

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА
UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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**PRESIDENT TRUMAN ACCEPTS
HONORARY SHEVCHENKO
COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP**



The Hon. Harry S. TRUMAN

Washington, D. C. The Hon. Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States, will serve as Honorary Chairman of the National Shevchenko Monument Honorary Sponsoring Committee.

This announcement was made today by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee in conjunction with the erection of the 3-ton, 14-foot-high bronze statue of Taras Shevchenko on a site at 22nd, 23rd and P Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The statue will be unveiled on June 27. From 50,000 to 75,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent from all over the U.S. and others from as far away as Argentina are expected to take part in the ceremonies which will include a two-hour-long parade, three concerts in Constitution Hall, a youth rally in Washington Coliseum, and a Jubilee Banquet for 5,000 in Washington National Guard Armory.

**Ukrainian American Veterans'
17th Annual Convention June
12-13-14 at 'Soyuzivka,'
Kerhonkson, N. Y.**

By WALTER KLAWSNIK
PASSAIC, N.J. — The 8th National Executive Board meeting of the Ukrainian Veterans was held on Saturday May 23, 1964 at the Ukrainian National Home, 237 Hope Ave. Passaic, New Jersey. National Commander Stephen Shegda opened the meeting and directed the Adjutant to take attendance and read the minutes of the previous meeting. National Officers gave reports on Finance, Welfare, Organization, the National Convention and the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington on June 27th.

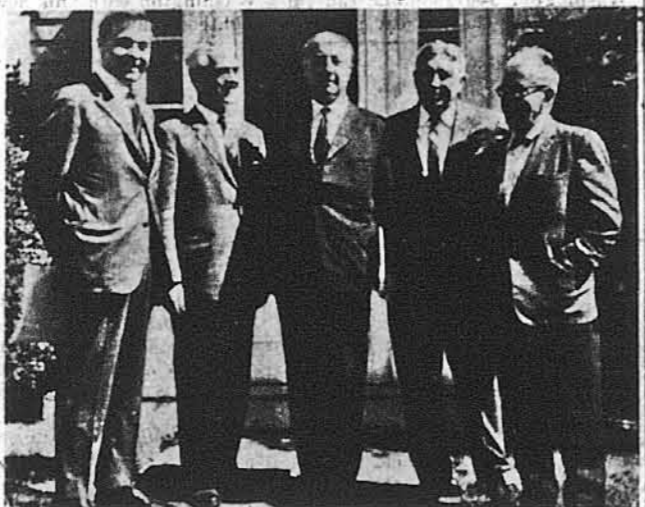
The Executive Board approved the Presentation of a portfolio case for each delegate and alternate upon registration. Inserted will be the minutes of the last Convention, Welfare report, ad-book journal, writing paper and a pencil. Elected Officers of the National Executive Board and the immediate Past National Commander will receive attache cases, to be passed on to the next succeeding Elected Officers. Convention Chairman, John Serbeniuk announced the following: toastmaster at the Banquet will be Andrew Keybida, entertainment will be provided by William Shust, pop-

**Shevchenko Memorial Committee,
UCCA, Appeal for Mass Participa-
tion at Jubilee Banquet**

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — The executive boards of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, meeting in a session on Saturday, June 26, 1964, issued a joint appeal to the Ukrainian community in the United States urging representatives from the entire country to attend the Shevchenko jubilee banquet, to be held on June 27, 1964 at the National Guard Armory in Washington. The banquet which will be the grand finale of the Shevchenko celebrations connected with the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument will be attended by a host of government representatives, Senators, Congressmen, scholars and other distinguished Americans. A number of delegates from ethnic nationalities and captive nations will also take part. Both executive boards stress the importance of having the largest possible attendance at the banquet, so as to underscore the importance of this event.

The appeal of two national organizations which sponsored the erection of the memorial to Taras Shevchenko, reads as follows: "The Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appeal to all our central organizations to

**Bridgeport University Chancellor
Hosts Rector of Ukrainian Free
University**



Standing, left to right: Prof. James Gaboda, Hofstra University; Chancellor James H. Halsey; Prof. Alexander Kulchitsky, Vice-Rector of the Free Ukrainian University; Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications and The Ukrainian Weekly; and Prof. Joseph S. Roucek, head of the Sociology Department of the University of Bridgeport.

Prof. Alexander Kulchitsky, rector of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, visited the University of Bridgeport campus this week as a guest of Chancellor and Mrs. James H. Halsey.

Prof. Kulchitsky is visiting the United States to stimulate interest in the Ukrainian Free University among Ukrainians and other interested individuals in this country. About 3,000 students from all over the world are enrolled in its academic program.

The university was founded in 1920. Prof. Kulchitsky said, following World War I, after White and Red Russian and Polish armies had overrun Ukrainian territories, many Ukrainians escaped to neighboring countries following the Bolshevik occupation of Ukraine.

Leaders of the Ukrainian refugees organized academic activities in exile in Vienna, moving to Prague in 1921, and to Munich in 1945, following World War II.

Ukrainian emigrants at that time attempted to warn free-

**SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT PLACED ON ITS PEDESTAL
IN WASHINGTON**

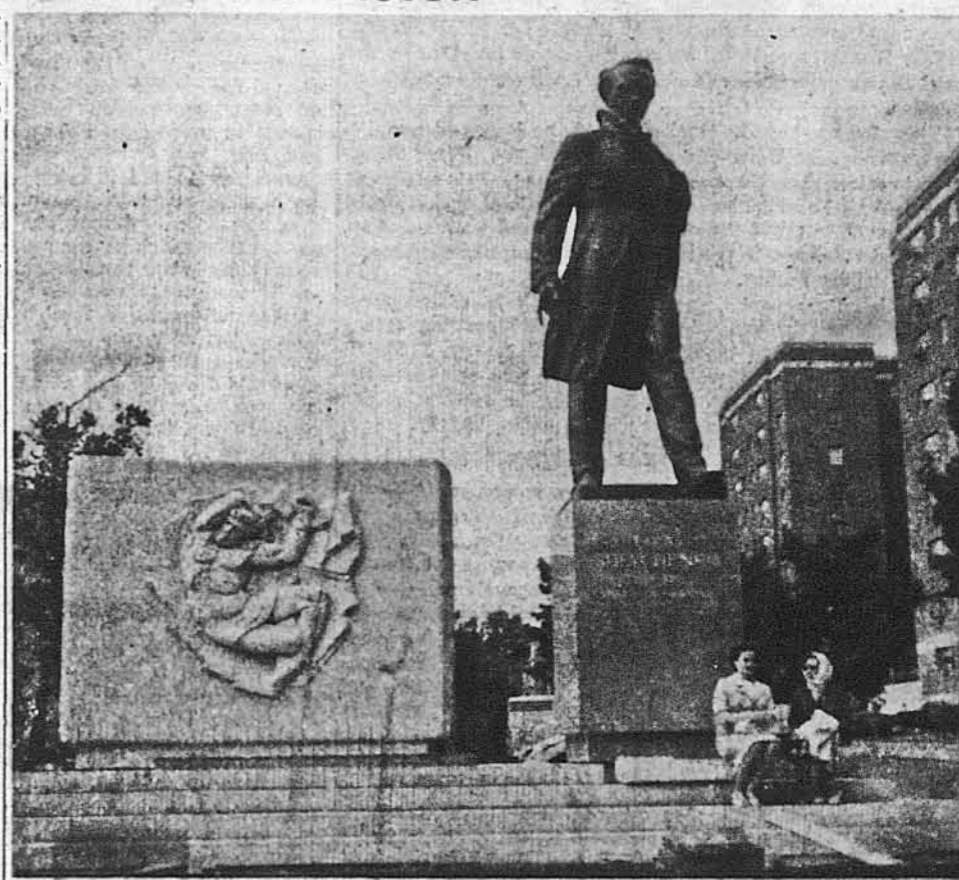
The 14-foot high bronze memorial statue of Taras Shevchenko, 19th century Ukrainian poet-hero and fighter for freedom, was lifted into place at 22nd and P Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. on Wednesday morning, June 3.

From 50,000 to 75,000 or more Americans of Ukrainian descent and origin will attend the unveiling ceremonies for the statue, Saturday, June 27. Many of Ukrainian descent also will come from Canada and some from as far away as Argentina.

The unveiling ceremonies will include a program for young people in the Washington Coliseum, Saturday, June 27; two concerts of choruses with symphony orchestra at 5:00 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., Saturday, June 27 in Constitution Hall; and a banquet for 5,000 in the National Guard Armory in Washington, also on Saturday, June 27.

Recognizing the international importance of this event, more than 100 prominent Americans have joined in a National Sponsoring Committee for the unveiling. They include Richard M. Nixon; Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, His Excellency Patrick O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Editor of the Christian Herald; and prominent leaders of nationality, civic and veterans groups as well as leaders in the House and Senate.

Shevchenko — a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln embodied in his poetry the "holy ideas" of Ukraine as did the American Declaration of Independence, and as the words of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln embody the highest prin-



An impressive, 14-foot statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's poet-laureate and fighter for human liberty and justice, has already been placed on the pedestal, June 3, 1964, on the triangular site between 22nd, 23rd and P Streets in Washington, D.C. To the left stands a granite wall with a sculptured picture of Prometheus, a symbol of human freedom, to which Taras Shevchenko referred in his great poem, "The Caucasus."

**U.S. Ukrainians to Stage
'Freedom March'**

WASHINGTON (NC) — A "freedom march" on Washington for the unveiling of a monument to Ukrainian freedom fighter Taras Shevchenko on June 27 will demonstrate support of the Ukrainian community in America for both the civil rights bill and civil rights throughout the world.

Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, said that well over 50,000 Ukrainians from all over the United States will converge on Washington for the march.

He said that Ukrainian Rite Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia is expected to

SUSTA Conference at 'Soyuzivka'

Kerhonkson, N. Y. — The Ukrainian Student Federation of America held its first organizational conference since June 1960, at the Ukrainian National Association Estate, Soyuzivka, on June 5 and 6, 1964. The program of the Conference which was prepared by Thor Chuma, 1st Vice-President of SUSTA in charge of organizational affairs, consisted of two speeches a panel discussion, an evening of entertainment and a dance.

The Conference was opened by I. Chuma, Bohdan Futey, President of SUSTA, delivered the opening statement in which he briefly described the goals of SUSTA and how they are being achieved.

More than one hundred students from all over the U.S., guest students from Canada and several former members of past Executive Boards of the organization heard the speeches delivered at the Conference. Zenon Kravetz, President of SUSTA from 1957 to 1959,

**FIFTH UKRAINIAN DOCTORS'
CONVENTION**

On June 20-21, 1964 the Fifth Scientific Convention of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will be held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

This year's gathering is expected to exceed the progressively larger attendances of the past four conventions; the last convention (Detroit 1962) was attended by 200 doctors plus their families and friends, bringing the final total to 600 participants. The optimistic speculation on the success of the approaching affair is based upon the extra attraction of the World's Fair, which will hopefully bring more Ukrainian doctors from the continent and abroad.

One of the main features of the convocation is, as usual, the scientific session, directed by G. Truchly, M.D.; it includes a total of 17 lectures presented by the following well-known practitioners and researchers: Drs. I. Basilewich, O. Berest, L. Dmochowski, P. Dzul, B. Filipchak, J. Gnoy, J. Kindrat, I. Kravchuk, R. Osinechuk, S. Paronowych, W. Petryshyn, W. Plutchsch, O. Sochan, G. Truchly, B. Wassel, B. Wolansky. The following doctors will participate in ensuing discussions: H. Cholhan, C. Haiduchenko, E. Hrabarchuk, M. Jaroslawska, T. Krupa, B. Krynycky, K. Rohozynsky, T. Terlecka-Antonovych, A. Tershakovec and W. Tyshchenko.

The Women's Auxiliary of UMANA, under the leadership of Mrs. A. Terlecky, has organized special informative lectures for doctor's families planning to visit the New York World's Fair. On Sunday (June 21) there is a scheduled tour for all those who are interested. Mr. Walter Bacad, Director of Nationality Day programs at the fair, will be one of the speakers.

Continuing the innovation of last year's convention, UMANA will offer informative lectures on health and the prevention of disease for the general pub-

lic. These lectures by Mrs. N. Hrushkevych, J. Kyzyk and B. Cymbalista will be held on Friday, June 19 at the Ukrainian National Home in downtown Manhattan.

On a lighter note the convention will include numerous social events: receptions, banquet, cocktail hours and the culminating ball. The specific times of these functions can be found in the available programs.

The convention itself is organized by the national executive board of UMANA, headed by its president, M. L. Zarycky, M. D. and the members of the Metropolitan New York branch, under the auspices of chapter president, B. Shebunchak, M.D. Dr. H. Cholhan, vice-president of UMANA, is the appointed publicity manager.

Established on Jan. 22, 1950, UMANA has more than 600 members consisting of doctors of Ukrainian descent belonging to 14 chapters throughout the United States (Metropolitan New York, Illinois, Ohio, Mid-state New York, Michigan, Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota, New England) and Canada (Toronto, Edmonton, Montreal, Winnipeg). Many of its members are now clinical professors in medical schools, are doing research or have specialized in the various branches of medicine. Many others remained in general practice. Still others are dentists. The association publishes its own scientific quarterly, *The Ukrainian Medical Journal*, printed in the Ukrainian language and the only medical journal published in a foreign language in the United States. Editor-in-chief is Dr. T. Lapychak of Chicago.

Each convention marks the constant expansion of UMANA, that is, if interest breeds development. The convention not only brings a greater unity within UMANA, but it also brings the association into closer contact with various other Ukrainian organizations, both on the scientific and social levels.

(Concluded on page 3)

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Editorials

THE SHEVCHENKO STATUE IN WASHINGTON!

On Wednesday, June 3, 1964 the Ukrainian community in the United States marked the initial prelude to one of the greatest national manifestations Ukrainians have ever held in this country: On that day the statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's immortal bard and international symbol of human liberty, was mounted and erected on the site at 22nd, 23rd and P Streets, N. W. in Washington, D. C., on public grounds provided by the United States government in accordance with a Congressional resolution.

This step marked the final phase in the long and complex program which the Ukrainian community in the United States set out to attain some three and a half years ago. It is a triumph of the dedicated and selfless work of hundreds of thousands of our citizens throughout the country who spared no time, effort or financial resources to see this important and historic project become a telling reality.

This is only a part, important though it is, of the great event which will be the solemn and official unveiling of the statue two weeks from today, namely, on Saturday, June 27, 1964. This final act of unveiling will crown and culminate the greatest undertaking that the Ukrainian emigration in the United States has ever undertaken in its entire history.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

That this unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington will be a great event of international importance and significance, is a foregone conclusion. The Soviet government, being unable to suppress or denigrate the powerful influence Shevchenko had and now has upon the captive Ukrainian people, is now openly championing Taras Shevchenko as a "revolutionary and democrat." When the Ukrainian American community launched the Shevchenko statue project, Moscow and its puppets in Ukraine reacted violently against it, saying that the Ukrainians in America were "unworthy" of the great heritage of Shevchenko, and that they were using the Shevchenko monument project as a pretext to instigate a "cold war between the United States and the USSR."

For instance, *The New York Times* correspondent Theodore Shabad reported on May 27, 1964 from Kiev that a great official ceremony took place in the Ukrainian capital honoring Taras Shevchenko on his 150th birthday anniversary, in which observance all the communist luminaries, including top-notch Russian poets and writers, participated. One of them, Nikolai Tikhonov, in an obvious allusion to free Ukrainians' emphasis on nationalistic elements of Shevchenko's work, accused "transoceanic falsifiers," who he said were trying to make the poet "a tool of the cold war."

It is to be recalled here that last fall 34 Ukrainian writers, poets, composers and other intellectuals of Soviet Ukraine wrote an appeal to the Ukrainians in the United States whereby they invited themselves to the unveiling ceremony in Washington. Since this appeal had come not from a group of free Ukrainian people, but from a puppet regime, installed by Communist Russia, the Communist enslavers of Ukraine, it was promptly rejected by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America.

So, as we indicated above, the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, and the part in the ceremony expected to be played by a number of high U. S. government officials and the U. S. Congress, will constitute a great international event, extending far beyond the issue of Taras Shevchenko and Ukraine alone.

In this connection, it is worthwhile to recall that *The Washington Post*, once a great liberal American newspaper, has again commenced its anti-Ukrainian campaign. It had stirred up much noise last fall when it opposed the erection of the Shevchenko statue on the grounds that Taras Shevchenko was a "controversial figure," that he was anti-Semitic and that he was "an idol of Communists." It is an open question why *The Washington Post* has stooped so low as to fall into a chauvinistic trap and adopt a line which obviously should not be the policy of an open-minded and objective American newspaper.

On the day the Shevchenko monument was erected, *The Washington Post* again injected its anti-Ukrainian venom by printing under two pictures of the Shevchenko statue a caption with the heading "Controversial Statue Placed on Its Pedestal" and stating the following:

"A 14-foot bronze statue of Taras Shevchenko, 19th century Ukrainian poet, is lifted by an crane in the photo at left and rests on its pedestal, at right, in a park at 22nd and P Streets, N. W. In the background is the tower of the Presbyterian Church of the Pilgrims. The erection of a statue to Shevchenko in Washington was opposed on grounds that the poet was both anti-Semitic and the idol of the Communist Party. The statue was sponsored by anti-Communist Ukrainian-American groups, who will dedicate it June 27."

What is mysterious in *The Post* anti-Ukrainian campaign is that it fails to indicate who the people were who opposed the Shevchenko statue, besides the editor of *The Post* and a member of the National Capital Planning Commission. Certainly the U. S. Congress was not and is not opposed to the project, nor is the U. S. Government, as they both gave their unanimous support to the statue.

THE LAST CALL: COME TO WASHINGTON!

The unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington is only two weeks off. There is no question that this is the greatest Ukrainian national manifestation ever held in the United States! Therefore, it must be a huge and unprecedented success. This we can only achieve by coming to Washington in great numbers, and taking part not only in the unveiling, but in all other programs held on the occasion: the jubilee banquet, the two concerts of united Ukrainian choruses, the Ukrainian youth festival and the Bandurist ensemble concert. We especially appeal for a mass attendance at the banquet to be held at the National Guard Armory, which has a capacity of 6,500 seats. We must have this hall filled with our people, because the banquet will be the culminating phase of the whole Shevchenko monument unveiling festivities and celebration. You must come to Washington on June 27, 1964!

THE DEATH OF NEHRU

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The death of Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27, 1964, has put an end to a remarkable career. In a very real sense he was the maker and controller of modern India and to an unusual degree throughout his long life and his unbroken term of office as the first and only Prime Minister of India, he retained the confidence and affection of the broad masses of the Indian people, he guided every aspect of Indian policy and he did it without making clear even to his closest associates the approximate steps by which he hoped to solve the gigantic problems of his country and its poverty. He was another of those nation-founders who without being autocratic yet was so confident in himself that he did not realize that there was something to be gained by handing over the reins of power while he was still sufficiently vigorous to take them back, if the system which he had established needed more reforms to proceed to his desired goal.

As a result he left behind him a place which no Indian living can hope to fill and he the confusion which he aroused in many foreigners to the man who is destined to take over, whether in domestic or foreign affairs, for until the stroke which he suffered the winter before his death he had never let power of final decisions on important matters out of his own hands. At the same time the events of the last years had forced him to make many decisions which somehow did not seem in harmony with the general tenor of his life and thinking.

Successor of Gandhi

Nehru was the son of a wealthy Indian lawyer and as such he was educated in England, first at Harrow and then at Cambridge. He early became familiar with the British socialist and non-Marxian thinkers, while he developed a keen sense of the need for Indian independence, a feeling that was intensified when he came into contact with Mahatma Gandhi and became in fact his chief lieutenant despite the difference in the ideals of the two men. Gandhi looked back to a peasant India devoted to freedom and the Indian religions. Nehru, Western-trained, looked forward to an industrialized and reformed India. He boasted that he was an agnostic but he agreed with Gandhi on the need for non-violence and that a good end does not justify bad means. As a result he was often in prison but as liberation for India approached, it was Nehru who was the obvious leader for the new state and this was made more certain when Gandhi was murdered soon after independence.

From then on Nehru was indeed India but he showed in his own personality the stresses and the strains of the clashes between his Indian traditional culture and the British milieu to which he had become accustomed in his young manhood. He realized that he was called upon to guide India through this conflict, and he realized also that that path led through the conflicts between Europe and Asia, West-

ern freedom and Communist slavery, and that it would be long and difficult. He was apparently unable to realize why the free world could not understand his position when he lectured them for all their defects and at the same time was far less bitter against the Communist powers, even while he was repressing to a considerable degree Indian Communists and taking over through the central government the one state which had succeeded in installing a Communist regime.

In the same way Nehru was the prophet and inspirer of non-alignment and neutralism, the doctrines that have served to hamstring the United Nations and have prevented it from being as strong a worker for peace and unity as it might have been, had its policy and ideals as drawn up at San Francisco been confronted merely with the opposition of Moscow. At the same time there was an essential difference between the feelings of Nehru and the other two chief neutralists, Nasser and Tito. In his heart Nehru seems to have had no hatred for the West, though he was afraid to follow it. Tito in Yugoslavia was a Communist, grimly determined not to let his power be undercut by any of Moscow's schemes to reduce his country to a mere state in the great Communist empire. Nasser was determined to expel the British and the French from Egypt and the Suez Canal and after his initial success with the Canal through the support of Khrushchev, he was convinced that he could secure whatever assistance he needed from the side that would offer it on the most advantageous terms and would give the least support to the hostile state of Israel. It gave a curious slant to the whole question of neutralism as Nehru tried to develop his own method of cooperation not only with the two big coalitions but with the Asian-African bloc.

Played Both Sides

It seemed to many in the West at least inconsistent that Nehru with all of his talk of virtue and morality still refused to grant the plebiscite desired by the United Nations in Kashmir, a Moslem state brought into India by its Brahman ruler. It seemed more inconsistent when he insisted upon seizing the Portuguese enclave of Goa on the ground that it was created by an act of aggression four hundred years ago. Yet the great disappointment for Nehru was undoubtedly the attack on the northern border of India by the Communist Chinese on the ground that the territory had rightfully belonged to China in the past. It was this attack that largely showed that much of Nehru's foreign policy had been based on wishful thinking. It led the Indians to call for the ousting of Nehru's friend, Krishna Menon, for years the Minister of War and a bitter critic of the West. Yet after this Nehru retained the trust and confidence of the people, even though a few of the outstanding leaders were inclined to censure him. There were other times when

Reds Assail Ukrainians in U.S. And Canada for Erecting Shevchenko Monuments

A prominent Soviet leader, A. Poltoratsky, member of the World Peace Council, in an article "Handicraft Monument," published in the magazine *Prapor*, Soviet Ukraine, No. 3, March 1964, pp. 96-100, wrote as follows:

"They all went after the glorious memory of Shevchenko, trying to grab him for themselves, and take him away from the only lawful heir, the Ukrainian people. Here we might recall the prerevolutionary brochures whose authors attempted to present the poet-revolutionary as 'a loyal subject' of his imperial highness and supporter of the Orthodox Church. The adherents of *Ma-zepa* and *Germanophiles*, the *Hrushevskys* and *Petruras* painted Shevchenko in blue and yellow colors. When the revolution drove out the bourgeois nationalists beyond the borders of our homeland, they grabbed a copy of his *Kobzar* with them, trying to take advantage of Shevchenko's heritage in exile for their dirty and anti-popular purposes.

"If you ever visit Canada, head for Winnipeg, the center of the agricultural province of Manitoba. Many Ukrainians live there, both working immigrants, as well as nationalist scum. In the very center of the city, right by the Provincial Parliament, you will see another monument to the Bard. On a high pedestal, embellished with fairly decently executed bas-reliefs on themes of the works of Shevchenko you will see, seated on a chair, an exhausted old man, his head hung low in sadness, staring at the green grass of the lawn. This monument was erected to the poet by his and the Ukrainian

Nehru had been forced to yield, especially in the creation of a unilingual state, for originally he had assumed that it would be easy to introduce Hindi as a single language for all of India, exactly as he had hoped and continued to hope to calm the hostility between the Mohammedan and the Hindu communities. Yet these again have flared up and will be another problem for his successor who almost certainly will have to take sides in the struggles which are dividing the world, for he will not have the long experience and prestige that Nehru had built up throughout the world, even among those who disagreed with him most bitterly.

The next years will undoubtedly show the strength of the political and economic structure that Nehru has built in India. His passing will cause strains of a new kind and perhaps an increased political struggle between conservatives and liberals, between right and left, which he was able to avoid through his hold upon the people's affections. We can only hope that his successor will retain the good elements of Nehru's faith and at the same time be able to prevent a drift toward Communism, whether Russian or Chinese, and can make India even more truly a part of the free world.

peoples' worst enemies — the bourgeois nationalists. Out of a poet who preached the brotherhood of nations and who was an enemy of subjugation of man by man, they tried to make a shield for their own man-hating activities, to seek cover under his name and take advantage of the renowned name of Taras Shevchenko for inciting anti-Soviet feelings.

"Interesting things began to happen in connection with this monument soon after its unveiling. About three years ago a group of Ukrainian tourists, mostly men of letters, visited Winnipeg. Our Comrades saw the monument, learned its history, and gave serious thought to the attitude which they should assume. Although the monument was erected by the nationalists, nevertheless it was dedicated to the great Ukrainian national poet, Taras Shevchenko is unique in the world, regardless of who built a monument to him. And they placed a wreath by the monument.

"Since that time every Soviet delegation or tourist group places a wreath dedicated to the great national poet. This makes the nationalists mad, in the literal sense of the word... 'Odd things also begin to happen around the new and as yet unfinished monument. We refer to the one proposed to be built in the capital of the United States, Washington.

"Photographs of the proposed monument have been published in the Ukrainian foreign press. Shevchenko is presented in a such a way that even some bourgeois nationalists are surprised — the poet looks like a playboy with soft hands.

"Unfortunately, we have no means of interfering with the activities of the special committee which collects donations for the erection of the Shevchenko monument. We only know that the monument will be built, that there had been a ground-breaking ceremony in Washington and that, most unfortunately, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and their hosts, the representatives of the 'rabid' Americans have taken advantage of it the same way as the entire campaign of collecting contributions: for their own base purpose and for turning the ceremony into an anti-Soviet demonstration."

Congressman Derwinski Receives 'Leadership Award'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Edward J. Derwinski (R., 4th Dist., Ill.) received a leadership award from the National Captive Nations Committee at a rally held in Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 23. Derwinski was given special recognition for his leadership in the Congress in seeking the establishment of a special House Committee on the Captive Nations, and for his outstanding contributions in encouraging public participation in Captive Nations Week each year. The National Captive Nations Committee is the nation-

SECURITY WITH INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We recently read a newspaper which stated that in 1960 118,000,000 Americans had some life insurance. According to the Life Insurance Institute many of these people have the idea that their policies do not pay off until they die. This is not necessarily true. It depends on what is in the policy. Part of the premiums, except those paid for term insurance, give the policy cash value.

Most people take out insurance in their younger years, particularly when they assume the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood. When they reach retirement age they often find they no longer need full coverage to protect their families; their children have grown up and are taking care of themselves. Usually this lessening of responsibility comes at a time when the policy holder's income is reduced, necessitating an insurance review and change to meet the new circumstances.

In most situations it is best that some insurance be continued in full force to protect the surviving spouse. If the retired policyholder finds it difficult to keep his insurance in full force he may convert it to a paid-up basis. This is possible with most policies, but there are exceptions and that is another reason why all insured people should read and understand their insurance contracts. Converting the insurance to a paid-up basis decreases its face value, but the insured is relieved of making further payments. For example, a man who took out a \$5,000 policy many years ago may have it changed to a paid-up policy of \$3,500 or \$4,000; he need not pay more premiums and is insured for the paid-up amount the rest of his life.

Insurance with cash value has other advantages. Members of the Ukrainian National Association, for instance, have the privilege to arrange for the use of the cash values of their insurance certificates at a low interest rate. All of the adult certificates being issued by the UNA today, with the exception of the Accidental Death and Dismemberment contract, and all but the Term to Age 16 juvenile certificates, contain tables of equities which provide for cash or loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. The extended insurance option provides full

face value coverage, without payment of dues, for a limited time.

People who are in the market for insurance often seek advice as to the type they should get. Most experts on the subject invariably advise a married man to buy ordinary life insurance. This type of protection is inexpensive and the man can take out a sizable policy. He may convert it to a paid-up basis later on in life and still be adequately insured. Some people, however, take a dim view of ordinary life insurance; they naturally shy away from anything that has "no end to it." In this case the payment of premiums, and they do not particularly care for the paid-up feature. The experts recommend payment life insurance to such people. The UNA has 20 Payment Life, which is really whole life insurance; dues are payable only for 20 years and the insurance is then fully paid-up. This type of protection is very popular. The UNA also has Paid-Up At Age 65 insurance. Both types, of course, cost more than ordinary life contracts, but the cash values are higher.

There is another type of person, one to whom life insurance does not appeal at all. He wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole. This type invariably finds endowment insurance to his liking. The UNA has 20 Year Endowment which protects the member insurance-wise for 20 years; at the end of 20 years the member receives the full amount himself and is no longer insured. This insurance is even more expensive than 20 Payment Life, but it enjoys wide circulation, particularly where young people are concerned. The UNA also has Endowment At Age 18 for children, and Endowment At Age 65 for adults and children.

Once again we wish to stress that all UNA insurance certificates, with the exception of the adult Accidental Death and Dismemberment and the juvenile Term to Age 16, provide for cash or loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. And all certificates, excluding the ADD, earn dividends after two calendar years. For detailed information, including insurance rates of all certificates, write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303, and ask for the Facts booklet, available in either English or Ukrainian. Please mention our column.

Affairs Committee has performed in an especially effective manner in the cause of freedom.

Another award recipient was Congressman Daniel J. Flood (D., Pa.), who is co-sponsor with Derwinski of a joint resolution to establish a special House Committee on the Captive Nations.

CANADA — MULTI-CULTURAL NATION

By The Hon. PAUL YUZYK

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following address was delivered at the Canadian Senate on March 3, 1964 by the Hon. Paul Yuzyk, Senator of Ukrainian descent:

It is regrettable that Canadian historians have consistently neglected to take into account population statistics, and have thus failed to bring into perspective the variety of the contributions of the many ethnic groups to the building of Canada. Even a casual examination of the figures of the past seven Canadian censuses reveals significant trends in our population. I will read briefly the percentage distribution of the three elements — British, French, and the third element consisting of all other ethnic groups — of the population, taken from catalogue 92-545 of the 1961 census, Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Year	1901	1961
British	57	44
French	31	30
Third Element	12	26

From these percentages it will readily be noted that the

British element — English, Scots, Irish and Welsh — during the past 60 years has steadily decreased, not in number but in proportion, from 57 per cent to 44 per cent; today it is a minority group. The French element has constantly held its own proportion, about 30 per cent. On the other hand, the third element has steadily increased from 12 per cent to 26 per cent, more than doubling itself, and is quickly approaching the numerical and proportional position of the French Canadians. Present-day Canada is a country of minorities, and this fact should not be ignored. For purposes of information, the following are the eight largest ethnic groups of the 1961 census:

German	1,049,599	(5.8%)
Ukrainian	473,377	(2.6)
Italian	450,351	(2.5)

Netherlander	429,679	(2.4)
Scandinavian	386,534	(2.1)
Polish	323,517	(1.8)
Indian	173,344	(1.0)
Jewish	173,344	(1.0)

I should add that there are 254,368 of Judaic faith.

It is interesting and revealing to examine the present composition of the population of the provinces according to the three elements. The British element predominates in Newfoundland with 94 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 80 per cent; Nova Scotia, 71 per cent; British Columbia, 61 per cent; Ontario, 60 per cent; and New Brunswick, 55 per cent. The French element predominates only in Quebec with 81 per cent; the largest minority is in New Brunswick, 40 per cent. The third element predominates in Saskatchewan with 53 per cent, exceeding the British, 40 per cent, and French, 7 per cent. It forms the largest element in Alberta, 49 per cent, followed by the British, 45 per cent, and the French, 6 per cent. In Manitoba it forms 48 per cent, followed by the British, 43 per cent, and the French, 9 per cent. It has the considerable proportion in British Columbia of 35 per cent;

Ontario, 30 per cent; and Nova Scotia, 17 per cent. In general, the third element, composed overwhelmingly of Canadian-born, forms about 50 per cent of the population of the three prairie provinces.

By what right did the non-British, non-French peoples come to Canada? First of all, the Indians and the Eskimos are indigenous peoples, being natives of this land long before the coming of the French and the British. The other European peoples were invited to this country by the Canadian Government to settle the vast wilderness. The settling of the West began shortly after Confederation, and brought into being the province of Manitoba, and later Saskatchewan and Alberta. Large-scale government-sponsored and government-directed immigration was initiated by Sir Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, in 1896 under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In less than two decades before World War I, most of the arable land in the prairie provinces was settled by a considerable number of several European peoples, a very large proportion of whom were neither of British nor French

origin. They fully accepted the laws of Canada, brought civilization to vast areas hitherto uninhabited, greatly aided the expansion of Canadian economy and prosperity, loyally and fully participated in the Canadian armed forces of the two world wars, and conscientiously performed their duties as citizens in every respect, even though there was some discrimination against them for quite a long time. The third element, ethnic groups, now numbering approximately five million persons, are co-builders of the West and other parts of Canada, along with the British and French Canadians, and are just as permanent a part of the Canadian scene.

Allow me, in a very brief summary, to present an example of the contribution to Canada of one of the non-British, non-French groups, namely, the Ukrainian Canadians, from whom I spring and about whom I have some knowledge as a result of my researches, which have been published in a book and several articles. In response to the appeals, the propaganda, and agents of the Canadian Government, the Ukrainians began coming to this country in large numbers commencing

in 1896, from the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, now designated as Western Ukraine. Mostly of peasant origin, they took up homesteads and farms throughout the prairies and brought under cultivation millions of acres of land, thus establishing civilization in large areas, many of which bear witness in over 130 Ukrainian place names. Consequently, their greatest contribution to Canada has been in agriculture. Ukrainian Canadians have been frequently winners of world and Canadian championships of wheat, oats and vegetables. The best varieties of grains are either of Ukrainian origin or hybrids of Ukrainian grains. This should not be surprising, for Ukraine has always been known as the "black earth region" and "the granary of Europe." Railroad construction, large building and housing construction, mining, various kinds of manufacturing, etc., have benefited from the labour, inventiveness and management of Ukrainians. They are found in large numbers in the teaching profession, including the universities, and play a fairly significant role in many other professions.

PANORAMA

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN-PEROZAK SMINDAK



Two weeks from today, we'll be marching along Pennsylvania Avenue and 23rd St. in Washington — tens upon tens of thousands of us, Ukrainians from all over the United States, from Canada, South America, Europe. Men and women from all walks of life, boys and girls in the uniforms of PLAST, SUMA and ODUM, children in national costume. Quite possibly representatives of Ukrainian communities in England and Australia and other parts of the world will walk with us.

Donations to the Shevchenko Memorial Fund have been pouring in for many months—from more than 10,000 schoolchildren, from humble folk like the elderly woman in Ukraine, from tradesmen and professional people, and even from celebrities like movie actor Mike Mazurki. Other Ukrainians have given also of their time and energy to the realization of the Shevchenko monument. Among these are Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, who heads the Memorial Committee; UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, the committee's executive director; Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University; sculptor Leonid Molodotzhany, architect Radoslaw Zhuk, Julian Revay, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Ihnat Bilynsky, Roman Rohozha, Walter Dushnyck, Ivan Skira and many, many others.

Millions of our countrymen from behind the Iron Curtain will also take part in the ceremonial unveiling of a statue honoring Shevchenko. They will be there in spirit, I am sure, as witness the action of an elderly woman living in Ukraine, who forwarded a contribution of two "karbovantsi" to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee through a sister residing in the United States. Two karbovantsi—only about two dollars in American money—but to this little old lady a precious part of her meager pension!

No doubt the spirit of Shevchenko will march with us too, as we move along Pennsylvania Avenue and 23rd Street toward the triangle of land at 22nd, and P Streets that already bears his statue. Will you be there? Many Americans of high renown have lent their support and given their endorsement to the Shevchenko memorial. The late President John F. Kennedy said of Shevchenko: "We honor him for his rich contribution to the culture not only of Ukraine, which he loved so well and described so eloquently, but of the world. His work is a noble part of our historical heritage."

Former President Harry S. Truman accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Shevchenko Monument Honorary Sponsoring Committee, and over 150 American political, religious and civic leaders have become Honorary Members of the same Committee. The unveiling ceremonies, which will begin at 1 p.m., and the ceremonial banquet at 8:30 in the National Guard Armory will be attended by members of the U. S. Senate and Congress and other distinguished guests.

A performance by the Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurists' Chorus from Detroit is included in the banquet program. The concerts, scheduled for 5 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., will feature the dramatic group "Slovo," the "Kobzar" choir of Philadelphia, "Trembita" chorus of Newark, "Dni-pro" chorus from Cleveland, "Dumka" chorus of New York, and united choirs from Chicago. In addition, the Bandurists' Chorus will give a concert in Constitution Hall on Friday, June 26, at 8 p.m.

The Memorial Committee has announced that tickets for the banquet are available only by reservation in advance. If you wish to attend this festive event, get in touch immediately with your local Shevchenko Memorial Committee, the UCA branch in your community, or the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, Inc., 302-304 West 13 Street, New York 14, N. Y. The telephone number there is WA 9-7622 (outside New York City, dial area code 212).

PERSONALIA — Among those who plan to attend the unveiling of Shevchenko monument are Mykola Livytsky, head of the Executive Organ of the Ukrainian National Rada and Mrs. Livytsky. They arrived in New York from Europe on the liner "France" on May 27. Coming from Detroit, according to the Bulletin of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, are Mr. and Mrs. William Dowhan, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Dzul, Dr. Mrs. Dennis Kwitkowski, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sepell and Mr. and Mrs. Steve Wichar. Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, Ont., who recently returned from a trip to Copenhagen and the Soviet Union with the North American Medical Tour, will be in Washington on June 27 with Mrs. Wachna and their children Jane, Vicki and Michael. Soprano Olga Pavlova of Coral Gables, Fla., plans to arrive in Washington before Thursday, June 26, as she is scheduled for a 10 a.m. interview that day on the TV program "Women's World" produced by Lorraine Flacks. She'll be staying at the Mayflower Hotel, where the Shevchenko Memorial Committee and the press personnel are making their base of operations. The Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Cath-

Ukrainian Group in Willimantic, Conn., Receives "Loyalty Day" Trophy



LOYALTY DAY AWARDS — Two trophies were presented at the Ukrainian National Home on Rt. 6 in North Windham, Conn., by the Loyalty Day Committee of Gold Star Post 1724, Veterans of Foreign Wars. At left, Frank C. Purvis, Loyalty Day chairman, presents trophy to Wasyl Shulewsky, which will go to the Ukrainian String Band of Philadelphia as the outstanding musical unit. The presentation was made to Shulewsky as he organized the Ukrainian division in the parade. At right, Club President John Kulmatycky is presented a trophy by Joseph Eremita, the award given to the Ukrainian National Home for its marching group in the parade. (Photo by Moriarty)

150th Anniversary of Shevchenko's Birthday Celebrated with Fanfare in Kiev

Editor's Note: The following dispatch, written by Theodore Shabad, appeared in the May 31, 1964 issue of The New York Times:

KIEV, U.S.S.R., May 27 — This Ukrainian capital is in the midst of celebrations honoring Taras Shevchenko, 19th century Ukrainian nationalist poet, on the 150th anniversary of his birth. Walrus-mustached, stern-faced portraits of the poet, familiar to every Soviet schoolchild, are prominently displayed in the city, where the opera, the university, a main street, a movie theater and other institutions are named for him. Although the anniversary date actually fell last March and the national press marked the occasion with memorial articles at that time, the Kiev festivities were postponed until now — to take advantage of the spring weather, according to officials. Someone on the Shevchenko jubilee committee failed to notify the weather man, and the chill and gray skies of March are back again. Nonetheless, an anniversary session opened today on schedule in the ornate chamber of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Ukrainian Republic in the form of a joint plenary meeting of the National Soviet Writers Union and the Ukrainian Writers Union.

Rebel Against Czarist Rule Konstantin Fedin, Nikolai Tikhonov and other literary stalwarts from all the Soviet republics extolled Shevchenko, who was a rebel against Czarist rule, as a "revolutionary and democrat." In an evident allusion to Ukrainian emigrants' emphasis on nationalistic elements in Shevchenko's works, Mr. Tikhonov said "transoceanic falsifiers" were trying to make the poet a tool of the cold war. A Kazakh poet, Abdilda Tazhibayev, who translated Shevchenko into the Kazakh language, said the poet, who was exiled by the Czarist authorities to Kazakhstan, was closer to the Kazakhs than to any other people of the Soviet Union — except, of course, the Ukrainians, Mr. Tazhibayev added in an aside to his hosts. He presented to the assembly a huge Kazakh rug bearing the woven portrait of the Ukrainian poet. The festivities, with their accent on Shevchenko's international popularity and the "friendship" of Soviet peoples, appear designed to minimize the Ukrainian nationalistic aspects of his work.

TUSM Holds 8th Congress

New York, N. Y. — The 8th Congress of the N. Mikhnovsky Student Organization (TUSM) is being held today and tomorrow (June 13th and 14, 1964) at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street in New York. This Congress is sponsored by the New York branch of TUSM which made all the necessary arrangements for the event. In addition to the usual business — the reports of the retiring officers and the election of a new executive board — there will be several speeches and panel discussions that will be heard by the members of TUSM and guests. The first speech, which will be of an introductory nature and will include a discussion of the life and accomplishments of Nicholas Mikhnovsky, will be delivered by Dr. M. Kushnir from Washington D. C.

The second speech on "American Foreign Policy and Ukraine" will be presented by Constantine Sawchuk, first Vice-President of TUSM in charge of ideological and political affairs. Walter Budziak, treasurer of TUSM, will speak on "Ukrainian Nationalism and Russian Communism." Officers and members of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and the UYLA Foundation will be at the Shoreham Hotel, where I also plan to stay. See you in Washington!

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO THOSE TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON, D. C. BY CAR!!

Dear fellow travelers: Please don't forget to have the 6 x 4 Decal of the Ukrainian Flag with a 3" TREZUB, on display in the inside bottom center of your rear window. Every car going will probably have one. Let's know each other wherever we go or stop, for a more pleasant trip, in the same spirit of brotherhood as did our cossack ancestors! Meet new friends on the way! They may be obtained by sending a dollar donation for each decal, for which 100% of the proceeds over operating expenses, will be donated to Ukrainian charity. It is a contact decal, no water is to be used. All orders will be handled immediately, please tell your friends. Thank You.

UKRAINIAN CAR DECALS Send \$1.00 cash or money order to: TRIDENT — P. O. Box 6452, Detroit 34, Mich. 48234

SUSTA Conference . . .

(Concluded from page 1) Chuma outlined a series of characteristics that should be found in every "hromada," thus ensuring the strength of the entire federation: a strong, active and numerous membership, a far-seeing and dynamic executive board in each club, and a full program of activity with a sound balance between the academic and the social events. The discussion that followed was extremely lively, for it touched not only on the matters raised in the speeches but also on the recent events at Rutgers University, with most of the speakers expressing their support for the stand that SUSTA took in this matter. The following members of SUSTA took part in the discussion: Mr. Hrabovych (head of the Yale University Club), Mr. Woloshyn (head of the Fordham University Club), Mr. Hasiuk (member of USH Philadelphia), Mr. Szul and Miss Chytrina (members of the Rutgers Club), Mr. Taravsky (head of USH Buffalo), Mr. Pochtar, a longtime member of the SUSTA Executive Board and Mr. Sawchuk, head of the Board of Appeals of SUSTA.

Jersey City Parish Contributes To Cathedral Fund In Philadelphia



Members of SS. Peter and Paul H. N. S. committee happily observe their Pastor obtaining a ticket for the Grand Drawing that will be held in Jersey City, N. J. for the benefit of the Immaculate Conception New Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia, Pa. Shown in the background is the 1964 JET STAR Oldsmobile Sedan that will be awarded as the First Prize on June 29th next. Others pictured above are:—L. to R.: William Syby, William Sanyshyn, Michael Steblecki (Publicity Director), Nicholas Bodnaruk (President of the H. N. S.), Very Rev. Anthony Bors (Pastor and Spiritual Moderator), Michael Pazdrey (Chairman of the Drawing Committee), Roman Maszack, Myron Pello, Frank Sanyshyn Jr. and Thomas Dzubina. Tickets for the drawing can still be obtained for a donation of \$1.00 per, by writing to: Ukrainian H.N.S., P.O. Box No. 4356, Jersey City 4, N. J.

Cross Country Championship of SUAST (EAST) For 1964

The Field and Track Athletic Committee of SUAST-Eastern Division announces that the cross country championships for individuals and teams for men, women, Juniors and girls (the last two groups: born after March 31, 1947) will be held at the Ukrainian resort center "Verkhovyna" in Glen Spey, N. Y., on June 21, 1964 (Pentecost Sunday). The event will start 9:30 A.M. sharp (Holy Mass is scheduled for 11:00 A.M.). Participants in this championship event may be athletes of Ukrainian sport clubs registered in SUAST, and also members of youth organizations of PLAST, SUMA, ODUM, MUN, Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and student clubs. Actually, the winners of this meet will qualify for the finals of the sports events of the "Youth Festival" to be held on September 20, 1964 at Randall's Island Stadium in New York City. The participants of the cross country championships may send in their registration by mail or phone by Friday, June 19, 1964 to M. Jaworsky, 803 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyne, N.Y., 11225; Tel.: 212 HY 3-0431. Registration will be accepted in person by the chairman on June 20, 1964 at the resort "Verkhovyna." Registration deadline is Sunday, June 21, 1964 at 9:00 A.M. sharp. M. Jaworsky

Real Estate OZONE PARK, N. Y. (Tudor Village) 1 Family Brick and Garage 6 Large Modern Rooms Beautiful Neighborhood Private Sale Only Nicholas Kravitz VI 6-6956

SPORTS SCENE By OLGA ZWADUK

New York S.C. Upsets USC In Crucial Game

New York — The New York Ukrainians lost the chance of becoming the German American Soccer League champs for the first time since joining the league, when they were upset by the New York Sports Club, 3-1, last Saturday here. After holding on to the top spot for the better part of this season, USC suffered two upsets, including the one last Saturday, which put them two points behind the Greek American S. C. The Greek eleven won their decisive game against another contender for the top spot, Blau-Weiss Gotschee, but not on the field of play. The German team walked off the field after leading 2-0 because of harassment by Greek players and spectators and the "partiality" of the referee, who was reportedly blind to all types of infringements. The case is still before the arbitration board but it is almost certain that the Greek club will win its case since the German kickers had no business walking off, in any case.

Lions End First Round

The much strengthened Chicago Lions ended the first round of play in the first division of the Chicago National Soccer League, tied for first place with the Green-White Soccer Club. The Lions won the last two games, including a 2-1 victory over the rival Green-White booters. The two clubs have lost 2 points each but the Lions have yet to lose a game; their lost points are as the result of two ties. The players borrowed from Newark Sich are Walter Kazdoba, Zenon Snylyk, John Savvitsky and George Rada. Between them they scored five goals in two games. Rada bagged 3, Snylyk and Savvitsky one each.

Wings Lose Steam

The Chicago Wings, playing in the major division of the Chicago National Soccer League, lost some of the momentum after a good start by being defeated in the last two games. One of the defeats came against Hansa with the lopsided score of 8-0 and the other a 1-0 loss to the Maroons.

ISI Play Resumes

The International Soccer League tournament got underway Sunday two weeks ago in New York. The first four teams to play this season were Bahia of Brazil against Werder Bremen of Germany and the Hearts of Midlothian, Scotland, vs. Blackburn Rovers of England.

Bahia of Brazil tied the German club 2-2 and Hearts scored a 1-0 victory over the English side. Other scores of games played through Sunday are: Werder—Lanerossi 1-1 (in Chicago); Bahia—Blackburn Rovers 1-1 (in Los Angeles); Werder—Blackburn Rovers 3-2 (in Los Angeles); Hearts—Lanerossi 1-1.



The Washington Monument OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO SHOULD BE AN INDISPENSABLE ADORNMENT OF EVERY UKRAINIAN HOME. A bronze statuette as created by the sculptor L. Molodotzhany, height 9 inches, NOW ON SALE. Price \$6.50 (Mailing charge \$1.00) Partial proceeds will be remitted to the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Fund. Send your order now to: ARKA COMPANY 48 East 7th Street — NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 Phone: GRamercy 3-3550

CAMP KRENECHA Adjoining Lake Minnewaska in Kerhonkson, N. Y. GIRLS 11-18 PREPARE for HAPPY LIFE Study of UKRAINIAN — language, literature, history, singing, embroidery, egg coloring, folk dancing. Courses in CHARM, personality, beauty, home economics. STUDY-DISCUSSION GROUPS on teen-age problems. BALLET, social dancing, PIANO LESSONS TRIPS, SOCIALS, SWIMMING, sports, hiking. Well known LECTURERS, CELEBRITIES, Experienced EDUCATORS. Mrs. Olenjw, Box 348, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Tel.: 7692

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

НАРАДИ ВІДДІЛІВ УККА В СИРАКУЗАХ, РОЧЕСТЕРІ І БОФФАЛО, Н. Й.

Український Конгресовий Комітет Америки повів широку акцію для створення Конгресових Округів в цілі усталювання збірків для Українського Народного Фонду. В майбутньому в таких Округах відбуватимуться наради, в яких братимуть участь голови Відділів УККА і референти збірків Національного Датку, Згідно з планом, відбулись наради для Відділів УККА зі сходу і північної частини стеїту Нью Йорк в другій половині місяця квітня цього року. І так: 19-го квітня відбулася нарада для Відділів сходу і північної частини стеїту в Українському Народному Домі в Сиракузах, в якій заступили були місцевості: Сиракузи, Амстердам, Оборн, Вотервалл, Ютика. З рамені Централі реферували: П.п. Іван Винник і Іван Базарко.

20-го квітня відбулись Загальні Збори Відділу УККА в Рочестері, на яких, з рамені Централі реферували п. Базарко.

26-го квітня відбулась нарада, скликана Відділом УККА в Боффо, на якій реферували: проф. Юрій Шумовський і мгр. Іван Базарко. Народа в Сиракузах відбулась в Українському Горожанському Клубі і нею проводив голова місцевого Відділу УККА, Іван Пігуляк. Реферували представники Централі УККА: п. Іван Винник про намічені зміни в справі збірки Національного Датку в біжучому році. Ті зміни запрокутувала новосторона Фінансова Комісія під головуванням касира д-ра Ярослава Падоху. Бюджетний рік буде вже з 1-го, 1964-им роком достосований до календарного року. В будучому, листа Платників і Жертводавців до Українського Народного Фонду буде виготовлена, не як досі по місяцях, а по місцевостях. Кожного року певний відсоток з зборів грошей буде передавати до фонду купівлі дому в Нью Йорку для Українського Конгресового Комітету Америки. В цілі зацікавлені зв'язки між Централлю і місцевими клітинками пильнують видавати в українській мові „Конгресовий Бюлетень“. Вся ця праця вимагатиме більших фондів і над її збіркою в терені реферувати дошче зупинилися поліції в тім напрямі різні суспільні та зарадження Централі.

Пан Іван Базарко з'ясував ті цілі й завдання, які стосують сьогодні до виконання перед Централлю УККА, а саме: В Конгресі ЗДА є зголошені три резолюції:

1) Резолюція конгресмена Флада ч. 14 в справі створення постійного Конгресового Комітету Поневолених Націй.

2) Резолюція конгресмена Дульського ч. 174 в справі випуску шевченківської марки для відзначення 150-го Річчя з дня народження Т. Шевченка.

3) Резолюція конгресмена Дульського ч. 846 в справі створення при Конгресовій Бібліотеці у Вашингтоні відділу Тараса Шевченка.

Зреалізування цих резолюцій залежне з великої міри від нашого відгуку, не є підтримки в листах і телеграмах до дотичних конгресменів.

Підготовка відкриття пам'ятника Тарасові Шевченкові у Вашингтоні вимагає великих зусиль і праці всіх нас в Централі і на місцях. Проводи наших Організацій мусять прикласти багато старання для організування численної участі наших громадян в дні 27-ого червня у Вашингтоні.

Літом цього року відбудуться конвенції Демократичної і Республіканської Партії. Ми повинні подбати щоб делегатами на них були також українці тут народжені та новіприбулі.

19-ого липня цього року на Міжнародній Виставці в Нью Йорку відбудуться Український День. Коли ми робимо прогулянки на Виставку з терку, то повинні брати до уваги цей день, в якому відбудеться наша велика імпреза.

На покриття коштів її ми розіслали збіркові листи й їх по зібранню певних датків належить негайно надіслати до Централі УККА.

УККА продовжує свою інформаційну працю через ви-

дання стало своїх публікацій „Українського Квартальника“ і „Українського Бюлетеню“ та відбиток з Конгресових Рекордів, з яких вже цього року появились дві, а саме: „Шевченко — збірні листи і документи в часі кампанії проти побудови пам'ятника у газеті Вашингтон Поуст“; „46-ліття Незалежності України“ — відбитка промов конгресменів і сенаторів, виголосених з нагоди 22-ого січня 1964 року в Палаті Оборн; Петро Юра, Сте-

По доповідях аналізувалась широка дискусія, в якій взяли участь: адв. Іван Заваликут, інж. Іван Романюк, мгр. Ілля Городецький, пп. Миколай Ковбасюк, Іван Пігуляк і Іван Підука — з Сиракуз; Панове: Семен Гнатівський, Дмитро Олішник, Мирослав Криуляк, Петро Мажак — з Амстердаму; Панове: Ярослав Коваль, Іван Тороус — з м. Оборн; Петро Пра, Степан Левита — з Вотервалл та Іван Бікецький та Володимир Запаранюк — з Ютики.

Вони подали багато нових думок та суспільні для покращення праці УККА в терені.

Управа Відділу УККА в Сиракузах подбала про те, щоб гості могли спільно з'їсти вечерю в ресторані Народного Дому, де можна було продовжувати, вже неформально, поплудневі наради.

Загальні Збори Відділу УККА в Рочестері. Збори відбулись в залі Українсько-Американського Клубу 19-го квітня. Зі звітів Управи було відомо, що у проволі громадського життя у місті Рочестері стоїть Відділ УККА. Він улаштував загально-національну імпрезу та дає про культурно-освітню роботу серед української громади. На новий діловий рік вибрано Управу в такому складі: адв. В. Андрушівський, голова, члени — п.п. В.Шот, М. Єйна Х. Довгалюк, М. Гудюваній, І. Олексин, В. Гудян, Г. Мельник, Р. Маджун, Контрольна Комісія: п.п. В. Пелешенко, М. Лялька, К. Пристай, Товариський Сук: д-р Л. Рубінгер, Д. Квасниця і І. Лучканчик.

У Зборях, з рамені Централі, взяв участь організаційний референт Централі УККА, мгр. Іван Базарко, який подав дані про працю УККА, що її виконано, як і реферував про нові фінансові напрями в збірці Національного Датку. Збори ринули по його доповіді включитися в нові напрями праці Централі.

Вся ця інформативна робота вимагає фондів. Їх дає наше громадянство. В майбутньому буде переведено коротку кампанію збірки і всі місцевості включитися, щоб вона випала якнайкраще. Референт подав докладніші відомості про стан збірки всіх Відділів, які брали участь в нараді.

Громадська Народа в Боффо. Народа скликана Відділом УККА до залі Українського Народного Дому „ДНПРО“. Нею проводила Президія в такому складі: д-р Нестор Процик, генерал Петро Сімутич і секретарка Відділу УККА, Референтами з рамені Централі були: проф. Юрій Шумовський, що реферував про свою працю, як обсерватор ОН, і мгр. Іван Базарко поінформували привязність про працю УККА, що з'являється ініціатором і організатором всього українського громадського політичного життя в ЗДА. Українська Громада в Боффо, хоч не належить до найбільших наших скупчень, але спосно поставою, організованістю щоб делегатами на українські цілі належить до однієї з передових наших Громад.

Громада в Боффо була першою, що в дуже короткому часі, збирала повну суму, призначену їй, як збірку на побудову пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні. С. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні. С. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні. С. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні.

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У вступним слові о. парох загадав історичні хвили, в яких наш нарід святкував Великдень.

Присутні радо повітали гостя з Нью Йорку, п. президента в еказі д-ра Ст. Вітницького, до котрого з окремим словом звернувся о. парох. — О. парох висказав подяку нашому Владичі Кир Посипові за поміч в будові церкви. З парохів промовляли п. Райнгарт Гр. і п. Богдан Геба.

Свячене слово прибуток 400 доларів, котрі Сеестривто хочче використати для прикраси нової церкви.

Стетен Айленд це Нью Йорк на селі, гарне положення, гарні купальні місця над морем, парк, ліса, а з Нью Йорку кораблем „поромом“ можна дістатися тільки за 5 центів. Коли будете в Стетен Айленді, не забудьте вступити до церкви Пресв. Тройці при вул. Вандербайт ч. 288. С. М.

Ксеня Атановська в Шикаго стипендисткою Нешенел Меріт Сколаршіп

Відзначаємо успіх ще однієї з відзначених українко, Ксені Атановської, а б о с л о в е т к и Resurrection High School.

Ксеня Атановська одержала National Merit Scholarship на 4 роки, що її використас до навчання у Mundelein College.

Про важливість осягнення такої стипендії свідчить те, що в цьому році одержало її в ЗДА лише 1625 студентів між 700.000 кандидатів, з яких 13.000 дійшло до півфіналу. Фіналісти мусять вказатися найвищими оцінками в додаткових іспитах цієї країної американської стипендіної установи.

При цьому треба додати, що крім цієї стипендії були признани й ще інші стипендії: Mundelein liberal arts scholarship, Building Service Employees scholarship, Illinois State scholarship, etc.

Ксеня Атановська приїхала до ЗДА з батьками в 1949 р. день своїх народин 8 липня (нар. 1946 р.). В народній середній школах була все відзначаючи ученицею, дістала відзначуючу грамоту, а наприкінці року срібну медалью за науку латини, заступала своєю середню школу в змаганнях математики, в яких приймало участь 60 шкіл, причому вона дістала третю нагороду і з президентом Нешенел Анор Сосайті.

Минулого року здала з відзначенням гімназійну матуру



Ксеня Атановська

в Школі Українознавства Учительської Громади в Шикаго.

Батьки Ксені Осипа (Прокопів) і Олександр Атановські поприїзді з Європи поселилися в Шикаго, вступивши зразу в членів УНС. Пан Атановський працював на рідних землях у різних ділянках української кооперації, а наприкінці року ревізором РСУК у Львові. У ЗДА продовжує працю в нашій кооперації, будучи в керівних органах торговельної кооперації „Самопоміг“ і кредитової кооперативи „Самопоміч“ у Шикаго, найбільших того роду українських кооперативних установ у ЗДА. МД

Ці дві українські дівчинки, одумівка (зліва) Ольга Степова 10 років і сумівка (справа) Ольга Пригула 10 років — 29-го травня в публічній школі при 17-ій вулиці в Ньюарку, Н. Дж., при наявності великої кількості учнів, учителів та батьків з успіхом відзначували український танок „Козачок Подільський“.

Ця цючка, зокрема її директор містер Кінг, досить прихильно ставиться до українських дітей і їх виступів. При їх виступі мадам ім. перевела, завдяки осадомлюючій присутності про похвалення дітей.

Два тижні раніше ці самі дівчатка в цій школі в українських строях брали участь у виступі шкільного хору.

Два дівчаток підготували для балетмайстрів. Одумівку — О. Степову підготувала балетмайстер С. Нігур, а сумівку — О. Пригуду — балетмай-



Ольга Степова і Ольга Пригула

стер п-ні І. Кононова, Спільний переклад Галія Пригула. К. Степови

Спільне Свячене в Стетен Айленді, Н. Й.



Церква Пресв. Тройці в Стетен Айленді.

Нелелічка парохія Пресв. Тройці в Стетен Айленді дивдалася новою мурованою церквою... і пригтовляється до торжественного б л а г о с л о в е н н я Владикою Пресв. Кир Посиповом Шмондоком. Церк в а збудована на основі планів інженера Ястремського. Площу закупив бувший парох о. Л. Пеленський за \$38,000, будова церкви вносить понад \$225,000.

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Виставка творів Якова Гніздовського

Остання виставка творів Якова Гніздовського в Нью Йорку 11—29 травня в галерії Сальпетера включала олії мертвої природи, акварелі та рисунки.

Творчість Я. Гніздовського є мистецтвом предмети м. Точність і докладність у виконанні найдрібніших деталей вимовно характеризують його твори. Зокрема в рисунку „Трава“, помітна його прецизність та прокутування деталей в просторі. Трава, що сповидно губиться на горизонті, в дійсності є дуже чітка і докладна, тільки в мініатюрній пропорції. Ця прецизність і досконалість робить звичайні предмети високо естетичними і надзвичайними. Рисунки „Вулиця“ справила естетичний ефект своєю математичною точністю і симетрією. Надмірно рівні лінії перспективи та докладне, монотонне повторення будинок і пригородних ліхтарів є абстрактною реальністю.

Образи Гніздовського не приваблюють глядача безпосередньо тому, що вони не є спонтанні. Їх характерна риса — стриманість, статичність і нерухомість предметів. Ця нерухомість не є мертва, вона є радше заморожена спосно педагогічною перевинованістю.

Мертва природа є звичайно позбавлена всяких ідеологічних притаманностей, вона є чиста — класична. Відчуття її класичних якостей уможливило її краще зрозуміння. Олії „Скринька з помідорами“, „Перекрестий гарбуз“ чи „Капуста“ представляють дійсні, буденні речі. Для прикладу — помідори є повні і зрілі. Гарбуз — перерізані до тієї міри, що аж надгніває. Надзвичайно докладне, прямо анатомічне виконання цих предметів, а також і повні, виразні кольори, які чітко відмежовують їх від оточення, позбавляють ці предмети властивої реальності. Через це вони стають ідеалізованими і набувають естетичної, елегантної та рафінованої якості.

Особливо вирізняються портрети дерев, до яких мистецтво своєю творчістю постійно повертається. До них належать



Я. Гніздовський: „Злюстрації до збірки українських казок в англійській мові.“



Я. Гніздовський: „Канета. Дереворія, 1964.“

такіх дереворити, які не були включені у виставку. Акварелі „Сива береза“, „Дуб“ та рисунки „Стара яблуня“, — це немов скелети дерев виконані з ніжністю і тонкістю. Кожне дерево — це вільна конструкція ліній. Кожне дерево — це архітектура, збудована в порожнечі, в якій вона є відірвана і нерухомо завішена.

Обміркована докладність, математична симетрія та вичточена декоративність надано його деревам своєрідного фантастичного ефекту і холодного шару.

Через ідеалізацію дійсності твори Гніздовського набувають абстрактного характеру, не зв'язаного на їх тематику. Його оригінальність не полягає в підбірці об'єктів, а радше в інтерпретації і кінець ефектах. Його мистецтво є глибоко обдумане, інтелектуальне, а передусім „чисте“.

Христина Пеленська

Відомин на виставку малярських праць Дам'яна Горнятковича в Нью Йорку

Керівництво радіоіспівачів „Гелос Америки“ вислало 20-го квітня свого представника до Будинку Української Вільної Академії Наук у Нью Йорку, щоб відіграти інтерв'ю з мистцем Д. Горнятковичем і поговорити на хвиліх етеру. Вступ до інтерв'ю звучав:

„Продовж квітня у великій талі будинку Української Вільної Академії Наук у Нью Йорку відбувається ретроспективна виставка малярських праць Дам'яна Горнятковича. Цією виставкою Академія відзначає сорок-п'ять років діяльності професора Горнятковича, як мистця і автора численних наукових розвідок з різних ділянок українського мистецтва.“

Виставлено коло сотні картин і графіку. Серед картин багато пейзажів, які треба би назвати оптимістичними: переважають буйно-зелене літо та квітуча весна. Лише двоє-трих картинках — золота осінь. Професор Горняткович непервершений у зображенні внутрішньої персонки архітектури. Кілька картин показують антиєри українських церков. Також виставлено кілька ікон, портретів і графіку.“

Насипні теж на адресу Дам'яна Горнятковича два листи з приводо цієї виставки, а саме від відомі астритки п. Людмили Морозової й від проф. Бориса Мартоса, які тут передують:

П. Морозова писала: „Величаваний Пане! Сердечно вітаю Вас з відкриттям Вашої виставки. Бажаю успіхів і саме головне — внутрішньої радості й задоволення. Ми творчі й вже тим самим щасливі, бо ми живі й відчувасмо звуки вічності, а все поза тим — дрібниці. Людмила Морозова.“

Текст листа проф. Мартоса: „Високоповажаний Пане Професоре! Відчуваю просто потребу сказати Вам пару слів з приводо вистави Ваших творів, що й досі наче стоять у мене перед очима. Скільки в них краси, силки співжесті, силки правди! Я не розумію модерного малювання: воно залишає в мене єдине почуття — почуття здивування: навіщо людина тратила час?“

Але Ваші твори залишають у мене почування відчуженості до Вас за те, що Ви дали мені можливість пережити радість, яку я переживаю довічно: милуєтесь красою природи.“

Хай Вам Бог помагає! Н. П.

ЗА СПОРТУ

КАЛЕНДАРЦЬ ЗМАГАНЬ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ КЛЮБІВ „Тризуб“, Філадельфія — Грещко - Ам. СК. Нью Йорк, футбольні змагання за першість Атлантичного Побережжя відбудуться в неділю, 14-го червня 1964, о год. 3.00 по полудні на грині при 29-й і Камбрія вулицях у Філадельфії.

Футбольний турнір українських дружин відбудуться на спортоному пілнику УСК-у Нью Йорк в неділю 14-го червня в Українському Селі в Ванд Брук, Н. Дж. Участь у футбольному турнірі мають взяти: „Тризуб“ — Філадельфія, „Добун“ — Нью Йорк, „Чорноморська Сім“ — Нью-арк і УСК Нью Йорк. Початок пілнику о год. 12.00 вполудне.

Шаховий турнір за першість „Схід“ відбудуться 13 і 14 червня 1964 в домі УСО „Тризуб“ у Філадельфії. Початок змагань в суботу, о год. 2.00 по полудні. Провідник турніру д-р Орест Попович, ланковий шахів СУАСТ-Схід.

КАЛЕНДАРЦЬ ЗМАГАНЬ М. Ф. ЛІГІ

Неділя, 14-го червня: „Лянеросі“, Італія — „Бл. Ронерсе“, Англія о год. 2.15, „Гартс“, Шотландія — „Баттія“, Бразилія о год. 4.00 по полудні на Трайборо Стадіоні в Нью Йорку.

Середа, 17-го червня: „Лянеросі“, Італія — „Багія“, Бразилія о год. 8.30 ввечерю на Трайборо Стадіоні в Нью Йорку.

П'ятниця, 19-го червня: „Гартс“, Шотландія — Бразилія, Німеччина в Шикаго, Іл.

НАШІ В ЕКСТРАКЛАСІ

„Відомі події“ в Рутгерському Університеті, що звинили Ньюарк славним по обох берегах синього океану, загармали й заглушили це один вохливи випадок, що стався в цьому місті майже одночасно або трошки згодом. Але тому, що ця подія мала не політичний, а лише спортовий характер, вона, само собою, не наробила в нашій пресі великого шуму, і може дехто з земляків любезних ще й досі не освідомлений в тому, що футбольна команда „Чорноморська Сім“ — гордість Ньюарку, браурним з ривом перемогла своїх противників і увійшла до суперкласу американського професійного футболу, за так до т. зв. „Великої Двадцятки“!

Неосвідомленим у спортовому питанні землякам згодемо нагадати, що в цій Супер-Лізі є тепер аж три українські команди, тобто, крім „Чорноморської Сімі“, Ньюаркської УСК і „Тризуб“ з Філадельфії. Ви собі уявляєте, що то буде, коли наші злотці візьмуться до роботи?.. Та з „ворогіє“ ніяк полетить! З ворогіє — то ще півбіди — лиха, але гірше буде, коли свої свої стануть товмачити й розбивати, розуміється для того, щоб гужі болялись... Згадуємо своїх і гужих, треба надміцни, що устис „Чорноморської Сімі“, тим саме цінний, що в ній не змається насьме військові з імпортю, а в більшості своїй злотці, завзятуї козяки, що їх так знаменито вимуштрував наш олімпієць, енциклопедист і наймолодший редактор „Свободи“ (англомовної), Зенон Снлик, що є душею та мотором сітєвої команди. А найкращим доказом того, що він виховує своїх сітєвників не лише в спортовому душі, є той відрачний факт, що Управа „Чорноморської Сімі“ організує спільний культурно-спортовий глендів до Вашингтону на відкриття міжнародної Річчя з Шевченкові.

В цьому місті я не хотів би кидати камінем на інших наших спортових товаришів, може вони також організують такі поїздки, але „Свобода“ поки що про це не повідомляла. Такий, наприклад, Філадельфійський „Тризуб“ сам не знає, на яку стати, бо ще досі не позбувся мороки з геміонатом... Три години билісь злотці за Чашу Америки і не знають, як вона до них належить, зині! Уявіть собі — ніяк не могли вістнути німіям з Лос Анджелесу вирішального голя!

На помогою й те, що пан суддя три рази продовжував змагання, ані те, що до клубу вернувся з Аргентини блудний син, Михайло Пога, ані те, що одна заціна добродіяка в мому сусідстві, з вервезкою в руці, зигтала „Отгешані“ за нашу світлу перемогу. В одному моменті мені здавалося, що колега Климовський зирвется з лавки, перескочить огорожу і сам побіжить вияснити підвартину ситуацію, тобто засадити це одного „банька“ у ворота „Кікерсіє“! Ой, дуже він цього прагнув, мабуть тому, що заложиася за цілого доляра, що наші виграють.

Кажуть, наша справа ще не пропала, поки головазі з Ліги не скажуть своєго останнього слова, кому належати гаша і геміонат. Та хто її не дістав би, наші гужі, ніщо мені не заплатит за мою тяжку муку, за те, щоя три години сидів на грані, і шарпані своїм нерви та й це несьтьма коннув друга Петра Генгаца з рідного табору „Орлик“, за що його в цьому місті моцно перепарашає.

І кер

У Лондоні, у віці 68 років померла дружина колишнього британського прем'єра з соціалістичної Партії Праці Клемент Етталі. Її 81-літній чоловік теж помер, як також їхній син і донька, були при смертовому дозі лед Етталі. Вона походила була з середньо-замовної міщанської родини і називалась Вайолет Глен Міллер. Під час останньої війни була медсестрою в військовій лікарні в Етталі тому 43 роки.

15-го березня в житті Союзу Українок в Балтиморі відбулось небуденне подія — в цей день відзначувалося основниць і перших сітєроків нашої Організації.

Чисельно зібрані пані, серед яких були такі, які вже майже 25 років виконують свої обов'язки супруги української спільноті, зібралісь в залі греко-католицької церкви, де їх відзначено букетиками квітів та угодено обідом-приїняттям.

Зустріч відкрила п-ні Лідія Лемішка, яка вітала присутніх серед яких були о. П. Мельничук, о. С. Веселовський і п-ні О. Лотоцька з Філадельфії, дякуюча основоположницям —