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"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
New York's Telephone:
BArclay 7-4125

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel HEnderson 5-8740

РІК LXXII Ч. 58 SECTION TWO 15 ЦЕНТІВ — 15 CENTS SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1965 No. 58 VOL. LXXII

U.C.C.A. OUTLINES ITS POLICIES

NEW YORK, N. Y. (UCCA Special).—On Saturday, March 20, 1965 the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America held its meeting, which was attended by 43 members out of 60. A series of vital and important decisions were adopted and also resolutions outlining major policies and objectives of the UCCA were passed.

During the meeting, which lasted from 11:00 A.M. until 7:00 P.M., Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President was the principal speaker, who gave a report on the activities of the UCCA and presented a 10-point program of UCCA policies to be followed by the organization. Other rapporteurs at the meeting were Dr. Matthew Stachiw, a secretary of the UCCA, who dwelt on a series of purposes and tasks which the UCCA is implementing through its Branches and Member Organizations, and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UCCA treasurer, who reported on the Ukrainian National Fund and outlined a series of proposals aiming at the substantial increase and stabilization of the budget of the UCCA.

In his 10-point program, Dr. Dobriansky gave an outline of the basic objectives of the UCCA:

1. The UCCA's primary objectives is to work for the contribution to national security of the U.S.A., as this organization by its very functioning and purpose is an American organization with membership hailing from those of Ukrainian descent;

2. Decisive defeat of Russian Imperio-Colonialism not only in the interest of Ukraine and other captive nations, but also for U.S. security and that of the free world as well;

3. Maintenance of worldwide contacts with free Ukrainians and contacts with non-Ukrainians as well, working with them toward the attainment of the ultimate objectives, but always with American orientation;

4. Cooperation with other American ethnic organizations which have the same over-all objectives in defeating Russian communist imperialism and establishing of genuine freedom everywhere;

5. Avoidance of myopic involvements over territorial problems with various neighbors, keeping always in mind that the victory over Russian communism has a priority over all other problems;

6. Advancement of Cold War Strategy Idea in opposing a "peaceful coexistence" policy of the Russian brand, and rejecting "contacts" on any official level;

7. Rejection of common guilt of unvested Russian people for the crimes committed by their totalitarian masters;

8. The necessary dismemberment of the Soviet Russian empire as a prerequisite of lasting peace in Europe and Asia;

9. Intensified policy for national self-determination, which today constitutes a veritable "nuclear spiritual device." The UCCA in advocating this policy is aware that the non-Russian rations of the USSR, such as Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkestan and others had already self-determined themselves when they established their independent states in 1918-1921;

10. Work toward a gradual federation of Europe and Asia, with all nations preserving their national and cultural identities and independence.

(Special resolutions on the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate and the policy of "contacts" with the Red emissaries coming here from Ukraine and the USSR, which were adopted at the meeting, appear elsewhere in this issue.)

President Johnson's Policies In Vietman Endorsed by UCCA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Saturday, March 20, 1965 the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America held a meeting, at which a special resolution was adopted expressing full and unequivocal support of President Johnson in his policies and actions in Vietnam.

The telegram, dispatched to President Johnson read as following:

Dear Mr. President:

The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, speaking on behalf of over 2 millions Americans of Ukrainian descent at a meeting held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York City on Saturday, March 20, 1965, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We wholeheartedly support your recent decision to apply sterner steps and measures in Vietnam not only to protect American Soldiers, Marines, Sailors and Aviators who were sent to South Vietnam under express agreement between the United States Government and the Government of South Vietnam, but also to manifest the willingness of our great country to prevent Communist takeover of Southeast Asia. The United States Government, as the leading power in the world cannot afford to withdraw from South Vietnam because such a step would be tantamount to surrender and shameless retreat before communist aggressors from Hanoi, Peking and Moscow. Moreover, in view of your intrepid and far-sighted move to root out communist guerrillas in South Vietnam, we urge you to accommodate South Vietnamese psycho-political warfare further north, to North Vietnam, warning the captive people of that communist satellite that their aggressive communist masters will eventually meet their doom. We further add that all your actions in the promotion of peace, justice and freedom in the world will be fully and unequivocally supported by our organization and our membership at large.

Board of Directors,
Ukrainian Congress
Committee of America

UNA Representative Takes Part In Ceremonies of Greek Catholic Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special).—Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor, and Mrs. S. Jula, took part in the "Conferring Ceremonies" of the Greek Catholic Union, held on Saturday, March 13, 1965, honoring Mr. Stephen M. Tkatch, president of the Union. Mr. Jula represented the Ukrainian National Association. The banquet, which was held at the Holy Spirit Auditorium, was attended by many American notables and the clergy.

Mr. Tkatch was granted a "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" distinction, an award established by Pope Leon XIII. Prior to the ceremony a Solemn Pontifical Divine Liturgy was celebrated by the Most Rev. Nicholas T. Elko, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh Byzantine - Rite Catholic Diocese.

READ PLASTOVA VATRA, PAGE OF THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION "PLAST," ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

TWO AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS MAKE HISTORIC FLIGHT IN MANEUVERABLE GEMINI CAPSULE

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. — March 23. — Air Force Maj. Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, 38, and Navy Lt. Cmdr. John W. Young, 34, orbited the earth three times in the world's first maneuverable manned spacecraft, signifying a historic accomplishment by American astronauts in this country's program to land a man on the moon. They made space-age history in diving their spacecraft from one orbit to another, as at the end of an 81,000-mile flight of three orbits around the earth they steered Gemini 3 into the Atlantic, where they landed safely not far from the spot originally designated for landing. The flight lasted 4 hours and 54 minutes.

The Gemini 3, experts say, opened a new era in man's use of space, as Major Grissom flew it with its nose forward and backward and upside down, and changed its flight path three different ways on a three-orbit journey.

The Gemini 3 performance has demonstrated many important things, according to flight director Christopher Kraft.

"The Russians have not claimed orbital changes for their spacecraft, and as far as we know, they have not gotten these changes," Mr. Kraft stated.

Furthermore, the Gemini 3 proved itself strong enough to maneuver down through the steel-searing atmosphere and land at a designated spot; it carried two astronauts who could maneuver the spaceship without ground control and bring it down with comparative ease.

Air Force Maj. Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom and Navy Lt. Cmdr. John W. Young.

'Ukrainian Student Week' At Illinois Campus

James Foster, president of the Ukrainian Students Club (first from left), presents a copy of 'Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia,' to Dr. D. H. Henry, President of the University of Illinois (first from right). In the middle are Miss Stefania Merkelo and Miss Myroslava Holubets. The encyclopedia was donated by Mr. Nicholas Olek, chairman of the UNA District Committee in Chicago.

The 30,000 students and faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana had been acquainted with the history, religion and culture of Ukraine in the past week.

The Ukrainian Students Association on the campus held a week of activities, including a supper featuring Ukrainian food and entertainment, a public lecture on recent Ukrainian history by a well-known Ukrainian scholar, and a Ukrainian Catholic Mass celebrated by Bishop Gabro of Chicago assisted by the Slavuta Choir, held in the student Catholic chapel.

Officers of the Ukrainian Students Association met with David D. Henry, University President, March 8 and presented him with **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia,** donated by the Chicago District of the UNA. President Henry was very pleased with the Encyclopaedia and impressed with the array of activities planned for the week.

On Sunday, March 14, the Ukrainian Supper was held for 300 students and faculty in the campus YMCA. In addition to the dinner of traditional Ukrainian food, an art exhibit of the work of Prof Nicholas Britsky was on display, and guests were entertained by bandura music of Hryhorij Kytastyj, and folk dances by the MUN Dancers of Chicago.

On March 16, Prof. Basil Dmytryshyn, author of two histories of Ukraine and Soviet Russia, as well as co-editor and contributor to two other histories on the subject, spoke to 75 students and faculty on Ukrainian history during the period "From Brest Litovsk to Galicia."

The final event of the week was the Ukrainian Catholic Mass, March 20, celebrated by His Excellency Most Reverend Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of Chicago. During the day an exhibition of items dramatizing the "Ukrainian Silent Church" was on display at Newman Catholic Foundation on the campus. Mr. Nicholas Olek, chairman of the UNA Chicago District, made the donation of the encyclopaedia to the Ukrainian Student Association on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association members living in the Chicago area.

Brooklyn College Professor To Speak at Ukrainian Institute

Prof. Martin James of Brooklyn College will give the second lecture on Twentieth Century Art on Wednesday March 31, 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York City. Prof. James, educated in London, Paris, and Columbia University, has been acquainted with many of the leading artists of the surrealist and abstract tendencies, and witnessed at first hand the formation of the abstract-expressionist movement.

He has written about, and translated the writings of Piet Mondrian, the pioneer Dutch abstract painter, whose theories, along with those of the Russian Kandinsky, are fundamental to any discussion of non-representational art.

Prof. James is also deeply concerned with the modern city and man's surroundings in general. An associate professor in the art department at Brooklyn College, he teaches there a course in History of Civic Design. He has published in **Saturday Review, Progressive Architecture, Art News,** and has been associate editor of **transformation: art-communication-environment.**

Prof. James will discuss Post-World War II developments in art. He will address himself particularly to abstract expressionism, Pop and Op art.

"Dumka" Chorus and United Ukrainian Dancers Thanked For Performance

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—On Monday, March 22, 1965 the United Committee of Ukrain American Organizations of New York, a branch of the UCCA, was host to members of the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka" and the United Ukrainian Dancers of Metropolitan New York at a social "get-together" at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. Over 100 persons, including a substantial number of youth, were praised by Ivan Bazarko, president of the United Committee and Joseph Lesawyer, executive vice president of the UCCA; they thanked the groups for the excellent work which both the choristers and dancers performed at the exceptionally successful Ukrainian Cultural Festival during the observance of the Shevchenko birthday anniversary on Sunday, March 14, 1965 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. During a brief program, conducted by Anatole Pashkowsky, coordinator of the "Dumka" Chorus, a women's quartet rendered three Ukrainian songs which were enthusiastically received by the receptive audience. Subsequently, a motion picture taken during the festival at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was shown to the audience.

Mr. Wadim Sulima, choreographer and dance ensemble leader, was present with his group.

The successful festival at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was due, in great measure, to the overwhelming support of the Ukrainian Businessmen's Association, under the presidency of Jaroslav Pastushenko, which was responsible for the sale of tickets without any commission or other gratuities, and to many others.

Among those to whom sincere thanks are due for cooperation and support are: Pioneer Food Stores (Prop. Morris Moskowitz); Ratners Bake Shop and Restaurant, Dnipro Groceries (Prop. Mr. Lachovich); Brody Meat Products; Kershniovsky and Son; Cyprian Stasiuk; Ilko Taschuk; Kurovytsky and Bachynsky; John Kozak's Delicatessen; Olympia Liquors (Prop. W. Rohowsky) and the Ukrainian Businessmen's Association and its president, J. Pastuchenko. All of them helped in sponsoring the social "get-together" last Monday.

Offer $10,000 for Perfect Bowling Score

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special).—On March 24, 1965 Mr. Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor of the UNA and secretary of Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., advised that the Penn Bowling Proprietors offered $10,000 for a perfect 300-game. The money is to be divided between the lucky bowler and his club.

On March 23, 1965 22-year-old Michael Flynkewycz, member of UNA Branch 161, did succeed in rolling a perfect game. The Bowling Tournament will continue through June 30, 1965. If in the meantime an other player bowls a perfect game, the prize will be devided between them. In the event that no other player succeeds in repeating the feat, Mr. Flynkewycz will keep $5,000, while another $5,000 will go to the treasury of UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa.

Mr. Flynkewycz will take part in the UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament to be held on May 15, 1965 in Youngstown, Ohio.

LIONS CLUB CONTRIBUTES TO VETERANS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN KERHONKSON, N.Y.

LIONS CONTRIBUTE $500. — Veterans Memorial Hospital President Benjamin Lonstein accepts Kerhonkson Lions Club's payment check for $500 from Arthur Chipp, fund-raising chairman. The hospital also received an additional one-year extension of the club's pledge, bringing the club's total to $3,000. Daniel Slobodian, president of Kerhonkson Lions, looks on. Mr. Slobodian is a manager of 'Soyuzivka.'

ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SURPASS THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

UNA SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special). — The assets of the Ukrainian National Association have surpassed the mark of 30 million dollars, according to Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the UNA.

Mr. Slobodian gave his report at the quarterly meeting of the UNA, held on March 19, 1965 at the headquarters of the UNA here. The meeting, presided by UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, was attended by other members of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee: Stepan Kuropas and Mrs. Ann Herman, Supreme Vice Presidents; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer, and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

Mr. Lesawyer in his report gave a general characterization of the status and development of the UNA in three separate fields: economic, financial and cultural. From the viewpoint of the financial status of the UNA, Mr. Lesawyer stated, the UNA is clearly an insurance organization for the living, inasmuch as it paid out a total of $618,543.01 on matured certificates and $579,801,27 as death benefits in the past year.

"In the organizational field," the UNA Supreme President went on "not all our hopes were realized, although on the whole the past year indicates a substantial progress." In general the number of UNA members increased, but there were losses as well. He also mentioned that dividends to UNA members are being prepared, amounting to $310,000.00; and there is a strong possibility that the dividends will be increased in the forthcoming year. New types of insurance certificates, including certificates for term insurance, and new membership dues books are being printed. Mr. Lesawyer also reported on other matters pertaining to UNA operations, such as **Soyuzivka,** the printing shop and **Svoboda,** the forthcoming annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly; the Ukrainian Cultural Courses and vacation camps for children (boys from June 26 to July 17, and girls from July 18 to August 18, and the Cultural Courses which will begin on August 9 and will last four weeks), and the like.

Mr. Slobodian reported that the increase in UNA assets in 1964 was a total of $1,209,268, 49, or $420,000.00 more than in 1963. He also stated that the UNA Emergency Fund reached the mark of $20,915.75. The majority of the UNA assets, over 28 million, are in the mortuary fund. Generally speaking, all funds have been increased in the past year, with the exception of the administrative and orphanage funds. Mr. Slobodian also reported on new investments in various savings bonds and mortgage loans.

Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch gave an extensive report on the organizational progress for 1964 and for the first two months of 1965, He stressed that the most important features of organizational work was the reactivization of inactive UNA Branches and the selection of active secretaries and other branch officers. He also reported on a number of decisions by the Supreme Executive Committee and UNA District Committees which promise to yield better results in the organizational work. Dr. Padoch stated that a new UNA Branch was organized this year in Camden, N. J., and other three new branches are in the process of being organized.

Mr. Anthony Dragan reported about his two-week tour in Europe, specifically about his participation in the installation ceremony of His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy, and his visit to Sarcelles, France, where he held talks with Prof. Volodymyr Kubiyovych, editor-in-chief of the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine the second volume of wich is now being prepared for publication for the UNA by the University of Toronto Press.

An extensive discussion ensued on the reports in which all supreme officers of the UNA took part.

New UNA Branch Organized In Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J. (Special).—On Sunday, February 28, 1965 an organizational meeting was held at which the foundations were laid for the establishment of a new branch of the Ukrainian National Association. The meeting was held at the parish hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church with 35 persons attending, of whom 25 were members of the UNA.

Mr. Stepan Hawrysh, UNA Field Organizer and chairman of the UNA District Committee in Philadelphia, delivered an address outlining the purposes and objectives of the UNA, as well as pointing to the advantages profited by the membership in this largest Ukrainian American fraternal benefit association. He also outlined the principal stages of development and growth of the UNA.

Dr. Walter Gallan, UNA Supreme Auditor, was also present at the meeting and he spoke on the civic and national activities of the UNA, and especially the contribution of the UNA toward the establishment of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), which was instrumental in bringing thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons to the shores of this country.

After a lively discussion, the meeting proceeded in electing the executive committee of the new UNA Branch, to be known as "UNA Branch 231," consisting of the following: Ivan Bodrevych — president; Ivan Strochan — secretary; Olha Merzhyevsky — treasurer; and an auditing committee with Mykola Romach — chairman, Maria Fedyk and Mykola Rudnytsky — members.

Those who initiated the establishment of the UNA Branch were M. Romach, president of the UCCA Branch, Ivan Strochan, Ivan Bodrevych and Teofil Bak-Boychuk.

The meeting was closed with a benediction delivered by the Rev. Augustin Molodovych, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church was also present at the meeing.

UNA District Committee to Hold Meeting in Perth Amboy

PERTH AMBOY, N.J. (Special).—On Sunday, March 28, 1965 the UNA District Committee will hold the annual meeting at the Ukrainian National Home, 760 State Street, at 3:30 P.M. All UNA Branches from Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Islin, Carteret, Linden, Metuchen, Rahway, Manville and New Brunswick should send their representatives.

Speakers at the meeting will be UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and UNA Field Organizer Stepan Hawrysh.

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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N.J.

Subscription Rates for *Ukrainian Weekly* ---------- $3.50 per year
U.N.A. Members ---------- $2.50 per year

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

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N.J.

Editorial

UCCA AND ITS PLACE IN OUR COMMUNITY

Elsewhere in this issue of **The Ukrainian Weekly** appears a report on the important meeting of the Board of Directors of the UCCA, held in New York City over the past weekend.

From several viewpoints this was an exceptional meeting. As the UCCA enters this year the 25th anniversary of its founding, the meeting served as an occasion for the restatement of policies and guidelines of this nationally-representative organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent.

As we know the true facts, the UCCA never deviated an iota from the original objectives set in 1940 at its very inception. True, many changes have occurred both in the United States and in the world, and the tactics of the UCCA were flexibly adaptable to these changes.

What is the UCCA in 1965? Its basic policies and guidelines were brilliantly expounded by UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky in his presentation of 10 points, referred by him as "An Educational Policy of Principles and Guidelines of the UCCA."

The first and most basic tenet to which the UCCA is dedicated is the primary interest in the national security of the United States; it is a completely American organization. It is neither a Ukrainian parliament nor a government-in-exile, nor does it serve as an agent thereof. But yet, its other, equally important, objectives is the defeat of Russian Communist imperio-colonialism, and the attainment of true and undistorted and unperverted national self-determination for Ukraine and other captive nations of Europe and Asia. Toward that objective an impressive and manifold activity of the UCCA was developed, including several periodical and non-periodical publications, and worldwide contacts with free Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian organizations. Also toward that purpose the UCCA cooperated with many American organizations of various backgrounds.

Furthermore, the UCCA, while striving toward the dissolution of the Russian communist empire, rejected in the past, and does so now, the common guilt of the Russian people for crimes committed by the Kremlin masters against the captive nations which they control against their will; and the UCCA is decidedly for a gradual federation of Europe and Asia on the premise that all nations of Europe and Asia should be free and independent, because only the free can federate with each other.

Concerning the much-publicized "contacts" with the Red emissaries from Ukraine and the USSR, there, too, the UCCA has spoken forcefully and unequivocally. The UCCA was never and is not against a genuine and uncontrolled "cultural exchange" or, for that matter, for "peaceful coexistence." But it is most vehemently against Kremlin-controlled "exchange" of selected communist agents and emissaries; the UCCA expressed itself in no uncertain terms against any member organization of the UCCA providing a public forum for such visitations or "exchange" panels, or taking part in them.

As a result, the Board of Directors adopted a firm resolution in this matter, which clearly states the UCCA position, and there is no doubt as to why the UCCA rejects resolutely all and every flirtation with the smiling Communist puppets who are coming here with one purpose only: to subvert and disorganize our community and make it more easily accessible for Communist propaganda and subversion. This step was taken by the UCCA in the past and is reaffirmed now, not for reasons of obscurantism or cultural backwardness, but simply for the maintenance of unity, organizational discipline and loyalty to the ideals of the American Constitution, Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence—all these cherished ideals which the Ukrainian people tried to attain when they proclaimed the independence of Ukraine on January 22, 1918.

Furthermore, the UCCA also expressed itself firmly for both a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate and a Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarchate, which would enhance the prestige and significance of both Ukrainian Churches and also the prestige of the Ukrainian people, long oppressed politically and now deprived also of religious freedom.

Moreover, the UCCA does not profess a belief, as some do, in the "gradual evolution" of the Russian communist system toward a democracy, or a "technological society," which some Soviet apologists seem to believe. On the contrary, the wave of national self-determination now sweeping the peoples of Asia and Africa, must one day reach also the Soviet empire as an unavoidable development of history. Thus, in advocating this application of self-determination for all the captive peoples of the world, the UCCA recalls time and again, that the non-Russian nations of the USSR—Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkestan had already determined themselves to be free, when in 1918-1921 they established their own independent states, which were reconquered by the new communist masters of the Russian empire.

Such is the position of the UCCA today.

For the implementation of these objectives the UCCA calls on all patriotic and loyal Americans to give it their support, dedication and good will. It was this stand that in the past evoked the praise of three Presidents of the United States of America: Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy, all of whom lauded the UCCA for carrying the symbol of freedom and democracy. President Johnson, both as a U.S. Senate and as Chief Executive, praised the work of the UCCA, especially its espousal of the Shevchenko ideals.

In fulfilling this vast program, the UCCA stands today as a symbol of free Ukrainian thought and ideals. It can never compromise or abandon them. In so doing the UCCA believes that it helps immensely in the process of the liberation of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, who were described by William Henry Chamberlin some years ago thusly: "No people in Europe have a better fighting anti-Communist record than the Ukrainians."

We hope that this spirit will be maintained by the Ukrainian people now in Russian communist slavery until the day of the resurrection of freedom not only in Ukraine, but throughout the whole captive world, from Berlin to the shores of the Yellow Sea.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The uneasy political situation on the island of Cyprus shows signs of breaking out into a renewed armed struggle between the Greek Cypriotes and the Turkish Cypriotes as it did about two years ago. This time it is happening while the United Nations are considering whether or not to extend for another three months the stay of the peace-keeping force under United Nations auspices but this has brought only an armed truce at best and there is as yet no definite plan for pacifying and harmonizing the two sides in the dispute and yet for the peace and freedom of the Mediterranean area some solution must be found.

Cyprus offers indeed a knotty problem. It is a large island and is like a cork in the bottle of the Eastern Mediterranean. It is about 140 miles long and it lies only 44 miles from the Turkish mainland in Asia Minor. It is scarcely much more from the coast of Syria. There is then much ground for the Turkish claim that the island is naturally part of Turkey and should have been returned to it when the British withdrew after World War II and the Cypriote revolt. There is a certain group for this for in 1878 Great Britain leased from the Sultan the island for a naval base and regularly paid a form of rent or tribute to Turkey until 1914 when Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers. In addition the Turks are inclined to resent the fact that almost all the islands along the western shore of Asia Minor are now in Greek hands.

On the other hand, three quarters of the population are Greek and barely one fourth are Turks. In general the Greek Cypriotes are the richer and by far the best educated of the population. They have maintained Greek traditions and are religiously Greek Orthodox, although from the earliest times the Church has been completely autocephalous and was never included in any of the five original Patriarchates, since it was assumed that it had been founded by St. Barnabas, one of the Apostoles.

Ever since the British assumed full control of the island, there have not been lacking definite demands that the island be turned over to Greece in the name of Greek unification. These however became stronger with the election of Archbishop Makarios, an active and ambitious man and probably a sincere Cypriote patriot.

While the Greek Cypriote struggle for union with Greece was being carried on under Colonel Grivas, a Greek officer, against the British, the aims of Makarios seem to have been modified. At all events, by the decisions of the representatives of both groups of Cypriotes, Greece, Turkey and Great Britain, it was finally decided not to divide the island as the Turks wished but to set up an independent government in Cyprus and have the new state enter the United Nations as independent.

Artificial System Unworkable

The form of government selected was fantastic and we are led to wonder how experienced statesmen could ever have produced it and expected it to function. The President of the island, now Archbishop Makarios, was to be of the Greek Cypriote community and the Vice-President was to be the leader of the Turkish community. The legislative body or bodies were to be divided likewise and it was provided that no measure could become law unless both communities agreed. When we take into consideration the different economic desires of the Greeks and Turks on the island, since the Turkish population is more agricultural, no one was surprised when the artificial system broke down and Makarios as the leader of the Greek majority commenced to govern without regard for the wishes of the Turkish minority. Then as if this were not enough, the three interested powers, Greece, Turkey and Great Britain, all had the right to interfere in the internal situation to guarantee the functioning of the unworkable constitution.

When armed clashes between the two communities began, both Turkey and Greece secretly sent arms and trained officers to their respective communities and Turkey threatened to use her right of intervention to justify an open attack on the Greek Cypriotes. This was resented by Greece and on several occasion we had the unpleasant situation of two members of NATO threatening to attack each other and this danger increased after a bombing raid by Turkey on the Greek Cypriote positions in some northern areas. Open warfare was however avoided by the intervention of the United States and Great Britain and finally a special peace-keeping force under the United Nations was sent in and since the situation did not improve, its tour of duty has been steadily increased.

International Intrigue at Play

This situation has been ideal for international intrigue. There has long been a considerable Communist element among the dockworkers especially of the ports and these have been mainly Greeks. In this way Moscow found willing ears for its propaganda and some rash statements of Makarios have raised its hopes. But Moscow did not want to show its hand too clearly and so at the same time and for other purposes of its own, it has attempted to restore better relations with the Turkish government. In this way Muscovite influence has succeeded in checking any hope of bringing the two communities closer together.

At the present time there is at least rumor that Moscow is playing the same game that it played in Cuba and has promised to deliver to Makarios and/or the Cypriote Communists a certain number of anti-aircraft guns and rockets. So far as is known these have not actually been delivered on the island or openly installed, but it is this rumor that is stirring up renewed hostility between the communities and the nations backing each. Some of the rumors indicate that the weapons are already in Egypt merely waiting for delivery, since Egypt is also only a few hours away.

As a result the Cypriote situation is more than complex, for the historical, geographical and ethnographical claims of the disputants are equally valid legally and morally. A division of the island would be impracticable and a deportation or voluntary withdrawal of the Turkish population which has been on the island for centuries would be equally cruel and would only serve to perpetuate the racial hostilities of the Near East. Some method has to be found to induce the two communities to live together peacefully, and to live their own lives in their own way. So far no one has even dreamed of such a method and in the meanwhile the representative of Cyprus at the United Nations (naturally a Greek) has an excellent opportunity for making propaganda.

The consequences of this discord are the serious weakening, if not the destruction, of the entire right flank of the NATO alliance with the opportunities that it gives to Moscow to fan secret discontents and to operate in the area with relative immunity, despite the fact that both the Greek and Turkish governments are both anti-Communist. Archbishop Makarios seems unaware of all this in his actions and words and no one can be sure that he listens to advices from Greece. Proud of his membership in the United Nations, he is ready or so it seems to sacrifice all those hopes of freedom and peace that were embodied in the formation of NATO to check Soviet aggression or intrigue. It is a sad situation and one that we only hope will be solved peacefully to the advantage of all the participants.

U.C.C.A. RESOLUTIONS

I. RESOLUTION ON UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PATRIARCHATE

The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, convening on Saturday, March 20, 1965 in New York City, and hearing the report and statement of policy of the UCCA made by its president, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

1. The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, speaking on behalf of over 2 million American citizens of Ukrainian descent, expresses its heartfelt gratitude to His Holiness Pope Paul VI for his recent elevation of the Most Reverend Joseph Slipy, Archbishop-Major and Metropolitan of Halych, to the dignity of Cardinal, thus bestowing a great and signal honor on the Ukrainian Catholic-Church, on His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy and on the Ukrainian people generally.

2. The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America expresses hereby its wholehearted congratulations and best wishes to His Eminence, Joseph Cardinal Slipy, on his elevation to the rank of Archbishop-Major and the dignity of Cardinal, the highest distinction of the Catholic Church, in recognition for his fidelity to the church, for which he suffered great hardships and persecutions by his Russian communist jailers for 18 years.

3. In view of the fact that both the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church play increasingly important and outstanding roles in the life of Ukrainians in the free world, the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America calls on all members of the UCCA to cooperate closely with their respective church hierarchies so as to strengthen the church in all its domains and ramifications.

4. The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America expresses its firm hope that in view of the recognition accorded the role of the Eastern Churches during the third session of the Ecumenical Council last fall in the Decree on the Eastern Churches, consideration be given to establish a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate, the more so that of all the Eastern Churches the Ukrainian Catholic Church is the largest numbering over 5 million faithful. Thus the Ukrainian Catholic Church would have a solidly assured place within the universal Catholic Church throughout the world.

5. The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America expresses the hope that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church will strive to establish a Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarchate, which the Board of Directors of the UCCA considers to be extremely important from the viewpoint of the general Ukrainian cause.

II. RESOLUTION ON "CONTACTS" WITH RED EMISSARIES

The UCCA, for the necessary purpose of organizational strength and stature, must advance the operational principles of coping with the question of establishing contacts with any cultural delegations from behind the Iron Curtain. These principles are:

1) No member organization or group of UCCA may provide any public forum for any such Red delegation or member thereof, and

(2) No official in any UCCA member organization may enter into any contact with such Red representations in any public context of circumstance.

If any UCCA organization or official finds it difficult to avoid such indulgence in such "cultural contacts," he or it should out of a sense of moral responsibility to UCCA and its membership resign or separate itself from the work and life of UCCA. Contravention to these operational principles of UCCA can only lead to action for such resignation or separation by the executive committee of UCCA.

WHAT THE UNA OFFERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We had mentioned this subject before but, as we have received inquiries as to the benefits and privileges of membership in the Ukrainian National Association, it seems like a good idea to go into it again for the information of readers who missed our previous columns. One of the letters we received asks bluntly, "Just exactly what will I get for my money when I become a UNA member?" This is a good question because, no doubt, there are other people who are uninformed on the matter.

The new UNA member receives a certificate of membership (insurance policy), a membership pin and a dues (premium) book. If he had to be examined by a physician when he applied for membership, the UNA pays the bill. The certificate insures the member's life and it provides for options such as cash surrender, extended insurance, and paid-up insurance (we have life insurance in mind throughout this column, not to be confused with Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance). The pin is for the member to wear and the dues book is his record of payments to his branch secretary.

After paying dues for two calendar years the member is entitled to receive a dividend; he will receive this dividend annually as long as he pays dues; dividends are also paid on fully paid-up 20 Payment Life and Paid-Up At Age 65 certificates.

In the event the member becomes chronically ill, permanently disabled, or suffers an amputation or loss of vision, he may file a petition for aid from the Indigent Fund. He may do this once annually as long as he is ill. This applies, too, to holders of ADD certificates. The UNA has many members who have received this assistance for many years.

After a few years the member's certificate has cash value. The member may apply for a loan against this cash value at a low rate of interest. This privilege has helped many members continue their insurance in force instead of taking outright cash surrender.

If the member asked for double indemnity protection at the time he completed his application for membership, his beneficiaries will receive twice the face value of the insurance should the member die by accidental means.

The member is entitled to receive both **Svoboda** and **The Ukrainian Weekly** at special rates. Non-members pay more.

A member is entitled to vote at the meetings of his branch, including holders of ADD certificates. He may be elected to serve as a branch officer. He may even be elected delegate to the UNA convention.

There are benefits which cannot be evaluated. Take fraternalism, for instance. UNA members get together at branch meetings where they make friends, formulate plans for numerous activities, discuss various subjects, raise funds for worthy Ukrainian causes and projects, and make themselves generally useful in other ways. When a member becomes part of the UNA Family by fraternizing with other members, he is enjoying the real benefit of UNA membership. Fraternalism is something he will not find by holding a policy with a commercial insurance company. Fraternalism is natural with the UNA; it has kept the organization going throughout the years. The spirit of fraternalism is contagious, which may explain why the UNA has made such nice progress since 1894.

So, friends, that's what you get for your money. Insurance, yes—plus all the benefits and privileges we mentioned and plus fraternalism. As you can see, UNA membership is worthwhile. If you are already a member, attend the meetings of your branch and participate in the activities—see fraternalism in action. If you are not a member, all we can say is **what are you waiting for?**

Shevchenko Is Called Great Poet

Judge W. L. Lindal, past president of the Ethnic Press Federation of Canada, told a Ukrainian audience Sunday, March 7, 1965 that the Ukrainian bard "Taras Shevchenko is a universal poet whose message is part of the great drama of human life on earth," according to **The Winnipeg Press**, March 9, 1965.

Judge Lindal was speaker at the Shevchenko session of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) Sunday held in the Ukrainian National Home hall. In supporting his contentions of the Ukrainian bard the judge cited several non-Ukrainian distinguished men of letters. He also read extensively from the poets work, including "Mary," "Neophytes," "The Caucasus" and other poems.

Olha Woycenko expressed hearty thanks to Judge Lindal for "his brilliant, objective analysis of Shevchenko's works."

At the opening of the session Ald. Slav Rebchuk presented to Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj on behalf of Mayor Stephen Juba "a community award for his outstanding leadership in the field of community service as the highest esteem by the people of Winnipeg for dedication and high ideals."

Ald. Rebchuk explained that "this award was presented on the Shevchenko anniversary... for Prof. Rudnyckyj's community work, great tolerance and cooperation with other ethnic groups."

English translation of Shevchenko's work was on display at the session.

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

MOSCOW'S BOOK-BURNING IN UKRAINE

ON OCCASION OF POHRUZHALSKY'S TRIAL

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the complete text of a secret document distributed in Ukraine and the USSR, pertaining to the fire in the library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev. The document was obtained by the Secretariat General of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVR):

(1)

On May 24, 1964 there took place in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, an event rarely duplicated in the history of world culture: The largest Ukrainian library, the Kiev Public Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR was set on fire and burned.

How could the largest scientific library, located in the heart of a capital city burn down? As is well known, the fire-fighting techniques today are so efficient that large fires in cities are practically excluded, and even when they do occur, they are put out quickly. Things are so organized in libraries of the world today that not a single document can burn, let alone whole library possessions. World culture, during recent centuries knew of no case of the burning down of a national library, not in London, Paris, Stockholm, nor in Moscow (after 1812). And yet, the greatest Ukrainian library was burned down in 1964—in the era of the cosmos, the atom, and cybernetics.

Moreover, the huge crowd of people that gathered, by the sound of the silent anxiety, at the place of the horrible crime, witnessed how sluggishly the work of fire-fighting was proceeding. They could not get their rescue operations started at all for 2 hours because there was no water in the entire ward, the hydrants did not work. The fire was finally put out on the third day, only after the entire Ukrainian department of the Library was completely burned.

It so happened that only the Ukrainiana burned—including old prints, rare books, manuscripts, archives (for instance, the archives of B. Hrinchenko, of **Kievskaya Staryna**, of the Central **Rada** and others). A portion of those archives was not even yet catalogued nor categorized so that no one knows what there was and exactly what burned. They are lost forever to history. Also burned were special possessions of Ukrainiana through the year 1932 which had been collected on instructions of M. Skrypnyk after whose demise they were classified as "secret" as was the entire Ukrainian history. The records burned also so that it is impossible to restore the index of books destroyed. Mention was made at the trial of 600,000 volumes. One can imagine how many books actually did burn.

Therefore, there was burned a part of Ukrainian history, a part of Ukrainian culture. Great spiritual treasures are lost forever. For thousands and millions of people, for generations of youth access was cut off to many spiritual sources, to books and documents, many of which have vanished for ever; and others, if their duplicates do exist someplace, are unavailable to the reader. At the present, even in Kiev itself there is no longer a place to work for the scholar, the aspirant, or the student, particularly if he is interested in the past of Ukraine.

How could this unbelievable tragedy take place? Why? Under what circumstances? By whose hands and in what manner was it done? For what purpose?

The answers to all these questions were to be given at the trial of the individual who was caught redhandedly at the place of the crime—the library employee, one Pohruzhalsky. The trial took place in Kiev in late August of this year, in a small hall of the People's Court on Volodarska Street.

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But from the very beginning the trial took on a very strange character. Anything which in any way would suggest the political nature of the crime, of its direction against Ukrainian culture, was meticulously eluded. Instead, everyone, the prosecuting attorney, the judge, the defense counsels, the defendant himself, and the witnesses, coached in advance, were in contest with each other to prove that the defendant was simply of bad character and it was not surprising that he set the library on fire out of vengence against the director who had offended him. Such "important" questions as how many wives the defendant had, how he met them and why they were divorced, what flowers he brought them and how the property was settled when they parted were discussed in a drawn-out and boring manner. The defense counsel dived deep into the psychology of the oft-times married man and explained how various injustices heaped on him by his co-workers led this tenderly organized character to the idea of burning the Ukrainian books. The defendant himself touchingly told that when he ignited the books he was not seeing the books but only the hated face of the director. In his concluding statement he even read a patriotic poem which started with the words: "Forgive me my motherland, forgive me my native country"... (Translator's comment: These lines are in Russian language).

Pohruzhalsky—is an official patriot. He wrote poems in which he praised Khrushchev, and then he burned down the library... At the trial he felt like a hero, and it was obvious from all indications that he would not be punished severely. And indeed, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The "humane" Soviet law this time showed a compassion for the sentimental adventures of "this morally injured human being." A human being, we may add, who graduated from two higher educational institutions, and from the University of Marxism-Leninism (!), and who knew very well what he was doing and why he was doing it.

Of course, if Pohruzhalsky were to be sentenced to death by shooting this would not have restored the library. However, a few logical questions arise.

Why was there not a single word mentioned about the magnesium bands and phosphorous cones? As is well known, it was not easy to put out the fire This is explained by the fact that books were packed with magnesium strips and phosphorous cones. There was not a single word about this at the trial. And Pohruzhalsky explained willingly that he did it all with a box of matches.

How could such a doubtful character have worked in the library for ten years when the KGB takes interest even in the readers?

Why did no one raise the question about the lack of proper fire-fighting equipment in the largest library of the Republic? At the same time, for instance, such contemporary libraries as the Saltykov-Shchedrin in Leningrad are so thoroughly equipped that any fire can be put out immediately with the help of an automatic fire-fighting system (indicators, shielding, etc).

Why were such valuable archives-documents not kept in safes but instead in piles? Why did the court drag down to the level of just another adventure of the many times married man, Pohruzhalsky, the tragedy of the Ukrainian people known by now to the whole world?

(To be continued)

PANORAMA
— of the —
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Topnotch Ukrainian dancing and vivid choreography (both almost on a part with that which has been displayed here in recent years by state-supported professional groups from the Soviet Union) graced the stage of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Sunday, March 14.

Before a capacity audience (and a highly enthusiastic one), the 100-member United Ukrainian Dancers of Metropolitan New York leaped and whirled through the dances which they first presented at the World's Fair last July.

The dancers and the Dumka Chorus together recreated scenes of life in Ukraine with stunning effect: the pageantry of Easter-time, with its majestic hymns and its gay spring songs and dances; the glorious epos of the mighty Kozaks, portrayed in the fiery "Zaporozhian Sword Dance" and the stirring "Kozaks' Farewell Song"; the lively, whimsical spirit of our mountain people, the Hutzuls, with their light-footed Arkan dance; the world of Ukrainian opera, interpreted by soprano **Mary Lesawyer** of the New York City Center Opera Company and the Dumka Chorus; and finally, a nostalgic picture of village courtship as it was carried out in the days when parents chose their daughters' husbands for economic reasons and not for love.

As these delightful vignettes began to unfold on the stage, the sight of hundreds of costumed singers and dancers on stage moved a viewer sitting behind me to remark to his companion (in Ukrainian): "Who needs Radio City, when we've got this?"

Indeed, with a few improvements here and there—a closer coordination of chorus, dancers and orchestra; a little expansion of the script to draw the story into a more cohesive line; a little more attention to timing; a professionally-trained narrator to give dramatic impact to the script, in short, a little more rehearsal time and a little more effort—and this program could be staged at Radio City Music Hall or in any other music hall in the country.

This is not to say that the March 14 concert did not have its good points. There was, for instance, the costuming (capably executed by the Braznicks) of the members of the Dumka Chorus and their integration in the action on stage, all of which added color and spectacular effect to the scenes. There was the featuring of **Andriy Dobriansky** is solo work with the chorus, during which he demonstrated well the qualities of voice and personality which have won him a place in the Metropolitan Opera's National Company. There was the addition of a bandurist to the Kozak portion, giving a realistic touch to that scene. And there was the clever, highly effective use of ceiling-hung panels, printed with greatly-magnified Ukrainian embroidery patterns, to form a "backdrop" of frame for the performers.

(The World's Fair concert, which had its own merits, did not have the benefit of an all-costumed cast nor of stage sets, since the open character and relative smallness of the stage at the Singer Bowl prevented such arrangements).

The members of the Dumka Chorus, whose stage action normally amounts to little more than walking on and off the stage, are to be commended for their acting abilities as well as for their harmonies.

Praise must also go to ballerina **Mary Mynaiw-Tenzer**, who accepted a principal role in the village courtship scene less than two months ago. Mrs. Tenzer, who was formerly associated with the Teatro de La Plata in Argentina and is the sister of mezzo-soprano Alicia Andreadis, interpreted her role with great verve and vivacity. However, there were a few shaky moments in her duets with **Wadym Sulima** (no more her fault than Mr. Sulima's) which suggested the need for more rehearsal time.

John Zadorozny ably conducted the combined chorus, dancers and New York Symphony Orchestra. The imaginative choreography was by Mr. Sulima.

Since the concert was dedicated to Taras Shevchenko, the opening portion of the program consisted of a tribute to Shevchenko narrated by **S. Lutzky** and **J. Mykulenko** as still scenes from the color film "Shevchenko in Washington" were projected on a large screen. The audience rose for the performance of Verbytsky's "The Testament" by the chorus and orchestra, with Mr. Dobriansky as soloist.

The United Ukrainian-American Committee of New York, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sponsored the program.

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On television, in recent weeks, there have been several appearances by Ukrainians.

Denise Marusevich, 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Marusevich, assisted in the cerebral palsy campaign carried by Channel 9 in New York. A Juilliard voice student, Denise has had roles in TV's "The Nurses," "Naked City" and "Mr. Broadway." Last summer she played the part of Marta in the road show of "Sound of Music" and most recently she had a role in Hans Christian Andersen's "Glittertind", presented at the Players' Theatre in Greenwich Village.

St. John's University coed **Dianne Redosh**, co-captain of the school's Coordinettes dance-cheerleaders, was interviewed at half-time on NBC-TV when St. John's basketball team played Niagara University February 13.

Mary Magdalene (Maggie) Leskiw, who's 17, and her 13-year-old sister **Margaret**, played a harp duet on the February 14 program of CBS-TV's "Wonderrama" show. Daughters of Mrs. Mary Leskiw, supervisor of harp instruction in the Newark school system, and Myron Leskiw, they have been invited to appear again on the show.

On "Alumni Fun" recently, Hollywood actor **Jack Palance** was a member of a three-man team representing St. Louis University.

The Kuban Cossacks, a trio of Ukrainians from Australia, opened the March 6 program of "Hollywood Palace" with a precision performance of "prysidky" and leaps to Ukrainian melodies such as "Hopak" and "Kynu kuzhil." The dancers, originally scheduled to appear February 20, are **Nicholas** and **Alexander Kumpany** and **William Kovalenko.**

Golf pro **Mike Souchak** was seen on CBS Golf Classic March 13.

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Coming up on TV, an Easter egg-writing demonstration on the CBS-TV network's popular Sunday morning children's program "Around the Corner." Manhattanite **Ted Thurslic**, who hails from Chester, Pa., where traditional Ukrainian egg decorating is still a much-practiced art, will be seen coast-to-coast on the TV show April 4 from 8. 45 to 9.30 a.m.

New Bank Opened in Detroit

Counciliman Mary V. Beck, City of Detroit and John J. Korney, Vice President, Bank of the Commonwealth, both well known Ukrainians, played key roles in the recent official opening of the thirty-second branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit, Michigan. The bank's resources exceed 570 million dollars. **Shown in the picture, left to right, are:** Donald H. Parsons, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of the Commonwealth; Miss Mary V. Beck; John J. Korney and George A. Harding, Editor, **The Michigan Investor.**

Philadelphia Republican Club To Hold Annual Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Ukrainian American Republican Club of Philadelphia, an organization that came into being slightly more than one year ago and today numbers close to 250 active members, will hold its annual meeting this coming Sunday, March 28.

Founded on March 8, 1964, the Club embraces prominent leaders of the Ukrainian American community in Philadelphia who had been active in the Republican party even prior to the establishment of the Club. Actually, the Club was organized by a group of newly-arrived immigrants who, upon acquiring American citizenship, joined the local GOP ranks on the precinct and county levels. As the number of politically active Ukrainian Americans continued to grow, the group decided to form an organization of their own, and chose the presidential election year to launch their activity as an independent unit. Undoubtedly, the timing was right, for in the course of one year the membership of the Club has grown from the original 32 to 250 at the present time.

Moreover, the membership represents a good cross-section of the Ukrainian community. In addition to the newly-naturalized citizens, there are many representatives of the older generation as well as their American-born off-spring, including such well-known leaders as Dr. Emil Harasym, Daniel Maksymiuk and John Dudun, both layers, and the prominent businessmen Myron Karbiwnyk, Arthur Rohach, Michael and Joseph Smiley, Nicholas and Ronald Maksymiuk, and others.

Apart from active participation in last year's election campaign, the Club initiated and conducted a series of citizenship classes and helped many Ukrainians in going through the naturalization procedures. The Club's efforts in this and other areas of political and civic activity have been duly acknowledged and praised by the GOP state and national committees. Thanks to the dedicated work of the Club's executive committee, whose members did a yeoman's job in enlisting new members and expanding the scope of activities in the first year of operation, the Ukrainian American Republican Club of Philadelphia has acquired the stature of a responsible and dynamic organization.

Among important matters to be discussed at length at the annual meeting will be the proposed draft of a new constitution and by-laws. The draft has been worked out by a special committee consisting of Dr. Volodymyr Rudnytsky, Daniel Maksymiuk and John Dudun.

The nominating committee, consisting of Volodymyr Pushkar, Dr. V. Rudnytsky and Lidia Diachenko, will present a list of candidates for the governing organs of the Club. Plans and programs for the future will also be discussed in the course of the meeting.

Ukrainian American Civic Center In Chicago Holds Meeting

The 23rd annual meeting and election of Board of Directors of the Ukrainian-American Civic Center, Incorporated, 841-45 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was held on Friday, March 12th.

More commonly known as "Soyuzovy Dim," the buildings were purchased and the organization incorporated on March 14, 1942 to serve as a meeting place for Ukrainian National Association Branches in Chicago, as well as a center for fraternal, civic, educational, welfare, patriotic and social activity.

It's purpose is to foster, support, educate and teach its members in the democratic principles and American way of life, in religious principles, public forums, lectures, concerts, choirs, orchestras, debates, sports, dances, festivals, picnics, and such other undertakings.

From 1949 through 1951, it was a resettlement area for the many newcomers who arrived in the United States as displaced persons without living quarters, relatives or friends. At present it is the headquarters for various branches of the UNA conducting regular meetings and dues collections, rehearsal hall for the Surma Choir, meeting place for the Soyuz Ukrainok Branch of Chicago, social center for UNA members and polling place for local and national elections for that area precinct.

The annual meeting was presided by John Mychalcewycz with John Maluk acting as Secretary. Elected as the new Board of Directors for 1965 are the following: President, Taras Shpikula; Vice president, Nicholas Senchyshak; Secretary, John Maluk; Financial Secretary, Antin Zboryk; Treasurer, Volodymyr Fedynsky; Maintenance Committee, Michael Semkiw, Petro Kulisz, Volodymyr Nychay; Press Committee — English, Mary Shpikula; Press Committee — Ukrainian, John Mychalcewycz; Controllers, Michael Chariw, Harry Dackiw, Vasyi Wachiw, William Semkiw and Peter Perczak; Delegates to the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Michael Chariw and John Mychalcewycz; Members of the Board, Michael Popiel, Michael Marchuk, Lev Bodnar, Michael Cisowsky and Petro Bratejko; Andrew Iwaniuk, Caretaker.

Taras Shpikula, UNA Supreme Advisor, re-elected as President of the board, was one of the original organizers in 1942 and its first president. Michael Popiel, Harry Dackiw and Michael Semkiw are also pioneers who have served the UACC in many capacities through the years.

A modernization program is included in the plans for this year.

Mary Shpikula

Latin Priest Offers Ukrainian-Rite Mass

St. BONIFACE, Man. — In this be-lingual, bi-cultural country, a Scottish-background priest has attained papal permission to say Mass in both the Latin and Ukrainian Rites.

Father Clayton Barclay celebrated his first High Mass in the Ukrainian Rite at St. Boniface Hospital chapel. Among those present was Archbishop Maxime Hermaniuk of Winnipeg, Ukrainian Metropolitan.

The Mass was the climax of 18 months of study by Father Barclay of the Ukrainian language and rituals. He preached his sermon in English and Ukrainian.

Shust Performance Highlights '$hevchenko Evening' at Ukrainian Institute

Wiliam Shust

The touches which lit up the portrait of Taras Shevchenko at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, at the initial session of the Leadership Workshop Course of Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America on March 16, 1965 were provided by the performance of William Shust of New York. Mr. Shust is a well-known theatre and television performer who, a few years ago, appeared for several months in the leading male role of the John Osborne drama, "Look Back in Anger" on Broadway. The Ukrainian-American community was also able to see Mr. Shust in the role of Faustus at the Ukrainian National Home in New York when performances of "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" by Christopher Marlowe were presented there in 1956. Mr. Shust created the difficult and lengthy role of Emile in the United States, in the comedy entitled "The Egg" by F. Marceau, at the Arena Stage in Washington, D.C. His acting ability covers a wide range of characterizations, as evidenced by his appearances in various Shakespearean roles, including that of the evil Iago in "Othello," and in Shevchenko recitations in the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Mae Demey, President of UNWLA Branch 72 welcomed the assembled guests and members and introduced Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Cultural Chairman, in charge of the Leadership Course, who presented Mr. Shust. Mr. Shust wove his lecture with threads of commentary, in English and Ukrainian, about Shevchenko's life, times and work, much to the delight of the audience. A native product of New York City, equipped with understanding and a performer's knowledge of the poetic genius of Shakespeare and, also, a mastery of the Ukrainian language, Mr. Shust's translations of several Shevchenko poems captured the beauty of the original Ukrainian most effectively.

In his moving recitation of Shevchenko's „Мені тринадцятий минало", ("I was 13"), Mr. Shust was able, distinctively, to convey the transition of mood which the reading requires. He traversed the course from heartbreak and dejection of the young orphan of 13, terrifyingly alone in the world with no home at all to call his own, to the pure, radiant joy he feels when a young maiden at the roadside feels compassion for him and stoops to kiss him; the tears are gone and the entire world is blissfully his! But this joy does not last and later in life, Shevchenko laments his wretched lot and wonders why he is destined never to recapture that joyful moment but must roam the earth as a fool and to curse man and fate. It was here, in these flowing passages, that Mr. Shust illuminated with clarion brilliance, his ability to convey, alternately, the emotions of sorrow, joy and despair which permeate the Shevchenko work.

The Leadership Workshop Series lectures are designed to promote leadership qualities among the UNWLA membership and Ukrainian American youth through deeper understanding of our Ukrainian American heritage. Preceding a meeting and the lecture, Branch 72 members held a discussion of Shevchenko's works which included an analysis of **Shevchenko and Women**, written by Dr. L. Myshuha.

Mrs. Dushnyck also prepared an interesting display which featured books by and about Shevchenko, and colorful embroidery and folk art portraying Shevchenko's likeness.

Among the guests were "Soyuzanky," students and prominent American and Canadian Ukrainians, including Leo Mol, sculptor of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, D. C.

Since March is celebrated as "Shevchenko Month," the members and guests signed a letter to Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York in which they thanked him and urged continued support of H. J. Res. 226, which Cong. Dulski introduced in Congress. The resolution calls for the issuance of a Captive Nations series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom, with the Shevchenko stamp as the first in the series. They also urged passage of his H.J. Res. 225 calling for a Shevchenko Freedom Library in the Library of Congress. Since no worthwhile legislation can be passed without enthusiastic public support, may we ask that you take time to write a letter to your U.S. Congressman requesting that he introduce similar resolutions.

Cath. Sharabura

Dodd Calls Kennan "A Wishful Thinker"

LOS ANGELES, March 23 — Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, attacked tonight what he called the "wishful thinkers and conciliationists and appeasers" who advocate a change in approach toward the Soviet Union.

He termed George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, "one of the most eloquent spokesmen for the school of thought which holds that only our own prejudices and suspicions prevent conciliation with the Soviet Union."

In a speech at a dinner held under auspices of the Food Industry of America, Mr. Dodd declared:

"Our concessions, our demonstrations of goodwill, our commitment to the quest for peace, even to the point of imperiling our own security, have all been interpreted as signs of weakness and have inspired the Communists and extremists whom we sought to influence abroad to respond with contempt and ingratitude and new aggresion."

FOR THE TRADITIONAL EASTER TABLE

NEW YORK.—Another large shipment of Polish hams arrived recently at this port. In addition to similar previous consignments of the very same import item, it insures an abundance of this famous Polish delicacy for our traditional Easter tables.

This is a boneless, canned ham, ready to serve—hot or cold. Slowly cured, it has a solid meat texture that is lean but juicy. The different "old country" taste is the result of both, different feeding of hogs in Poland and that slow curing process.

We learn that ample supply of this delicious food product is insured for the entire year 1965 and that the Easter season demand will be met. Order one of those famous hams now in your food store or supermarket so that you will be able to enjoy the admiring glances and laudatory exclamations of your Easter visitors, as well as of the members of your household. But be sure to insist on the genuine imported Polish ham of the famous brands: Krakus, Atalanta and/or Polo, avoiding substitutes. (Ad.)

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN NOW THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE WEEKLY

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Is USC in Trouble?

New York, — The question that seems to be on the minds of many supporters of the New York Ukrainian Sports Club is whether USC is in trouble. Having lost only one game at the beginning of the season, they have managed to lose two in a row upon resumption of play after the winter lay-off, and to many, things look bad. But just how bad?

In order to get the answers this reporter went to the man who is in the position to know best. He is Jaroslaw Kurowyckyj, manager of the New York club. The question put to Kurowyckyj was "what has happened?" When the youthful manager answered, in a calm, cool and collected manner, it was obvious that there was more urgency in the question than the situation warranted.

According to USC's pilot, the club was due for a loss. He said that after a streak of wins "we were due for a loss" and added that the mind-season intermission hurt inasmuch as the team did not practice regularly. Another conjecture expressed by Mr. Kurowyckyj was that, for some reason, Peter Smethurst does not play as well in the spring as he does in the fall. He discounted, however, any speculation that some of the Canadian players "are saving themselves" for the opening of the gruelling season in Canada.

Fewer Imports

The New York Ukrainians are currently flying in four of their top players from Toronto. This seems to hurt the club since the players can not attend regular training sessions. The club is planning to have no more than two players traveling between Canada and New York next year. The two players tentatively ok'd for travel would be Ted Purdon and Peter Smethurst. Smethurst is the property of the New York Ukrainians, and perhaps some arrangements will be made to have him live here permanently, said Kurowyckyj.

The manager went on to say that the morale of the team is high. "We are slightly shook up over the two losses, but there is little doubt that we will manage to pull out of this." USC has still four league matches to play, two against the Greek-Americans, one against Hungaria and one against Boston.

Asked what he thought about the outcome of these games, Kurowyckyj said that "if we lose, it will be a surprise; we are better than most but then not that much better."

Kurowyckyj agreed with this reporter's earlier observation that there is little coordination between the forward and the halfback lines creating a big gap in the midfield. And in modern soccer, more often than not, the games are won or lost in the midfield.

To do the job of filling the gap the club is bringing back Gordon Bradley. According to Kurowyckyj "Bradley may do the trick." To further strengthen the squad the club is importing two more players from Scotland. They are Frank McGolgan, who can play any position in the forward line, and John Wilson who is adept at either of the two wing positions. Both players are expected to join the club at the end of this month. Bradley will be playing in the next scheduled match.

Hope To Advance In Cup Play

As far as the Open Challange Cup is concerned Kurowyckyj said that "we want to advance as far as possible but cup games are a funny thing,—one bad day and you may lose to a team that you would normally be expected to beat."

USC's manager refused to comment on the strategy his club will employ against the formidable opposition during the Easter week tournament that is going to take place in New York. One thing he did say, however, and that is that the club will "definitely" not borrow players from other clubs in the league. "We are hoping for the best" he concluded.

Attention! Attention!

REGIONAL RALLIES
of
Western Penn. U.N.A. Branches

FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd 1965 at DERRY, Pa.
7 P.M. at Ukr. Society Hall, 315 Dorothy St., Derry, Pa.
SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1965 at FORD CITY, Pa.
6 P.M. at Ukr. Nat. Home, 600 6th Ave., Ford City, Pa.
SUNDAY, APRIL 4th, 1965 at AMBRIDGE, Pa.
3 P.M. at 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.
SUNDAY, APRIL 4th, 1965 at ALIQUIPPA, Pa.
7 P.M. at 838 Broadhead Rd., Aliquippa, Pa.

PROGRAM:
1. Reports
2. UNA Membership campaign
3. Movies of UNA Convention, 1962.

Officer, Members of Following Branches invited to attend:

Derry Rally: 32, 41, 61, 82, 101, 113, 126, 400.
Ford City Rally: 51, 63, 110, 296, 329.
Derry or Ambridge Rally: 109, 255, 232, 338.
Ambridge or Aliquippa Rally: 17, 24, 34, 53, 56, 89, 91, 96, 118, 120, 132, 134, 161, 212, 264, 276, 384, 396, 481, 482.

Walter HIRNIAK, UNA Field Organizer and
Andrew JULA, UNA Supreme Advisor,
will attend.

Ukrainian public cordially invited to attend.

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Пластова Ватра

Рік XII. Ч. 1 (91)

ЯК ІТИ...

Дивним збігом обставин, про який ніхто із організаторів 7-го Крайового Пластового З'їзду в ЗДА навіть і не думав, він буде відбуватися докладно в той час, як Перший Крайовий З'їзд в 1951 р. В другу неділю квітня 1951 р у скромній залі давньої школи св. Юра в Ню Йорку, при 7-ій вулиці, зустрілися вперше після переїзду на нові місця поселення в ЗДА пластуни і пластунки, щоб продовжати свою працю із переселенчих таборів Німеччини і Австрії, працю із українською молоддю, з'ясовану в трьох головних обов'язках пластуна, в пластовому законі та присязі. Зустрілися давні друзі, всі ті, що захоплені пластовою ідеєю, що служили їй вірно вже довгі роки тайної і явної дії, зустрілися недавні друзі, які щойно в часі великої мандрівки на захід приєдналися до пластового круга. Усі вони — пластуни і старше пластунство мали саме за собою роки віднови і посилення активности Пласту в переселенчих таборах Европи, жили споминами мандрівок, з'їздів, Ювілейного Свята Весни в Міттенвальді і вкінці ідеологічного конгресу в Ашаффенбурзі. Цей саме конгрес дав пластовому активові напрямні на дальші роки мандрівки, дав їм „ідейний виряд", що його пластові провідники мали понести у символічних наплечниках туди де їх кине доля. Вірні цим дорученням пластуни, де б не поселилися — в ЗДА, Канаді, Австралії, Арґентині — починали пластову працю з того, на чому її закінчили в Европі. Вірні дорученням і в бажанні дати своїй праці устійнені організаційні рямки, пластуни переселені до ЗДА зібралися отже в днях 14 і 15 квітня 1951 р. на свій перший крайовий з'їзд. Такий був початок — а за ним прийшов етап послідовної праці.

І ось знову — п'ятнадцять років пізніше — в другу неділю місяця квітня зберуться пластові провідники ЗДА на свій сьомий вже з черги крайовий з'їзд. Цим разом не в Ню Йорку у скромній шкільній залі, а в Рочестері в Готелі Манґер і не невелика горстка пластових запаленців, що ще не розвантаживши багажу після переїзду за океан, не знаючи, що принесе їм завтра, спішили на цю зустріч — а десятки пластових провідників - делеґатів із усіх сторін ЗДА, від Денверу до Вашингтону, репрезентантів 3884 свого членства. Але між цими представниками сьогоднішньої пластової організації в ЗДА, пластунами, більшість яких в 51 р. ще юнакувала або й новакувала — найдемо і всіх тих „ветеранів", що засідали радити в школі св. Юра. Сивина вкрила їх голови, обличчя здобуло декілька зморщок — але запал, віра в пластову організацію і пластова відзнака на грудях — ті самі, що перед роками. Саме їм, їхній наполегливій і консеквентній праці в 28 пластових станицях, в проводах організації завдячуємо те, що Пласт не розпорошився в чужому морі, як сподівалися песимісти, що Пласт живе, росте і що із 1617 його членів в 1951 р. сьогодні вже можемо бути горді числом — 3884. Це вони взяли на себе т. зв. „ідеологічний вантаж" — рішень конґресу в Ашаффенбурзі, перенесли зі собою і задержали до сьогодні.

Наш черговий крайовий з'їзд буде ще одним сьомим з черги доказом, що ми ідемо вперед. Він покаже приріст членства, поширення завдань, збільшення адміністрації, що прийшли, як наслідок праці тих пластунів, які перед 15-ти роками взяли керму в свої руки. Зріст цей, на який вони можуть бути горді, перейшов однак сподівання і сьогодні вимагає куди більше сил, енерґії і часу пластових провідників як в 1951 році. Не вистачають уже сьогодні засоби праці із пластовою молоддю, такі як їх вживали ми давніше. І щораз частіше насувається в останніх часах питання чи не прийшла пора „перегляду виряду", який ми взяли у „наплечники" на мандрівку в 50-тих роках. Може слід його перевірити, ствердити, які частини нашого виряду ще в доброму стані, а які вимагають віднови, чи відсвіження в пристосуванні до нового „таборування".

З'їзди, що їх відбуваємо що два роки, можуть лише підтвердити, що ми ідемо вперед організаційно — як іти вперед далі Пластові духово — мусить рішати знову другий пластовий конґрес, який збере досвід і думки всіх пластових організацій і витягне з цього консеквенції, даючи напрямні для пластових провідників на другий десяток літ.

пл. сен. Ольга Кузьмович

ПРОГРАМА НАРАД

Сьомого Крайового Пластового З'їзду та Шостого Крайового З'їзду УПС

В ДНЯХ 10-го і 11-го КВІТНЯ 1965 р. в РОЧЕСТЕРІ, Н.Й.
Hotel Manger, 26 Clinton Ave. South, Rochester 4, N.Y.

СУБОТА, 10-го КВІТНЯ 1965 р.:

1. **Год. 10-12 ранку:** реєстрація учасників на місці з'їзду.
2. **Год. 12-та полудня:** Святочне відкриття Сьомого Крайового З'їзду.
3. Вибір Президії Крайового З'їзду і З'їзду УПС.
4. Прийняття порядку нарад.
5. Вибір комісій: верифікаційної, резолюційної, таборової, організаційної, виховної, статутової, Пласт-прияту, господарської, дошколу сеніорів, координації праці сеніорів
6. Привіт Центральних Пластових Установ.
7. Звіт голови КПСтаршини за цілість праць в роках 1963-1964.
8. Звіт Крайової Пластової Ради.
9. Дискусія над звітами.
10. Звіт верифікаційної комісії про перевірку протоколу із Шостого Крайового З'їзду та перевірка мандатів, прийняття протоколу Шостого Крайового З'їзду.
11. Прийняття звіту та уділення абсолюторії уступаючій КПСтаршині.
12. Стан пластової організації в ЗДА і її можливості на майбутнє — пл.сен. **Юрій Ференцевич.**
13. Наради комісій
14. **Год. 8-ма вечером:** Спільна вечеря учасників З'їзду із мистецькою програмою у виконанні пластової молоді Станиці Рочестер.
15. **Год. 10-та вечером** — КРАЙОВИЙ З'ЇЗД УПС:
    (а) Відкриття і прийняття порядку нарад;
    (б) Звіт Крайового Голови УПС;
    (в) Дискусія над звітами;
    (г) Вибір Крайового Голови УПС і його Булави;
    (д) Внески і запити;
    (е) Закриття З'їзду.

НЕДІЛЯ, 11-го КВІТНЯ 1965 р.:

1. **Год. 8-9 ранку:** Служби Божі.
2. **Год. 9:30 ранку:** Початок нарад — виготовлення резолюцій по комісіях.
3. Звіт постійної статутової комісії і затвердження виправленого тексту статуту.
4. Відчитання резолюцій поодиноких комісій.
5. Дискусія над резолюціями і їх схвалення.
6. Вибір нової КПСтаршини і доповнення КПРади
7. Вільні внески.
8. **Год. 1-ша по пол.:** Закриття Сьомого Крайового З'їзду

На З'їзді обов'язує всіх учасників-пластунів повний пластовий однострій.

З уваги на обмежений час на З'їзді не передбачується виголошення усних привітів. Письмові привіти будуть відчитані в часі вечері в дні 10-го квітня 1965 року.

КРАЙОВА ПЛАСТОВА СТАРШИНА в ЗДА.

Пластовий провід в ЗДА вітає Кардинала Й. Сліпого

Дня 10-го лютого ц.р. КПСтаршина вирішила на своєму засіданні вислати привітального листа до І. Е. Кардинала Йосифа Сліпого такого змісту:

ВАША ЕМІНЕНЦІЄ!

Дозвольте нам в імені понад трьох тисяч українських пластунів і пластунок, що живуть тепер на терені ЗДАмерики, прилучитися до тих численних побажань і ґратуляцій усіх Українців, розсипаних по світі, які плинуть до Вашої Еміненції.

Глибоко радіючи цим особливим вирізненням нашої Української Католицької Церкви, ми певні, що в дні 22-го лютого усі Українці, де б вони не були, зустрінуться думками, почуваннями і молитвами біля Вас, Ваша Еміненціє — бажаючи Вам здоров'я і сили нести цей достойний, величний а такий важкий обов'язок.

Особливо сердечні побажання плинуть до Вас від нашої пластової молоді, яка знаючи вже лише з історії та оповідань старших про опіку і приязнь Незабутнього Митрополита Андрея для Українського Пласту на галицьких землях, вірить, що такого Опікуна та Приятеля має тепер у Вашій Еміненції.

З проханням про благословенство для нас усіх в синівському відданні —

ЗА КРАЙОВУ ПЛАСТОВУ СТАРШИНУ в ЗДА:

пл. сен. кер. Юрій Ференцевич голова — **ст. пл. Нестор Колцьо** секретар

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПЛАСТ ЖИВЕ І РОСТЕ

Подана поруч табеля кількости членства Пласту в ЗДА за роки 1951-1965 показує його безперервний ріст і живучість

Андрій Кігічак (кол. УСС)

ПЛАСТ І УКРАЇНСЬКІ СІЧОВІ СТРІЛЬЦІ

Участь у святкуваннях ювілею 50-річчя появи на арені першої, світової війни 1914-го року, такої історичної формації, як Українські Січові Стрільці, взяли всі шари Громадянства, а в рядах молоді, особливо, наш Пласт.

Не улягає сумніву, що по закінченні ювілейного року, у вересні 1965, Стрілецтво подякує за це Громадянству в доступний йому спосіб, а поки завданням цього нарису є, пояснити, чому Пласт ці святкування переводить з таким пієтизмом, а з другої сторони, чому УСС-и так дорожать Пластом?

УСС і Пласт не споріднені тільки тому, що Пласт поза іншими молодечими організаціями, перебрав по УСС-ах ідеологічну штафету, але сьогодні багато пластунів, це якщо не внуки, то сини колишніх вже тоді як пластунів, УСС-ів. Про приявність пластунів в стрілецьких рядах у 1914 році, писав тому одинадцять років автор цієї статті на сторінках української преси.

Там автор подав, що пластуни внесли зі собою до життя УСС-ів „бактерію" дружньої, товариської атмосфери, що мало вплив вже в початках на формування такого дружнього співжиття леґіону, що відтак забрали зі собою, УСС-и і до „цивіля". Але пластуни внесли зі собою в стрілецькі ряди також знання деяких елементів військового характеру, як: читання Морзе, карт, подавання вісток коруговками, орієнтація в терені, но і притаманну кожному пластунові „самостійність думання в кожній, хоча б здавалось і безвихідній ситуації". Здивовані тим явищем були і сусідуючі з УСС на фронті, старшини австрійських частин, що їх реґіменти, того рода вояків не мали.

До видатних пластунів треба зачислити пізнішого проф. Чмолу, якому закидував ножартобливо, що то він „видумав УСС-ів". А що і деякі жарти збудовані на правді, то згаданий і був одним з перших ініціяторів організування в 1911 році Стрілецьких Товариств в Галичині. Пластунками були О. Степанівна і Г. Ратич (тоді ще Дмитренко), але і співвишивальницею стрілецького прапору, який пропав, була також пластунка Дарія Навроцька. Копію того прапору, який пропав з іншими цінними експонатами в Музеї Визвольних Змагань в Празі, задумує Стрілецтво відтворити на свій з'їзд в Ню Йорку, на дні 1 і 2 травня 1965, в роковини переможних боїв на Маківці. Годі по стільки роках відтворити з пам'яті прізвища всіх кол. пластунів в стрілецьких рядах, де при мимовільнім пропущенні когось, можна скривдити не тільки живучих ще, але і родини померлих.

Між двома світовими війнами стрийський пластовий курінь приймає назву „Червоної Калини" і не тільки він, але і підпілля заприсягає своїх кандидатів на стрілецьких гробах на Маківці. Комбатанти УСС, зорганізовані вже на скитальщині в „братство УСС", зі станицями по таборах Німеччини та Австрії, не передбачаючи, що за океаном буде можна це діло продовжати, на своєму другому з'їзді в Реґенсбурзі в дні 21 червня 1948 передали символічно мініятюрний прапор, інсиґнії, та відповідну до акту передачі грамоту, яку відчитав урочисто дир. Іван Поритко, в приявності Отамана УСС (також кол. пластуна) д-ра Никифора Гірняка, пластунам куреня ім. Федя Черника, УСС-а і Пластуна.

Пласт не тільки брав ґремічльну участь в щорічних пачахидах на Маківці, але його частини з найдалі положених закутин Галичини (а то неофіційно з Закарпаття), улаштовували походи на гроби Маківки. Тепер пластові Курені в Америці і Канаді, які видають свої власні періодики, присвятили спеціяльні числа з приводу ювілейного року УСС, а 1-ий Курінь ім. С. Тисовського переслав такий журнал у стрілецький архів.

Багато пластових таборів, в ювілейному році прибрали стрілецькі назви, темами гутірок було Українське Січове Стрілецтво, а у внутрішньому поділі, застосовано на час таборів стрілецьку термінологію як: курені, сотні, чети, кіннотчики та гармаші, а на теренових вправах, наслідувано карпатські бої.

Не улягає сумніву, що подібні в програму табори, в тому ювілейному році мали також пластуни в Англії, Австралії чи Арґентині, чого автор на жаль не знає. Натомість здає собі справу, що дана тема далеко ще невичерпана, але пише в надії, що у відгомін на це, прийде реакція, і команданти таборів, в яких подібне святкування мало місце, доповнять все бракуюче, для добра Пласту, як і для УСС.

Відзнака Сьомого Крайового Пластового З'їзду

Проєкт пл. сен. В. Пилишенка

ВІТАЄМО УЧАСНИКІВ СЬОМОГО КРАЙОВОГО ПЛАСТОВОГО З'ЇЗДУ

100 ЧИСЕЛ ЖУРНАЛУ „ГОТУЙСЬ!"

У листопаді 1964 р. журналик для пластового новацтва „Готуйсь" дочекався своєрідного ювілею: появи свого 100-го числа. Вітаючи Пласт і редакцію „Готуйсь" з цим досягненням, хочемо докладніше приглянутись до цього видання, що вже більш як 10 років виконує направду корисну виховну роботу серед нашої пластової молоді.

Матеріял кожного числа складається в основному з трьох частин: літературної, пластунсько-практичної і з дописів про діяльність новацтва, але цілість підпорядкована одній спільній меті: пластовому вихованню, основаному на принципах патріотизму і релігійности. Слова віршу „...служити Богові та Україні — — найкраща порада кожній дитині" можуть бути моттом для цього журналу.

З уваги на скромний розмір журналик виконує свою виховну роботу в сконденсованому пляні, а все таки методично дуже доцільно. Вірші прості і легкі, оповідання свіжі й цікаві, сценки жваві й актуальні, в них усіх пробивається бадьорість, життєрадісність, веселий погляд на світ, шукання моральної краси і добра, любов до природи. Це той духовий клімат, в якому найкраще дозрівають душа і розум новацтва. Все це свідчить, що редакція добре знає психіку новацького віку і вміє до неї підійти.

Цінна прикмета журналу — це те, що він не любить подавати читачам тих чи інших порад і настанов сухо й тенденційно. Бібліографічні новинки, читацькі поради подаються тут — не спроста, а через Мишку-Гризикнижку, що сама пише до читачів цікаві листи, отже, виступає наче співробітниця журналу. Ведмеді, зайці самі описують своє життя і звички. Про те, як писати писанки, розповідає сама писанка. Діти наче допущені до безпосередньої зустрічі з людьми, тваринами та предметами, з якими їх ознайомлює „Готуйсь". Дійсні автори дискретно відсуваються набік, здебільшого навіть не підписуються. Навіть спростування друкарських помилок — це ділянка не редакції, а персоніфікованого Хляпа, двійняка „друкарського чортика".

У журналі бувають також довші оповідання, що друкуються частинами (не більше одного на річник). В річнику з 1964 р. розпочався друк фантастичного оповідання „Костик і Ростик", про двох бравих ройових, що в чарівному авті, мов на Велзовій „машині часу", об'їжджають... усю історію України, починаючи від льодової доби і часів трипільської культури. Тут читач — не читач, а учасник подорожі, він не вивчає просто історичні події, а в уяві зустрічається безпосередньо з видатними постатями нашого минулого. Розповідь легка й цікава. Шкода, що наша громадськість не створила досі (хоч легко може) кращих видавничих можливостей, щоб такі твори для молоді можна було видавати частіше окремими випусками.

Редакція розв'язує також оригінально проблему ілюстрування журналу: крім фотосвітлин з життя та діяльности новацтва, бачимо тут рисунки, виконані самими пластунами, юними адептами образотворчого мистецтва. З одного боку це заохочує авторів до праці над собою, а з другого — дає читачеві рисунки, близькі йому і зрозумілі, бо виконані його старшими другами й подругами.

Коли додати необхідні в такому журналі розваги-загадки, практичні поради, як зробити самому це чи те, словничок з англійськими та німецькими відповідниками українських слів, вибраних за певними темами, ноти пісеньок (здебільша складених Оксаною Тарнавською) і под., то будемо мати менш-більш заокруглений образ того, що дає нашому новацтву незаступний „Готуйсь". Одним словом, „Готуйсь", — то дзеркало, в якому відбивається ідеологія, дух, напрям і методика праці з пластовим новацтвом в українській діяспорі. Шкода, що журналик появляється тільки раз у місяць і тільки на 16 сторінках. Але й за те добре, що він мудро і з досвідом зробив і робить для нашої спільноти, Церкви і родини, треба щиро подякувати його редакції, очоленій невтомною, але вже заслуженою молодою письменницею-педагогом, пл. сен. Лесею Храпливою.

Роман Завадович

ПЛАСТОВІ ТАБОРИ ЛІТОМ 1965 Р.

ОБЛАСНІ ТАБОРИ:

„Бобрівка" біля Гартфорду, Конн.:
(Не зголошено реченців таборів.)

„Вовча Тропа", Іст Четгем, Н.Й.:
1. 4 липня — 31 липня — табори новаків і юнаків
2. 31 липня — 28 серпня — табори новачок і юначок

„Новий Сокіл", Норт Коллінс б. Бофало, Н.Й.:
1. 4 липня — 24 липня — табори новачок і юначок
2. 25 липня — 14 серпня — табори новаків і юнаків

„Зелений Яр", б. Дітройту, Миш.:
1. 4 липня — 25 липня — табори новачок і юначок
2. 25 липня — 15 серпня — табори новаків і юнаків
3. 10 липня — 21 липня — мандрівний табір для ст. юнаків

Табори Станиці Шікаґо, Вісконсин:
1. 27 червня — 17 липня — табір новачок
2. 8 серпня — 29 серпня — табір юначок
3. 27 червня — 17 липня — табір новаків
4. 8 серпня — 29 серпня — табір юнаків

ВИШКІЛЬНІ ТАБОРИ:

1. **Курс-табір для новацьких впорядників східніх округ на „Вовчій Тропі", Іст Четгем, Н.Й.,** в часі від 26 червня до 4 липня.
2. **Курс-табір для новацьких впорядників середніх округ на „Новому Соколі" б. Бофало, Н.Й.,** в часі від 26 червня до 4 липня.
3. **Курс-табір для вишколу проводів таборів юнаків** „Лісова Школа" в Гантері, Н.Й., в часі від 20 червня до 3 липня. Командант: пл. сен. Ю. Крижанівський.

СПЕЦІЯЛІЗАЦІЙНІ ТАБОРИ:

1. **Літунсько-гірсько-морський табір для юнаків.** Початок табору 4 липня. Організатори: Улад Старших Пластунів в ЗДА.
2. **Мандрівно-водний табір для старших юначок і старших пластунок** в стейті Ню Йорк у місяці липні. Організатор: II Курінь УСП-ок „Перші Стежі". Командантка: пл. сен. Ольга Колодій.
3. **Табір „Духової культури" для юначок понад 16 років** із ступенем розвідчиці, в часі 22 серпня до 3 вересня на „Вовчій Тропі", Іст Четгем, Н.Й. Організатори: Курені УСП і УПС „Перші Стежі". Командантка табору: пл. сен. Л. Крупа.
4. **Мандрівно-водний табір для старших юначок і старших пластунок** у горах Адірондак. Організатори: 16. Курінь УСП-ок „Чорноморські Хвилі".

Увага! Зголошення до обласних таборів на місяць липень приймають поодинокі станиці до 31 травня 1965 р.

Зголошення кандидатів до усіх проводів літніх таборів слати через кошових до Крайової Таборової Комісії найпізніше до 31 травня 1965 р.

КРАЙОВА ТАБОРОВА КОМІСІЯ

БЕЗ КАЗКИ НЕ РОДЯТЬСЯ МРІЇ...

„Червона Шапочка" в Джерзі Сіті, Н.Дж.

„Мамо, чому той хлопець так верещить на вулиці" — питає 8-літня дівчинка у своєї мами, що, взявшися за руки, з автобусової зупинки йдуть до Народного Дому. Немає сумніву — маленьке дівча в бронзовій шапочці з косичкою пластунка, а її мама одна з тих, що прагне своїм дітям неба. Гляди на світло, уважно доню!.. і ще сильніше потягнула її за руку, немов тікаючи від чогось...

Щоб лише як-найскорше через цей вереск непривітної вулиці, через ту джунглю на малий острівчик, що доня назвала раз відважно й гордо: „Наш рій „Вивірки". Це ніщо, що сотнями і тисячами крикливих фраз перехвалюються т. з. здобутки модерного часу і ніщо, що блиск їх такий паралізуючий... Так з кожною такою переправою до цих дитячих острівчиків щастя десятки і сотні таких мам відчувають, що десь по дорозі до тих модерних здобутків щось ми загубили. Це відчувають зокрема ті, що вміють на лицях дітей наших читати їх жалі, радості й турботи; їх смуток, захоплення й бажання. То ж, коли кіш пластунок в пл. Станиці Джерзі Сіті зголошує знову Дитячий Костюмовий Баль, це значить, що наші найменші тут надто вже стужилися за казкою... Тоді вже всі знають, що це гранична ситуація в дитячій буденщині і все, що живе в коші пластунок, починає крутитися довкола казки. Тим разом в програмі 14-го Дитячого Костюмового Балю, що його заповіджено на день 21 лютого казка-оперета: „Червона Шапочка" (Лібретто: Леонід Полтава, Музика, Василь Безкоровайний).

ЧЕРВОНА ШАПОЧКА

Дієві особи казки — в такім малім коші — доволі складна справа; Червона Шапочка, бабуся, вовк, мисливець, мавка, бровко-песик, білочка, квітка, дерево, балет квітів, дитячий хор, музика — це значно широка співдія для самовияву. Та тут на поміч приходить здорова амбіція пл. сеньйорок і старших пластунок (Вони в станиці все є кращими). Наприклад, візьмім тут вовка. Хто б сподівався, що за отою наїженою шкурою і ненажерливою зубатою пащекою грає ролю Оксана. Вона ж за тиждень-два захищати буде свою докторську працю, але нині казка для дітей мусить випасти вдало! Так розуміли тут свою участь режисери пл. сен. Оля і ст. пл. сестричка Мотря, з такою ж запопадливістю малювала декорації ст. пл. сестричка Ліда, так приготовляла строї пл. сен. Оля, з таким завзяттям працювала над музичним проводом голова Пластприяту п. І. Благітка, в такім співвідношенні відбувалася ціла координація цієї вдалої імпрези, що її тримала в своїх руках кошова пл. сен. Ніля Сохан. „Пластова організація добре робить, коли в той спосіб виховує дітей", — говорив запрошений на сцену між виконавців оперети письменник, поет-автор казки Леонід Полтава. Китиця червоних рож, усміхнені і задоволені живі персонажі створеної казки і сам автор дорогим гостем між дітьми, — це чудовий епілог, що підсилює мрію дітей у благородніший світ.

Я НАЗИВАЮСЯ...

Між дітьми на залі весело й гамірно. Діти чуються прекрасно у своєму середовищі (сотні забавок накопичених в хаті не зроблять стільки, що, взявшися за руки, діти заспівають разом „Подоляночку" чи „Царівну"). Аранжери на залі гурток „Чайки" в той час представляють учасників дитячої костюмівки, тобто всі лицарі, принцеси, всі різнолисті, різнобарвні і різношерсті крилаті, зубаті, всі маленькі Галюсі, Мартусі, Олюсі і їм подібні мають представити себе зібраним гостям — їхнім батькам.

„Я називаюся"... дрижить у мікрофоні дитячий голос і рад, що не скінчивши цілого ритуалу, може змішатися з гуртом однолітків.

„Я називаюся" Марко-гуцул, — відважно зарецитував минулорічну фразу малий Мако, але отямившись, що нині він лицар Святослав Завойовник, зніяковів. Сестричка доповняє решту, а Марко за той час, вирвавшись з облоги, відважніше пішов з мечем в руці на підбій землі. А я Мотря-принцеса... Я Тамара-гуцулка! А це чудова зозулька, — запрошує до мікрофону сестричка мабуть найменшу тут дебютантку 2-річну Оленку; Вона надто розгублена в незрозумілій їй ситуації і лише лагідний усміх її мами допоміг, щоб маленька Оленка не розплакалася. Так на свою чергу чекають ще палички, песики, котики, цвітки й інші. Щасливі мами, що їх діти нині тут в гурті таких же однолітків, бо немає гіршого у виховній стратегії, як позбавляти їх такого середовища в якому ми прагнули б, щоб вони знаходилися! Доказу хочете? Ось Вам колишня учасниця таких перших тут дитячих балів, Дзвінка. Нині вона тут із своїми двома малятами: чорненькими клаповухими песиками. Приїхала аж з Філядельфії. Вартість таких костюмівок вона знає ще з часу, як була тут пластовою виховницею. Візьмім колишню зв'язкову в дівочім тут курені, Лесю; Нині вона живе в іншому стейті, але зі своїми двома маленькими принцесами-квітками також присутня. Ось за руки провадить свої два скарби кол. пластунка Рузя і, хоч живе далеко поза Джерзі, нині привела до розбавленої дитячої громади двох паяциків. А погляньте на Марічку, перед кількома роками була сестричкою тут. Нині вона тут з маленькими донями: Мотреюпринцесою і Тамарою-гуцулкою. Приїхала з Ню Йорку. А так недавно вона новачкою сама була на одній із перших костюмівок; Точнісінько як її доня нині — принцесою.

Дивіться на обличчя батьків, що по кутках при столиках ведуть живу розмову між собою. Навіть песимісти погодяться з думкою, що це все ж щось значить! І все це разом живий і бистрий струмок спільних задумів, згідливих у громаді поривів і чистоти думок до спільних берегів, до нашої мети... І лише з одним гаслом: Добро наших дітей!

Факт одначе фактом; 14-ий костюмовий дитячий баль пл. станиці в Джерзі Сіті був гідний уваги.

І. Н.

Редаґує Колеґія під проводом пл. сен. Ольги Кузьмович.

Листи і матеріяли висилати на адресу:

PLAST, Inc. — 140 Second Ave., New York 3, N. Y.