. Cromby extended a welcome to Miss Dudyk and presented a gift to the Ukrainian Argentinian beauty. He also presented a gift to Nestor Rzepecki, president of the Journalists Association and praised the work of the Ukrainian press and radio in Canada.

The list of distinguished guests also included Ontario Minister John Yaremko, President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Antin Melnyk, and other Ukrainian and Canadian notables.

Opening the ball was Wasyly Didiuk and serving as emcee was Bohdan Senyshyn.



Just After the Crowning: Yarcia Buka (first left), last year's contest winner as a candidate of Svoboda, has just passed on the crown to the 1973 Miss Ukrainian Press, Olha Zahrebelna (first row, second right), a candidate of the Plast Magazine "Yunak". Flanking the newly crowned queen are runners-up Halyna Hryn (left) and Nadia Lojowsky.

"Forgotten Americans" . . .

(Continued from p. 2) Myron Kuropas, "Ukrainians in America", has given general Ukrainian studies a shot in the arm. Is the old standby by Prof. Wasyly Halych "Ukrainians in the United States", available to your child to use as he studies about the complex mosaic that is the United States? Would it be asking too much for the school your child attends to purchase "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia" to complement the already present encyclopedias for Blacks, Jews, and others?

It is not enough for Ukrainians to depend upon others. Questions must be asked, probings must be made, such as, exactly what has Councilwoman Barbara Mikulski, often cited as an ethnic leader, done for the Ukrainian community in Maryland? What has Governor Mandel done to assure fair Ukrainian representation in planning for Maryland's Bicentennial celebration?

In Maryland there are many highly-educated Ukrainians in the ranks of physicians, professors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, artists,

government workers, accountants, specialists in trades, etc. With such highly qualified personnel available, must the Ukrainians continue to be without representation on city, county, and state committees dealing with racial and cultural concerns? Who can explain why officials have managed to select participants from groups much smaller in number than the Ukrainian population of Maryland?

To accomplish some of these matters, Ukrainians in Maryland will need to join ranks, ring door bells, visit officials, visit classrooms, write untold numbers of letters and articles, etc., in order to combat views such as one harbored by Congressman Long of the 2nd district of Maryland. Once, in a discussion with Congressman Long, this writer was told by the Congressman: ". . . You are probably right in your historical analyses, but the truth of the matter is that few Ukrainians come to see me to promote their interests . . ."

How long shall we continue to be the "forgotten Americans"?

IN SAD AND LOVING MEMORY OF
Col. VLADIMIR I. KEDROWSKY
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THREE YEARS AGO MARCH 13, 1970

In cherished memory of a devoted husband, father and grandfather. A man of dignity, integrity, patriotism and love of people and his family. The devotion of those he cherished is remembered by His Family. Happy Anniversary in Heaven.

KEDROWSKY FAMILY

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
EIGHTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT
Friday-Saturday, May 25-26, 1973
Fair Oaks Lanes
Ambridge Avenue, Fair Oaks, Pa. 15003

To qualify you must be an active member of the UNA.

This tournament is governed by the ABC and WIBC moral sanction. Guaranteed prizes for Men's and Women's Team Events are:

Men's Team	\$500 — 1st Place	\$300 — 2nd Place
Women's Team	\$200 — 1st Place	\$100 — 2nd Place

1st Squad — Doubles and Singles will be rolled on Friday, May 25, 1973 at 6 P.M.
2nd Squad — Doubles and Singles will be rolled on Saturday, May 26, 1973 at 9 A.M.

All Team Events will be rolled on Saturday, May 26, 1973 at 1 P.M. We will provide at least one prize for each ten entries in each event. Trophy presentations will be made May 26, 1973 at the

BANQUET
which will be held at ALIQUIPPA UNA HOME, Brodhead Rd., ALIQUIPPA, Pa. at 7 P.M.
Please make your banquet reservation early. Bowlers from all UNA Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate.
Entry Form and Banquet reservation payable by Check to: UNA Bowling Tournament — must be mailed by April 29, 1973 to: Stanley Prokopowich, 95 Anthony Wayne Terr., Baden, Pa. 15005 Tel.: (412) 869-2389
For further information please write to: Ukrainian National Association 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 (201) 435-8740

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Roma Pryma-Bohachevska School of Ballet
62 St. Marks Pl., Tel. (212) OR 7-7187 NEW YORK, N.Y.

PRESENTS
PEER GYNT
Ballet in Three Acts
Based on drama by IBSEN — music by E. GRIEG at the
Brooklyn Academy of Music
30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sunday, April 8th, 1973, 2:30 P. M.

- Production and Choreography: ROMA PRYMA-BOHACHEVSKY
- Scenery Sets: VOLODYMYR BACHVNSKY

OVER 100 YOUNG DANCERS!
Proceeds to: Harvard Center For Ukrainian Studies

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday, August 19, 1973
Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa.

ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА

РІК XX.

БЕРЕЗЕНЬ, 1973

Ч. 1 (139)

ЗА НАМИ ОДИН ЕТАП НАШОЇ ПРАЦІ

(ЗАГАЛЬНІ ПІДСУМКИ З ЮВІЛЕЮ 60-ЛІТТЯ ПЛАСТУ)

Ювілейна Міжкрайова Пластова Зустріч (ЮМПЗ), що веде ми величаво й святочно відзначили в минулому році 60-ліття Пласту, вже далеко поза нами.

Принципи місяця січня н.р. відбулося ліквідаційне засідання Організаційної Комісії ЮМПЗ, що допомогло нам ще раз пережити — цим разом вже з перспективою деякого часу — перебіг самої Ювілейної Зустрічі, а зокрема підсумувати та наслідувати її значення. Значення та вагу Зустрічі не лише для Пласту, але для всієї української спільноти.

Немає, мабуть, у нікого із час найменшого сумніву, що під оглядом підготовки та організованості Ювілейної Зустрічі перевершила всі наші сподівання. Назовні вона була повним триумфом. Зокрема виступи пластової молоді у всіх точках програми, як: теренова гра, спортивні змагання, показ історичної ноші, будівляння веж, показ українського весілля, виведення пластової емблеми та інше. Окремою прикрасою під час не одної точки в програмі нашої Зустрічі була неперевершена оркестра юнаків з Торонто.

Чаруючими для кожного — пластуни чи батьків — були обидві великі ватри з їхніми багатогранними і різноманітними програмами. Зразковий порядок і добра комунікація можуть тільки підтвердити добру організованість на Зустрічі.

Рівнож успішним треба вважати табір новачка, що його вперше у такій формі організувало на Ювілейній Зустрічі.

Це були б із загальної точки зору враження і значення Зустрічі для її учасників і близьких співучасників та батьків-глядачів. Однак важливість Пластової Зустрічі не лише в цих виступах, але водночас в її трьох кульмінаційних точках, що поставили Пластову Організацію на провідному місці у нашій спільноті та залишаються як доказ громадського підходу до нашого життя усіх українських пластуни.

Тими кульмінаційними моментами, що це довго не сходило з уст цілого нашого суспільства й увійдуть у сторінки нашої сучасної історії, були:

Введення в уряд і запросяження Начального Пластуна, пл. сен. Юрія Старосольського.

Прибуття на Ювілейну Зустріч нещодавно прибулого з України Владика Ісповідника Василя Величковського;

Відправлення спільно Молебня Владиками двох Українських Церков — Митрополитом Мстиславом, Архiepіскопом Василем і Єпископом Йосифом.

Очевидно, відправлення спільно Молебня на пластовій оселі здавляємо в першу чергу усім трьом нашим Владиками. Проте, це є рівночасно доказом соборницького і загальногромадського думання пластової молоді та її провідників. Вони виявили свій поважний підхід і рівень не тільки у згаданих фактах, але рівночасно і в участі в Ювілейній Міжкрайовій Пластовій Зустрічі пластової молоді з усіх наших поселень світу, у виявленні зокрема однієї Пласту, в їхній дружній співпраці у так чисельному крузі та в їхньому бажанні показати себе і свою Організацію перед українською громадською якнайкраще.

Це своє завдання наша пластова молодь виконала зразково, й ми можемо бути з неї гордимі.

Наші зусилля, великий вклад праці, що його дали в цьому напрямі всі — починаючи з організування й переведення Зустрічі — зокрема Організаційній Комісії ЮМПЗ на чолі з пл. сен. Зеноном Корчаківським, Команди ЮМПЗ на чолі з пл. сен. Ігорем Королем (Бурл.), а у великій мірі всіх виконників, коштових, стачічників, а в першу чергу юнацтва, — не тільки себе знову виправдали, але у висліді дали й принесли нам успішне завершення нашої Ювілейної Зустрічі, якою ми гідно й величаво відзначили 60-ліття Пласту.

пл. сен. Павло Дорожинський, голова КПС у ЗСА

З пластового життя

Аргентина:

Минулого року створено Комітет для набуття Пластової Домівки в Буенос Айресе: голова пл. сен. Теодор Хомишин. Розпочато збіркову акцію і вже вклянули такі датки: КПС ЗСА, 500 дол.; Любомир Гузар (Рим), 30 дол. Декларували: пл. сен. Д. Попадичев, УНСово, пл. сен. Т. Хомишин, пл. сен. В. Стернюк, пл. сен. Р. Ляницький — всі по 100 дол.; ст. пл. В. Агрес, ст. пл. Х. і Я. Ляницькі, ст. пл. В. Іванчик — всі по 50 дол.; ст. пл. Р. Ляницький, 10 дол.; ст. пл. М. Литвин, 20 дол. Комітет проєктів усіх приятелів і симпатиків Пласту причиняється своїми датками до цього діла. Адреса: Plast, R. Falcon 3960, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Гурток Юнаків „Кажани“ хоче навіязати контакт в пластунами або пластунками, які зацікавлені: електронікою, радіоаматорством, спортом, літунством, хемією. Листи слати на таку адресу: Plast (Гурток „Кажани“), R. Falcon 3960, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ЗСА:

На дні 2-3 грудня 1972 КПС Старшина скликала нараду Станічників, Голов Пластпріянтів, голів та членів ОТК і командантів пл. таборів останніх двох років. Нарада відбулася в Пластовому Домі в Нью Йорку.

На Союзівці відбулась Орлядида в дні 11 і 12 листопада м.р. Участь у ній взяло понад 300 юнацтва.

Крайовий Пластовий З'їзд відбувається на Союзівці в дні 7-8 квітня 1973 р.

Нові Станічники: Денвер, пл. сен. Маріян Маренія; Гартфорд, пл. сен. Юрій Барановський; Нью Йорк, ст. пл. Андрій Ластовецький; Клівленд, пл. сен. Роман Полатайко; Філадельфія, пл. сен. Юрій Богачевський; Гемпстед, ст. пл. Богдан Колинський.

14 жовтня м.р. ПЛ. Станічник в Денвері, Колорадо, мала „Чайний вечір“ із репортажем про ЮМПЗ-72 пл. сен. І. Костюка, споминаючи юн. Ніни Івашко, юн. Юрка Романішина та ст. пл. Ігоря Фіглюса.

СВЯТО 60-ЛІТТЯ ПЛАСТУ У ДЕНВЕР, КОЛОРАДО

День 2-го грудня м.р. перейде до хроніки нашого пластового життя в Денвері, як свято 60-ліття Пласту і 60-ліття пластування пл. сен. Маріяна Маренія. Свято це наша станиця святкувала бенкетом та святковим аелем, що в ньому взяли участь усі пластові улади. Місця в нашій домівці небагато, тому ціло запрошено гостей було обмежене до 60 осіб. У святі взяли участь понад 50 осіб дорослих і 20 членів пластової молоді.

На залі були пригтовані декорації до цього свята: з кути стоїла зелена алянка, що мала зображувати дерева у лісі, а недалеко від собою стояло шатро. Недалеко шатра пригтована ватра, що мала горіти штучним вогнем під кінець свята.

Пластуни в залі не було. На звук трубки-сурми з'явилися новачки, потому юнацтво, мала горітка старшого пластуна, а на кінець улад пластуни сениора із свічечкою в руках. Було 60 свічечок, як символ 60 років життя Пласту.

Свічечки ці мали горіти в часі святкового аелею. Був святковий аелець з наказом, що його підписав секретар станиці, передано грамоту признання для пл. сен. М. Маренія, що П. Віселла на мою адресу КПС. Малі новачки передали квіти, а голова Станіччой Раді пл. сен. Оля Хадай і голова господарської Раді д-р Сергій Кротюк передали ювілейний дарунок. Дарунок цей був дуже гарний — історія українського мистецтва. Для дружини Ювілята передано троякий горсаж.

Пластова молодь вітала Ювілята кличкою „Готуйся і „Скоб“. Була це дуже ефективна хвилинка.

По аелі відбувся бенкет. В часі бенкету промовляв Ювілят про пластування в перспективі 60-ліття Пласту.

Автор цих рядків промовляв про самого Ювілята. Були усні привітти від представників місцевих організацій, від станиці в Ньюарку, Н.Дж., і здала три новацькі проби. У вересні 1966 року перейшла до УПЮ і тут почалося її правдиве пластування. Належала до гуртка юначок „Каліна“ і осягнула три юнацькі проби. Відбуває літні і зимові табори, підготовний курс юнацьких виконниць та Школи Булавних. Здала 25 іспитів амліостей, була гуртковим писарем, заступницею гурткової, гуртковою, курінним писарем, коруною, а відтак в 1971-1972 роках курінної 44-го Куреня ім. Оксани Деджорі.

1970 року була вибрана гетьманівкою на Орляді. Одержала два другі і одно третє пластові відзначення. В 1971 році здала матуру в Школі Українознавства з визначним успіхом і тоді ж почала вчителювати в цій самій школі.

Пластовий пресовий архів при КПС в Нью Йорку, ЗСА, започатковано при кінці 1966 року. Архів цей є відділом загального пластового архіву, що його очолює пл. сен. М. Пежанський, ЛЧ. До архівних дописів може кожний мати кожнчасно доступ. бо вживаються дописи зберігаються у двох примірниках, а з рідкісних дописів робиться відбитки, які можна одержати в обмін.

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Пластовий пресовий архів в Нью Йорку має тепер 38 течок. Для кожної країни окремо, в якій діяв або діє Український Пласт. Для пл. старобічч і пл. кутків у часописах: (1) „Свобода“, (2) „Народна воля“, (3) „Укр. життя“, (4) „Америка“, (5) „Ватківщина“, (6) „Новий шлях“, (7) „Українець в Австралії“, (8) „Укр. вісті“, Західна Німеччина, (9) „Укр. думка“, (10) „Укр. Слово“, Франція, (11) „Укр. Слово“, Аргентина, (12) „Наш клич“.

Випробовує ливневий міст. ЮМПЗ-72. (Фото ст.пл. А. Філіповича) ринь, Торонто, 10 т.

Відбиванка: Юнаки: (1) 25 Куринь, Чикаго; (2) 5 Куринь, Ньюарк; (3) 7 Куринь, Чикаго і 31 Куринь, Пассейк. Юначки: (1) 6 Куринь, Чикаго; (2) 28 Куринь, Клівленд; (3) 4 Куринь, Торонто. Спортову програму Ювілейної Міжкрайової Пластової Зустрічі - 1972 перевели візречево Загі „Червона Каліна“ за допомогою Куреня „Верховники“ та „Чорноморські Хвилі“.

Альбом 50-РІЧЧЯ ПЛАСТУ: 1911-1961. У випробову ціна знижкова: 1.50 дол. + пересилка 1.25 дол. Заказувати: „Molode Zhyttia“, 304 E. 9th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Велика Рада Бурланів

Щорічна Велика Рада ватри „Бурлак“ (16 куринь УПС і 1 куринь УПС) відбулася 4-5 листопада мин. року на Союзівці. Участь брали 11 членів сениорського куреня, 3 бувші члени або приятелі Ватри („Бурлак“ і „Заран“) та 21 член старопластовського куреня. Крім організаційних справ обох куренів обговорено лещатарські табори. Для завантаження планується табір в Альпах до італійському боці гори Маттергорн. Табір організував Орест Случивський (Гого), командантом табору був ст. пл. О. Стецьк.

Дискутовано теж пропозиції українсько-пластової Університету у Мюнхені літній українознавчо-пластовий табір у Ваварії.

Оба курені вибрали свої нові проводи. Ватажком Бурлаків (який є теж рівночасно курінним 16 куреня УПС) вибрано пл. сен. С. Кушніра з Філадельфії. Курінним 1 куреня залишився ст. пл. Ю. Данилів з Філадельфії.

Гетьманська вірлиця Христина Возняк

Христина Возняк вступила до Пласту в 1961-ому році. В новачці перебула п'ять років в році „Зайчик“ пл. станиці в Ньюарку, Н.Дж., і здала три новацькі проби. У вересні 1966 року перейшла до УПЮ і тут почалося її правдиве пластування. Належала до гуртка юначок „Каліна“ і осягнула три юнацькі проби. Відбуває літні і зимові табори, підготовний курс юнацьких виконниць та Школи Булавних. Здала 25 іспитів амліостей, була гуртковим писарем, заступницею гурткової, гуртковою, курінним писарем, коруною, а відтак в 1971-1972 роках курінної 44-го Куреня ім. Оксани Деджорі.

1970 року була вибрана гетьманівкою на Орляді. Одержала два другі і одно третє пластові відзначення. В 1971 році здала матуру в Школі Українознавства з визначним успіхом і тоді ж почала вчителювати в цій самій школі.

Пластовий пресовий архів

Пластовий пресовий архів при КПС в Нью Йорку, ЗСА, започатковано при кінці 1966 року. Архів цей є відділом загального пластового архіву, що його очолює пл. сен. М. Пежанський, ЛЧ. До архівних дописів може кожний мати кожнчасно доступ. бо вживаються дописи зберігаються у двох примірниках, а з рідкісних дописів робиться відбитки, які можна одержати в обмін.

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Пластова прогулянка до Європи - 1973

За згодою пленуму Крайової Пластової Старшини плянується пластова прогулянка до Греції, Югославії й Австрії в часі від 17-го червня до 10-го липня 1973 р. Учасниками прогулянки можуть бути юнаки і юначки із ступенем розвідувача/розвідувачки і старше пластуство до 20-го року життя. Число учасників обмежене до 75, включно з проводом. В програмі прогулянки є оглядники історичних пам'яток, музеїв, університетів, Акрополісу, святині Зевса і т.п., а також відвідини опер чи театрів. Приватні автобуси будуть перевезти учасників і учасниць, починаючи з Атек, через Лярісу, Сальоніки, Скоп'є, Титоград, Дубровник, Сараєво, Баню Люку, Загреб, Люблянку — до Відня. Плянується зустріч з українською громадською в Ваня Луці і Відні та відвідини

мандантом табору був ст. пл. О. Стецьк.

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Гетьманська вірлиця Христина Возняк

Від вересня 1971 року є виконницею гуртка „Маки“. Вліт була юнацькою виконницею на таборі. Тепер студією фармацевтики в університеті Ратгерс, вчить четверту класу Школи Українознавства, далі веде гурток „Маки“ і є заступницею зв'язкової 44-го Куреня ім. Оксани Деджорі.

Про провідників: Вейден-Пауелл, Дрот, С. Д. Слабченко, Сірий Лев, Цюпа Палів. І також — Л. Вачинський, Ю. Старосольський. Для окремих питань: Укр. Пласт на Придніпрянщині, Укр. пластуни на світових Джемборі 1929, 1933, 1947, 1951, 1963-го року, МПЗ у Канаді 1967 р., справи поодиноких куренів та інше. Важливо було б одержати французький текст пісні Джемборі з 1947 року, і грецької з 1963 року від когось, хто має, наприклад, у заміну за німецьку із 1951 р., або за відбитки дописів про участь українських пластуни в світових і міжнародних Джемборі.

Останньою додано нову течку для пл. дописів новообразованого Начального Пластуна, пл. сен. Ю. Старосольського і заплановано скласти і пригтовити до друку хронологічний показник усіх його писань і видань.

Крім того, за починком пл. сен. М. Пежанського, виготовлено і розіслано перші зразки позабучного запису, щоб із керівниками пресових відділів у поодиноких країнах домовитись щодо одностайності таких записів у міжкрайовому засягу. Відбитки цікавіших дописів різних авторів, від пресового архіву в Нью Йорку одержують в обмін пл. архівні в ЗСА, Австралії та в інших країнах.

— мт. Хм.

ВІДПІШОВ НА ВІЧНУ ВАТРУ

Для 22-го листопада 1972 р. номер у Чикаго п. сен. Микола Оленік, нар. 20-го квітня 1921 року у Вербиці, б. Рави Руської в Україні. За свою працю для Пласту, Польський був відзначений Орденем св. Юрія в сріблі. Пожоронений 25-го листопада 1972 року на цвинтарі св. о. Миколая в Чикаго. Член Куреня УПС „Характерники“. Нижче подасмо промову пл. сен. Паала Кліма, вилгошену над могилою.

— Що за урочистість звела нас разом сьогодні так святово?

— Чому знамена юнацтва похилени, а чорні ленти перепоясують державні прапори?

— Чому розквітли квіти у таку пізню осінь?

Це тому, що поміж нами на короткий ще лиш час залишилась постать непересічного мужа, батька, друга, громадського діяча, а над усе — правдивого пластуна, пластуна - сениора довіря, члена сениорського куреня „Характерники“, відзначеного за віддану працю Орденем св. Юрія в сріблі. Кажуть, що вже так дано, що хто має відійти у Вічність, той у припшеному темпі проходить дії життя, бо йому не стало б часу йти повільно.

У сл.п. Миколи дитячі роки проходили скоро, дуже скоро. Меткий, здоровий, з цікавими очима хлопчина наче та губка втягав у себе бачення, почуття, і в літній місцевині творила гурт товаришів - однопілітків, їх було поново в науці, забаві, перки. А тоді, як почали хлопці пластувати — Пласт зароблено, розв'язано, а далі всі прояви його перслідували.

В думках Миколи й однопілітків зривався і закріплювався опір проти сваволі окупантів. Він, той спротив, доводив до досконалості. В середній школі познайомлюється з працею українського підпілля, поглиблює знання революційної праці і 19-літнім юнаком він вже сформована, зріла людина. Таким застала його Друга світова війна.

Вір революційної праці, виснажені нерви, роки зміни окупантів України і 21-річ життя... Відновлення Української Державності в червні 1941 р. У виліді — концентраційний табір смерті і газових камер і важкою працею, голодом, холодом і всім, що тільки злого може придумати окупант для революціонерів.

На 25-ім році життя бачимо його в Західній Європі, як швидко студіює, щоб надігнати втрачене. При цьому пластує. На 28-ім році

Головна Пластова Булава проголосила чотири конкурси

В місяцях вересні та жовтні 1972 р. Головна Пластова Булава проголосила чотири конкурси на творчість пластуни в таких ділянках:

1. Літературно - журналістичний.
2. Мистецький — голови комісії пл. сен. Т. Горохович і В. Ведрацький.
3. Пластової пісні — голова комісії пл. сен. В. Соханівський.
4. Придбання нових передплатників пластових журналів.

Ці конкурси є одним із засобів теперішньої Головної Пластової Булави поліпшити зміст наших пластових журналів, похвалити їх ролю у нашій пластовій виховній діяльності, спонуляти до написання нових творчих. Далі слідує інструкція, як технічно накручувати співа. Одночасно проголошено конкурс на проект мистецької обкладинки до пластових пластових пісень.

В конкурсах можуть брати участь всі пластуни, усіх уладів. Конкурс закінчиться 30-го квітня 1973 р. За готнішими інформаціями звертайтеся до друзів Станічників, або просто до ГПБулави, якої адреса: Пласт — ГПБ, 2445 A Bloor Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Обмінники з докладами даними про конкурси одержали всі станиці пластових станиць. В обміннику з 15 вересня є ширші пояснення щодо участі в конкурсі пісні. Наводимо цю частину обмінника: „Видаанча Референтура ГПБ проголосила конкурс пластової пісні й музичної творчості, щоб її записати на магнетофонній стрічці та прислати на ад-



пл. сен. Микола Оленік

життя бачимо його в Чикаго. Звіти й протоколи зборів нашої Пластової Станиці за роки 1948-1972 показують працю друга Миколи. А скільки добрих його діл невіданих, скільки невіданих?! Від програм вишколів на цілу Америку, літні табори, зустрічі, курси, кадри виконників — до замітання нової пластової домівки, коли не дописали курені чи дженіорри... І це після його важкої операції хребта (наслідок концтаборів).

Наш побратим Микола — це типовий представник інтелігенції, яка створила міст Української Держави, ала своє життя в цілості присвятив службі Українському Народові, громадї і Церкві. Від юнацьких років аж до останніх днів свого життя він безупинно й неохотно працював для ідеї визволення України.

Друг Микола — це вроджений воляк. Він любив організоване і дисциплізоване суспільство, тому й займався організацією молоді. Він — зразок громадської активності і громадської праці серед молодого покоління. Особливо плекав такі чесноти характеру, як відвага, витривалість, солідність і особиста та національна гідність. За це ми його любимо й шалювали...

„ПЛАСТОВА ВАТРА“

Видає: Крайова Пластова Старшина в ЗСА
Редагує: Колегія.

Всі матеріали просимо слати: „Пластова Ватра“
с/о Plast, Inc., 140-142 2nd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003

могли Основоположника Пласту Дрота у Відні. Вагато часу призначено на особисті зацікавлення.

Учасники будуть приміщені в готелях. Точні інформації, подрібний плян та карти оглошені можна одержати в станицях, коштових, або в Крайовій Пластовій Старшині.

Кошт прогулянки — \$639.00. Транспортування, готелі, прохарчування три рази денно, квитки до опер чи театру та фахових провідників в кожній місцевості включено в цю суму.

Зголошення треба прислати до 1-го березня 1973 р. із залученим чеком на \$100.00, виготовленим на Kowbasniuk Agency, 286 E. 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003, за посередництвом якої організується прогулянка.

пл. сен. Слава Рубель, ККП-ок
пл. сен. Вал. Свинтул, ККП-4