

"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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Dr. Andrushkiw to Conduct Summer Institute in Mathematics

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.—Dr. Joseph Andrushkiw, chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Seton Hall University, has received a \$47,850 grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct a summer institute for high school teachers of mathematics.



Dr. Joseph W. Andrushkiw

The principal objectives of the institute are to increase competence of the participants in the field of mathematics, to encourage the most able of the group to continue their mathematical education in a regular program of studies, to stimulate the participating teachers' interest in mathematics, to introduce them to some of the newer fields of mathematics and to acquaint them with new curriculum materials which have been prepared for secondary school teachers.

including "Who's Who in America."

Associated with Dr. Andrushkiw on this project are professors James Johnson, Michael Ossesia, Kenneth Burke, and John Saccoman.

Each participant of the summer institute will receive up to \$525 in stipend for the seven weeks and additional allowance for dependents, up to a maximum of four, at the rate of \$105 per dependent.

The institute is designed for teachers in grades 7 through 12. The primary criterion of selection will be the applicant's desire and capacity to become a better teacher. A special committee will consider every application and determine the recipients of the National Science Foundation stipends.

UNA Branches in Chicago Begin Pre-Convention Membership Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—On February 18, 19 and 20, 1965, during the visit of Supreme UNA President Joseph Lesawyer who attended the convention of the National Fraternal Congress of America, two meetings of the UNA District committee were held, at which supreme officers of the UNA residing in Chicago also participated. Both meetings were presided by Mr. N. Olek, president of the District Committee, with Mr. T. Nosivych acting as secretary.

campaign which is now in preparation in the Chicago area. There was a lively discussion, in which many of the UNA branch officers took part. Messrs. Lesawyer, Stephen Kurpas, UNA Supreme Vice President, and W. Hiriak provided answers and explanations during the discussion.

History of Ukrainians in Canada Published by UVAN

WINNIPEG, Man.—A Commission for Ukrainian ethnic group in Canada, similar to Royal Commissions in the Commonwealth, was suggested Sunday at a UVAN Session held at Markian Shashkevych Center, Euclid St. It was devoted to the discussion of the first volume of the Canadian Centenary Series on the History of Ukrainians in Canada, published by UVAN and written by Dr. M. Marunchak under the title The Selkirk Settlers and the Ukrainian Community in Point Douglas. This volume revealed that Ukrainians started to settle in the Point Douglas area already in the 1880's long before the officially accepted date of the first Ukrainian settlement in Canada in 1891, as it was generally believed.

senior scholars and intellectuals, would be to inquire into the history and present conditions of life of Ukrainians in Canada and to present its recommendations in order to settle the internal disagreements among the group with regard to Julian and Gregorian Calendars, to "contacts" with emissaries from Soviet Ukraine, to the role and importance of Ukrainian language for the cultural preservation of the group, etc. The Commission, which would work under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Council of Learned Societies and sponsored by the Shevchenko Foundation, Inc. in Winnipeg, could solve many problems of Ukrainian life in Canada and would help the Research Division of the Royal Commission of Bilingualism in its work by objective findings.

"There are confusing statements not only with regard to the beginnings of the Ukrainian immigration to this country, but several other data concerning the Ukrainian group, including its present status and its attitudes and aspirations in Canada." The aim of an authoritative body, composed of

Cardinal Slipy's Elevation Described Warmly by American Correspondent

"Splendor and simple human emotions mixed and fused in the three and one half hour ceremonies in St. Peter's basilica climaxed the creation by Pope Paul VI of 27 new cardinals," writes James C. O'Neill, correspondent for the NCWC News Service in his dispatch from the Vatican on the day of the elevation of the new cardinals, including the Ukrainian Cardinal, His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy.

ness and obedience to the successors of St. Peter, few of the approximately 20,000 persons in the basilica were not aware of how well they had kept this promise in the past... "At one point, at which all the other cardinals were asked to promise submission to the Pope, the formula was altered so that the patriarchs promised only fidelity. They are Maximos Cardinal Saigh of the Melkite rite, Paul Cardinal Meuchi of the Maronite rite, and Stephanos Cardinal Sidarous of the Coptic rite, all of whom are patriarchs, and Slipy, a major archbishop... "The 26 new cardinals joined the Pope as he came to the foot of the altar and recited the opening prayers of the Mass. All the Latin-rite cardinals knelt. But the patriarchs and Cardinal Slipy remained standing and bowed, according to their custom."

DR. JOSEPH V. CHARYK - A MAN OF GREAT VISION

COMSAT'S PRESIDENT SEES WORLD SHARING IN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM



Scanning the pages of 'Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia,' just presented to him, Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, President of Communication Satellite Corporation, chats with Zenon Snylyk, editor of 'The Ukrainian Weekly.'

By ZENON SNYLYK

On October 10, 1964 millions in this country, Canada and some parts of Europe stayed up late into the wee morning to view the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games televised live from Tokyo via Syncom III, a synchronous satellite hovering high over the Pacific Ocean. The satellite, launched successfully in August, relayed television pictures from the Kashima Ground Station, 50 miles northeast of Tokyo, to the Department of Defense facilities at Point Mugu, California, where they were picked up for telecasts in the United States and for distribution on video-tape to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the European Broadcasting Union. The project was coordinated by the Communications Satellite Corporation on an experimental, non-profit basis.

Indeed, growth and expansion are the key words in describing Comsat's program of establishing a global commercial satellite system of communications. The target date for permanent, full-scale commercial service is 1967. This is the underlying idea, the raison d'être, as it were, of the Corporation. And the man who is in charge of this challenging undertaking is Dr. Charyk.

Born in Canada of Ukrainian parents 44 years ago, Dr. Charyk combines the qualities of a searching scientist and an efficient administrator, wholeheartedly committed to an idea that he has been charged with transforming into reality. A native of Canmore, Alta., he received his B.S. degree at the University of Alberta, and then moved on to the California Institute of Technology where by 1946 he had acquired a Master's and a Doctor's degree in aeronautics. In 1948 he became an American citizen.

He lectured in aeronautics at Caltech and Princeton, and in 1955 joined the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation as chief of its aerodynamics and chemistry laboratories. While handling highly specialized assignments in the field of rocketry, Dr. Charyk found time to edit a series of 12 books, published by Princeton University, dealing with high-speed flight and jet propulsion.

This man is Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, President of the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat, for short).

Rose to High Government Position

Growing in stature and acquiring the reputation of a top-notch expert in his field, Dr. Charyk was engaged by the U. S. Air Force in 1959 as chief scientist, and within a year rose to the position of undersecretary of the Air Force.

Responding to frequent queries of our readers, many of whom are fortunate to be shareholders of the Corporation headed by Dr. Charyk, we sought to arrange an interview with Dr. Charyk in a two-hour exchange of correspondence with UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, consented happily. On Thursday, November 5, 1964, Mr. Anthony Dragan, and this writer flew to Washington, D.C. and met with Dr. Charyk in a two-hour interview discussing the Comsat Corporation in its various aspects and phases as well as his personal role in the devel-

opment of a global communications satellite system. The Corporation's offices, until late October located at a picturesque yet somewhat antiquated mansion in an isolated park area, are as modern and forward looking as its program. Occupying the upper four stories of a brand new building in the central part of the nation's capital, Comsat may soon find itself in need of even more spacious quarters as it continues to expand in proportion to its vast operational needs.

"The concept of global communication by satellites," said Dr. Charyk, "is as unique as the principles governing the Corporation. It is not difficult to imagine what profound ef-

Leon Kossar Testimonial Evening

By ANDREW GREGOROVICH

TORONTO, Ont. — It is a rare occasion when a young man is honored with a Testimonial Evening. But 400 people gathered at the King Edward Sheraton Hotel on Saturday, February 6th to do just this. They met to honor a young man of 37. His name—Leon Kossar.

Leon Kossar's father, Volodymyr Kossar, came to Canada from Ukraine in the 1920's. He is well known as the leader of the Ukrainian National Federation who served longest in the Presidency and also for his present post on the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association.

Young Leon started his organizational activities in the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada (MYHO) and it was here that he first developed his organizing skills. He became interested in writing and soon demonstrated his talent in UNYF publications and settled in Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and later Winnipeg, where his humorous and satirical articles are remembered to this day. Later, after graduating from the University of Manitoba, he started his career in journalism.

Leon Kossar is perhaps best known as a reporter of The Toronto Telegram, although, as the genial host of a weekly television program for two years, perhaps more came to be known by his friendly personality.

About two years ago the mayor of Toronto established (Continued on Page 3)

W. Shust to Appear at Leadership Event

In keeping with Shevchenko's poetic admonition to "Learn, my brothers. Think and read. Gain knowledge from others To your own pay need..."

and American cultural heritage. This being the anniversary month of the birth and death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's revered national poet, Mr. Shust will recite Shevchenko's poetry in the original Ukrainian and his own English translations, with commentaries. Appearing on Broadway in television, and on tours throughout the U. S. and Canada, Mr. Shust has entertained audiences with a wide variety of performances, ranging from Shakespearean roles to recitations.

UNWLA Branch 72, whose President is Mrs. Mae Demy, extends an invitation to "Soyuz Ukrainok" members in the metropolitan area and to the Ukrainian community, especially students, to participate in this cultural event. Refreshments will be served.

"ZAREVO" Meets with Premier Mykola Livytsky

On January 22, 1965, the 47th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, the New York branch of "ZAREVO" invited Mr. Mykola Livytsky, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Rada to speak on the activities of the Ukrainian Government in exile.

that the struggle for the restoration of the independence still continues, he does not favor conferences or meetings with official representatives of the USSR. He added, however, that he does not oppose informal meetings with such individuals. Presenting his views on various current problems facing the Ukrainian community, Mr. Livytsky seemed to be especially concerned with the lack of interest among Ukrainian students in political activities.

This informal meeting was held in the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 East 79th Street. It was opened by Ania Procyk and presided by Pavlo Dorozhynsky. The honored guest was introduced to the "ZAREVO" members by Marianna Prychodko.

Mr. Livytsky in one hour speech briefly sketched the history of U.N.R. from 1920 up to the present day. The honored speaker stated that because of the fact that the Ukrainians in the free world have never recognized the puppet government of Soviet Ukraine, and

A. P.

Dr. George Studynsky, of Free Ukrainian University, Dies in Munich

MUNICH, Germany. — Dr. George Studynsky, professor of the Ukrainian Free University and outstanding Ukrainian journalist, died on February 25, 1965 at the age of 62 of a heart attack. Born on December 7, 1903 to Prof. and Mrs. Kyrylo Studynsky, Dr. Studynsky attended the Ukrainian Academic gymnasium in Lviv and then took the political science course at Sorbonne University in Paris. As a student Dr. Studynsky was active in Ukrainian student organizations both in Western Ukraine and in Western Europe, and also in the

Ukrainian PLAST Organization. After World War II he lived in West Germany and for a number of years was professor of law and economics at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. For a period of time he was dean of the faculty of law and political science at the said university. He was also a correspondent of Svoloda.

New Issue of 'The Ukrainian Quarterly'

NEW YORK, N. Y. (UCCA Special).—With the publication of the Winter 1964 issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly, a milestone in this outstanding journal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been reached: 20 years of existence of The Ukrainian Quarterly.

Among the books reviewed are those by Watson Kirkconnell and C. H. Andrusyshen, Sinansakar Menon, Alexander Werth, Joseph S. Roucek and Kenneth V. Lottich, George H. Demetrakopoulos and Dominicus Mandic.

The present issue (Vol. XX, No. 4, Winter 1964) brings again a selection of important articles, book reviews and Ukrainian chronological items, dealing with comments on Ukraine or matters pertaining to Ukraine or the captive nations. In perusing the contents of the Winter issue we note the following articles: "The Self-Destructive American Foreign Policy," by Ukrainians; "The Eucumenical Council: Progress of Third Session," by Walter Dushnyk; "The Second Treaty of Moscow," by Lev E. Dobransky; "New Evidence of Communist Threat in South A-

merica" by Enrique Martinez Codo; "An African in Kiev" by Mekoffi Metongo as told to Leo Heiman; "The Ouster of Khrushchev" by Clarence A. Manning and "Soviet Exchange Students in America" by Walter Odajnyk.

The Development and Division Of Slavic Languages

AKRON, Ohio. On March 6, —Dr. Theodore Mackiw, Professor of the University of Akron, delivered at the fourteenth annual foreign language teachers' conference at Kent State University a lecture on the "Development and Division of Slavic Languages."

He underlined the importance of the Old-Bulgarian or Old-Church-Slavic in the study of all Slavic languages. During his lecture Prof. Mackiw also gave special emphasis on the historical difference between the Russian and Ukrainian languages. Members of the audience displayed a keen interest in the lecture by asking several questions of the lecturer.

READ LITOPYS ODUM-U, PAGE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATIC YOUTH, ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

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Editorials

International Convocation On Papal Encyclical

A few weeks ago an impressive international gathering was held in New York City whose purpose was to discuss the peace aspects of the Encyclical letter of the late Pope John XXIII, known as *Pacem in Terris* (Peace on Earth). The conference, attended by over 2000 prominent world figures, including representatives from the Soviet Union and the communist satellite countries of Central Europe, was organized by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

It should have been a very important gathering if it were not for the fact that the gathering had been utilized by pro-leftist and pro-communist elements. For instance, the discussion by Soviet and satellite delegates was heavily accentuated with political and anti-American overtones. The entire tenor of the convocation seemed to be way left of the selected theme. The late Pope John XXIII was depicted as a "champion of peaceful coexistence." A Soviet delegate who happened to be deputy editor-in-chief of *Pravda*, while extolling the late Pope John XXIII for his efforts for peace, attacked the United States, and said that only the Communists have a solution for world ills. He stated that the Soviet Union will continue to support the "wars of national liberation" everywhere. Delegates by and large favored the anti-American side of the war in Vietnam, urged Red China to be admitted to the United Nations and favored recognition of East Germany.

One of the prominent American leaders, George F. Kennan, spoke in favor of Soviet-American "understanding" and urged that the Western approach to the Soviet Union be completely revised and reappraised, and he stated that all "inhumanities" ascribed to Soviet leaders are based on "phantasies and misconceptions" (cf. "George Kennan: The Old Song Again," *The Weekly*, February 27, 1965).

In brief, the International Convocation on *Pacem in Terris* was a brilliant spectacle, but it was used by the delegates who came not to expound the aspects of the great encyclical and its outstanding author, Pope John XXIII, but to air their particular kind of philosophy, and also, their anti-American views and opinions.

The organizers of the convocation, perhaps unwittingly provided a forum for an assorted array of speakers, many of whom had been political spokesmen for their particular ideologies in their home countries, and were provided with an opportunity to air them in New York before a worldwide audience, a situation which they could not enjoy in their own countries.

Status of Communist Party in America

A few days ago the Communist Party of the United States was indicted for the second time for failing to register under the Internal Security Act. It is to be recalled that on December 17, 1963 the U. S. Court of Appeals issued a ruling to the effect that the Government could not make the party register unless it proved that some individual, acting for the party, was willing to run the risk of self-incrimination by registering.

The attempt of the U. S. Government to have the Communist Party register dates back to 1960 when the Internal Security Act was passed. At that time it was ruled that the party was an instrument of an alien power and should be properly registered as such.

The new indictment specifies that the party failed to register even though it knew there was an individual willing to register on its behalf.

A new trial will be held on March 16, and it is probable that a new legal struggle will be staged by Communists to fight the indictment which can bring the Communist Party to the brink of extinction.

The Tiger. Made Not of Paper

The publication by the Department of State of the "White Book" charging North Vietnam with open aggression against South Vietnam, is an enlightening move on the part of the United States Government. Likewise, the decision of President Johnson to keep sending U.S. fighters and bombers against the Vietcong guerrillas and also against the Communist concentration of troops and armaments in North Vietnam shows a determination of the United States to refuse to be intimidated by Communist bullies.

In view of the fact that Soviet Premier Kosygin has denounced the American "White Book" and called it a "black book" of American imperialists, President Johnson should make some further practical moves. For instance, he should serve notice to Moscow that he is not going to visit the "Soviet paradise" and that none of the Soviet bigwigs are welcome here. He should also stress that Communist Russia and Communist China cannot hope to have "peaceful coexistence" with the United States, as long as they overtly instigate communist aggression from North Vietnam and in Laos. Another proper thing would be to remind the Kremlin now of the enslavement of the captive nations, such as Ukraine, Turkestan, Armenia, Georgia, the Baltic countries, Georgia, the Baltic countries, Georgia, Byelorussia and the satellite countries in Central Europe.

A few years ago Mao Tse-tung reportedly called the United States a "paper tiger," which has no will to "fight for its beliefs." We doubt very much if the Vietnamese would share this view now. We hope that President Johnson maintains his firmness and does not succumb to whispers calling for "negotiations" or even a retreat from South Vietnam.

Congressman Derwinski Tags U Thant as "Pro-Marxist"

WASHINGTON, February 25. — Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.) said today that Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations is a Marxist whose "philosophic addiction to Communism shows itself repeatedly."

Derwinski's statement was made during a House speech in which he criticized U Thant for remarks he said the UN official made yesterday concerning what U.S. policy should be in Viet Nam.

"His philosophic antagonism against the U.S., its government structure, and its principles shows itself repeatedly," Derwinski also claimed. "The UN secretary general reaches a new low in his anti-U.S. record by charging the U.S. with untruthful conduct in Viet Nam." Derwinski said, adding that the U.S. does not need U Thant "to help us save face in Viet Nam."

A LESSON FOR MOSCOW

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It has long been a truism in the minds of the leaders of Moscow, the Russian Empire and the Russian prison of nations that the ruler in the Kremlin and in Petersburg by virtue of his position in the "Third Rome," the centre either of Orthodoxy or of atheism depending upon the period, is the predestined leader of humanity because he is sure of his support by the Great Russians who alone count on this terrestrial sphere. That is still true today but at various periods the leaders have hesitated to accept all their responsibilities unusually with unpleasant results both for them and their people.

A notable case was the behavior of the last Czar, Nicholas II, who made it clear even to his own people that whatever his personal qualities he utterly lacked that autocratic temperament that alone could govern the Empire in its then form. He fell from power and his successor, the Provisional Government, preferred to talk and temporize, until it too was swept away by a small but compact group of men under the leadership of Lenin. The young Soviet regime, despite all its atrocities, performed freely and voluntarily, gradually established itself against the wishy-washy thinking of Western idealists and commenced to grow strong, as it enforced a rigid order which suppressed with the utmost ferocity all signs of disaffection.

Lenin was succeeded by Stalin, one of the masters in the art of disturbing the peace and of swaying mobs from their determined goal to one that he preferred. He had had a long record of participation in the riots that went on in connection with the attempted revolution of 1905 and with the successful Revolution of 1917. Yet Stalin, with all his "cult of personality," with all of the charges brought against him in his own time by his victims, or imputed to him by his loyal lieutenant Khrushchev, once the latter seen power possible for himself, knew one great thing. It is dangerous to stir up a mob for it is impossible to be sure that there may not be in it a master intriguer who can use that mob as Stalin had often used it in the past to achieve objects far different from what had been originally planned.

As a result under the iron rule of Stalin, open outbreaks and disorders were few. The masses, whether in factories or collectivized farms, were organized into peaceful protests against any act that the master of the state thought contrary to the interests of Russian Communism. He practically sealed the foreign diplomats off from contact with the population of the Soviet Union and isolated them almost as completely as his Czarist predecessors before Czar Peter had interned them in the Nemetskaya Sloboda in Moscow, even while he profited by their services.

A Chinese Boomerang

In the last attack on the American Embassy in Moscow, it was carried on by Chinese.

FIVE PERSPECTIVES ON EAST-WEST TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the statement of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Professor of Economics at Georgetown University and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, made before the Committee on Foreign Relations in the U.S. Senate on February 25, 1965:

(1) It is most difficult to comprehend the logic of those who contend that by simply trading with the Red totalitarian governments we would further the independence of several captive nations, enhance the opportunities of freedom, and advance the interest of world peace. Simple commercial trade would guarantee the very opposite. In sheer power terms, the survival of every so-called communist government, including Belgrade and Peking, ultimately rests on the power of Russia's inner empire. Despite typical intra empire rifts and quarrels, it is fantastic to believe that any dependent regime in Central Europe would seek suicide. It is always interesting to observe, as in the present North Vietnam crisis, how the Parties' ranks spontaneously close when the whole network appears to be threatened. Moreover, with organic COMECON relationships, one member benefiting by Western trade benefits the whole. Unconditional trade would work for the totalitarian state and the empire and against the captive nation and its struggle for freedom.

(2) His successors and their satellite chiefs have given free rein to the mobs of natives and foreigners to attack the American government installations over the Congo, Vietnam, and other issues. They have printed voluminously any photographs that they have secured of disorders in the United States, whether inspired by them or not, and any other anti-imperialistic items that they have been able to secure or fabricate but they have overlooked one thing.

(3) A Chinese Boomerang

In the last attack on the American Embassy in Moscow, it was carried on by Chinese.

BUDDISTS ON THE MOVE

By Y. ONYSCHUK

No doubt, the problem of South Vietnam is becoming also a problem for other Asian countries with Buddhist population. The Communists are planting the idea of close affinity between the Buddhist philosophy and Communism all over Asia today. Although there are almost twenty variations of Buddhism, the kind of Buddhism we see in Vietnam, we may call it for our purpose "left-wing"—is now the most active spiritual force in Asia.

Government-Sponsored "Demonstrations"

His successors have continued one half of Stalin's practice but they have forgotten the other. To a certain extent Khrushchev recognized his error after he saw the results of his denunciation of Stalin in the near revolt in Poland and the bloody events in Budapest, but it was under the Khrushchev of later years that the first hostile demonstrations against foreign actions began both in the Soviet Union and in many of the satellite states in order to give more point to the previously peaceful denunciations of imperialism and capitalism. Until his downfall he believed implicitly in the divine or atheistic right of the Great Russians to dominate and it led him into one of his greatest mistakes.

Stalin, an oriental spider himself, though an adopted Great Russian, knew the depths and the subtleties of the oriental mind. He looked down upon Mao and the Chinese but when he died, mere seniority entitled Mao in his own mind to the succession. As the heir to the dragon throne and likewise the throne of the great Mongol emperors of the world and of China, he had inherited the same sort of an unyielding pride that was possessed by Ivan the Terrible, Peter and Stalin himself and he showed no disposition to yield. On the contrary he continued to exalt the cult of Stalin, while Khrushchev raged at the "cult of personality" and attempted to put himself in Stalin's place. To do it, he dreamed of throwing Mao out of the Communist movement and shortly before his own downfall; he had called an international Communist Conference to do it. We still do not know how that plan was frustrated.

His successors and their satellite chiefs have given free rein to the mobs of natives and foreigners to attack the American government installations over the Congo, Vietnam, and other issues. They have printed voluminously any photographs that they have secured of disorders in the United States, whether inspired by them or not, and any other anti-imperialistic items that they have been able to secure or fabricate but they have overlooked one thing.

Asian and African students with a certain number of Russians. It was allowed to continue a proper time before the police would deign to interfere but this time something happened. The police were unable or unwilling to stop it and for the first time it was necessary to call upon Soviet troops. This time they were unarmed but we can confidently predict that there will be more of such episodes until the Soviet authorities find it necessary to use weapons more potent than clubs or physical strength and the pictures of this attack have been published in Peking with the same pious and pitiable tales of the barbarity and brutality of the Moscow police that Moscow has regularly used in the disturbances of the free world and non-Communist countries. It all occurred while a "toned down" version of Khrushchev's Conference was going on to impress the visiting European Communists with the ease with which China can disturb the peace and order of the Soviet capital. It has been a real lesson of the truth of Stalin's doctrine but we may wonder whether the Soviet government of today has the determination, the will or the power to enforce a lesson which they have studied for several centuries.

THE WEAPON OF TRADE FOR FREEDOM

Whether this third stage will be successfully completed by the empire's rulers will depend, among other things, on the type of long-run trade policy we and our allies adopt to wage the Cold War. Mikoyan, not to mention others, has given the clue as to how the industrial West is to aid in this Red global program: "It will be necessary to make wide use of foreign trade as a factor for economizing in current production expenditures and in capital investment, with the aim of accelerating the development of corresponding branches" (1961). In other words, whether by direct trade with Moscow or indirectly via Bucharest, Warsaw, or Prague, the West is to enable the empire to leap over years of research and development cost so that it in turn would show the underdeveloped countries how to leap into "socialist industrialization."

To argue as some do for more liberalized trade, or to adjust our license issuances to the fact, that West European business profits from close to \$5 billion worth of transactions with Eastern Europe is analogous to justifying the spread of opium-peddling because some indulge in it. Also, to lubricate the drive for easier East-West trade and simultaneously argue for the passage of the \$3.3 billion foreign aid program because Red pledges of economic aid presumably quadrupled in 1964 is not exactly a self-consistent posture in the light of the empire's economic warfare objectives.

When inventory is taken of the manifold use to which the Red Empire employs its strategic trade weapon, it becomes clear that in reality no desired good for empire import is non-strategic. The cold war economies of the empire thrive on fertilizers, food, transport facilities, plastics, and clothing as they would on technological data, heavy machinery, and advanced military weapons. Yet, these and other items suggest degrees of strategicity that can accommodate a realistic and flexible trade policy predicated on political concession values. We should have no hesitation or fear to utilize trade as a weapon for freedom just as the Red totalitarians manipulate it as a weapon for conquest.

This policy, proportioning trade bids to political concession bids, represents a via media between complete embargo and slip-shot liberalization. It would be practicable and adaptable to all changing circumstances; it would allow for credits and cash payments consumer goods and producer ones; it would certainly infuse a consistency in our trade relations with all sectors of the Red Empire, in the Far East as well as in Eastern Europe; and in addition to negative and positive economic advantages, as pertain to the empire's plans, the underlying captive nations, the efficacy of our own foreign aid, and intra-Free World trade, it would produce both the tremendous propaganda advantage of constantly spotlighting the real cause of our foremost problems and a vital leverage to rectify the problem of increasing West European trade with the Red Empire. The list of concession bids would be of graded order, entailing the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, vastly expanded cultural exchange, the satisfaction of World War II agreements, the neutralization of Laos, the reunification of Germany, exodus from Cuba, withdrawal of Soviet Russian troops from Hungary and other captive areas, and many other tangible points of value performance.

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Q. What is the difference between 20 Payment Life and 20 Year Endowment insurance?  
 A. Dues are payable for 20 years on 20 Payment Life, after which the certificate holder is fully insured for the rest of his life. The Ukrainian National Association continues to pay dividends on paid-up certificates. Also, the cash values of such certificates increase with the passage of time. Members holding such insurance may, if they find it necessary, make loans on the basis of the cash values. Regarding 20 Year Endowment, dues are also payable for 20 years after which the member surrenders his certificate and receives payment in full. He is no longer insured, of course.

Q. Which is the least expensive of all the different types of insurance?  
 A. Where life insurance is concerned Whole Life is the least expensive. The UNA's Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate, which calls for very small dues, is not in the life insurance category.

Q. Can I get The Ukrainian Weekly without joining the UNA? I have plenty of insurance elsewhere.  
 A. Yes. You may subscribe at the non-membership rate. Why not consider taking out an ADD certificate with the UNA? It is quite inexpensive.

Q. When I retire at age 65 I do not want to have any obligations particularly where payments on insurance are concerned. Does the UNA have an insurance plan with payment of dues ceasing at age 65?  
 A. Yes. The UNA is sending you a schedule of rewards and the material you need for organizing members. Good luck.

Q. I never bothered to fill out an application for UNA membership because I am overweight and felt I would be rejected. The branch secretary here tells me that I would not be rejected because the UNA now has a risk-rating system. Please explain further.  
 A. You should file an application with the medical page completed by your physician. Should the UNA find that you are a standard risk because of a health question you will be offered a certificate calling for extra dues to cover the risk in question. The amount of extra dues may be small, medium, or large depending on said risk. Acceptance of such a certificate is entirely up to you. The UNA rarely rejects an application, thanks to its risk-rating system.

Q. I am an officer in a social club and I know for a fact that some of the members do not belong to the UNA. I am sure I can get them interested in joining the UNA. Would I be entitled to some kind of reward for signing up new members?  
 A. Yes. The UNA is sending you a schedule of rewards and the material you need for organizing members. Good luck.

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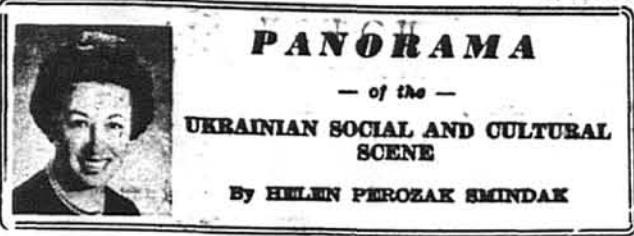
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(To be continued)



PANORAMA

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Appropriately for March, the month which saw the birth and death of Taras Shevchenko, the Shevchenko Memorial Committee has scheduled showings of the film "Shevchenko in Washington." The hour-long color film, which records events of the historic day last June when our memorial to Ukraine's poet laureate was unveiled in the nation's capital, also pictures the dedication ceremonies which took place there in September 1963. Showings are scheduled in San Francisco both today and tomorrow (March 14) and in New Haven, Conn., March 14 and in Bloomington, Ind., on March 18. Other communities will be able to see this long-awaited documentary, as follows: March 21—Miami, Fla., Elizabeth and Jersey City, N. J.; March 27—Cohoes, N. Y., and San Diego, Cal.; March 28—Amsterdam and Watervliet, N.Y., Los Angeles, and Youngstown, Ohio. Premiered in New York last January, "Shevchenko in Washington" was shown in Manhattan again last Saturday, at the Ukrainian National Home. On Sunday, March 7, the film was presented in Cleveland, Ohio, Flint, Mich., and Rochester, N. Y. "Shevchenko in Washington" has been already seen in Canton, Ohio, Troy, N.Y., Pittsfield, Mass., and Denver, Colo. Earlier this month, the film was given showings in Philadelphia for the Most Rev. Ioan Theodorovych, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA, and for the clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic diocese of Philadelphia. Last month, the film was viewed in Bound Brook, N. J., by the Most Rev. Mstyslav, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, who suggested that a copy of the film be sent to Germany for showing to Ukrainians living in that country. A presentation of the film at St. Basil's Seminary in Stamford, Conn., on February 19 was attended by the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmonduck, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic diocese of Stamford, the teaching staff and the seminarians. Members of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A. attended a showing of "Shevchenko in Washington" February 20 at the Academy's building in Manhattan. The film was given its premiere in New York in recognition of the fact that the largest sum of money for the Shevchenko memorial—almost \$35,000—was contributed by Ukrainians of Manhattan and The Bronx. If you were present at the ceremonies on June 27, this is your opportunity to sit back (in comfort) and take in all the color, the excitement and the close-up views of speakers and participants you missed while caught in the crush of 100,000 onlookers at the scene. If you weren't in Washington last summer, then this is your chance to see and hear all (or almost all) that took place on that memorable day: the march of 36,000 Ukrainians, in uniforms, in regional costumes, in ordinary attire, with flags and banners (the sight will bring tears to your eyes or at least a lump to your throat); President Eisenhower's dignified speech; the heart-

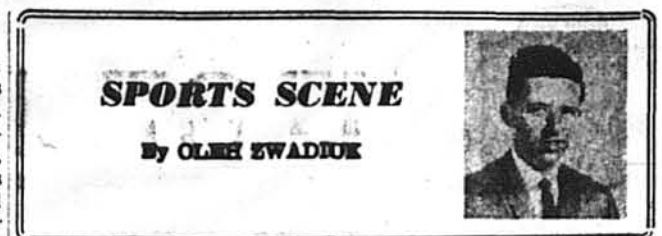
DR. CHARYK...

(Concluded from Page 1)

fect such a system will have on the entire world." Requiring, as it does, international cooperation the establishment of the global satellite system will not only revolutionize the existing system of communications but will bring about a new era in human relations. Speaking in a quiet, natural voice, Dr. Charyk explained that instead of having to depend on underwater cables, the world will have man-made satellites capable of covering and serving all parts of the world, even places where cables might never be available. Moreover, there is no limit on the kind of information that can be relayed via satellites. For example, the Corporation's first commercial satellite, often referred to as "Early Bird" and scheduled for launching from Cape Kennedy in April of this year into a "stationary" orbit 22,300 miles above the Atlantic, is designed to relay up to 240 telephone conversations simultaneously, telegraph and other forms of "record traffic," or black-and-white television signals. Ground stations for receiving and transmitting information can be constructed in every part of the world at a cost that is negligible when compared to the tremendous advantages that can be derived from such a system. And this is only the initial step, Dr. Charyk went on. "The decision on the type of system will be made late this year by the Corporation and the foreign entities who will be joint owners of the system." Specific System to Be Selected The decision will be made among three different types of satellite systems: a synchronous satellite system, consisting of 3-6 satellites in "stationary orbit" over different regions of the earth at an altitude of 22,300 miles; a medium altitude random system, consisting of 18-24 satellites in orbit at an altitude of approximately 6,000 miles; and a medium altitude controlled system involving fewer than 18 satellites in orbit at approximate altitudes of 6,000 miles. "Of course, the engineering designs are being prepared by contractors of the Corporation,"—the Hughes Aircraft Company, The ATT, RCA, and a host of others engaged by Comsat for this purpose. The "Early Bird" will be launched by NASA at a cost of 3.5 million dollars. Apart from the purely technical aspect of the operation, Dr. Charyk must also deal with the administrative phase of the program which is international in scope and content. "Basically, Comsat is a business corporation, with the ownership equally divided between public shareholders and companies engaged in serving communications needs of the public. We have approximately 130,000 public shareholders with an average of 27 shares per each owner. Thus, the American public is part owner of Comsat." The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors which includes 3 members appointed by the President of the United States, with Senate confirmation, 6 members elected by the public shareholders and 6 members elected by the "communications carrier" shareholders. "Since the Communications Satellite Act provides that the global system is to be created in cooperation with foreign governments and agencies," Dr. Charyk stated, we have made a number of interim agreements which provide for a unique form of international partnership open to all nations of the world whose governments are members of the International Communications Union. "The countries now sharing in this venture, are: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and the Vatican City. As the United States participant in this project, Comsat's ownership share would never drop below 50%. A policy committee consisting of representatives of all participating nations meets once a month. What about the Soviet Union? Will it join in this global venture? "We have approached the Soviet representatives in June of 1964," said Dr. Charyk, "but they feel that the project is premature and that it constitutes only an experimental program. But they did not close the door on the possibilities of future cooperation." "Of course, the United States is committed to one system," Dr. Charyk stressed repeatedly. "It is useless to waste money and talent on competition. The cost of one satellite is one million dollars, that of the booster rocket—three million dollars." Dr. Charyk feels that with the facilities, finances and technical know-how at hand, the global system will be able to handle close to 80% of the total "world traffic." Impact on Human Relations These are the immediate tasks, and in talking to this brilliant yet unassuming scientist-administrator one cannot help but feel that he intends to carry out the assignment in firm belief that it will benefit all mankind. But once the system is in operation "new problems will arise, as they always do, when the impact of technology is carried over into the realm of human relations." One could immediately denote a flicker of excitement in Dr. Charyk's eyes when he spoke of the possibility of one common language to facilitate communications, of the intermingling of cultural mores and traditions leading to greater unity without impinging on man's irreplaceable hunger for freedom and diversity. What Dr. Charyk was actually saying was that technological progress is not an end in itself but merely a means to improve man's material well-being and—more important— to foster and cultivate his spiritual values. "Because of this impact of technology on human relations," said Dr. Charyk, "it is imperative that in educating our youth of today we place as much emphasis on social sciences and humanities as we do on natural and applied sciences." Coming from a natural scientist, this is indeed a complimentary statement. Undoubtedly, Dr. Charyk meant it. For when presented with the volume of the Ukrainian encyclopedia in English, he immediately turned the pages to the chapter on ethnography which deals with Ukrainian

Lenten Pastoral 1965

"I beseech you, that you walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called, with all humility and mildness, with patience, supporting one another in charity." (Ephesians 4:1) We have experienced in our personal lives, in addition to having learned the lesson taught by our Faith, that mingled with the elements of happiness and achievement are sorrows and problems. These may be taken as an individual cross that each one must bear in his own fashion. The truth of Our Lord's admonition, that if anyone wishes to follow Him, he must take up his own cross, has been impressed upon us in countless manners, and in varying circumstances. It is an additional Christian virtue, nevertheless, to ease the burden that weighs down any child of God, through sympathy, kindness and understanding. If Divine Providence has allowed a cross of any kind to exercise the virtue of our neighbor, we dare not be presumptuous to add to its weight through indifference, or worse yet, malice. "Bear you one another's burdens; and so you shall fulfill the law of Christ." (Galatians 6:2). This instruction from St. Paul establishes us in a fundamental Christian relationship, exercising compassion towards the poor, the suffering, all those with secret sorrows or known afflictions. Beloved in Christ! The reflection of these virtues in our daily living will inevitably bring benefits to our individual lives, confirm harmonious living in our families and parishes, and secure blessings on a still larger scale for our persecuted Ukrainian Catholic Church. In this Lenten Season of 1965, may I urge you to direct your personal acts of prayer and mortification for the increase of charity among our St. Nicholas Diocese, the Universal Church, and among all mankind, the creatures of Almighty God's benevolent predilection. Given from the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Lent, 1965. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of St. Nicholas in Chicago



SPORTS SCENE

By OLEG EWADIUK

Schmotolocha Scores as USA Ties Mexico, 2-2

The United States registered a marked success when it managed to hold the highly favored Mexican National Soccer Team to a 2-2 tie in a World Cup qualifying match at the Los Angeles Coliseum before 23,000 spectators last Sunday. Walter Schmotolocha, who plays regularly for the New York Ukrainians, scored the first goal for the United States after the Mexican side had scored late in the first period to go ahead 1-0. Schmotolocha's score came six minutes after the start of the second stanza. The assist on the goal went to Helmut Bieck who setup Walter after an indirect free kick inside the penalty area. A miskick by the Mexican fullback Gustavo Pena resulted in the second marker for the U.S. eleven. Bieck was the marksman on that shot 10 minutes into the second half. His grass-high sizzler had the Mexican net-minder beaten all the way. The Philadelphia Nationals gained their tie when the New York Ukrainians were upset 4-2 by Inter SC at the Ukrainian Field in Astoria, N.Y. Inter built up a 3-0 lead before the first half ended and then managed to score another goal after the start of the second half to go ahead 4-0. Inter's power could be seen in the swift attack they carried out at the start of the game when they scored their first three markers in the span of 12 minutes. New York Ukrainians forward Anders Yrfelt saved the team from a shutout when he scored twice for his team midway through the second half. His goals came within five minutes. USC's loss marked the first time that Nelson Yablonski, USC goaltender, was scored upon since October 11 of last year. Both teams played on even terms at the start of the match but as the game went on the Mexican booters took over the initiative with a short and crisp passing technique. This resulted in their first score when Jose Gonzales found the net with a hard drive from 25 yards out. Nats Tie USC for Division Lead With the weather problems behind us, soccer is once again in full swing throughout the Eastern seaboard. Last Sunday almost all teams in the Eastern Conference Big Twelve saw action, and some upsets were noted. The Ukrainian Nationals tied the New York Ukrainians for first place in the southern section of the Big Twelve when David Andrews, Executive Director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the main speaker was Richard Johnston. Mr. Johnston commented on the "dazzling collection of people" and then said: "I had considered addressing you as 'Fellow Ethnic' and I still like that idea. I like it partly because, in a way, I feel that is the attitude with which Leon Kossar approaches practically everyone he meets. And I like the term 'Fellow Ethnic' because it is in a sense a synonym for 'Fellow Canadian,' and that is a source of pride for all of us." Mr. Johnston went on to say that Leon's charming wife Zena also has a deep interest in the work of the Council which her husband heads. "We are here tonight," continued Mr. Johnston, "to tell him that we like his kind of leadership—and the background and personal qualities he brings to it." Leon Kossar's contribution to the Ukrainian Canadian community in the past has been a considerable one. His contribution to Canada is of growing magnitude and, perhaps, the future holds even greater honors for this dedicated Canadian of Ukrainian descent.

Chicago UNYF Holds Annual Elections

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago branch of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation held its annual elections on Sunday, February 7, 1965. The following officers were re-elected: Mary Jane Demetro, President; Claudia Evanchuk, Vice-President; and Maria Berejan, Recording Secretary. The new officers include: Joni Evanchuk, Corresponding Secretary; Peter Hayewsky, Treasurer; and Harry Kuchma, Parliamentarian. The elections were held at the Chicago branch's "Domiwka." The branch recently made arrangements to rent this spacious five-room apartment and has purchased the necessary furniture and office equipment to convert it into a club-house for Chicago UNYF use. The elections were held at the Chicago branch's "Domiwka." The branch recently made arrangements to rent this spacious five-room apartment and has purchased the necessary furniture and office equipment to convert it into a club-house for Chicago UNYF use.

Editor Speaks on Ecumenical Council at University of Bridgeport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special)—Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications and The Ukrainian Weekly was a guest lecturer at a convocation program at the University of Bridgeport in Bridgeport, Conn. on Wednesday, March 3, 1965. The lecture was held within the framework of the schedule of the spring semester of activities and lectures held by the University of Bridgeport. Mr. Dushnyck spoke on "The Third Session of the Ecumenical Council — View of a Layman." The speaker outlined the major subjects treated at the third session, with special emphasis on the Eastern Churches and the schema adopted at the last session of the Council. A question-and-answer period followed the lecture in which several students participated. The moderator at the lecture, attended by over 80 students, was Dr. Samuel Gomes, Assistant Professor of Education. An informal luncheon was held in honor of Mr. Dushnyck by the representatives of the faculty and the Chancellor of the University of Bridgeport prior to the lecture.

Natalie Kochan-Morrison Receives Master's Degree in Music

Natalie Kochan, nee Kochan, daughter of the late Osypp and Mrs. Anastazia Kochan, was the recipient of a Master of Arts degree in music at Western Michigan University's commencement exercises on January 23, 1965. A scholarship student at the University of Illinois, Mrs. Kochan-Morrison completed her undergraduate studies at that university with a Bachelor of Arts degree in music. She is currently heading the department of choral music at one of Michigan's secondary schools. Mrs. Kochan-Morrison and her two children are members of UNA Branch 325.

Sich Ties Greeks

The biggest sensation of last Sunday was the 0-0 tie between the lowly Newark Ukrainian Sich and the powerful Greek-American S.C. Determined to salvage at least a tie, Sich played a strictly defensive game thwarting all attempts at goal by the Greek forwards, who could not penetrate the tightly knit defensive formation of the Ukrainian team.

Leon Kossar Testimonial

(Concluded from Page 1) David Andrews, Executive Director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the main speaker was Richard Johnston. Mr. Johnston commented on the "dazzling collection of people" and then said: "I had considered addressing you as 'Fellow Ethnic' and I still like that idea. I like it partly because, in a way, I feel that is the attitude with which Leon Kossar approaches practically everyone he meets. And I like the term 'Fellow Ethnic' because it is in a sense a synonym for 'Fellow Canadian,' and that is a source of pride for all of us." Mr. Johnston went on to say that Leon's charming wife Zena also has a deep interest in the work of the Council which her husband heads. "We are here tonight," continued Mr. Johnston, "to tell him that we like his kind of leadership—and the background and personal qualities he brings to it." Leon Kossar's contribution to the Ukrainian Canadian community in the past has been a considerable one. His contribution to Canada is of growing magnitude and, perhaps, the future holds even greater honors for this dedicated Canadian of Ukrainian descent.

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES. UNA ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y. August 8, 1965. Name: Address: Age: Member of UNA Branch: Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good. Enclosing deposit of \$ (Total fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application)

GREATER NEW YORK To Honor TARAS SHEVCHENKO Tomorrow at UKRAINIAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL Sunday, March 14, 1965 at 2:00 P. M. Brooklyn Academy of Music 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Performers: UNITED UKRAINIAN DANCERS OF NEW YORK WADIM SULIMA, Choreographer UKRAINIAN "DUMKA" CHORUS OF NEW YORK JOHN ZADOROZNY, Conductor NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Soloists: MARY LESAWYER, New York City Center Opera ANDRIY DOBRIANSKY, Metropolitan Opera Association's National Co. Dancer-Soloist: MARIA MYNAYIV-TENZER

MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE Catholic Junior College For Women JENKINTOWN, Pa. ESsex 9-2361 ASSOCIATE DEGREE LIBERAL ARTS & SECRETARIAL COURSES CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF ST. BASIL THE GREAT Applications Close JULY 30

PHILLY BOOTERS PLAN BIG GAMES Negotiations are under way to have the Ukrainian Nationals soccer team play powerful foreign soccer clubs this Spring in Philadelphia from Mexico, Italy, England and Germany. These will be headline attractions which should bring plenty of favorable publicity to the Ukrainian name. There is also a possibility of our team making a trip around the world!

