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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
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P. O. Box 346 Jersey City, N. J. 07303

Editorial

ANNUAL UCCA CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

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At the monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the UCCA on January 10, 1964 a 16-point plan of activities for 1964 was unanimously voted, as proposed by UCCA President Lev E. Dobriansky. This over-all plan of UCCA objectives and operations will require an augmented budget and operational funds. Among these objectives and operations are such actions as the observance of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, publication of Congressional reprints on the Shevchenko monument campaign and the observance of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence; further campaigns for the issuance of a Shevchenko commemorative stamp by the U. S. Government and the establishment of a Captive Nations Committee in the House of Representatives; expansion and strengthening of UCCA publications, as well as publication of books on Ukraine; participation in American political conventions and in the forthcoming New York World's Fair; efforts toward a Congressional hearing on the assassination of Dr. Lev R. Rebet and Stepan Bandera by the Soviet agent, Bogdan Stashynsky, in Germany; further intensification of the captive nations movement in the United States, with special emphasis on the plight of the non-Russian nations in the USSR; efforts for the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States, and last but not least, the convocation of a World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

As we can see, these objectives are exceedingly important not only for the cause of Ukrainian freedom, but for the freedom and security of the United States and the world at large.

These operations will require not only the proper leadership, but substantial funds as well.

Therefore, the UCCA Executive Board endorsed the proposal of UCCA President Dobriansky in establishing on annual quota of $150,000.00 for 1964.

Consequently, we appeal to all our readers and sympathizers to fully support this financial campaign of the UCCA, and to contribute generously and selflessly to this deserving cause. The Ukrainian community in the United States should take exceptional pride in winning an important victory in defeating the anti-Ukrainian forces which attempted to kill the Shevchenko monument project: therefore it should fully realize the vital importance of unity and national solidarity in all our activities. The UCCA is our coordinating and leading body, and its deserves our unqualified financial and moral support.

JUSTICE PREVAILS!

As reported earlier in **The Ukrainian Weekly**, the National Capital Planning Commission at a meeting held Thursday, January 9, reaffirmed unanimously its earlier approval of the design and site for the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C. The Commission's Federal Project Committee, which was entrusted with the study of the matter following a request by Walter C. Loucheim, a member of the Commission, that the project be reviewed, stated in its report that "it found no basis for rescinding the previous decision" to give full approval for the Shevchenko statue as authorized by the United States Congress. By its action the Commission removed what was probably the last obstacle in the process of erecting the statue in the nation's capital.

The belated opposition to the Shevchenko memorial arose in October of last year, several weeks after the groundbreaking ceremonies had been held in Washington and months after the Planning Commission had given its approval of the site and design. In an undisguised attempt to kill the proposal, **The Washington Post**, a daily appearing in the nation's capital, initiated a vigorous campaign against the erection of the monument bringing out a variety of charges that ranged from "questionable stature of Shevchenko as a poet" to alleged "disclosures of anti-Semitism" in his writings. The newspaper went as far as to state editorially that "Shevchenko was the idol of the Communist Party" and cited a letter from Soviet Ukraine's delegate to the United Nations in support of this contention.

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The unveiling of the monument in honor of an outstanding Ukrainian and a great man will be the event of the year. And we believe that no one,—really no one,—will want to miss it.

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THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It has long been one of the ironies in the expansion of modern knowledge of the world that the leading powers of the West at any particular period could not visualize international complications as arising on the fringe of areas that were of interest to them. In the eighteenth century England and France, the then outstanding rivals, could not dream that a little Virginia expedition to the Ohio River could result in a war that shook all the continents and changed the face of both North America and Asia. The United States in 1917 could not imagine despite the overthrow of the tsars that the disturbances in Eastern Europe would lead to tremendous changes, once the difficulties inherent in the First World War in Europe were settled or supposed to be settled on November 11, 1918. In World War II, none of the great powers realized the changes that were coming in those almost mythical Pacific Islands where so much of the bloodiest fighting was done. Today, with the changes in Africa and with the Communist control of Cuba, it is hard for us to understand that the problems of the future in their most extreme form are going to be settled in areas far from the Berlin wall about which we are fully informed.

Zanzibar is a case in point. The spice island of Zanzibar, lying some twenty five miles off the coast of East Africa, has long been an entering point for the continent. For centuries it has been dominated by Arab rulers from the Arabian peninsula and in addition to them, it has gradually been the focus of traders from India and various portions of Southern Asia but the controlling factor has always been the Arab rulers even though in the last century, these have found it necessary and advisable to have a British protectorate. The island was a center not only for spices but also for the slave trade which was stopped with great difficulty early in the present century.

With the dismantling of the British African Empire, it became obvious that Zanzibar also would receive its independence and only about a month ago this was peacefully achieved and Zanzibar was duly admitted to the United Nations. Then to the surprise of everyone a revolution broke out which in its first stages seemed to be a spontaneous movement of all elements of the population against Arab domination. A reign of carnage broke out and when the first fury of the massacres ended, it became evident that the new regime was in the hands of a Communist group with little or no indication that its leaders were particularly interested in bettering the conditions of the native Africans or in establishing working relations with the Arabs and other elements of the population. The new regime called itself the People's Republic of Zanzibar and warmly expressed their sympathy for Khrushchev and less vociferously for Communist China.

Yet even this was not all. Following soon after the clash between the Americans and the Panamanians, there came rumors that that clash had been made more bitter by the interference of trained propagandists from Cuba who had succeeded in getting the ear of some of the more turbulent classes. Castro, as if to cloak his activities, flew off to Moscow and there he and Khrushchev declared their sympathy for the people of Panama in their struggle against American imperialism and scoffed at the idea that it was possible to export revolution.

Castroites Instrumental in Revolution

Now in Zanzibar there is already considerable evidence that Castro had trained some two dozen or more of Zanzibar revolutionists and Communists and that these men had been returned to the island possibly on the eve of the declaration of independence. It may not be possible to export revolution but it is possible to export revolutionists and given the right people and the right opportunities to exploit the masses of the population, a relative handful of trained leaders swaying an untrained multitude can sometimes achieve surprising results and spread havoc far beyond the apparent influence of their small numbers.

As part of the scheme to camouflage the nature of the movement and present it as a spontaneous movement against the Sultan, the leaders in the first stage of the uprising appealed to Tanganyika on the mainland with a request that certain police should be ferried to the island to help maintain and disarm some of the malcontents. That was all to the good, but by Monday there were rumors that part of the army of Tanganyika had revolted twice in a single day in their search for better military conditions. It is still unclear wheather this like the movement in Zanzibar is what the early reports indicate or whether its object is to remove that government of Tanganyika for Communist purposes, always remembering that Zanzibar has been for centuries one of the chief entrance points on the East African coasts for foreign influences.

Of course all this has nothing to do with the idea of peaceful coexistence. Time and again Khrushchev in his campaign throughout the ways for the elimination of armaments and for the concluding of non-aggression pacts has stated over and over that peaceful coexistence involves the right of the Communists to supply arms and if necessary men to help other countries expel capitalism and imperialism and that such forays are not to be included in his arguments for pacts against territorial aggression, when they are directed against non-Communist countries, while it is aggression for a non-Communist country to venture on any action which might lead some part of a Communist population to murmur or revolt against their Communist rulers. We are apparently in Zanzibar and perhaps also in Tanganyika seeing the first fruits of this policy of peaceful coexistence a la Moscow.

Events in Zanzibar and elsewhere in 1964 cast an atmosphere of unreality and of utopianism over such diplomatic gestures as the reopening of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva and the many plans for extending international assistance to some of the undeveloped nations through the United Nations and similar organizations in which Moscow has the power to interfere and press its work of infiltration, disorganization, occupation, while the West and the United States are working to relieve tensions and to build up a spirit of cooperation and progress. It is again becoming clear that the organization of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 had no inherent connection with the efforts of the peoples of the old Russian empire to better their lot and attain those blessings of independence which the West enjoys so lightheartedly. It is for the United States and the other leaders of the free world to review their policies carefully and to abandon the idea that freedom will come practically and successfully once a paper freedom is granted to people without experience in self-government merely to end a so-called colonialism which has merely laid a groundwork for their progress and development, while Moscow is free to interfere.

Congressman Feighan Challenges Moscow on Freedom to Captive Nations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jan. 23:—Congressman Michael A. Feighan proposes a One Billion Dollar credit be granted the Russians for each national plebiscite held behind the Iron Curtain. Noting the Russians were faced with an urgent need to buy entire chemical plants to produce fertilizers, costing upwards of Two Billion Dollars, and that they still owe the United States over Ten Billion Dollars, he added—"To assist them in this debt liquidation, we should offer a One Billion Dollar credit for each national plebiscite carried out behind the Iron Curtain under U. N. supervision."

Congressman Feighan (D.-Ohio) in an address at the Princeton Club before the annual dinner of his class (1927) examined—"Some Challenges to Representative Self-Government." Criticizing our overdependence on economic power, he called for a return to the highroad of the Wilsonian era in international politics "when the power of our political ideals far outweighed our military power and when our boldness in promoting those ideals marked us as indisputable champions of the rights of man."

The Congressman analyzed the growing conflict between the Russians and Red China and proposed the United States offer to mediate the dispute. He added—"To side with either party to this dispute would increase the prospects of war. Our willingness to assume the role of impartial arbitrator would enlarge our image as proven champions of peace."

Examining the state of representative self-government in the United States, Congressman Feighan declared its future is challenged by the "veil of secrecy which has spread over much of our government"; the "current notion that foreign policy is not the people's business"; the "manner in which the foreign assistance program is forced upon a reluctant Congress"; an overblown bureaucracy "nurtured by the false concept that our domestic and international problems can be solved best by spending more money and enlarging the ranks of the bureaucracy." He outlined the major reasons why Congress must take immediate steps to guarantee action commensurate with its present day responsibilities for independent inquiry and uninhibited fact-finding, and concluded—"Contrary to the loud demands of the articulate few who are calling out for a rubber stamp Congress, the loud and clear message from the political hustings is that Congress should loss no time in reestablishing its position as a separate but co-equal branch of the Federal government."

Proclamation of Richard Hughes, Governor of New Jersey

Whereas, January 22nd is of special significance to the Ukrainian people throughout the world and to Americans of Ukrainian descent as the 46th anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian National Independence; and

Whereas, January 22, 1918, marked the rebirth of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had been in existence a little more than four years when it was conquered by the overwhelming armed forces of Communist Russia; and

Whereas, despite this loss of national independence, more than 45 million Ukrainians have resisted attempted liquidation by the Communist oppressors; and

Whereas, all Ukrainians cherish the hope that their country will regain its independence; and

Whereas, these crusaders against Communist aggression should be encouraged in their struggle for freedom, and all Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent should be given the opportunity to properly commemorate this day;

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Hughes, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1964 as **Ukrainian Independence Day** in New Jersey and urge our citizens to make appropriate observance of the occasion.

Given, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and in the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

Richard J. Hughes,
Governor of New Jersey

UNA PAYS FOR NEW MEMBERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

"How come you're always urging readers of **The Ukrainian Weekly** to get new members into the Ukrainian National Association?" That's what a friend of ours asked us the other day. "Most of the readers are already members," he continued, "and probably aren't a bit interested in bothering their friends about UNA insurance. That's the job of the UNA branch officers. They're the ones who should get new members."

Our friend may have a point. No doubt some of the readers are not interested in organizing new members. But there are some who are interested and others who will become interested, and that is why we keep asking for help in building up the UNA and its branches. We agree that branch officers should bring in new members and that is what most of them are doing. But they need help. After all, how many people does any individual actually know well enough to approach on the subject of UNA membership? Most of the branch officers have long since exhausted their lists of prospective new members. "We just don't know anyone we haven't already talked to," they explain. They need help. And where is this help to come from? A great deal of it could come from readers of **The Ukrainian Weekly.**

We all have friends and relatives. We all belong to clubs, groups and organizations. We know people with whom the branch officers are not acquainted and a lot of them are not UNA members. So why don't we help the UNA and our branches by cooperating in the new 1964 campaign for new members?

Those of us who haven't the time or the inclination to approach prospective new members should give lists of names and addresses to the branch officers. The officers will do their best to get the people listed to join the UNA. Those of us who have a little spare time and feel that we can go out and organize new members on our own should write to the UNA Main Office for information and necessary material. A little studying of the main facts about the UNA will prepare us for organization work. Start talking to everyone we know. Some will join the UNA almost immediately. Others will show interest. Some will show indifference. We'll keep after the interested as well as the indifferent. Every single new member is helpful to the UNA and it is worth the effort even to get one.

The UNA does not expect the readers of **The Weekly** to go out and organize new members for nothing. The UNA pays its organizers in cash. Any person interested in knowing the schedule of rewards being paid by the UNA for new members may write to the organization and receive this information. The more members a person organizes in a quarter-annual period (like Jan-Feb-Mar) the higher the rate per member. The amount of insurance involved is also taken into consideration—the more insurance sold the higher the reward. It is worth a little of your time and effort. Not only will you be of service to the UNA, but you'll be helping yourself as well.

Here is an idea for clubs, groups, athletic teams, and the like, to discuss at meetings. Ascertain how many of the members do not belong to the UNA; sign up those who are willing to cooperate and have the entire reward paid by the UNA go into the club treasury for the future benefit of all the club members. This is a good way to raise funds.

If any reader has ideas that will help the UNA and its branches get new members he or she should write to the UNA. The organization welcomes helpful suggestions. We would appreciate mention of our column. Non-members interested in knowing more about the UNA are invited to write in and ask for the new edition of UNA Facts booklet.

Proclamation of William L. Guy, Governor of North Dakota

Whereas, on January 22, 1964, Ukrainians in North Dakota and throughout the free world will solemly observe the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of a free Ukrainian state, and

Whereas, after a defensive war lasting 4 years, the free Ukrainian state was destroyed in 1920 and a puppet regime of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was installed, later becoming a member state of the Soviet Union, and

Whereas, the once free Ukraine is now no more than a colony of Communist Russia and its vast human and economic resources are being exploited for the purpose of spreading communism, and

Whereas, the United States Congress and the President of the United States of America have recognized the legitimate right of the Ukrainian people to freedom and national independence by respectively enacting and signing the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1959, which enumerated Ukraine as one of the captive nations enslaved and dominated by Communist Russia, and

Whereas, some 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent now living in North Dakota have made significant contributions to both state and nation,

Now, therefore, I, William L. Guy, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, January 22, 1964, as

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NORTH DAKOTA"

and urge all citizens to demonstrate their sympathy with an understanding of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to again achieve its rightful inheritance of freedom and independence.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota here in my office in the State Capitol at Bismarck, North Dakota, this 15th day of January, 1964.

William L. Guy,
Governor

THE CENTENARY OF 'A RUSSIAN LEGEND' IN AMERICA

By V. DUBROWSKY

In September of 1863, when the Civil War was in its crisis, a squadron of six Russian warships under the command of Rear Admiral Lisovsky appeared unexpectedly in the harbor of New York. Such a Russian maritime visit occurred for the first time in the history of the United States of America. The amazement of the dwellers of the North was even greater when in October of 1863, surprising information came to New York from San Francisco that another Russian squadron of five warships, under the command of Rear Admiral Popov, arrived in the San Francisco harbor.

This strange coincidence was not without cause rooted in the European affairs. In January of 1863, the Polish rebellion began in Warsaw and in all parts of Poland then under Russian rule. The "Tsar of Poland", Emperor Alexander II, and his "Gauleiter" in Warsaw, Great Prince Constantine, with general Muraviov "The Hangman," suppressed the rebellion with the cruelty characteristic of Russian rulers. European public opinion was disturbed by information about the atrocities of the Russian occupants perpetrated on the Polish people struggling to regain their national independence. England and France, the main signatories of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, on the partition of Poland between Austria, Prussia and Russia, intervened in this case and sent in April of 1863, jointly with Austria, notes to Russia, demanding convacation of an international congress of all participants of the Vienna Congress of 1815, in order to settle the further fate of Poland. But Russia had already agreed with Prussia to suppress the Polish rebellion. Having secured Russia's consent, Russia rejected the request of England-France-Austria under the pretext that only the three **beati possidentes** of Polish territory, i. e. Russia, Prussia and Austria, had the right to solve their "internal" Polish question. Then England and France sent Russia a second, — and much stronger — note in June of 1863. The Russian Tsar's government was alarmed at the possibility of a new and dangerous war against the alliance of England and France. The gloomy remembrance of the Crimean War (1853-1855), when the Russian Black Sea fleet was completely annihilated, was too fresh in the minds of the Russian nobility. The Russian Minister of the Navy, Baron Krabbe, with the consent of the Tsar, ordered his Baltic and Pacific fleets to go to sea at once and be prepared to destroy any English or French merchant ships in case of war. This was a reasonable decision, because only by staying out of sea could the Russian fleet avoid being destroyed in Russian or foreign ports. Rear Admiral Lisovsky was instructed either to come to New York and wait there, or disperse his ships in the Atlantic for action, in case war broke out. But since there was no conflict during the two months of his sailing from Kronstadt and Kiel to New York, the two Russian squadrons docked in New York and San Francisco.

Of course, the Russian admirals did not dare divulge the secret orders to combat English and French commerce. Yet they had to tell the curious Americans something or other about the purpose of their visit to the United States. Lisovsky told Thurlow Weed, American journalist and politician, that he had a sealed envelope with his government's orders. He was not permitted to open the envelope unless an alien power would start a war against the United States. Popov went even further in his promises: he told San Francisco authorities, that he would defend San Francisco if the Confederate cruisers "Sumter" and "Alabama" dared to attack this city. It was, of course, a figment of Adm. Popov's imagination, because the "Sumter" was operating only in the Atlantic in 1862, and was later sunk in the North Sea, and the "Alabama" was at no time in the Pacific, had no intention to approach the West coast of America, and at the time of Popov's visit to San Francisco, she was sailing in the Indian Ocean (see: "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between States" by the captain of these two ships, R. Semmes, Baltimore-London, 1869, pp. 94-345, etc.).

However, the very trusting residents of New York and San Francisco believed the statements to be true and thought that the Russian Tsar was now a supporter of even a new military-political ally of President Lincoln. Consequently, they honored Rear Admiral Lisovsky and his 150 officers with a festive ball at the Musical Academy in New York. In addition to an immense quantity of food, 3,500 bottles of whisky and wine were emptied by the celebrants. Large cakes with pictures of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington as well as Emperors Alexander II and Peter I were displayed on the tables in a spirit of "friendship and unity." Dancing continued for eleven hours. Only **Harpers Weekly** noted that such a bacchanalian orgy was hardly appropriate at a time when American blood was being shed on the battlefields of the Civil War. But in general the **"bratanije"** (fraternization) between the Russians and the Yankees was accepted in the North with real satisfaction.

Admiral Lisovsky, obviously elated over the success of his "legend", moved to Washington, D. C., through Hampton Roads, Va., and up the Potomac River to Alexandria, Va., i. e. within sight of the Confederacy. He invited American leaders of the capital to a reception-banquet aboard his ship "Oslabia". Among the participants were the Secretary of State William H. Seward and Mrs. Lincoln (the President himself seemed to be "ill" on that day). Mrs. Lincoln drank a toast to the health of Alexander II. Such a toast by the First Lady of a free country in honor of the bloody autocrat was ridiculed by the newpaper **Daily Richmond Examiner** (No. 189, 1863). But the Confederates did not attach any importance to the maneuvers of the Russian fleet. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America in his annual message to the States of the Confederacy early in December, 1863 neither mentioned Russia, nor the fact that its fleet was in the American waters. Likewise, the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in his message to the Congress, did not refer to the Russian visits.

(To be continued)

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By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It has long been one of the ironies in the expansion of modern knowledge of the world that the leading powers of the West at any particular period could not visualize international complications as arising on the fringe of areas that were of interest to them. In the eighteenth century England and France, the then outstanding rivals, could not dream that a little Virginia expedition to the Ohio River could result in a war that shook all the continents and changed the face of both North America and Asia. The United States in 1917 could not imagine despite the overthrow of the tsars that the disturbances in Eastern Europe would lead to tremendous changes, once the difficulties inherent in the First World War in Europe were settled or supposed to be settled on November 11, 1918. In World War II, none of the great powers realized the changes that were coming in those almost mythical Pacific Islands where so much of the bloodiest fighting was done. Today, with the changes in Africa and with the Communist control of Cuba, it is hard for us to understand that the problems of the future in their most extreme form are going to be settled in areas far from the Berlin wall about which we are fully informed.

Zanzibar is a case in point. The spice island of Zanzibar, lying some twenty five miles off the coast of East Africa, has long been an entering point for the continent. For centuries it has been dominated by Arab rulers from the Arabian peninsula and in addition to them, it has gradually been the focus of traders from India and various portions of Southern Asia but the controlling factor has always been the Arab rulers even though in the last century, these have found it necessary and advisable to have a British protectorate. The island was a center not only for spices but also for the slave trade which was stopped with great difficulty early in the present century.

With the dismantling of the British African Empire, it became obvious that Zanzibar also would receive its independence and only about a month ago this was peacefully achieved and Zanzibar was duly admitted to the United Nations. Then to the surprise of everyone a revolution broke out which in its first stages seemed to be a spontaneous movement of all elements of the population against Arab domination. A reign of carnage broke out and when the first fury of the massacres ended, it became evident that the new regime was in the hands of a Communist group with little or no indication that its leaders were particularly interested in bettering the conditions of the native Africans or in establishing working relations with the Arabs and other elements of the population. The new regime called itself the People's Republic of Zanzibar and warmly expressed their sympathy for Khrushchev and less vociferously for Communist China.

Yet even this was not all. Following soon after the clash between the Americans and the Panamanians, there came rumors that that clash had been made more bitter by the interference of trained propagandists from Cuba who had succeeded in getting the ear of some of the more turbulent classes. Castro, as if to cloak his activities, flew off to Moscow and there he and Khrushchev declared their sympathy for the people of Panama in their struggle against American imperialism and scoffed at the idea that it was possible to export revolution.

Castroites Instrumental in Revolution

Now in Zanzibar there is already considerable evidence that Castro had trained some two dozen or more of Zanzibar revolutionists and Communists and that these men had been returned to the island possibly on the eve of the declaration of independence. It may not be possible to export revolution but it is possible to export revolutionists and given the right people and the right opportunities to exploit the masses of the population, a relative handful of trained leaders swaying an untrained multitude can sometimes achieve surprising results and spread havoc far beyond the apparent influence of their small numbers.

As part of the scheme to camouflage the nature of the movement and present it as a spontaneous movement against the Sultan, the leaders in the first stage of the uprising appealed to Tanganyika on the mainland with a request that certain police should be ferried to the island to help maintain and disarm some of the malcontents. That was all to the good, but by Monday there were rumors that part of the army of Tanganyika had revolted twice in a single day in their search for better military conditions. It is still unclear wheather this like the movement in Zanzibar is what the early reports indicate or whether its object is to remove that government of Tanganyika for Communist purposes, always remembering that Zanzibar has been for centuries one of the chief entrance points on the East African coasts for foreign influences.

Of course all this has nothing to do with the idea of peaceful coexistence. Time and again Khrushchev in his campaign throughout the ways for the elimination of armaments and for the concluding of non-aggression pacts has stated over and over that peaceful coexistence involves the right of the Communists to supply arms and if necessary men to help other countries expel capitalism and imperialism and that such forays are not to be included in his arguments for pacts against territorial aggression, when they are directed against non-Communist countries, while it is aggression for a non-Communist country to venture on any action which might lead some part of a Communist population to murmur or revolt against their Communist rulers. We are apparently in Zanzibar and perhaps also in Tanganyika seeing the first fruits of this policy of peaceful coexistence a la Moscow.

Events in Zanzibar and elsewhere in 1964 cast an atmosphere of unreality and of utopianism over such diplomatic gestures as the reopening of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva and the many plans for extending international assistance to some of the undeveloped nations through the United Nations and similar organizations in which Moscow has the power to interfere and press its work of infiltration, disorganization, occupation, while the West and the United States are working to relieve tensions and to build up a spirit of cooperation and progress. It is again becoming clear that the organization of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 had no inherent connection with the efforts of the peoples of the old Russian empire to better their lot and attain those blessings of independence which the West enjoys so lightheartedly. It is for the United States and the other leaders of the free world to review their policies carefully and to abandon the idea that freedom will come practically and successfully once a paper freedom is granted to people without experience in self-government merely to end a so-called colonialism which has merely laid a groundwork for their progress and development, while Moscow is free to interfere.

Congressman Feighan Challenges Moscow on Freedom to Captive Nations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jan. 23:—Congressman Michael A. Feighan proposes a One Billion Dollar credit be granted the Russians for each national plebiscite held behind the Iron Curtain. Noting the Russians were faced with an urgent need to buy entire chemical plants to produce fertilizers, costing upwards of Two Billion Dollars, and that they still owe the United States over Ten Billion Dollars, he added—"To assist them in this debt liquidation, we should offer a One Billion Dollar credit for each national plebiscite carried out behind the Iron Curtain under U. N. supervision."

Congressman Feighan (D.-Ohio) in an address at the Princeton Club before the annual dinner of his class (1927) examined—"Some Challenges to Representative Self-Government." Criticizing our overdependence on economic power, he called for a return to the highroad of the Wilsonian era in international politics "when the power of our political ideals far outweighed our military power and when our boldness in promoting those ideals marked us as indisputable champions of the rights of man."

The Congressman analyzed the growing conflict between the Russians and Red China and proposed the United States offer to mediate the dispute. He added—"To side with either party to this dispute would increase the prospects of war. Our willingness to assume the role of impartial arbitrator would enlarge our image as proven champions of peace."

Examining the state of representative self-government in the United States, Congressman Feighan declared its future is challenged by the "veil of secrecy which has spread over much of our government"; the "current notion that foreign policy is not the people's business"; the "manner in which the foreign assistance program is forced upon a reluctant Congress"; an overblown bureaucracy "nurtured by the false concept that our domestic and international problems can be solved best by spending more money and enlarging the ranks of the bureaucracy." He outlined the major reasons why Congress must take immediate steps to guarantee action commensurate with its present day responsibilities for independent inquiry and uninhibited fact-finding, and concluded—"Contrary to the loud demands of the articulate few who are calling out for a rubber stamp Congress, the loud and clear message from the political hustings is that Congress should loss no time in reestablishing its position as a separate but co-equal branch of the Federal government."

Proclamation of Richard Hughes, Governor of New Jersey

Whereas, January 22nd is of special significance to the Ukrainian people throughout the world and to Americans of Ukrainian descent as the 46th anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian National Independence; and

Whereas, January 22, 1918, marked the rebirth of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had been in existence a little more than four years when it was conquered by the overwhelming armed forces of Communist Russia; and

Whereas, despite this loss of national independence, more than 45 million Ukrainians have resisted attempted liquidation by the Communist oppressors; and

Whereas, all Ukrainians cherish the hope that their country will regain its independence; and

Whereas, these crusaders against Communist aggression should be encouraged in their struggle for freedom, and all Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent should be given the opportunity to properly commemorate this day;

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Hughes, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1964 as **Ukrainian Independence Day** in New Jersey and urge our citizens to make appropriate observance of the occasion.

Given, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and in the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

Richard J. Hughes,
Governor of New Jersey

UNA PAYS FOR NEW MEMBERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

"How come you're always urging readers of **The Ukrainian Weekly** to get new members into the Ukrainian National Association?" That's what a friend of ours asked us the other day. "Most of the readers are already members," he continued, "and probably aren't a bit interested in bothering their friends about UNA insurance. That's the job of the UNA branch officers. They're the ones who should get new members."

Our friend may have a point. No doubt some of the readers are not interested in organizing new members. But there are some who are interested and others who will become interested, and that is why we keep asking for help in building up the UNA and its branches. We agree that branch officers should bring in new members and that is what most of them are doing. But they need help. After all, how many people does any individual actually know well enough to approach on the subject of UNA membership? Most of the branch officers have long since exhausted their lists of prospective new members. "We just don't know anyone we haven't already talked to," they explain. They need help. And where is this help to come from? A great deal of it could come from readers of **The Ukrainian Weekly.**

We all have friends and relatives. We all belong to clubs, groups and organizations. We know people with whom the branch officers are not acquainted and a lot of them are not UNA members. So why don't we help the UNA and our branches by cooperating in the new 1964 campaign for new members?

Those of us who haven't the time or the inclination to approach prospective new members should give lists of names and addresses to the branch officers. The officers will do their best to get the people listed to join the UNA. Those of us who have a little spare time and feel that we can go out and organize new members on our own should write to the UNA Main Office for information and necessary material. A little studying of the main facts about the UNA will prepare us for organization work. Start talking to everyone we know. Some will join the UNA almost immediately. Others will show interest. Some will show indifference. We'll keep after the interested as well as the indifferent. Every single new member is helpful to the UNA and it is worth the effort even to get one.

The UNA does not expect the readers of **The Weekly** to go out and organize new members for nothing. The UNA pays its organizers in cash. Any person interested in knowing the schedule of rewards being paid by the UNA for new members may write to the organization and receive this information. The more members a person organizes in a quarter-annual period (like Jan-Feb-Mar) the higher the rate per member. The amount of insurance involved is also taken into consideration—the more insurance sold the higher the reward. It is worth a little of your time and effort. Not only will you be of service to the UNA, but you'll be helping yourself as well.

Here is an idea for clubs, groups, athletic teams, and the like, to discuss at meetings. Ascertain how many of the members do not belong to the UNA; sign up those who are willing to cooperate and have the entire reward paid by the UNA go into the club treasury for the future benefit of all the club members. This is a good way to raise funds.

If any reader has ideas that will help the UNA and its branches get new members he or she should write to the UNA. The organization welcomes helpful suggestions. We would appreciate mention of our column. Non-members interested in knowing more about the UNA are invited to write in and ask for the new edition of UNA Facts booklet.

Proclamation of William L. Guy, Governor of North Dakota

Whereas, on January 22, 1964, Ukrainians in North Dakota and throughout the free world will solemly observe the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of a free Ukrainian state, and

Whereas, after a defensive war lasting 4 years, the free Ukrainian state was destroyed in 1920 and a puppet regime of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was installed, later becoming a member state of the Soviet Union, and

Whereas, the once free Ukraine is now no more than a colony of Communist Russia and its vast human and economic resources are being exploited for the purpose of spreading communism, and

Whereas, the United States Congress and the President of the United States of America have recognized the legitimate right of the Ukrainian people to freedom and national independence by respectively enacting and signing the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1959, which enumerated Ukraine as one of the captive nations enslaved and dominated by Communist Russia, and

Whereas, some 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent now living in North Dakota have made significant contributions to both state and nation,

Now, therefore, I, William L. Guy, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, January 22, 1964, as

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NORTH DAKOTA"

and urge all citizens to demonstrate their sympathy with an understanding of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to again achieve its rightful inheritance of freedom and independence.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota here in my office in the State Capitol at Bismarck, North Dakota, this 15th day of January, 1964.

William L. Guy,
Governor

THE CENTENARY OF 'A RUSSIAN LEGEND' IN AMERICA

By V. DUBROWSKY

In September of 1863, when the Civil War was in its crisis, a squadron of six Russian warships under the command of Rear Admiral Lisovsky appeared unexpectedly in the harbor of New York. Such a Russian maritime visit occurred for the first time in the history of the United States of America. The amazement of the dwellers of the North was even greater when in October of 1863, surprising information came to New York from San Francisco that another Russian squadron of five warships, under the command of Rear Admiral Popov, arrived in the San Francisco harbor.

This strange coincidence was not without cause rooted in the European affairs. In January of 1863, the Polish rebellion began in Warsaw and in all parts of Poland then under Russian rule. The "Tsar of Poland", Emperor Alexander II, and his "Gauleiter" in Warsaw, Great Prince Constantine, with general Muraviov "The Hangman," suppressed the rebellion with the cruelty characteristic of Russian rulers. European public opinion was disturbed by information about the atrocities of the Russian occupants perpetrated on the Polish people struggling to regain their national independence. England and France, the main signatories of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, on the partition of Poland between Austria, Prussia and Russia, intervened in this case and sent in April of 1863, jointly with Austria, notes to Russia, demanding convacation of an international congress of all participants of the Vienna Congress of 1815, in order to settle the further fate of Poland. But Russia had already agreed with Prussia to suppress the Polish rebellion. Having secured Russia's consent, Russia rejected the request of England-France-Austria under the pretext that only the three **beati possidentes** of Polish territory, i. e. Russia, Prussia and Austria, had the right to solve their "internal" Polish question. Then England and France sent Russia a second, — and much stronger — note in June of 1863. The Russian Tsar's government was alarmed at the possibility of a new and dangerous war against the alliance of England and France. The gloomy remembrance of the Crimean War (1853-1855), when the Russian Black Sea fleet was completely annihilated, was too fresh in the minds of the Russian nobility. The Russian Minister of the Navy, Baron Krabbe, with the consent of the Tsar, ordered his Baltic and Pacific fleets to go to sea at once and be prepared to destroy any English or French merchant ships in case of war. This was a reasonable decision, because only by staying out of sea could the Russian fleet avoid being destroyed in Russian or foreign ports. Rear Admiral Lisovsky was instructed either to come to New York and wait there, or disperse his ships in the Atlantic for action, in case war broke out. But since there was no conflict during the two months of his sailing from Kronstadt and Kiel to New York, the two Russian squadrons docked in New York and San Francisco.

Of course, the Russian admirals did not dare divulge the secret orders to combat English and French commerce. Yet they had to tell the curious Americans something or other about the purpose of their visit to the United States. Lisovsky told Thurlow Weed, American journalist and politician, that he had a sealed envelope with his government's orders. He was not permitted to open the envelope unless an alien power would start a war against the United States. Popov went even further in his promises: he told San Francisco authorities, that he would defend San Francisco if the Confederate cruisers "Sumter" and "Alabama" dared to attack this city. It was, of course, a figment of Adm. Popov's imagination, because the "Sumter" was operating only in the Atlantic in 1862, and was later sunk in the North Sea, and the "Alabama" was at no time in the Pacific, had no intention to approach the West coast of America, and at the time of Popov's visit to San Francisco, she was sailing in the Indian Ocean (see: "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between States" by the captain of these two ships, R. Semmes, Baltimore-London, 1869, pp. 94-345, etc.).

However, the very trusting residents of New York and San Francisco believed the statements to be true and thought that the Russian Tsar was now a supporter of even a new military-political ally of President Lincoln. Consequently, they honored Rear Admiral Lisovsky and his 150 officers with a festive ball at the Musical Academy in New York. In addition to an immense quantity of food, 3,500 bottles of whisky and wine were emptied by the celebrants. Large cakes with pictures of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington as well as Emperors Alexander II and Peter I were displayed on the tables in a spirit of "friendship and unity." Dancing continued for eleven hours. Only **Harpers Weekly** noted that such a bacchanalian orgy was hardly appropriate at a time when American blood was being shed on the battlefields of the Civil War. But in general the **"bratanije"** (fraternization) between the Russians and the Yankees was accepted in the North with real satisfaction.

Admiral Lisovsky, obviously elated over the success of his "legend", moved to Washington, D. C., through Hampton Roads, Va., and up the Potomac River to Alexandria, Va., i. e. within sight of the Confederacy. He invited American leaders of the capital to a reception-banquet aboard his ship "Oslabia". Among the participants were the Secretary of State William H. Seward and Mrs. Lincoln (the President himself seemed to be "ill" on that day). Mrs. Lincoln drank a toast to the health of Alexander II. Such a toast by the First Lady of a free country in honor of the bloody autocrat was ridiculed by the newpaper **Daily Richmond Examiner** (No. 189, 1863). But the Confederates did not attach any importance to the maneuvers of the Russian fleet. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America in his annual message to the States of the Confederacy early in December, 1863 neither mentioned Russia, nor the fact that its fleet was in the American waters. Likewise, the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in his message to the Congress, did not refer to the Russian visits.

(To be continued)

PANORAMA

— of the —

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Among the numerous New Year's dances and "Malanka" parties that opened the winter social season across the continent, the New Year's Ball of the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka" in New York is thought by many to have been outstanding. The very formal event (floor-length gowns greatly outnumbered cocktail dresses, we're told) took place January 11 in the Rhinelander Gallery of the New York Hilton, and it's reported that more than 1600 persons were in attendance.

Honored guest was **Marcia Metrinko** (as we mentioned last week), 21-year-old beauty contest winner who is the current Miss New York State. She was accompanied by her father, **Michael Metrinko**, and introduced to the assembly by **Mrs. Mary Dushnyck**, of Brooklyn, N. Y., longtime friend of the chorus. **Bohdan Pashkovsky**, chorus president, presented an embroidered cushion cover to Miss Metrinko, who said she would add the gift to treasured articles she keeps in her "hope chest".

A ballet divertisement was presented by a sextet of dancers led by **Mr. and Mrs. Vadym Sulyma**. The "Amor" orchestra, with singer Ihor Rakovsky, played for dancing.

* * *

Other "Malanka" events which were held on January 11 included that given jointly by Branch 2 of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine and the Taras Chuprynka Branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America. Held in the auditorium of the Ukrainian Catholic School in downtown Manhattan, it was arranged by **Myroslav Shmigel**, with music provided by the SUMA orchestra under the direction of **Michael Tkach**.

The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York gathered with friends and guests at the Ukrainian National Home to welcome in the New Year to the strains of Vasyl Bosy's orchestra.

In Chicago, a traditional "Malanchyn Vechir" was sponsored by the various branches of the Ukrainian National Association, at the UNA Hall on North Western Avenue.

And in Newark, N. J., the Veterans Falcon Home was the scene of a "Malanka" given by the local branch of the Association of Ukrainian Democratic Youth. Bohdan Hirniak's orchestra played for dancing.

* * *

Michele Metrinko, Miss USA and younger sister of Marcia Metrinko, appeared on the 90-minute Bob Hope Christmas Special aired by NBC-TV on January 17. Miss Metrinko (Michele) accompanied the comedian and his troupe last year to American service bases in Turkey, Greece, Libya and Italy, from which tour filmed highlights were shown on the Christmas program.

* * *

An anthology of Ukrainian poetry, selected and translated into English verse by **Dr. C.H. Andrusyshen** and **Dr. Watson Kirkconnell**, recently appeared on the market. Entitled **The Ukrainian Poets**, it is said to be the first comprehensive survey of Ukrainian poetry in English. The volume begins with a translation in its entirety of "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign", the great epic poem written in the 12th century, and concludes with the creative activity of contemporary poets in a number of countries, experimenting with new techniques and principles.

Dr. Andrusyshen, who is head of the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan, and author of **A Complete Ukrainian-English Dictionary**, chose the selections, produced the interpretation of the texts and provided notes and an introduction.

Dr. Kirkconnell, working from the Ukrainian and the literal English versions, created English verse in identical or equivalent metres. He is president of Acadia University in Nova Scotia, a renowned Milton scholar and one of Canada's foremost linguists.

The book was published by the University of Toronto Press under the sponsordship of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

* * *

Through the efforts of **Msgr. Stephen Cehansky**, a Divine Liturgy of the Ukrainian Byzantine rite was said in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Allentown, Pa., on January 19. Music for the Liturgy, which was beamed by Allentown's radio station to all of Pennsylvania, was provided by the Metropolitan Sheptytsky Choir of New York under the direction of Prof. Roman Lewycky.

* * *

Two bronze busts created by sculptor **Leonid Molodozhanyn** of Winnipeg are included in the 84th annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, which opened in Ottawa, January 16. Mr. Molodozhanyn is the creator of the Taras Shevchenko statue which will be unveiled in Washington, D. C., later this year.

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Hollywood reporter Mike Connolly said in his January 20 column that **Sandra Dee**, who was born in Bayonne, N.J., will film "That Funny Feeling" for Universal as soon as she "wraps up her romantic romp" with Robert Goulet in "I'd Rather Be Rich" for the same studio.

Miss Dee, whose real name is Alexandra Zuk, is the daughter of Alex Zuk of Bayonne, New Jersey.

* * *

Golf pro **Mike Souchak**, who hails from Berwick, Pa., will be teamed with Doug Ford versus Dough Sanders and Tommy Aaron in the CBS Golf Classic to be seen tomorrow (January 25) at 4 p.m. from Springfield, N.J.

* * *

"Basilica of St. Peter", a new technicolor art film which describes the return to freedom of **Archbishop Joseph Slipy** from a Communist concentration camp, will have its West Coast premiere in Los Angeles on February 9. The 90-minute film, produced by Roda Independent Productions in Hollywood, will be shown at the Wilshire Bell-Ebelle Theatre.

The Ukrainian Catholic Weekly **The Way** of January 12 says about this film: "From the time Rodion Slipy (the producer) takes off for the airport (to fly to Rome), through the absorbing history of Ukraine, the scenes in Rome, the thrilling speech of brave Archbishop Joseph Slipy, one is transported into an altogether different kind of movie, one that is seldom offered to us in these days of movies which are so much alike in content."

* * *

The second annual "Yalynka" or Christmas party given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ukrainian American Medical Association, Metropolitan New York branch, will be held tomorrow evening (January 25) at the Ukrainian Institute of America in Manhattan. **Mrs. Alexandra Terlecka**, who heads the auxiliary, is in charge of the program, which includes traditional carol singing.

Dr. Serhiy Krasheninnikov has received an appointment from the University of Pennsylvania's Faculty of Medical Technology to lecture on parasitology from January to May.

Baby daughters were welcomed on December 28 by two New Jersey couples. **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Maslankowski** (nee **Helen Lesky** of Carteret) are singing lullabies to daughter Lisa in Plainfield, while **Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kraus** (the former Rose Goley of Elizabeth, N.J.) are proudly showing off baby Francine in Elizabeth.

* * *

New Yorkers and others planning to attend the Ukrainian concert and other events at the World's Fair may be interested in securing specially-priced admission tickets which are available up to the end of February at branches of the First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank. The tickets, which will be honored at any time during the Fair, can be bought in any quantity, the $2 adult tickets going for $1.35, and the $1 children's tickets for $.68 each.

* * *

Relaxing from his duties as an account executive for New York's leading investment house, **Walter Hendricks** of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent the Christmas holidays in Palm Beach, Fla., as the house guest of friends.

Prof. Coleman Lectures On Ukraine at Fordham

New York, N. Y. (GW).— Once again Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, a noted Slavist and longtime friend of the Ukrainians has dissipated some of the murk surrounding the identity of the Ukrainian nation as expounded at Fordham University. In a two hour lecture on Ukraine on January 8, Dr. Coleman emphasized the importance of Ukraine's role in Eastern European history and its right to national independence.

He indicated his familiarity with the role of the Ukrainian Church at the Ecumenical Council by expressing surprise that more than half of the Catholics in the Eastern Rite should not have a patriarchate, and suggested a patriarchate in exile. Using this recent development as a starting point, Dr. Coleman proceeded to explain the origin of the word "Ukraine" and gave a short description of 13 of the largest Ukrainian cities, referring to Kiev and Lviv as the "two foci of Ukrainian independence."

Fluent in the Ukrainian language, he asked the audience not to believe "the fiction that the Russian people tell you that the Ukrainian is a new language." Dr. Coleman expressed an uncanny grasp of Ukrainian political reality in his criticism that "unity and friendship is too rare a Slavic trait."

Lastly, he gave a short description of a number of important historical figures among them Prince Ihor, Hetman Khmelnytsky, Shevchenko, Petlura and Hrushevsky.

He indicated his close contact with Ukrainian American developments by mentioning the Shevchenko monument and chided **The Washington Post** for their "anti-Ukrainian" editorials.

The lecture was periodically interrupted by questions from audience indicating how little they knew about Ukraine and how successful Dr. Coleman had been in exposing, in his words, "the other side of the story."

Proclamation of Thomas Whelan, Mayor of Jersey City

Whereas, on January 22, 1918, a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed at Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine; and

Whereas, Ukrainians throughout the world will this year observe the forty-sixth anniversary of this memorable day as an occasion to reassert their belief in freedom and reaffirm their conviction that where people so believe, tyranny and despotism cannot long prevail; and

Whereas, the fall of Ukraine did not dim the spirit which brought it to life but the love of freedom still reigns in the hearts of the Ukrainian people and sustains them in their opposition to Russian communist oppression; and

Whereas, encouragement can be given to the people of Ukraine and Ukrainians and Americans of Ukrainian descent can be afforded the opportunity adequately to commemorate this memorable day, particularly those of them residing in the City of Jersey City;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas J. Whelan, Mayor of the City of Jersey City do hereby proclaim January 22nd, 1964 as **Ukrainian Independence Day** and I further direct that the National Emblem of Ukraine, which cannot fly freely over its own Nation, be publicly displayed on the City Hall on January 22nd, 1964 and Sunday, January 26th, 1964.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Jersey City to be affixed this 20th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four and the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth. Thomas J. Whelan, Mayor.

Lecture on Folk Dancing

From the internationally renowned "Folk Dance House", located in New York City, Mary Ann Herman, dance artist and teacher, will lecture before the Ukrainian Professional Association this Friday evening, January 31st, at 8:00 P. M., in the Ukrainian Institute.

Michael and Mary Ann Herman, Directors of Folk Dance House, have been teaching the art of folk dancing since the early thirties, throughout the United States and Canada. They have brought to their students the music, songs and dances of national and ethnic groups, while introducing them to the customs and folklore of these people.

The Hermans have authored and edited many books and magazines on the subject, and their orchestra has made hundreds of recordings.

In 1956, under the auspices of the U. S. State Department, this Ukrainian couple headed a troupe that taught folk dancing in all the major cities of Japan.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend this lecture on "The Art of Folk Dancing"; a lecture to be delivered by one of the Authorities responsible for making this art increasingly more popular. **Daniel T. Kuzyk**

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Olympic Torch on Its Way To Innsbruck

The traditional Olympic torch is on its way to the winter games at Innsbruck, Austria, from Athens, Greece. The torch, which will burn throughout the games, was lit at the ancient stadium of Olympia on Wednesday, January 22, in the presence of Crown Prince Constantine and the Deputy Mayor of Innsbruck.

After the lighting Ceremony it was carried by maidens dressed in ancient Greek costumes, to the temple's altar where the Olympic prayer was recited.

When the prayer was concluded, a runner carried the torch 100 yards before handing it to a member of the Greek Olympic Committee who will take it by automomobile to Athens where another ceremony will be held at the airport before the torch leaves for Innsbruck.

Olympics On Television

The 1964 Olympic games in Tokyo will be televised throughout the world by way of American communication satellites and different relay systems, it was announced in Monte Carlo last Wednesday, January 22.

Tetsuro Furukaki, former Japanese ambassador to Paris, who is president of the 4th International Monte Carlo Television Festival jury told reporters that negotiations are underway between several countries to arrange Olympic television coverage.

Sich In Tie

The Newark Ukrainian Sich soccer club gained their second tie in two starts in the Shaefer Indoor Soccer Tournament at the Paterson Armory on Friday, January 17, against the Hungarian S. C. The Score was 1-1.

Zenon Snylyk put his team ahead 1-0 at the fourth minute of the game. The Sich eleven held on to this lead until the final minutes of the match when the Hungarians broke through the Ukrainian defense and scored the tying goal.

Sich is currently in fifth place in the Shaefer league standings with two ties. They have scored five goals and allowed five to be scored against them.

Pele Gets Offer From Italy

The much-wanted Pele, who is recuperating from a "strange" ailment, has received another offer from Italy. Sources in Turin have disclosed that Juventus is very much interested in obtaining the services of Pele.

"The Black Pearl" is the property of Santos of Brazil, and the club has confirmed rumors that Juventus officials are currently in Sao Paulo conferring with him.

Santos reportedly is in bad financial trouble and the sale of this famous soccer forward could give them enough money to get back on their feet.

Three Best

A Moscow weekly newspaper asked a select number of famous trainers and players to indicate the three best players and the three best teams of 1963.

Among those who answered were such names as Herberger, Herrera, Decker, Hidegkuti, Kopa, Ivanov, Soskic and Kolev. The concensus showed Yashin Soviet international goal-keeper as player no. 1, followed by Pele of Santos and Eusebio of Benfica. The three best teams were Santos of Brazil, Milan and Inter both of Italy.

Cup Of Champions

Eight soccer teams, the best Europe can offer, are waiting for the quarter-finals of the Cup of Champions tournament. The two underdogs are Zurich of Switzerland and Eindhoven of Holland. They will meet each other and one of them will reach the semi-finals.

The top drawing card will be Real Madrid vs. Milan on January 29; Dukla meets Borussia later in February. Inter of Italy goes against Partizan of Yugoslavia on February 12 or March 4.

Experts pick Zurich, Borussia, Inter and Milan to enter the semifinals.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Auburn and Rochester, N. Y.
DISTRICT MEETING
of
Ukrainian National Ass'n Branches
Sunday, February 9th, 1964
5:00 P. M.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB
292 Hudson Avenue — Rochester, N. Y.

ABL OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND:
36, 38, 202, 217, 269, 283, 285, 289, 316
343, 367 and 437.

ON THE AGENDA:
1. Report of the District Officers
2. Plans for 70th Annual celebration, February 23, 1964
3. U.N.A. Membership campaign — Assignment of Branch quotas.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

JOIN THE RANKS OF U.N.A. NOW!

"SOYUZ UKRAINOK"
NEW YORK REGIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS BRANCHES
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO THE
Embroidery Ball
("VYSHYVANI VECHERNYTSI")
On Saturday, February 1, 1964 at 9:00 P.M.
At the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME, 140 Second Ave., NEW YORK CITY
ELECTION OF "MISS UKRAINE" FOR 1964
PRIZES FOR BEST UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY IN MODERN FASHIONS
Selected and Moderate-prices Buffet. Music by RUSS BINERT. Admission: $2.00.

Application for Admission
to the
UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES
UNA ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y.
August 9 — September 2, 1964

NAME: .....
ADDRESS: .....
.....
Age: .....
Member of UNA Branch: .....
Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight ..... fair ..... good .....
Enclosing deposit of $ .....
(Total fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

SOYUZIVKA
THE VACATION RESORT
of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
at KERHONKSON, N. Y.
is accepting applications for
THE CHILDREN'S CAMP
open to children from 7 to 11 years of age
1. For BOYS: June 27 — July 18, 1964
2. For GIRLS: — July 19 — August 9, 1964
Address all applications to:
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
Tel.: Kerhonkson 5641 Kerhonkson, N. Y.

70th Anniversary of Ukrainian National Association

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1964
At CARNEGIE HALL
WEST 57th STREET & 7th AVENUE
New York City
2:00 P. M.

TICKETS: $5.50 to $2.50 and can be obtained at the following: ARKA—48 East 7th Street, NYC; EKO—145—Second Avenue, NYC; SURMA—11 East 7th Street, NYC; John O. Flis—98 Second Avenue, NYC; William Chupa—240 East 6th Street; NYC; DNIPRO—219 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N.J. and the Managing Office of SVOBODA—81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES OF UNA BRANCHES OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW JERSEY
Are Pleased to Announce
THE PRESENTATION OF
70th U.N.A. ANNIVERSARY
Jubilee Concert

Main Feature on the Program:
THE WITCH
AN OPERA IN THREE ACTS AND FIVE SCENES
Music by: PAUL PECHENIHA-OUGLITZKY
- FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
- Ukrainian Chorus "DUMKA" of New York;
- BALLET ENSEMBLE of Vadim SULYMA;

SOLOISTS:
Martha KOKOLSKA, Mary LESAWYER, Hanna SHEREY, Mary BODNAR, Lev REYNAROVYCH, M. RYBITSKY, I. HOSH, I. SAMOKYSHYN, A. DOBRIANSKY, I. ZAMIATY, E. KAMINSKY, R. OSADCHUK

Director: John ZADOROZNY
Assistant: Prof. A. BERNICK
Author of Commentary: Leonid POLTAVA

The Libretto was written by Stepan Charnetsky on the basis of Eugene Hrebinka's novel, Oleksiy Popovych, wich ideals with the Ukrainian Kozak life of the XVIIth Century.

Пластова Ватра

Рік XI. Ч. 1 (86)

НА ПОРОЗІ НОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

У році національних святкувань і річниць пластова організація в ЗДА стоїть перед рядом нових завдань, які треба їй найкраще виконати. Плекання світлих українських традицій, звернення уваги на позитивні моменти нашої історії це один із важливих виховних засобів.

Тому, коли ціла наша спільнота в ЗДА стоїть під знаком Шевченкового року і його кульмінаційної точки — посвячення пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні, Крайова Пластова Старшина не лише дала доручення пластунам і пластункам масово прибути на цю урочистість, але також спільно з іншими молодечими організаціями працює над цим, щоб українська молодь взяла активну участь у цій великій події. Треба ж бо доложити усіх старань, щоби посвячення пам'ятника Шевченка в столиці держави залишило незабутнє враження на тих, що вже незабаром переберуть в свої руки провід нашого громадського життя.

Рівночасно із 150-ою річницею народин Т. Шевченка, яку українська суспільність в ЗДА пов'язала з маніфестацією своєї сили та зорганізованости, припадає 50 років із часу, коли саме українська молодь відзначувала сторіччя народин Т. Шевченка великим сокільським здвигом, який мав показати її єдність, організацію а передусім перші зав'язки власних збройних сил. Серед цих відділів на здвизі маршували гордо перші українські пластуни, що разом із іншими ще в тому самому році станули до бою проти ворога.

З глибокою пошаною до визвольних злагань батьків та своїх попередників українські пластуни у вільному світі постановили відзначити цю річницю в особливий спосіб. Вже в листопаді 1962-го року на III-ій Конференції Українських Пластових Організацій рішено дати відповідне доручення крайовим проводам в цій справі й у березні 1963-го року Крайовий Пластовий З'їзд в ЗДА постановив відсвяткувати 50-річчя вимаршу УСС та віднови українських збройних сил на своєму терені згідно з резолюціями КУПО у формі здвигу молоді.

У висліді цих рішень Крайова Пластова Старшина запропонувала при першій зустрічі представників українських молодечих організацій і товариств восени 1963-го року перевести в 1964-му році такий здвиг. Цією імпрезою українська зорганізована молодь в ЗДА мала б відзначити 50-річчя віднови українських збройних сил, показуючи рівночасно свою силу і спільну дію перед цілим українським громадянством і перед зовнішнім світом. Представники інших молодечих організацій приняли прихильно цей задум і сьогодні він прибирає вже конкретні форми та переходить в діло. Як бачимо перед пластовою організацією в ЗДА стоїть в найближчому багато поважних завдань. Побіч праці над вихованням молоді, виробленням чесного характеру та світогляду, що стоять постійно в осередку уваги пластового проводу, ці нові завдання на найближчий рік — це черговий доказ змагань затіснити зв'язок поміж пластовою молоддю й українською спільнотою.

ЛЕСЯ ХРАПЛИВА

НАШ СПОМИН

Сипле сніг:
М'який, ласкавий,
Білий сніг...

Вже долини зарівнялись
І нема доріг.

Білий пух летить без впину,
Так спокійно, що аж страх:
Щоб наш спомин не загинув,
У сніжинках,
У крижинах...

Спомин у серцях.

Так давно і так далеко...
Чуєш?
Чути битви клекіт
В сніговійній млі!

Здаля станція чорніє,
В'ються зимні рейки-змії.
Небо, світ увесь в завії...
— Там, ось там — вони!

Наші!
Як ті, що з нами у школі,
Що ганяють м'яча
по спортовому полі,
Що танцюють із нами
під звуки пластинок...
У снігу, ледве видні.

Наказ!
Вибух!
Стріляють...
А що, як загинуть?
Впав один!
Криваве чоло.
Квітка на білому полі...
Що-один?!
Стоять на сторожі волі!

Палять холодний метал
Скостенілі руки...
Над колискою в них —
Ще козацькі шаблюки...
Над труною у них...

Хто вони?
Чорні цятки у безмежній завії.
А за плечима в них —
Київ німіє:
З Бахмача — Муравйов.
Загорів арсенал криваво
На незвичних плечах
Спочиває сьогодні Держава.
Невправна рука
Направляє стрічки кулемета...

А з Берестя летять вістки.
І скиглять, наче птиці на лету...
„— Чи Київ ще наш?
Питає світ!"
Стукотять телеграфів питання.
— Київ наш!
Світові перекажіть!

А надія остання:
Триста гарячих сердець
В сніговійній пустелі...
Розривають повітря іскристе:
Приціл!
Наказ!
І вистріл!

Під Крутами минуле
з майбутнім зійшлись
пліч-о-пліч...

І в котру-то безсонну ніч
Світ підпис кладе
під порукою миру.
Усміхається світ:
Вітають послів України!
Вістка по дротах біжить.
Невідібрана гине...
Київ мовчить.

А під Крутами ті,
Що про нас розказали світу:
Брати сестер,
Милі дівчат,
Матерей постріляні діти...
Наші...

Здаля станція чорніє,
Ворогів мчать рейки-змії.
Багряні квітки у завії —
Це лежать вони.
І тиша над ними,
Як була колись,
В невесні зими...

Любите весну?
Рушив бадьорий Дніпро.
В Києві знов забруньчили
каштани.
А з-під Крут
наближаються валкою сани
І лишають болючі сліди
У грузькім чорноземі.
За трунами Київ іде...
І полки і шлики,
І шаблі, і коні:
Київ застиг у німому поклоні.

Під Центральною Радою
Море народу.
Перед ворота
Грушевський виходить,
Той, що минулого
знав таємниці.
І вітає борців
на порогах Столиці.
У майбутні віки
його погляд одвертий:
— За Вітчизну хто вмер,
Той не знатиме смерти!
На заквітчаний
Аскольдів горб
Піднімаються сани.
Пахне Київ старий
Молодими листками.

Любите весну?
Весну життя, що для нас
розцвітає?
Радість ясну,
що у серці вітає?
З тої зими,
Що в Крутянській
гула сніговій,
Народились серця весняні.
З побоєвища Крут,
З молодої могили,
Це нам у серцях
Проростають сили.
Світ нас жде!
Погляд наш до Вітчизни,
Як квіт до весняного сонця
одвертий:
Хто її полюбив,
Той не знатиме смерти!

В другу сумну річницю смерти
нашого Начального Пластуна, Сірого Лева

проф. Северина Левицького

ПАНАХИДА

за спокій Його Душі
буде відправлена
в СУБОТУ, дня 1-го ЛЮТОГО 1964 року,
о год. 8-ій веч. в церкві св. ЮРА в Ню Йорку,
про що повідомляє все пластунство
і громадянство

КРАЙОВА ПЛАСТОВА СТАРШИНА

ПРО СІРОГО ЛЕВА

Дня 30-го січня ц.р. минає два роки, як відійшов у Вічність Начальний Пластун, Сірий Лев, — проф. Северин Левицький. Цю сумну річницю відзначають пластуни й пластунки молитвами і споминами про незабутню постать Сірого Лева. Нижче містимо безпретенсійний спомин пластуна-юнака, як доказ, в який спосіб наша молодь відчула і пережила смерть Того, що був душею Українського Пласту. — Редакція.

Після мого призду до Бофало, тут я уперше зустрівся з Начальним Пластуном Северином Левицьким. В Ню Йорку я чув багато про нього, але особисто його ніколи не бачив.

В Бофало я відразу записався на курс українознавства. Тут я зустрів багато нових школярів і школярок. — Професор Бережницький і професор Лоза — це були одні з перших учителів, що нас учили.

Начальний Пластун Сірий Лев почав нас учити десь через півроку по мосму приїзді до Бофало. Він був дуже присмний учитель, що особливо любив викладати українську мову. Під час його лекцій деякі учні спочатку трохи перешкоджали професорові, але за короткий час вони заспокоїлися. Професор Левицький учив нас історії України й української літератури, а також української граматики. Виклади професора Левицького були дуже легкі, і ми скоро поступали в своїх лекціях. При кінці року всі пластуни і пластунки посходилися разом і одержали від професора Левицького свої свідоцтва.

Під час вакацій я, разом з іншими пластунами, поїхав таборувати на пластову оселю в Нобт - Колінсі. На оселі було нам дуже весело й приємно, а ще стало приємніше, коли Начальний Пластун, професор Левицький, приїхав подивитися на наш табір.

Одного разу, коли Начальний Пластун був на оселі, він залишив свого капелюха в адміністраційному будинку. Не знаючи, що за короткий час будинок замкнеться, Сірий Лев відійшов. А коли прийшов час йому їхати додому, то адміністраційний будинок був уже замкнений. Тут я надійшов і вирятував його капелюха. Але, щоб цього досягнути, я мусів вилізти на будинок і спуститися через вікно всередину. Професор був дуже радий і вдячний мені за цю мою послугу.

Після вакацій я приїхав назад до Бофало й узявся до науки. Але цього року я почав свій шкільний рік трохи інакше. Я почав ходити до проф. О. Воронина, бо мені було трохи затяжко ходити на курс українознавства до пластової домівки. Наука в американській школі цього року стала трохи тяжча, як була вона останнього року.

Одного дня, коли я вертався додому із школи, зовсім несподівано став відчувати, що щось сталося зле... І коли я прийшов до хати, мама переказала мені вістку, що мене дуже вразила. „Сірий Лев нині помер", — сказала мені моя мама... І коли я це почув, то не знав, що з собою робити... Цілий день я був пригнічений.

Згодом це пригнічення трохи розвіялось, але не цілковито, бо я знаю і ніколи того не забуду, що Український Пласт втратив свого найкращого Приятеля, якого він тільки міг мати.

М. Останчук.

Пластова Оселя на „Новому Соколі"

Найстарша пл. оселя — це „Новий Сокіл", яка приготовляється до 14 пл. таборів в 1964 р. Кожного року Управа Оселі щось нового придбала, збудувала, щоб було краще та успішніше переводити пл. табори, курси чи з'їзди. Все це робиться власними силами, безкоштовно, а до того з повною посвятою піонерів — будівничих цієї так притягаючої оселі. Кожного року майже дві сотні пластунства таборує тут і разом з ними кілька десятків старших пластунів і батьків-приятелів пластової молоді.

„Новий Сокіл" має вже свою історію (диви: Однодівка Нового Сокола — видана у Х-ліття в 1960 р.), має також крім переведених на ньому курсів і з'їздів відбутих 42 табори новацтва і юнацтва — отже є чим похвалитися.

„Новий Сокіл" — сьогодні це не лише пл. оселя недалеко від Бофала — це згуртована округа станиць Бофало, Клівленд, Лорейн, Рочестер,

Фундаменти Басейну на Новому Соколі.

Сиракюзи, Янгстаун, які спільно таборують, спільно відбувають двічі до року наради та спільно переводять праці (зокрема в часі таборів) збирають фонди на розбудову оселі. Адміністрацію оселі та розбудову її переводять головно одиниці з Бофало, яких стрінете на Новому Соколі майже кожної суботи та неділі.

Сьогодні перед Управою Оселі великі завдання. Рішенням трьох станиць і гуртків Пластприятів приступлено до будови басейну за 15 тисяч долярів. Фундаменти басейну вже зроблені — докінчення будови басейну відбудеться весною 1964 р. Перебудовано — поширено таборову кухню і на весну чекають ще інші праці, які слід викінчити до липня, щоб було можна розпочати намічені табори.

Сеньйори, працюючі члени УСП та члени Гуртків Пластприяту складають свої вплати на басейн — на розбудову „Нового Сокола" і є надія, що наша Округа виконає своє завдання — бо ж тут не „моя-не твоя а наша спільна справа". Пл. Станиці — Гуртки Пластприятів переводять окремі імпрези, щоб зібрати гроші, а поодинокі члени вже тепер приготовляються, щоб весною приїхати на оселю та фізичною працею допомогти Управі Оселі у їх працях.

Розбудовою „Нового Сокола" кермує пл. сен. Б. Пашковський, госп. рефер Управи і нагляд над будовою басейну (виготовлення плянів і т. п.) перебрав на себе інж. Олександер Криницький. Помагають їм інші члени Управи, між ними бл. п. пл. сен. Адам Антонишин, який останньо був тричі командантом таборів юнаків, а ще недавно останні суботи свого життя присвятив праці на „Новому Соколі". Доложім наших зусиль, щоб Управа Оселі могла виконати великі і такі корисні пляни праці для нашої молоді — нехай у тому буде рівнож заслуга нас усіх.

(Або)

„Юнак" розпочинає 2-ий рік

Пластове юнацтво одержало вже на початку місяця січня ц. р. перше число журналу „Юнак" за 1964 р.

Різдвяносвяточне число із різнородним, багатим змістом подає також вістку, що в другому році своєї появи „Юнак" вийде у 10-ти числах, значить, кожного місяця за вийнятком липня-серпня а його передплата буде коштувати 4 дол. або 0,50 дол. поодиноке число.

До цього січневого числа доданий повний зміст першого річника й подані цікаві інформації адміністрації журналу про збільшення передплат за останні місяці. На день 30-го листопада 63 р. ЗДА мала 532 передплатників, Канада 325 а Австралія 13.

Коли взяти до уваги, що журнал є обов'язковим для цілого пластового юнацтва число передплат все ще незадовільне бо навіть не осягнуло 50%.

Треба сподіватися, що з початком нового року число передплатників помітно збільшиться і батьки пластової молоді, які так часто жалуються на брак відповідної української лектури для своїх дітей, зрозуміють вагу цього молодечого журналу і будуть дбати про те, щоб „Юнак" був щомісячним гостем в їхньому домі.

Інструктивні відправи пластових виховників

Дня 21 вересня м. р. Крайовий Референт Вишколу перевів інструктивні відправи пл. виховників для обговорення пляну праці на 1963/64 роки. Перша відправа відбулася в Ню Йорку для виховників східніх осередків при участі 53-ох учасників із 16 осередків.

Друга відправа відбулася в Клівленді для північно-західніх осередків при участі 32 учасників зі 7-ох осередків.

Змістом обох відправ було:

З'ясування напрямних праці, які подала голова Реферату Вишколу, пл. сен. Ганна Коренець, підчеркуючи два основні завдання:

а) скріпити зв'язок молоді з українською духовістю та українською спільнотою.

б) посилити виховну працю — вишкіл молоді по лінії вироблення характеру і світогляду.

Для сконкретизування цих завдань у поодиноких виховних уладах треба:

1. у новацтві покласти головний натиск на засвоєння дитиною рідної мови у вислові і письмі та у зв'язку із цим конечність ближчої співпраці з батьками.

2. У юнацтві, усвідомити конечність опертя на духові вартості своєї національної групи та у ділянці характеру, скріпити моральні основи та самодисципліну молоді.

3. У старшому пластунстві конечність самовиховної праці для поширення світогляду та поглиблення ідеологічних поглядів.

Опісля подала вона теж розплянування вишколів на рік 1963/64.

Голова Таборової Комісії — пл. сен. Ольга Кузьмович зазнайомила учасників з перебігом цьогорічних таборів, подаючи додатні моменти, як зголошення поодиноких старшопластунських куренів до переведення таборів, впровадження цікавих елементів у таборові заняття, як теж недотягнення, як пізні зголошення і т. п. та подала плян дальших заходів для покращання таборової акції.

ККП-ок і ККП-ів подали виконні пляни-програми праці для цілости своїх уладів, зокрема ККП-ок ст. пл. Іванна Ганкевич обговорила точніше плянування праці кошових, — ККП-ів ст. пл. Зенон Онуфрик подав цікаві моменти для пожвавлення праці в юнацтві.

Їхні реферати обговорили із відповідними виховниками організаційні та діяльностеві деталі у поодиноких уладах.

Щоб дати виховникам деякий погляд на психологічні процеси, що проходять у душах нашої молоді та тим влегшити розв'язування складних виховних питань, під час відправи відбулася цікава доповідь д-ра Б. Цимбалістого — психолога, що з'ясував труднощі у вихованні молоді юнацького віку, яка виростає під впливом двох відмінних культурних кругів: українського — родинний дім та українська спільнота й американського довкілля.

Опісля в дуже живій дискусії, д-р Б. Цимбалістий давав вияснення і вказівки в актуальних питаннях праці з молоддю.

пл. сен. Г. Коренець

ПРИЯТЕЛІ ПЛАСТУ ПРИ ПРАЦІ

(З діяльности гуртків Пласт-прияту в ЗДА)

Амстердам

Загальні Збори гуртка Пласт-прияту в Амстердамі відбулися в дні 16-го листопада 1963 р. Звіт голови В. Варшони дав перегляд успішної праці управи Пласт-прияту за останній рік. Гурток влаштував ряд імпрез для придбання фондів та затіснення товариського життя, як також відбув 5 ширших сходин із проводом місцевої Пластової Станиці для обговорення проблем виховання молоді. Присутні на Загальних Зборах одобрили діяльність управи і перевибрали його в такому складі а це: В. Варшона — голова, Т. Лаба — заступник голови, О. Пещак — секретар, проф. М. Юрчук — культурно-освітний референт, М. Кривулич — імпрезовий референт, Д. Олійник — голова контр. комісії, С. Гнатківський — член контр. комісії.

Ню Бронсвік

В дні 7-го грудня 63 р. гурток Пласт-прияту в Ню Бронсвік, Н. Дж. під проводом голови В. Тарнавського урядив чайок для виховників пластової молоді місцевої Станиці. На цю товариську імпрезу були запрошені всі виховники та батьки пластової молоді, а ціллю її було виявити вдячність батьків для тих, що працюють з їхніми дітьми в Пласті. Голова гурка п. В. Тарнавський, запросив присутніх до столів приготованих панями з Пласт-прияту, подякував в імені всіх батьків виховникам, зазначуючи, як високо батьки цінять їхній труд і повну посвяти працю. При цій нагоді він вручив юначкам С. Слободян і Л. Ровенко книжку „Життя в Пласті" а ст. пл. М. Цісик історію України, як дарунки для них від гуртка Пласт-прияту. На вечорі був присутній діловод Пласт-прияту при КПС інж. Р. Баранський з Ню Йорку, який мав нагоду пізнати працю і проблеми гуртка. Чергового дня Станиця разом із гуртком Пласт-прияту урядила зустріч громадянства із учасниками XI-го Скавтового Джемборі в Греції. В дні 5-го січня 64 р. відбулася в Ню Бронсвік Святвечірня Зустріч зі сценкою новацтва і ляльковою сценкою що її приготовила п. О. Ощудляк. Просфору для всіх учасників Зустрічі поблагословив дуже прихильний пластовій молоді місцевий парох о. Василь Панчак. Гурток Пласт-прияту в Ню Бронсвік вибивається на одне із перших місць завдяки жертвенній праці голови п. В. Тарнавського і проводу як також помочі членів Пласт-прияту; у виховній ділянці Д. Оріхівської, у прикладному мистецтві О. Ощудляк і як касира Станиці О. Рінника.

Ню Йорк

Звичайні Загальні Збори гуртка Пласт-прияту в Ню Йорку відбулися дня 14-го грудня 63 р. Звіт із праці останнього року здав голова гуртка інж. Б. Соболта та члени управи, зокрема секретар І. Зубрицький, скарбник О. Мотиль й імпрезовий референт пані М. Ярош. Після дискусії над звітами й уділення абсолюторії вибрано нову управу в складі: інж. Б. Соболта — голова, М. Ярош — заступник голови, П. Дармограй — секретар, О. Мотиль — скарбник, Н. Ільницька, Б. Ковалів і К. Гаврилюк — імпрезові референти, М. Савицький і В. Ренер — члени управи. В. Саляк і Е. Сушків — члени комісії купна Пластового дому в Ню Йорку. До контрольної комісії увійшли: Т. Шевчук, В. Керод і І. Зубрицький. На зборах був присутній діловод Пласт-прияту в КПСтаршини інж. Р. Баранський.

Понкерс

В дні 16-го листопада 63 р. відбувся в Йонкерсі за старанням місцевого Пласт-прияту під проводом пані І. Боб'як осінній Чайний Вечір для Батьків пластової молоді і гостей — прихильників Пласту. Вечір відбувся в дуже милій атмосфері і з великим успіхом. Серед присутніх були представники місцевих українських організацій, м. і. представники місцевої клітини СУМА, з якими Пласт нав'язав останньо на місці дружні відносини. Вечір відбувся в прекрасній місцевій школі католицької церкви, якої парох о. Клос і сотрудник о. Т. Гуманицький, доцінюючи вагу українських молодечих організації, піддержують їх на терені своєї парохії. Приємною несподіванкою вечора був виступ тріо в складі Л. Сохан, В. Вітюк і М. Барвінської, що відспівали по-мистецьки кілька українських пісень. Сольову партію на скрипці відограв д-р О. Сохан в супроводі ст. пл. О. Осадци.

Ті, що від нас відійшли

Дня 28 листопада 1963 р. помер у шпиталі в Бофало після короткої недуги бл. п. пл. сен. довір'я Адам Антонишин.

Пл. сен. Адам Антонишин.

Покійний, активний член Станиці в Бофало ще літом цього року був командантом табору юнаків на „Новому Соколі". Народжений 14 травня 1912 року у Львові був від довгих років пластуном, як член тайного Пласту у Львові і потім організатор пластової праці в Авґсбурґу, член-основник куреня УСП-ів „Чота Крилатих" та один із технічних організаторів великого „Свята Весни" в 1947 р. в Міттенвальді. Після переїзду до ЗДА пл. сен. А. Антонишин причинився до заснування Пластової Групи в Бофало (1949 - 50) і працював в ній безперервно на постах кошового, зв'язкового, впорядника та імпрезового референта аж до дня своєї передчасної смерти. У ділянці пластування був знаменитим знавцем практичного пластування, розбиття таборів, теренових гор і провадження юнацьких таборів. У громадському житті Покійний був активним членом хору „Бурлаки" та в театральному житті Бофало, як постійний декоратор, маляр, режисер ітп. Допомагав у мистецькому оформленні різних імпрез, пластових і загальногромадських, даючи свої сили і здібності у цьому напрямі.

Несподівана смерть активного і широко відомого пластуна сеньйора Адама Антонишина потрясла не лише великою громадою в Бофало, але і цілим пластунством. Дня 29 листопада 63 р. українська радіопрограма в Бофало п. В. Шарвана подала жалобне повідомлення про смерть бл. п. А. Антонишина, супроводжаючи його пластовими піснями, а цього самого дня увечері члени УСП та УПС в Бофало взяли участь у парастасі, що його відправив о. І. Жук та держали почесну стійку. Жалобні сходини Станиці відбулися в дні 28-го листопада з участю пластунів сеньйорів, старших пластунів та членів Пласт-Прияту.

Похоронні відправи розпочалися в дні 30-го листопада ранком із похоронного заведення п-ні Ольги Слотюк. Домовину несли друзі Покійного та члени куреня „Чоти Крилатих", співав хор „Бурлаки". Участь в похоронах взяло пластунство Бофало, делеґація з Клівленду, та члени куреня „Чоти Крилатих" з Ню Йорку.

Після похоронної відправи на цвинтарі прощальні слова виголосили: пл. сен. Т. Триш від „Чоти Крилатих", п. А. Чмола від хору „Бурлаки" та Братства І Дивізії УНА, п. З. Сасик від Драматичного Гуртка, п. М. Перцак від відділу СУМА в Бофало, п. М. Тимчук від товаришів з Львівського Театру, п. В. Литвин від Пластприяту в Бофало, пл. сен. О. Бережницький від Станиці в Бофало, від Крайової Пластової Старшини, оселі „Новий Сокіл", д-р М. Лоза від УККА.

Цього самого дня відбулися о год. 1.30 полудня в Українському Народному Домі в Блек Рак поминки. Молитву перевів о. І. Жук й опісля д-р М. Сайкевич, д-р М. Лоза, М. Перцак, В. Литвин і О. Бережницький зупинилися на окремих ділянках праці бл. п. А. Антонишина. Дружина Покійного п. Л. Антонишин подякувала всім присутнім за їхню участь а пластова пісня „Ніч вже йде" та молитва закінчила цю сумну зустріч. Поминки приготовили члени Станиці та Пластприяту і проводив ними пл. сен. О. Бережницький. Покійний залишив дружину Лідію та дві малі донечки — пластунки.

О. Б.

Зустрічі громадянства з учасниками XI-го Скавтського Джемборі в Греції

Впродовж місяців жовтня, листопада і грудня в цілому ряді міст східніх і середніх стейтів відбулися зустрічі українського громадянства із пластунами — учасниками XI Скавтового Джемборі в Греції.

Всі ці зустрічі були організовані місцевими пластовими Станицями з доручення Крайової Пластової Старшини, про що повідомляли оголошення в пресі та плякати із світлиною української делеґації на XI Світове Джемборі. Учасники Джемборі, а це: пл. сен. о. Б. Смик, пл. сен. д-р В. Помірко, ст. пл. І. Юрчук, ст. пл. З. Цибик, і ст. пл. Р. Вінтонів, юнаки Бережницький, Грушкевич, Баранський, та члени залоги „Вікінг" з Рачестеру — юнаки Білик, Приймак, Волянський і Повх, ділилися своїми споминами та враженнями із подорожі й перебування у Греції, ілюструючи їх рядом колірових прозірок. Прозірки приготовив до показів фільмовий референт КПС пл. сен. інж. М. Пежанський із збірки світлин, що їх зробили в часі подорожі аматори-світливці старші пластуни І. Юрчук, З. Цибик, О. Лисяк та юнак Б. Приймак.

В зустрічах брали участь місцеві громадяни, батьки пластової молоді і члени поодиноких станиць. Безпосередні розповіді учасників Джемборі, цікаві прозірки і пластовий гумор, зокрема молодих доповідачів дали можливість публіці пережити разом з пластунами їхню „велику пригоду" на Маратоні.

Досі зустрічі відбулися в таких місцевостях: Бостон, Амстердам, Балтимор, Бофало, Бінґгемтон, Детройт, Елізабет, Клівленд, Гемстед, Ню Бронсвік, Нюарк, Пассейк, Сиракюзи, Рачестер, Трентон, Шикаґо, Честер.

ПЛАСТОВІ ТАБОРИ ЛІТОМ 1964 Р.

Курси- табори новацьких і юнацьких виховників	27 червня — 4 липня
Обласні табори новацтва і юнацтва	4 липня — 1 серпня
	1 серпня — 29 серпня

„ВОВЧА ТРОПА", Іст Четгем, Ню Йорк

27 червня — 4 липня	піонірський табір для УПЮ-ів
27 червня — 4 липня	курс-табір для новацьких виховників
4 липня — 1 серпня	табори новачок і юначок
1 серпня — 29 серпня	табори новаків і юнаків

„БОБРІВКА" б. Гартфорду, Конн.

4 липня — 1 серпня	табори новаків і юнаків
1 серпня — 29 серпня	табори новачок і юначок

„ЗЕЛЕНИЙ ЯР" б. Дітройту, Миш.

27 червня — 4 липня	піонірський табір для УПЮ-ів
4 липня — 1 серпня	табори новаків і юнаків
1 серпня — 29 серпня	табори новачок і юначок

„НОВИЙ СОКІЛ", Норт Коллінс, б. Боффало, Н. Й.

27 червня — 4 липня	піонірський табір для УПЮ-ів
27 червня — 4 липня	курс-табір для новацьких виховників
4 липня — 1 серпня	табори новачок і юначок
1 серпня — 29 серпня	табори новаків і юнаків

СТАНИЦЯ ДЕНВЕР, Колорадо

8 серпня — 29 серпня	табори Пластової Станиці Денвер

Реченець і місце спеціялізаційних і вишкільних таборів будуть подані пізніше. Вище подані реченці обласних таборів узгіднено на таборовій відправі в дні 16-го листопада 1963 р.

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