

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07308
New York Telephone:
BARclay 7-4125
Tel.: HENDERSON 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel.: HENDERSON 5-8740

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LXXVI 4. 21 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1968 ЛЕГТИВ 20 СЕНТ No. 21 VOL. LXXVI

UCCA Holds Anniversary Observance at Carnegie Center

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A special program, commemorating the 51st anniversary of Ukraine's independence, was held last Saturday at the Carnegie Endowment Center in New York.

The event, presented under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and organized by the New York Branch of the UCCA, was attended by members of United Nations Missions, representatives of American and ethnic organizations and the press.

Events Relevant

Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA opened the proceedings by saying that the events of January 22nd 1918 become more and more relevant when considering the present state of affairs all over the world. He said that it is high time for the 45-million Ukrainian nation to take its rightful place in the international community as a free and sovereign state.

The principal speaker was Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University and President of the UCCA. Prof. Dobriansky said that looking ahead with the new administration we can advance a new dimension of American foreign policy, which is the concentration of peaceful, educational influence on Soviet held nations, with the hope of "unhitching" them from their Red bond.

Mr. Michael Piznak, prominent attorney, read special proclamations issued by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor John V. Lindsay,

PROTOCOL KEEPS FREE UKRAINE FLAG FROM MAST

OTTAWA. — The blue and yellow flag of Free Ukraine flew over city halls in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg on Wednesday. But it did not fly over Ottawa City Hall.

Wednesday, January 22, was the 51st anniversary of the independent state established by the Ukrainian nation in 1918.

Said Senator Paul Yuzyk in the Senate:

"Last year the flag of Free Ukraine fluttered in the breeze over the city hall of Ottawa, but this year it was forbidden for Canadian protocol recognizes officially the flag of Soviet Ukraine, which has the hammer and sickle on it to identify it with the Soviet Union."

The Senator said Mayor Reid wrote to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee that the flying of the free Ukrainian flag was a violation of official protocol.

Last year, the Soviet Embassy here protested to External Affairs the flying of the Free Ukraine flag over Ottawa City Hall. This was after External Affairs had ruled the flag could not be used at Expo '67.

Signing of Independence Day Proclamation in Boston



Ukrainian delegation which called on Boston Mayor Kevin White for the signing of proclamation on January 22nd. From left to right: Dmytro Nykolenko, Dr. John Didiuk, Mayor Kevin White, Miss Rohach, John Turka, President of the Boston Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Anna Chopek, Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, Joseph Charyna, Supreme Auditor, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, and Rev. Myron Pacholok, Pastor of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Archbishop - Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj Heads UNA Honorary Jubilee Committee; Church Prelates, Governors, Premiers, Heads of Central Organizations and Scholarly Societies Join Committee

HONORARY JUBILEE COMMITTEE ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNA

(As of January 31, 1969)

His Eminence JOSYF CARDINAL SLIPYJ
Archbishop-Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church

His Beatitude JOHN THEODOROVICH
Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA

Ukrainian Catholic Prelates in the U.S.:

- The Most Rev. AMBROSE SENYSHYN, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.
- The Most Rev. JOSEPH M. SCHMONDICK, Bishop of Stamford
- The Most Rev. JAROSLAV GABRO, Bishop of Chicago

Ukrainian Catholic Prelates in Canada:

- The Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada
- The Most Rev. NEIL SAVAENY, Bishop of Edmonton
- The Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, Bishop of Toronto
- The Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, Bishop of Saskatoon

Ukrainian Orthodox Prelates:

- The Most Rev. MITYSLAW, Archbishop
- The Most Rev. ALEXANDER, Bishop

Governors:

- Hon. GEORGE ROMNEY, Former Governor, State of Michigan
- Hon. RICHARD J. HUGHES, Governor, State of New Jersey
- Hon. JOHN DEMPSEY, Governor, State of Connecticut
- Hon. RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- Hon. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor, State of New York

Members of the Canadian Parliament:

- Hon. PAUL YUZYK, Senator
- Hon. WILLIAM SKORBYKO, M.P.
- Hon. STEVEN PAPROCKI, M.P.
- Hon. MARK G. SMERCHANSKI, M.P.
- Hon. WALTER DEAKON, M.P.
- Hon. ALLEN SULATYCKY, M.P.
- Hon. DONALD F. MAZANKOWSKI, M.P.

Heads of Ukrainian Scientific Societies:

- Prof. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society
- Prof. JAROSLAW B. RUDNYCKYJ, President of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences

Honorary Member of the UNA Supreme Assembly:

ROMAN SLOBODIAN

Heads of Protestant Church Unions:

- The Rt. Rev. OLEKSA K. HARBULIUK, Head of the Union of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Churches
- The Rt. Rev. MICHAEL PESENKO, President of the Council of the Ukrainian Evangelical Churches in Canada

Provincial Prime Ministers:

- Hon. JOHN P. ROBERTS, Prime Minister, Province of Ontario
- Hon. HARRY E. STROM, Premier, Province of Alberta
- Hon. PAUL A. CHOUINARD, Prime Minister, Province of Quebec
- Hon. W. ROSS THATCHER, Premier, Province of Saskatchewan
- Hon. WALTER WEIR, Premier, Province of Manitoba

Heads of Ukrainian Central Organizations:

- The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dr. BASIL KUSHNIR, President of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians
- President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee
- Prof. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Students Plan Tour of Europe, Visit to Ukraine

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Student Jet Flight to Europe this summer will include an optional excursion to Ukraine for a week or two in August. It was announced recently by the NYC Ukrainian Student Hromada.

Summer of Travel

This option will enable interested students to see their spiritual homeland at first hand. In general, students will spend the summer traveling through various countries in small groups or individually, and attending the courses for students at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich for three-and-one-half weeks in early July. Ukrainian students in the U.S. and Canada are welcome to join the flight.

The Ukrainian Student Jet Flight to Europe is the first such undertaking made by Ukrainian students to benefit the hundreds of Ukrainian students who go to Europe every summer and are forced to pay high prices for air fares. For example, a commercial roundtrip ticket from NYC to London for eight weeks is \$443. By acting as one large unified buying group, the Ukrainian students can obtain the low roundtrip price for about \$210.

The Ukrainian Flight is being organized and managed by Ukrainian graduate students, all of whom have had

University Women Hear Scholar Discuss Ukraine

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Prof. Ostap Stromecky, who teaches German and Russian at the University of Alabama here, delivered a talk on "Ukraine and Its Neighbors" at the January branch meeting of the American Association of University Women.

Seminar on Hohol

Prof. Stromecky is currently working on his Ph.D. dissertation in Slavic literature at Vanderbilt University. In addition to language courses, he teaches a special seminar on Nicholas Hohol, attended mostly by language and literature specialists.

In discussing Ukraine, Prof. Stromecky gave a brief resume of the nation's history and cultural development.

"Regarded as the breadbasket of the Soviet Union by the rest of the world," said the speaker, "Ukraine sees itself as a captive country, feeling a deep resentment of everything that is Russian and clinging to the Ukrainian language and traditions."

He cited the case of an American singing star who was most graciously and enthusiastically received in Kiev until he sang a Russian folk song and was booted from the stage.

Ukrainians are not about to revolt against Russia, said Prof. Stromecky. They have observed the fate of Hungary

JUBILEE BANQUET IN NEW YORK TO LAUNCH FESTIVITIES

SENATOR YUZYK TO BE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj heads a long list of luminaries who comprise a committee formed on the occasion of the Ukrainian National Association's 75th Jubilee Anniversary.

In addition to the Ukrainian Cardinal and highest ranking prelates of all Ukrainian Churches, the committee includes Governors of States and Premiers of Provinces in Canada, in which the UNA maintains a network of fraternal activities.

Leading representatives of the Ukrainian central national organizations in the United States and Canada, members of the Canadian Parliament, and heads of the Ukrainian scholarly societies are also included in the committee (See list alongside).

It is expected that several other members will join the committee in the course of the next two weeks, particularly Governors of individual States.

The festivities marking UNA's Diamond Jubilee will get under way Saturday, February 22, coinciding to the day with the establishment of this the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the free world in the coal-mining town of Shamokin, Pa., seventy-five years ago.

The gala banquet and ball at New York's Commodore Hotel is the first in a series of special events planned for the year. The principal speaker at the New York banquet will be Senator Paul Yuzyk of Canada.

A high ranking representative of the new administration in Washington will be the second principal speaker at

UCCA Board Meeting Maps Activities For Year Ahead

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Friday, January 24, the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, held its first monthly meeting in 1969, at the headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society here with the majority of its members in attendance.

One of the feature points on the agenda was the extensive report of UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky on his participation in the second Conference of the World Anti-Communist League in Saigon, South Vietnam, and on planned activities of the UCCA for the coming year.

Objectives

Dr. Dobriansky stated that the change of the Administration in Washington would not have any impact on the general objectives of UCCA policies. As under previous administrations, the UCCA will strive constantly for recognition of the captive nations as an important factor in U.S. foreign policy. Thus, the efforts for the creation of a permanent House Committee on captive nations, the issuance of a Shevchenko memo-

Contributions Increase

UCCA Treasurer Dr. Jaroslav Padoch reported that contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund in 1968 had surpassed set a new record high for the past 12 years. The operating fund of the UCCA in 1968 was \$123,406.40, while contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund in 1968 amounted to \$90,207.31. One of the encouraging phenomena, Dr. Padoch stated, was the fact that our citizens voluntarily increased their annual contributions, as did many member-organizations of the UCCA. He also said that efforts will be exerted for the

(Continued on Page 2)

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UNA's Big Year

The list of luminaries comprising the honorary committee for the Ukrainian National Association's Diamond Jubilee observance reflects the great degree of respect that this organization enjoys among Ukrainians and their fellow citizens in the United States and Canada.

Headed by Joseph Cardinal Slipyj, indubitably the greatest living Ukrainian, the committee includes leading representatives of every segment of our community life and high ranking public officials from both countries of our settlement. Each and every letter of confirmation received so far by the UNA had nothing but words of praise for our leading organization, pointing to its enviable record of service and accomplishment during the seventy-five-year period of its existence. Each and every person, in accepting the invitation, found it a "distinct honor" to be able to serve on the committee and thus join thousands in paying tribute to our Soyuz on the occasion of its anniversary.

It is going to be a big year for the UNA. And in preparing for it, the UNA is going about it in a big way.

A series of nation-wide observances have been planned for the year beginning with the gala banquet in New York City on February 22nd, the actual date of UNA's birth, which is also the day when America pays tribute to its Founding Father and first President, George Washington.

True to its theme "In tribute to pioneers and with eyes toward youth," the UNA will dedicate a monument to early Ukrainian settlers in the area of their first domicile — the anthracite coal mining region of Pennsylvania. They were the trail-blazers of what subsequently developed into a highly organized, self-sustaining and dynamic community of Ukrainians in America.

Our youth, the heirs of our pioneers' spiritual wealth, will have an opportunity to display their talents at festivals and concerts here and in Canada.

Indeed, it promises to be a big year for the UNA. Like every anniversary, this one is both a milestone and a beginning. For the UNA, carried by its inherent dynamism, makes but a short pause for jubilation. Motivated by the legacy of its pioneers, it moves ahead to face the new challenges as it strives for progress and improvement. In this respect, let us also make it a big year for the UNA.

Kruty: The Price Of Freedom

On the night of January 29-30, 1918, one week to the day after the proclamation of Ukrainian independence by the Central Rada in Kiev, a small detachment of approximately 600 youths engaged a much superior force of some 4,000 Bolshevik regulars in a battle near the town of Kruty, a railroad station in the Chernihiv area on the all-important Moscow Kiev-line.

At a crucial moment in the young Republic's life, these young men, some in their teens, met the enemy at Kruty in a heroic stand that went down in history as the modern Ukrainian Thermopylae.

The handful of heroes were virtually wiped out by the Red horde. Some 300 young men sacrificed their lives on the altar of freedom just won. History tells us that the Ukrainian youth's stand at Kruty delayed the eventual occupation of Kiev long enough for the Ukrainian government to conclude the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. But history's terse account fails to convey the gratitude and inspiring reverence that the nation holds for these brave young men.

Each year at this time Ukrainian youth observes the anniversary of this great act of courage. What makes it relevant today is the fact that the enemy our young men sought to stop at Kruty fifty-one years ago has not changed its face. And since that time there have been many brave acts of courage — in Ukraine, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa. Even at this very time, a small country in Europe is desperately trying to stave off the very force our youth battled at Kruty.

Neither the sacrifice at Kruty, nor that of Jan Palach three weeks ago is in vain if it but moves the conscience of mankind. We know it does. And in their death man learns the price of freedom and the need to defend it at all cost.

ANNIVERSARY OF FREE UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE AND UNIFICATION

(The following statement was made by Senator Paul Yuzyk on Wednesday, January 22nd, on the floor of the Canadian Senate. His statement was followed by remarks of three other Senators.)

Honourable senators, in view of the fact that January 22 is a very special day for all freedom-loving Ukrainians throughout the world, and particularly for over half a million Canadians of Ukrainian descent who have made notable contributions to the political, economic, social and cultural progress of our country, as well as to Canada's war effort, with leave of the Senate I rise to mark the occasion in this august chamber.

Today the blue and yellow flag of Ukraine is flying on the flagstaffs of the city halls of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other Canadian cities to commemorate the independence of the Ukrainian state, which was re-established by the will of the Ukrainian nation on January 22, 1918.

Last year the flag of free Ukraine fluttered in the breeze over the city hall of Ottawa, but this year it was forbidden, for Canadian pro-

tecol recognized officially the flag of Soviet Ukraine, which has the hammer and sickle on it to identify it with the Soviet Union. Soviet Ukraine is not a free and sovereign state.

The celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day should inspire not only Canadians of Ukrainian origin, but all Canadians of all origins to reflect upon our political and cultural heritage. It would doubtless give us a better appreciation of Canadian sovereignty if a comparison would be made with Ukrainian sovereignty.

It was the British North America Act of 1867, which had been drawn up voluntarily by delegates of several colonies, that established the Dominion of Canada. By this act Canada achieved a responsible and representative government based on democratic freedom for her citizens. In the subsequent years the Canadian Government gradually

It would be indeed interesting to know the real opinion of that once celebrated non-person, the ebullient Nikita Khrushchev, or of his teacher, the "paranoid" Stalin, as to the probable course of the present Paris Conference to bring peace to Vietnam.

We can be very sure that if we could secure an interpretation of their Esonian language, their final opinion would be far removed from the optimistic and even idealistic views of far too many dreamers in this country, who think that peace is just around the corner.

Such is also the notion of the American activists and pseudo-patriots, who take pride in hailing the greatness of Ho Chi Minh and his minions and in deriding all the hopes of the American people for peace, prosperity and progress and who scoff at all forms of liberty except their own individual consciences and desires.

Respite for the Reds

We must view the Paris Conference as the next in a long series of conferences which have been held on the problems of Southeastern Asia, all of which have failed utterly to bring peace to the area. At best they secured temporary respites for communism and its willing slaves to plan a new assault on civilization.

There was the Geneva Conference of 1954 on the future of the former French Indo-China, out of which came the setting up of an independent Laos and Cambodia and the division of Vietnam along the 18th parallel, north of which were the Communists and south of which the supposed non-Communists.

At that time there was a large migration of adherents of each of these parties to the appropriate area. All foreign troops were to be withdrawn and the two parts were to work out a peaceful method of union. It is public knowledge as to what happened.

Almost immediately North Vietnamese Communist troops, under thinly disguised hypocrisies, invaded Laos to assist the Communist Pathet Lao to resist the hopes of the free nations signing the agreement for a peaceful solution. Then came the Geneva Conference of 1962 over Laos which ended with the recommendation for peace in that beleaguered country and the formation of one Laotian army and government. It made no difference, for it was the "patriotic duty" of Ho Chi Minh to go to the aid of the Communists, and now the forces of the Communist Pathet Lao are penetrating further and further into the interior of the neutralist and

THE PARIS CONFERENCE

CLARENCE A. MANNING

royal area and maintaining their own individuality.

Doctrine of Unity

In all this the Communists had support from from both the other Communist states, the Soviet Union and Red China, which, whatever their ideological differences, regarded as inviolable any territory to which communism could possibly lay claim as a member of the Communist bloc. That doctrine has in the last year been pushed further before the United Nations by Brezhnev, when his representatives spoke of the obligations of the Communist world to normalize the situation in Czechoslovakia. It was the extension of this policy to South Vietnam that provoked the aid of advisors to the country by President Kennedy and the sending of formal military aid by President Johnson.

Throughout his term of office President Johnson repeatedly made it clear that he did not seek the conquest of the North or the overthrow of its Communist regime but to show that aggression did not pay. At all stages he avoided the destruction of the vital ports of the North and allowed Soviet, Chinese and other military supplies to enter unscathed so as not to escalate the war further and make it World War III. He sought a peace conference which is now meeting in Paris after nine months of preliminary haggling as to terms and procedures.

The Conference held its first plenary session on the eve of President Nixon's inaugural and the first working session last Saturday.

Yet the speeches at that opening session by the leaders of the delegations and by Henry Cabot Lodge, the new chief negotiator for the United States and twice American Ambassador in Saigon, seem to indicate a continuation of the old policy of the Communists.

Stall and Stall

Speaking for the Vietcong and the National Liberation Front, its political arm, Tran Bui Kiem demanded that the United States stop waging war against the undoubted representatives of the Vietnamese people and end forthwith its unwarranted aggression against their lives and also cease support to the American criminal stooges, President Thieu, Vice-President Ky and all their fellow criminals in Saigon whom America is using as a front to cloak its revolting imperialism.

He was seconded in similar language by Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam who reiter-

ated and extended the list of American crimes.

On the other side, Pham Dang Lam of South Vietnam stressed the legality of his government and its recognition by 80 governments, and paid tribute to the aid of the United States who with its allies had come to the assistance of the free people of South Vietnam in their hour of need and their opposition to communism.

Finally Henry Cabot Lodge, quoting President Nixon, spoke of his desire for a real peace and reconciliation and the establishment of a real understanding between peoples. As the first step in the actual search for peace he proposed a revitalization of the demilitarized zone between the two Vietnams on substantially the same terms as were approved by the Geneva Conference of 1954. He called for an effective system of international inspection and verification in the zone. (It was long common knowledge that the former international teams were hamstrung by the votes of the Communist member).

Tortuous Path

Here then is the framework for another of those Esonian agreements which are to be interpreted in their plain meaning by the free world and as nonsense and irrelevance by the Communists with their wars of liberation.

The situation could be cleared up if either or both of the large Communist powers interested would even silently withdraw and abandon their open support. Until they do the best that will be achieved is a meaningless armistice, perhaps ratified by a treaty but so drawn that it will bind communism to nothing, while the non-Communist world makes efforts to adhere to it. It is a long familiar situation and one that bodes ill for the future.

We can only hope that President Nixon will realize the tortuous path on which he has to move and that Henry Cabot Lodge, with his experience, will not be taken in easily at the conference table.

SHUMYLOWYCH IN GROUP SHOW

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Taras Shumylovych is taking part in a group show sponsored by the New York City chapter of Composers, Authors and Artists of America.

The exhibit, at the Ahda Artz Gallery, 142 W. 57th Street, opened Thursday, January 30, and will continue through February 14th. It may be viewed daily 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Saturdays 12 to 4 p.m.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

With the inauguration of Richard Nixon as the 37th President of the United States on January 20, 1969, a new Administration took charge of the vast machinery of the United States government. The smoothness of the transition from the old administration to the new is due not only to careful planning, but also to the traditional tolerance and good will with which Americans in general welcome newly elected officials. The rivalries, criticisms and charges of the political campaign are quickly forgotten. There is a general disposition to give a new administration a chance to prove itself and to hope for the best.

Rank and File

Another reason for a smooth transition is the fact that the vast machinery of government is operated by thousands of rank and file employees who do not leave their jobs after each election because their positions are protected by civil service. Therefore as one administration ends and another begins, the ordinary business of government goes on as usual. Far-reaching changes in policy and personnel are not accomplished overnight, but come slowly as the new administration formulates policy and becomes used to the processes of government.

During the first months of a new administration, only the faces at the top are different. Often these new top men view the career officials under them with some skepticism, wondering about their commitment to the old Administration and their loyalty to the new President. At the same time, the career officials do not know what the new "boss" wants and they worry about the fate of projects and programs that have been their particular concern.

President Nixon begins his new Administration faced by extremely difficult problems both at home and abroad. As President Johnson pointed out in his last State of the Union Message on January 14, "the departure of an Administration does not mean the end of the problems that Administration has faced."

The major foreign policy issue is, of course, settlement of the war in Vietnam. During the transition period between election and inauguration, the President-elect was careful not to commit himself to any of his predecessor's policies. This refusal to be bound by the past was emphasized by his decision not to send an "observer" to the Paris negotiations and his indication that his own team headed by Henry Cabot Lodge would not go to Paris until they were able to take over the negotiations.

In domestic affairs, the President-elect created a number of task forces to stu-

dy particular issues and to suggest policy guidelines. These task forces covered such areas as the budget, public welfare, taxes, transportation, and the organization of the executive department. Many of the major domestic issues that Mr. Nixon will face as president — race relations, poverty, health, law and order — are centered in the cities. Here, Mr. Nixon's failure to win a significant number of Negro votes or to secure a majority in many of the nation's large urban centers may be a drawback.

However, he has already taken decisive action to provide a framework for coping with the "crisis" in the cities. Shortly after the election, Mr. Nixon announced plans to create a National Council on Urban Development to deal with the problems of the cities in much the same way that the National Security Council deals with defense and foreign policy matters.

Members of the Council will include the Vice President, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Transportation. Since both Vice President Agnew and Mr. Nixon's Secretary of Transportation, John Volpe, are the sons of immigrants, the problems of immigrants and of ethnic minorities may expect to receive some attention from the Council.

Legislative Proposals

The new President must make his legislative proposals to a Congress controlled by the Democrats. Not only do the Democrats control both the Senate and House of Representatives, but Mr. Nixon himself was the choice of a minority of the voters, having received 43.5 percent of the total vote in 1968 against 43 percent for Hubert Humphrey and 13.5 percent for George Wallace.

Fortunately, the new President, his Cabinet and other appointees can look forward to the cooperation and friendly understanding of Congress as they adjust to their new responsibilities. Mr. Nixon assumes command of the U.S. government a mere ten weeks after his election. During the early months of his administration he is likely to be relatively free from general criticism.

In this period, the American public, whether they voted for or against him in the election, can be expected to give him their support as well as time in which to establish his policies and programs.

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

UCCA Board Meeting

(Concluded from p. 1)

purchase of a UCCA home in New York City.

Mr. Ivan Bazarko, UCCA Executive Administrator, proposed that a number of Ukrainian American communities be honorably mentioned for their outstanding contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, among them Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn, N.Y., Newark and Irvington, N.J., Bridgeport and Willimantic, Conn., and Lorain, Ohio.

On Saturday, January 25, the UCCA Executive Board sponsored two important events. First was a meeting of representatives of Ukrainian youth organizations with several members of the UCCA Executive Board. The meeting, which was held at the Commodore Hotel, was conducted by Mr. Ihor Chuma, UCCA youth coordinator. Youth representatives and UCCA Executive Board members took part in a free exchange of opinion regarding the UCCA and youth relationships. Prof. Roman Small-Stocki acted as UCCA spokesman. The meeting was a prelude to a larger youth assembly which will be held later in the year.

The second event was the independence anniversary observance at the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

DONATES BOOKS TO LIBRARY

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The collection of books on Ukraine at the Laughlin Free Library in Ambridge, Pa., will be enriched by the addition of Nicholas Prychodko's "Stormy Road to Freedom" and Ivan Dzyuba's "Internationalism or Russification" thanks to the efforts of Mr. Theodore Hrycyk, an active member of the local Ukrainian community here.

The 43-book collection in the library includes "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," Clarence Manning's books on Ukraine, the works of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Prof. Roman Small-Stocki, Dmytro Doroshenko, and other leading authors, embracing virtually every English-language book on Ukraine published in this country.

Mr. Hrycyk is constantly replenishing the collection by purchasing and donating new publications to the library. He is doing this in the hope that Ukrainian youngsters will avail themselves of the opportunity to learn about Ukraine by reading the books deposited in the Laughlin Free Library.

It is a commendable effort in disseminating truth about Ukraine among non-Ukrainians as well.

gained control over all external relations, achieving complete independence in foreign policy at the end of the First World War.

Canadian sovereignty was given final recognition by the Statute of Westminster in 1931. In 1947 the Canadian Citizenship Act made Canadian citizenship distinct from British citizenship. In 1952 a Canadian was appointed Governor General for the first time. This practice has become a permanent feature of that high office.

With respect to the Constitution we have only one sore problem, to find a method of cutting the apron-string which still ties it to the British Parliament. Thus Canada has evolved constitutionally from colonial status to independence, from an unknown entity to a leader among the middle nations of the world. From her early history she had been under the domination of British Imperialism. Today she is a free and voluntary member of the Commonwealth, NATO and the United Nations.

Having been part of the British oceanic empire, Canada won her independence through evolution, not through revolution, therefore without the shedding of blood

in the struggle. In the meantime, she has assisted other British colonies to attain their independence, and speaks out in world forums for the cause of freedom and independence of peoples in various regions of the world.

Canada was able to gain her freedom and gradually her independence because she had been part of an oceanic empire. Although Britain had exploited her colonies economically, she brought to them civilization and the democratic forms of government as these were developing in the British Isles. When these colonies matured they gained control over their own affairs and proclaimed independence, mostly without bloodshed and with Britain's approval.

Ukraine's situation was different. She had the misfortune of becoming part of a land or continental empire. Tsarist Russia, unlike Britain which gradually developed a democratic constitution, was an autocracy with a totalitarian political system, employing terror as an instrument of policy to carry out the economic exploitation of subjugated peoples and their national territories. Ukraine, with her higher culture, civilization and democratic government, fell victim in the seven-

teenth century to a backward, tyrannical and ruthless Muscovite Russia. Under Russian Tsarist domination, Ukraine's democratic freedom was crushed and she became a mere Russian province, deprived of her rights and even of her name. Ukrainians were forcibly subjected to Russification and the Ukrainian language was forbidden by the decrees, ukazy, of 1863 and 1876.

The soul of the Ukrainian nation, however, could not be destroyed. From the exploited mass of peasants there emerged a great spiritual leader, the greatest poet of Ukraine, the immortal Taras Shevchenko, who advocated the dignity of the human being, freedom, truth, equality, justice and the brotherhood of man. His poetry spread like a prairie fire and was memorized by all Ukrainians. The spirit of Ukraine was revived.

When the Tsarist empire came crumbling down under its own burdensome weight of tyranny, despotism, bureaucracy and inefficiency, the Ukrainians were the first to break out of the "prison of nations." Ukraine followed the course of self-determination. At first, the Central Rada of Kiev the Ukrainian Parlia-

ment, in September 1917, demanded a reconstruction of the empire into a free federation of autonomous republics. The so-called democratic Russian Provisional Government of Kerensky outrightly rejected this demand and upheld an indivisible, monolithic Russia. When the Bolsheviks seized power under Lenin they recognized the Ukrainian National Republic in December 1917 and declared, "Everything that touches national rights and the national independence of the Ukrainian people, we, the Soviet of People's Commissars, accept clearly without limitations and unreservedly." This evidently was duplicity, for when the Bolsheviks failed to take control of the Ukrainian Parliament, they set up what they called a "Ukrainian government" in Kharkiv and called upon the Russian Red Army to help conquer Ukraine.

It was under these difficult circumstances that the Ukrainian Parliament, in the name of the people, proclaimed the Fourth Universal in Kiev, the capital, on January 22, 1918. This act established an independent national democratic republic of the Ukrainian nation. A year later on January 22, 1919 the Ukrainian Parliament proclaimed

the union of all Ukrainian territories, as sections had previously been under Austria-Hungary and other countries. Thus was established a united Ukrainian National Republic, which in reality restored the Ukrainian State of the Kozaks and the original state of Prince Volodymyr the Great of medieval times. This year free Ukrainians are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the reunification of all Ukrainian lands within their own sovereign state.

The Ukrainian National Republic was a modern state modelled upon those of the western world. It recognized the highest principles of democracy—freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, association and personal freedom. All minorities, including the Jews, were granted "national-personal" autonomy and representation in the government. The Ukrainian National Republic was the very antithesis of totalitarianism, despotism, colonialism and imperialism, and therefore has much in common with Canada.

The Ukrainian state should have received the recognition of the Western Allies, who unfortunately applied the Wilsonian principle of the self-

determination of nations only to central Europe — Germany, Austria and Turkey. The principle of self-determination was not applied to the Russian empire. The communist regime continued the policy of an indivisible monolithic Russia under the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and crushed by force the many independent states that had emerged after the fall of tsardom, including Ukraine. By failing to support the new national states, the western powers allowed communism to win in the Russian empire, and the principles of Russian imperialism, colonialism and totalitarianism to continue on a larger scale. Thus, the USSR emerged as the largest colonial power in the world and the greatest threat to western life, democracy and freedom. The western world could have prevented the restoration of Russian colonialism at the end of the First World War, by having recognized the freedom of the captive nations. Today we are facing the grim consequences: constant warfare of the cold war and the non-achievement of peace.

The acts of January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919 are celebrated annually by (Continued on p. 8)

Young Ukrainian Scholar Addresses Philosophical Convent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Eugene Lashchuk, assistant professor of Philosophy at LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa., delivered a prepared lecture on "The Nature of Scientific Paradigms" on December 28, 1968, during the "Laws and Paradigms" sectional session of the American Philosophical Association — Eastern Division Convention in Washington, D.C.

The presentation was lauded by the official commentators, Prof. Robert H. Kane of Harvard College, and by other participants. An abstract of Prof. Lashchuk's work appeared in the November, 1968 issue of the Journal of Philosophy.

Eugene Lashchuk, who holds B.A. and M.A. degrees

with honors in Philosophy from the City College of the City University of New York, is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Pennsylvania where he had previously been a Bacon Fellow in Philosophy. His dissertation, entitled "The Dual Nature of Science," is currently being reviewed.

Prior to joining the faculty of LaSalle College, Mr. Lashchuk taught at Brooklyn College and St. Francis College of Brooklyn, N.Y. In the spring of 1968 he was a visiting lecturer at the University of Delaware.

Mr. Lashchuk is married and the father of two children. His wife, Vera, nee Smulka, is research associate of Pharmadynamics, Inc., of Philadelphia.

"Caravan" Quartet Opens Tour of Major Centers in U.S., Canada

NEWARK, N.J. — After four years of intensive work, the members of the quartet "Caravan" have put themselves high on the forum of modern Ukrainian entertainment, winning wide recognition in the Ukrainian communities all over the eastern United States and Canada.

Earn Plaudits

More than 40 performances in the New York Metropolitan area, Canada and other major cities have earned the vocal group wide approval of the Ukrainian press and its critics.

The rich variety of the group's repertoire, which consists of modern and Ukrainian folk music, has brought the group growing popularity not only among the older generation, but with the incorporation of Ukrainian language into the modern beat and melody, "Caravan" storms into the minds and hearts of the younger generation of Ukrainians.

It is significant to note that the majority of songs are arranged, composed and harmonized by the members of the quartet under the direction of Bohdan Bemko.

The credit for composing most of the songs has to go to Michael Diaboha, last year's graduate of Princeton School of Music. It should also be noted that the lyrics

for the new repertoire are written by members of the quartet, mainly by Lubomyr Kalynycz.

This year's quartet is enriched by the presence of a new tenor, Omelan Helbig. Not to mention the pleasant personality of their pianist Maria Gecha.

Arranging ambitious plans for this year's tour is George Torbycz who joined the group to be its official administrative manager.

Heavy Schedule

On the eve of its four-year anniversary "Caravan" plans a tour of major cities in the United States and Canada. Here are just some of the centers where the Ukrainian public will be able to hear them perform: Cleveland, Rochester, New York, Passaic, Irvington, Buffalo, Syracuse, Chicago.

UOL PLANS HOLY LAND TOUR

AKRON, O. — The Ukrainian Orthodox League has announced plans for a trip to the Holy Land, scheduled for August 2-16.

Deadline for applications is March 15. Further information may be obtained by writing to the UOL, P. O. Box 884, Akron, O., 44309.

University Women...

(Concluded from p. 1)

and that of Czechoslovakia more recently. But he said that the opposition to the Communist regime is growing steadily and that the United States must support the freedom movements in the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

"Our Allies"

"The captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain are our best allies," said Stromecky, who served as a U.S. marine in Korea.

To celebrate the Ukrainian Christmas Eve which fell on the day of the meeting (Jan. 6), Prof. Stromecky presented a Ukrainian Christmas carol, a war song and two popular folk songs recorded by the Ukrainian Bandurist Capella, now based in Detroit. Stromecky was a tenor with the group in 1958 when it toured the U.S., Canada and Western Europe.

Independence Anniversary...

(Concluded from p. 2)

the free Ukrainians throughout the world, including our Ukrainian citizens of Canada. These acts marked the victory of principles now written in the charter of the United Nations, of which Canada is a signatory. Free Ukrainians and the free people of all the subjugated nations of the Soviet Russian empire and its satellites will continue to celebrate their independence days and impress upon the western world that freedom is indivisible. The principles of the United Nations must be applied by all the other members to the Soviet Union, which is a member, and self-

determination, complete freedom, sovereignty, and integrity of national territory must be also granted to the non-Russian captive and satellite nations.

The Canadian Government, legislators, and people must constantly re-assert their faith in the principles of democracy, justice, freedom, and independence, and at the same time proclaim sympathy for and a readiness to give feasible aid to all those nations which are still struggling for the realization of these, the highest principles of humanity.

Student Tour...

(Continued from p. 1)

previous experience in traveling throughout Europe including Ukraine.

The "Ukrainian Jet" will leave NYC on June 24 for London and will return to NYC from London on August 27. The cost for the round trip is \$210. All Ukrainian students, their families and friends are invited to join the flight.

The NYC Hromada flight coordinator Anastasia Petryczka (who has previously traveled throughout Europe and Ukraine) has given a few important hints. She points out that most students tend to postpone their final flight decision until late March. By this time virtually all the flights are sold out and the unfortunate student is forced to pay several hundred dollars extra if he wish-

es to go to Europe on a regular flight.

She says, "Our Ukrainian Jet is being filled faster than we expected and we too will run out of space eventually. We strongly recommend that those interested in a low cost jet to Europe contact us very soon to avoid disappointment."

A \$40 deposit to reserve a seat should be sent immediately, and further instructions will be sent in reply (deposit is returnable up to April 1, 1969). Please indicate if you might also visit Ukraine.

Further details about the courses at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich will be announced soon.

All inquiries about the flight should be directed to the flight coordinator at 212-AP 7-8522 (evenings).

TRAVEL TO U.S.S.R. - UKRAINE - POLAND

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Visiting: Warsaw, 2 days; Cracow, 3 days; Lviv, 7 days; Ternopil, 3 days; Poland (visiting relatives) 5 days.
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SPORTS SCENE

By Olek Zandub



Kiev Dynamo To Play In U.S.???

NEW YORK — According to the January 21 issue of Kiev's "Sportyvnaia Hazeta" (Sports Gazette), Kiev Dynamo soccer club has been invited to come to the United States for a four-game stint beginning February 17.

The newspaper further says that the invitation was issued by the California Clippers, formerly of the North American Soccer League, and indicates that Dynamo will take up the invitation and depart for "San Francisco."

Unfortunately that is all the reader is permitted to know about the tour. There are no further details which would indicate where the games would take place and against whom, besides the Clippers.

But, however little credence one tends to give "reports" in the Soviet press, there are other indications which suggest that such a tour by the Kiev club is in the works.

One of these is a story carried in the February 4th (?) edition of Tele-Sport, a weekly newspaper published in Toronto, which says that the California Clippers, who had been known in the NASL as the Oakland Clippers, will be "engaged in playing international matches in Northern California," without the NASL affiliation.

The story, datelined Oakland, says that the Clippers decided to leave the pro league and established direct affiliation with the California Soccer Football Association with whose blessing they will play international matches and promote soccer through clinics "at the grass roots level."

The newspaper quoted Clippers manager, Dr. Alexander Obradovic, as saying that his club was negotiating for teams from Great Britain, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy and South America.

Although no mention was made of Kiev Dynamo, it is very likely that this team would be high on the list of possibilities of any club here which wanted to draw a crowd. Dynamo would certainly do that.

The Ukrainian team, for the third time champions of the Soviet Union, is loaded with talent. And after a deluge of British, German and Italian visitors, one from the Soviet Union would certainly create headlines for the promoter.

"World Soccer," a monthly English magazine devoted entirely to the sport of soccer, described Dynamo in glowing terms in its December, 1968, issue, when it reported on the Soviet championship race.

Although the story alluded to "ugly rumors of matches being fixed" without further explaining what it was all about, the account said that Kiev's "composed and vastly experienced" squad rolled "remorselessly on towards their third successive title."

With professional soccer in the United States in a state of flux at the moment, it is difficult to reach anyone for official comment or explanation or even to confirm the many stories going around. The Kiev Dynamo report, therefore, must remain unverified.

If the report is correct, it would be an interesting development indeed. One can only imagine the reawakened "soccer fans" in the Ukrainian community if one of the games were played in the big center where Ukrainians are concentrated.

One can even imagine what would happen (God forbid!) if Dynamo was pitted against one of the Ukrainian teams in the East — say New York or Philadelphia.

Can you visualize the reaction of one of the Dynamo players after trying to talk with a Ukrainian American player in Ukrainian and getting a reply in fluent Spanish?

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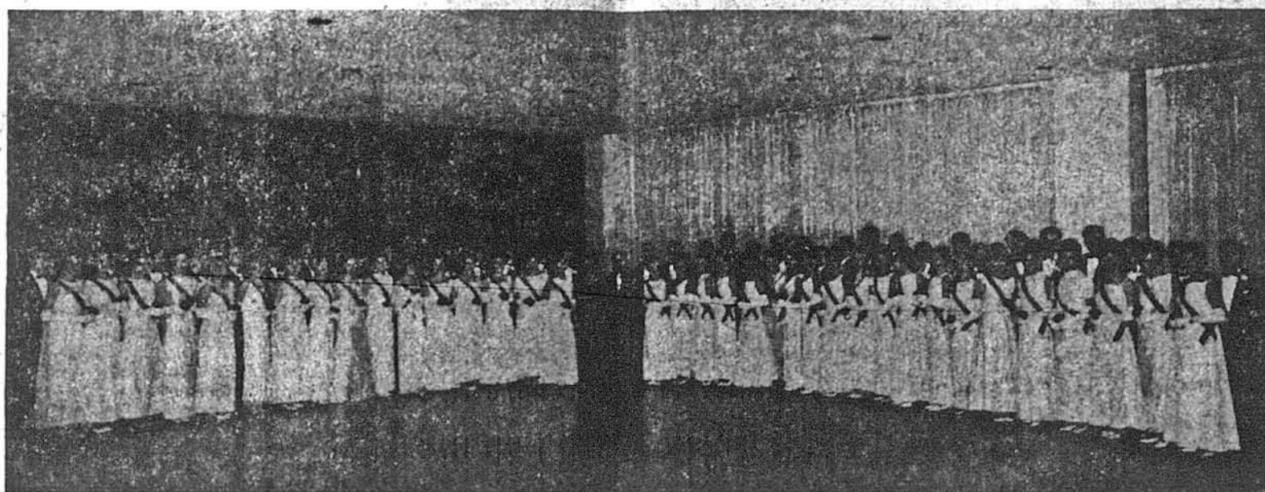
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За щорічним традиційним звичаєм, перецисленим на ньюоркський ґрунт зі Львова, в суботу, дня 8-го лютого 1969 року відбудуться Вечерниці „Червоної Калини” і будуть на них представлені українській громаді Дебютантки, себто молоді паночки, які вперше у своєму житті братимуть участь у великій публічній забаві.

Цьогорічними організаторами Дебютанток є пані Христя Навроцька та інж. Іван Вітоняк. Привітає їх голова Головної Управи Об'єднання Б. Вояків Українців в Америці, д-р Володимир Галам. Аранжерами танків будуть

Юрій Лопатинський (Українська Повстанська Армія) і Володимир Гриньох (1 Українська Дивізія Української Національної Армії). Гратиме оркестра „АМОР” і співатиме Ігор Раковський.

Цьогорічні Вечерниці „Червоної Калини” відбудуться у залі Rhinelander Gallery Гілтон-готелю в Нью-Йорку при Шостій авеню і 51-й вулиці (1335 Avenue of Americas). Система внутрішніх рухомих сходів („ескалаторів”) та вінд („елеваторів”) облегшують комунікацію. Прегарні простори кулоари спричинятимуться до милого перебігання цієї культурної товариської імпрези.

Початок: година 8:30 веч.

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Рома Коваль
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