

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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JANUARY 22nd UKRAINIANS IN THE FREE WORLD COMMEMORATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC LATER DESTROYED BY SOVIET RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Governors of Many States and Mayors of Many Cities Proclaim January 22 As Ukrainian Independence Day—Ukrainian Blue-Yellow Flag Flown Alongside Stars and Stripes Over State Capitols and City Halls

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

STATEMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATE IN MODERN HISTORY OF UKRAINE

On December 24, 1957 the world learned that Nikita S. Khrushchev, more intimately known as the "Butcher of Ukraine," went to Kiev to address the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (Parliament), which commemorated the forty-year-old communist rule in Ukraine. In so doing he gave the impression that the Kiev Supreme Soviet is a genuine political creation of the Ukrainian people and that the latter are enjoying full independence in what today is the USSR.

GENUINE FREEDOM OF UKRAINE AND RUSSIAN REACTION

But the world still remembers too well the true facts of that phase of Ukrainian history to be led into confusion by the mendacious Soviet Russian propaganda. The world knows that it was the Russian Communists who subverted and destroyed the genuine freedom and independence of the Ukrainian nation.

After the fall of the Romanov dynasty the Ukrainians, despite the long Russian persecution and oppression, rose to freedom in a momentous national revolution. On March 17, 1917, the Ukrainian Central Rada was organized, which in the course of the revolutionary events became a true and democratic parliament of the Ukrainian nation. Its power and authority was endorsed and supported by the overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian people and the national minorities living in Ukraine, as conclusively demonstrated by the All-Ukrainian National Congress in Kiev, April 18-21, 1917, by three powerful Ukrainian Military Congresses, by Ukrainian Peasant Congresses, and national congresses of Ukrainian workers' organizations, cooperatives, students, teachers and other professional groups, all of which stood on the principle of genuine Ukrainian autonomy and decentralization of the Russian empire.

Ironically, the Russian Provisional Government, which opposed the Bolsheviks, opposed with even a greater zeal and vehemence the demands of the Ukrainians for national and cultural autonomy. It refused even to recognize the Central Rada, despite the fact that the Ukrainian army was rapidly being organized and the administration of Ukraine was being taken over by Ukrainian authorities, which recognized the Rada. On June 23, 1917, the Rada issued its First Universal, in which it declared itself a representative of the Ukrainian nation. Although separation from Russia was not advocated, the Universal none-

theless stated that the status of Ukraine would be determined by the Ukrainian Constitutional Assembly:

"Ukraine shall be free... the Ukrainian nation shall have the right to organize its life... A Ukrainian Assembly, elected by a general, equal, direct and secret ballot, shall secure order in Ukraine. All laws securing order here in Ukraine can be issued only by the Ukrainian Assembly."

The Kerensky government, still adamant and chauvinistic and thinking only in terms of salvaging "Holy Mother Russia," balked at the Ukrainian demands, but eventually agreed to a limited autonomy of Ukraine. But when the Ukrainian Central Rada and the newly-created Secretariat General prepared a new constitution of Ukraine and submitted it for approval to Kerensky's Provisional Government, the latter rejected it in flagrant violation of the previous agreement with the Central Rada. This happened at a time when the Kerensky regime was being threatened constantly from the left (Lenin and Trotsky) and from the right (Russian General Kornilov was attempting to set up a military dictatorship), and when the Ukrainian military forces alone held the front against the Germans and Austrians.

On November 7, 1917, the Bolshevik forces overthrew the Kerensky regime and established the communist government in Petrograd. On November 20, the Central Rada issued the Third Universal which formally and officially proclaimed the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR). It declared:

"From this day on, Ukraine becomes the Ukrainian National Republic... It separated Ukraine from the communist administration of Russia; it declared that Ukraine would remain in the Russian Federative state as a free and equal republic. The Third Universal, among other things, stated:

"In the Ukrainian Democratic Republic all liberties won by the all-Russian revolution must be safeguarded: freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, associations, strikes, the inviolability of the individual and domicile, the right to use the local language in intercourse with all offices. The Ukrainian nation has fought for long years for its national freedom, and now having attained it, will firmly protect the freedom of national development of all national minorities dwelling in Ukraine. Therefore, we proclaim to the Russian, Jewish, Polish and other peoples in Ukraine a national and personal autonomy to secure their rights and liberty of self-government in matters of their national life."

Naturally, the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic was received with ill will by Lenin and Trotsky. There was no Bolshevik organization to speak of in Ukraine at that time, and those individuals who began organizing the Bolshevik apparatus in Ukraine were mostly Russians.

BOLSHEVICK DEFEAT: RECOGNITION OF AND ATTACK AGAINST UKRAINE

This was demonstrated at the congress of All-Ukrainian Council of Peasants, Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies, which met in Kiev on December 2-16, 1917. There the Bolsheviks tried to subvert the congress and to turn it into a communist organization, but failed miserably. Out of 2,500 delegates they barely mustered 60 in support, and only two of these could speak Ukrainian properly! Angered by this tout, the handful of Russian stooges escaped to communist-occupied Kharkiv where they proclaimed a "Ukrainian Soviet government" and appealed to Lenin and Trotsky for help.

ONE OF UKRAINE'S GLORIOUS MOMENTS

In a deceitful and treacherous manner, which later on was to become the classic pattern of Soviet Russian foreign policy, the communist government swifly rejected. On December 17, 1917 it dispatched an "ultimatum" to the Ukrainian government, in which it both recognized the Ukrainian government and threatened it with armed attack, unless Ukrainian national units stopped disarming Bolshevik bands in Ukraine. It read:

"Therefore, the Council of People's Commissars recognizes the Ukrainian National Republic and its right to full separation from Russia, as well as that it may enter into negotiations with the Russian Republic in the matter of federal or other relations. The demand of Ukraine regarding her rights and independence of the Ukrainian people the Council of People's Commissars recognizes without limitations and unconditionally."

Following this "ultimatum" the Soviet government sent out large contingents of communist troops under the command of Antonov-Ovsienko and Muraviev, which began to plunder and ravage Ukraine. Thus the first Soviet Russian war of aggression against Ukraine began.

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

Shocked by the unprovoked aggression by Communist Russia, the Ukrainian government found itself in a wholly novel situation. It tried to remain in the war against the Central Powers, as both France and Great Britain, having accorded the Rada de facto recognition, were promising more help in the future. But Trotsky, speaking in the name of the new Soviet government, had already begun peace negotiations with the Germans and Austrians in Brest-Litovsk, where he endeavored also to speak in the name of Ukraine.

On January 22, 1918, the Rada issued its Fourth Universal, which proclaimed the full and unqualified independence of Ukraine. The Ukrainian National Republic was declared "an independent and sovereign power of the Ukrainian people, subject to no other authority."

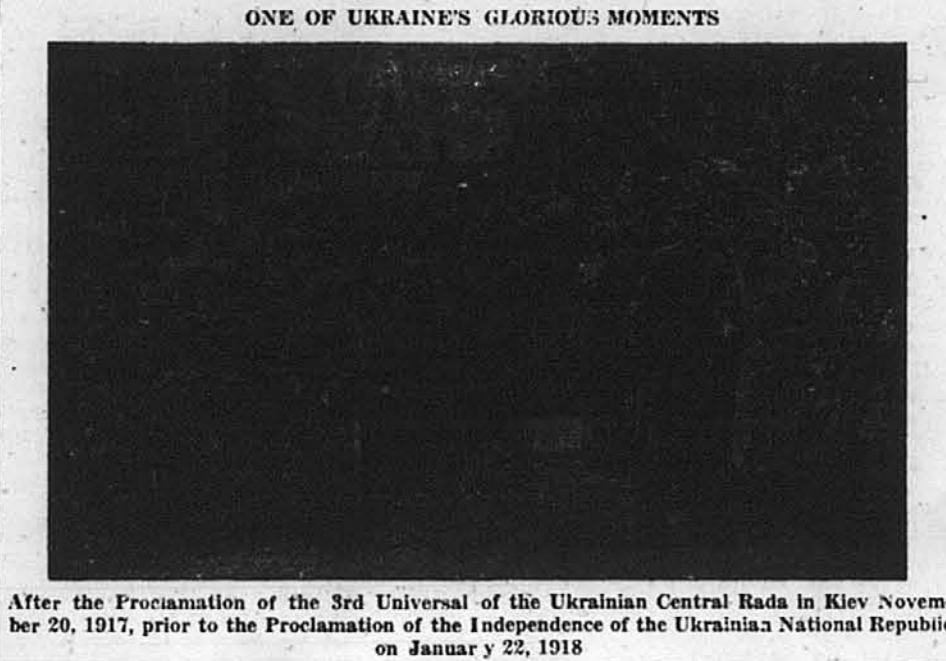
"From today on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subject-to-no-one, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian People..."

In addition to proclaiming the independence of Ukraine, the Fourth Universal covered many other aspects of the young Ukrainian republic's policies.

The date itself has become the most important one in the modern history of Ukraine, as it formally and officially restored the political independence of Ukraine, which she had lost to Russia two hundred and fifty years before.

The events that followed this glorious day in Ukrainian history are too well known. Ukraine concluded a separate treaty with the Central Powers in Brest-Litovsk on February 9, 1918, in return for recognition and assistance against the Bolsheviks. But soon, however, it had to cope with the German and Austrian "allies" who came to Ukraine to help in the war against the Bolsheviks, but turned against the Ukrainian people instead. Ukraine underwent important political changes: from April 28, 1918, to November 15, 1918, it was ruled by Hetman Paul Skoropadsky, and from that date until late in 1919 it was under the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had to wage a defensive war not only against the Soviet troops, but against the White Russian Generals Denikin, Wrangel and Kolchak as well.

On November 1, 1918, Western Ukraine became an independent republic, and was promptly attacked by the newly-resurrected Poland. For eight months it had to wage a defensive war against the Polish troops, which were well equipped and supported by the Allies. On January 22, 1919, by an Act of Union, the two Ukrainian republics united into one



After the Proclamation of the 3rd Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev November 20, 1917, prior to the Proclamation of the Independence of the Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1918

Gov. Robert B. Meyner Proclaims Jan. 22 "Ukrainian Independence Day" in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey Governor Robert B. Meyner signed a proclamation here January 14 declaring January 22 "Ukrainian Independence Day" in his state and called upon all citizens to observe the day accordingly.

The proclamation was signed in the presence of a Ukrainian delegation headed by Attorney Marcel Wagner, tax commissioner for Hudson County.

Gov. Meyner said he was

happy that a great number of Ukrainians lived in his state for Ukrainians were well known as freedom-loving people dedicated to the highest ideals of liberty and democracy.

Others in the delegation were: Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association; William Martin, newly-elected state assemblyman of Ukrainian parentage; William Gural, former mayor of Hillside, N. J.; John Swallick, chief of police in Perth Amboy, N. J.; A. Sharan (branch president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America) and Peter Kostyn, of Jersey City, N. J.; M. Lytwyn, Dr. O. Utrisko, Michael Matiasz, Walter Waverchak, Dr. R. Rychok and Mrs. F. Doroshenko of Newark, N. J.; Mgr. I. Kostuk, D. Kuzyk, and A. Derevianko, of Trenton; and A. Dragan, editor of "Svoboda".

The visitors were introduced to the governor by Mr. Wagner. Presentation of a copy of Prof. Clarence A. Manning's book "Ivan Mazepa—Hetman of Ukraine", recently published by the UNA, was made to the governor by Mr. Halychyn.

Governor of Rhode Island Proclaims Ukrainian Independence Day

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—In the presence of 16 Rhode Island Ukrainians, including nine from Woonsocket, Governor Dennis Roberts of Rhode Island signed a proclamation here on January 13 setting aside January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the state, says the Woonsocket Call of January 14.

The delegation was headed by the Very Rev. Stephen Bilak, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and president of the Woonsocket branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Among the delegates were Rep. Orist D. Chaharyn, the Rev. Joseph Galysk, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Mrs. Rosalie Weecal, Mrs. Rosalie Borys, John Kokolski, Theodore Klowan and Dmytro Derenjuk, all of Woonsocket.

Ukrainian Flag to Be Flown Over City Hall in Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—For the first time in this city's history, the Ukrainian national banner will be flown from the City Hall on January 22 in honor of Ukraine's historic bid for independence in 1918.

The flag will be presented to Mayor Larkins at a ceremony in City Hall on the mor-

New York Marks Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Robert B. Wagner of this city of eight million signed a proclamation here on January 15 designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day.

He instructed that the blue-and-yellow Ukrainian banner be flown alongside the American Stars and Stripes from the City Hall on that day.

The proclamation was signed in the presence of a 20-member Ukrainian delegation headed by attorneys Walter Steck and George Wolinetz.

Others in the delegation were Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme

president of the Ukrainian National Ass'n; Walter Dushnyck, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, Mgr. I. Bazarko and Dr. Alexander Sokolyshyn, United American-Ukrainian Organizations; Prof. Ivan Palyvoda, Ukrainian Democratic Organization; Walter Bacad, Ukrainian-American Veterans; Matthew Pope, American Legion; attorney John O. Flis, leader of the Ukrainian division of the Democratic Party in Queens borough; Mrs. Michael Piznak and Antin Dragan, editor of "Svoboda".

Joint Proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day Signed by Mayors of Triple Cities on Jan. 11

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—Mayors of the Triple Cities (Johnson City, Binghamton and Endicott) officially proclaimed January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day at ceremonies held in St. John's Ukrainian Center here on January 11, reports the Binghamton Press of January 12 and 13.

The proclamations were signed by Mayor William F. Ott

Miss Joan Gudz of Woonsocket, attired in Ukrainian costume, presented to Governor Roberts a copy of an English-language history of Ukraine.

Among the delegates were Rep. Orist D. Chaharyn, the Rev. Joseph Galysk, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Mrs. Rosalie Weecal, Mrs. Rosalie Borys, John Kokolski, Theodore Klowan and Dmytro Derenjuk, all of Woonsocket.

The Woonsocket Call ran the story with a picture showing the Ukrainian delegation with Governor Roberts as he signed the proclamation.

Ukrainian Independence Anniversary to Be Marked by One-Hour Program on WOR-TV in New York

NEWARK, N. J. To inform the American public that the cause of Ukrainian freedom and independence is no longer just patriotic desire of the Ukrainians, but is a political necessity to safeguard America's freedom as well, the Ukrainian Republican Committee of New Jersey has initiated a drive to sponsor a television program commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian Republic.

The following speakers and artists will appear on the TV program to be presented on Channel 9, Sunday, February 2, from 6 to 7 p.m.

Hon. William M. Wall, Senator, Canadian Parliament;

Hon. Averell Harriman, Governor of New York State; Hon. Florence P. Dwyer, U.S. Congresswoman of N. J.; Andrew Keybida will read the Proclamation of Ukrainian Independence; Dumka Chorus of New York City under direction of Mr. L. Krushelnytsky; Bandurist Chorus of Elizabeth under direction of Prof. Roman Lewitsky; Isabella Orliowska, soloist; Prof. M. Fomenko, pianist, and John Romanion, master of ceremonies.

The cost of this presentation will be approximately \$2,000.00. The representative organizations voted to underwrite the main portion of this sum and the remainder would be raised by soliciting interested private citizens. Any readers desiring to help the TV Committee supplement this fund, please send your donations to the treasurer: Mr. Kost Prychodko, 107-10th Ave., Newark, N. J. Insure the success of this important TV program by your generous support! It will be beamed primarily to acquaint the American audience with the 40th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, as well as Ukraine's present problems. Contributions will be recorded and receipts promptly mailed.

In order to give this great national holiday the nationwide coverage it deserves, it is suggested that secretaries of every Ukrainian organization in every city and every town in the United States and Canada send letters to their local newspapers relating the complete story of this 40th Anniversary and that a free Ukraine might mean the downfall of the Soviet Communist Empire.

Invitations were mailed to all Ukrainian organizations in the metropolitan area to send representatives to a meeting on November 30, 1957, at the Ukrainian Center, Newark, N. J., where detailed plans for the following committees were formed:

Myron Leskiw, Chairman; William Osadchuk, Vice Chairman; Walter Komarynsky, George Kononiw, Alexander Nychka, Antin Sharan, Myron Pinkowsky, Roman Huhlewych, Television Committee; John Romanion, Master of Ceremonies; Andrew Keybida, Alexander Lisewych, Secretaries; Konstantin Prychodko, Treasurer; Walter Borowyk, Victor Cereyko, Andrew Keybida, Press Publicity; Peter Woytowasky, George Kononiw, Roman Lewelsky, Kon Prychodko, Concert Committee; Miss Diana Nastuk, TV Script Writer; Jasp Capka, Oryp Andrushkiw, Peter Kostyk, Controllers; Dmytro Halychyn, John Romanion, Michael Piznak, Walter Dushnyck, Walter Steck, Myron Leskiw and John Swallick, Principal Speaker's Committee.

Andrew Keybida, Secretary

Some 100 citizens of Ukrainian descent attended the ceremony, which was addressed by Stephen Sadowitz, a member of the Johnson City chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

About 500 persons are expected to attend a commemorative banquet in the Johnson City Center on January 22, when principal speaker will be New York attorney Michael Piznak, Supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Surrounded by a delegation of Ukrainians in the state capitol Lansing, Mich., Gov. G. Williams (seated) signs a proclamation calling for observance of Ukrainian Independence Day



Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania (seated, center) is pictured above as he signed a proclamation in Harrisburg, Pa., naming January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in his state. To his right is Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and to his left and behind him are other prominent Ukrainians who witnessed the signing.



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The Ukrainian Weekly

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Memorable and Significant Anniversary of the Ukrainian People

This January 22, 1958 Ukrainian people everywhere will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the most memorable date in the modern history of their country: the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine...

Of course, the Russian communist masters and their stooges in Ukraine have been doing everything possible to obscure and belittle this glorious date and substitute another one—the establishment of the communist rule in Ukraine.

On December 24, 1957 Nikita S. Khrushchev, commonly known as the "Butcher of Ukraine," came to Kiev to give praise and prestige to the communist satraps of Ukraine...

Khrushchev took great pains to depict all the "advantages" that the communist regime has brought to the Ukrainian people.

The communists have been drumming out propaganda on the "welfare," the "freedom" and "independence" of Ukraine long before the communist anniversary.

From the statements of Khrushchev and other communist leaders at the Kiev celebration it would appear that the Ukrainians seem quite happy under the heel of communist despotism...

And yet the Bolshevik masters deemed it necessary to attack the "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists," especially those Ukrainian leaders who made the Ukrainian revolution and established the Ukrainian independent state in 1918.

Why? Above all, the Russian oppressors of Ukraine and the few stooges of Ukrainian stock who serve them, know well that they are hated and feared by the Ukrainian people as a whole.

They realize that their policies of Russification and political persecution created an unbridgeable schism between them and the Ukrainian people, and that their power over Ukraine is maintained principally through the force of communist troops and oppressive police.

Ukrainian Independence: Specter That Haunts Russians

This concerted drive against "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalism" on the anniversary of the communist rule in Ukraine was neither coincidental nor a haphazard and unplanned event.

By attacking the Ukrainian Central Rada and everything it stood for, the communist press of necessity is propagating the very same Ukrainian nationalism against which it fumes and sputters...

But the outside world knows, as do Ukrainians everywhere, that the freedom and independence of Ukraine were destroyed by the same Russians who now pose as Ukraine's "benefactors and liberators."

In 1917, after the fall of Russian Czarism, Ukraine made great progress towards its full independence. Its truly democratic parliament, the Ukrainian Central Rada, despite the myopic, stubborn and politically insane policies of the Russian Provisional Government...

Even after the fall of the Kerensky regime, the Central Rada still believed in a possible modus vivendi with the new Soviet regime of Lenin and Trotsky. By its Third Universal of November 20, 1917 the Rada proclaimed the Ukrainian National Republic...

Final Break and Full Independence

But the Russian Communists viewed the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic with hostility. Although they paid lip service to the principle of national self-determination, they declared war on Ukraine...

Long before that the Bolsheviks tried to undermine the Ukrainian Central Rada as soon as they came to power in Petrograd. They failed to subvert the All-Ukrainian Council of Soldiers, Workers and Peasants' delegates...

PROCLAMATIONS OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER OF NEW JERSEY

WHEREAS, January 22nd has a particular significance for the Ukrainian people throughout the world and to Americans of Ukrainian descent because the year 1918 commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian National Independence...

WHEREAS, the Ukrainian people live in the hope that their nation can be liberated from its communist oppression and restored to Ukrainians; and WHEREAS, their aspirations deserve the support and encouragement of freedom-loving people everywhere...

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Robert B. Meyner, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1958, as Ukrainian Independence Day in New Jersey...

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR DENNIS J. ROBERTS OF RHODE ISLAND

UKRAINE is the name of a geographical region in south-eastern Europe. It has no definite boundaries. It is the original homeland of the people known as Ukrainians...

Many countries have wanted to control its rich farm lands and mineral resources. Almost all Ukraine is now included in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Ukrainians are the most freedom loving people of the world and their sacrifices for freedom are an inspiration for others. Immigrants brought to the United States have made America the foremost defender of freedom with unlimited opportunities for all, regardless of ethnic origin, religion or race.

WHEREAS, the Ukrainians in America are observing this date by reasserting their belief in freedom for all people and reaffirming their conviction that tyranny and despotism cannot long prevail where man so believes...

PROCLAMATION OF STEVEN J. BERCIK, MAYOR OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

WHEREAS, January 22, 1958, will be the fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent Ukrainian Republic...

WHEREAS, Ukrainians all over the world are celebrating January 22nd as a memorial to a once-free Ukraine; and

WHEREAS, Ukrainians in America are observing this date by reasserting their belief in freedom for all people and reaffirming their conviction that tyranny and despotism cannot long prevail where man so believes...

WHEREAS, it is known that the love of democracy and freedom lives on in the suppressed Ukraine, although the Republic was short-lived and fell under the forcible occupation of the Russian Communists in 1922...

WHEREAS, it is universally recognized that the resistance of the brave and patriotic Ukrainian people to Communist totalitarianism has never waned even to this day...

Thus, on January 22, 1918 the Ukrainian Central Rada issued its Fourth Universal, by which it proclaimed the full and unqualified independence of Ukraine.

Ukraine's desperate pleas to the Western nations for help and assistance remained unanswered. The only solution that seemed possible for the Ukrainian Government was immediate action to conclude a separate peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary...

On February 9, 1918 Ukraine signed the peace treaty, and two months later great numbers of German and Austrian troops came to Ukraine. But, regrettably, the "new allies" instead of helping Ukraine, turned against the Ukrainian people.

For two full years Ukraine under various governmental regimes had to wage a defensive war not only against the Bolsheviks, but against the White Russians as well.

On January 22, 1919 the Western Ukrainian National Republic, which was created on November 1, 1918 and had to defend itself against the Polish attack, was united by an Act of Union with the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev.

But the united Ukrainian state could not survive the combined attacks and wars thrust upon it by its rapacious neighbors. Crushed between the Bolsheviks, the Czarist Russians and the Poles in the West, and deprived of allied support, it finally succumbed and ceased to exist as an independent State by 1920.

Today, Ukrainian people everywhere are celebrating the memorable date of January 22, 1918 as their greatest national holiday.

If the Western world wishes to learn anything from the Ukrainian drama, then the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence provides a proper and fitting occasion.

Had it acted more wisely and with deeper political sagacity, the face of Eastern Europe would certainly look different today, and we would not have to tremble whenever the arrogant communist leaders in the Kremlin rattle their swords and beep their sputniks.

Today, the memorable fortieth anniversary of Ukrainian independence affords an opportunity to contemplate what happened to the freedom-loving Ukrainians. The lesson we have learned from this epochal event is not and cannot be a total loss either to us or to the rest of the free world.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER OF PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS, January 22nd will be observed by all Americans of Ukrainian descent as the fortieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence which unified all the Ukrainian territories into one independent Ukrainian Republic; and

WHEREAS, the spirit of national unity is still strong and vibrant among those of Ukrainian ancestry, although the Ukrainian National Republic fell to Soviet Russia three years after its birth; and

WHEREAS, Our citizens of Ukrainian descent have made substantial contributions to the life of the Nation and the Commonwealth and have constantly been in the forefront of the battle for freedom and liberty for all men;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, George M. Leader, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1958, to be Ukrainian Independence Day in Pennsylvania...

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ABRAHAM RIBICOFF OF CONNECTICUT

Forty years ago today a proclamation of independence was issued in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine; but the freedom of the Ukrainian people was short lived, as the young Ukrainian state was conquered by Soviet Russia...

WHEREAS, the Ukrainian people who live in the hope that their nation can be liberated from its communist oppression and restored to Ukrainians; and

WHEREAS, the Ukrainians in America are observing this date by reasserting their belief in freedom for all people and reaffirming their conviction that tyranny and despotism cannot long prevail where man so believes...

Ukrainian Church Choir Carols For Mayor of Bayonne, N. J.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The choir of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church here began its traditional Christmas caroling program January 7 by singing at his office in City Hall, says the Bayonne Times of January 7, 1958.

Earlier the same day, following the 10 o'clock Christmas mass at the church, the choir sang in the rectory for the priest, the Rev. C. George Pasdrey.

The custom of visiting homes of all parishioners during the Christmas season is observed each year by the Bayonne choir, which is directed by Prof. John Zadorozny.

The Bayonne Times story included a description of the traditional customs surrounding Ukrainian carol-singing. Also included was a picture of the choir.

Youth Panel Tells Views About U. S.

America's humiliation in its satellite rivalry with Russia was met by "real joy" in Britain, a television audience was told last Sunday, January 11, by a teen age delegate to the 1958 New York Herald Tribune Forum to High Schools.

The statement, one of the many views of the United States on subjects ranging from outer space to rock and roll, was made on the first of thirteen weekly television programs entitled "The World We Want," a half-hour impromptu discussion (WOR-TV, Channel 9, 8:30 to 9 p.m.)

Participating in the leadoff panel were John Torode, nineteen, of the United Kingdom, Rina Thom, eighteen, of the Union of South Africa; Naila Ahmed, seventeen, of Pakistan, and K. R. Krishnan, seventeen, of India.

To start the conversational ball rolling, panelists were asked what America is famous for in his or her country.

Mr. Torode replied, "In Britain, I'm afraid it's the Sputnik fiasco." In South Africa, according to Miss Thom, it is the policy of "America for the Americans."

Mr. Krishnan called a nation "born out of factions and dissatisfactions, the result of religious ferment and moral indignation... a symbol of a new concept of democracy based on absolute individual freedom and recognition of individual dignity."

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Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky Receives Commission As Lt. Colonel In U. S. Army Reserve

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Georgetown University here and national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was commissioned January 2 as a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army Reserve.

Dr. Dobriansky was informed of his appointment as a commissioned Reserve officer of the army by directions of the President and the Secretary of the Army.

The UCCA chairman is attached to the 352nd Military Government unit stationed in the District of Columbia. The unit is a type A reserve unit which concerns itself with military government administration and supervision over countries with populations of over 25 million people.

ANNOUNCEMENT

of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian National Association concerning the election of delegates to the UNA Convention by Subordinate Assemblies of less than 75 members

According to the provisions of the UNA Constitution, a Subordinate Assembly having less than 75 members, may for the purpose of representation at the Convention, unite with another Subordinate Assembly also having less than 75 members.

Before proceeding with the election of a delegate, such Assemblies must first pass a motion at a regular meeting to join another Assembly. The two Assemblies must then hold a joint meeting at which a delegate and an alternate are elected.

If the two Assemblies are too far distant from each other to meet jointly, the Subordinate Assembly having the greater number of members shall be entitled to elect the delegate, and the Subordinate Assembly having the lesser members, the alternate, unless otherwise agreed by the mutual consent of both Assemblies.

Notice of the joint election of delegates and alternates must be made to the UNA head office as soon as possible, so that authorization forms may be sent to the Subordinate Assemblies without delay.

A list of UNA Subordinate Assemblies whose membership is less than 75 and which may combine for the election of delegates to the 24th UNA convention to be held in May in Cleveland, Ohio, was published in the January 18, 1958 number of "Svoboda."

U.N.A. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Q. I want to become a member of the Ukrainian National Association. I already have plenty of insurance, so this part of it doesn't interest me.

A. You can be a UNA member for 88 cents monthly or \$10.10 annually. In addition to all benefits and privileges of adult membership, you'll get a \$500 whole life certificate and you'll get dividends annually after two calendar years.

Q. I looked over my UNA membership certificate and couldn't find any reference to double indemnity coverage. How can I get such coverage? Do I have to take new insurance or what?

A. See your branch secretary. He will produce a form which you should sign. He will send this form and your insurance certificate to the UNA; the UNA will attach the double indemnity contract to your certificate and return it to you via your branch secretary.

Q. My husband says I should have my name and beneficiary changed in my UNA certificate, as it still has my maiden name and my parents are beneficiaries. Is this necessary? A friend of mine said my husband is beneficiary automatically, and it isn't necessary to make any changes.

A. Your friend is wrong. Go get proper forms from your branch secretary and change your name and beneficiary as soon as possible.

Q. There was a fire in my home recently and my UNA certificate was destroyed. How much would it cost to duplicate it?

A. Nothing. See your branch secretary and complete an application for a duplicate certificate.

\$250,000 Community Center Rising For Jersey City Ukrainians

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Jersey Journal of January 14 reported that construction has started here on a \$250,000 Ukrainian National Community Center at Oakland Avenue and Fleet Street.

The center, incorporated 10 years ago, was located on Fleet Street near Summit Avenue, but was torn down three years ago to make room for a housing project. Before that it was located on St. Paul's Avenue below Tonelle Avenue.

When finished in July, the new building will serve between 10,000 and 12,000 persons of Ukrainian extraction living in Jersey City, including 500 refugees. It is of steel and concrete and will be twice as large as the previous home.

The lower level will contain classrooms, club rooms and a lounge. The first floor will have a marble lobby, a 500-seat auditorium, kitchen and dining area.

Architects are A. Davis and Son, and general contractor is A. Kerzner Inc.

Soprano Olga Pavlova Performs With Miami Beach Civic Orchestra

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Canadian-born soprano Olga Pavlova, now residing in this city, was one of five guest artists who performed with the Miami Beach Civic Orchestra on December 22.

Miss Pavlova sang the aria "Vissi D'Arte" from Puccini's "Tosca" and "Hopak" by Mousorgsky.

The concert, held in Miami Beach Auditorium, was narrated by Mayor Kenneth Oka. Barnett Breaskin was conductor.

Executive Officers of UYL-NA Hold Meeting in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Preparation for the 1958 Sports Rally of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America is well underway under the direction of Sports Rally chairman Jerry Pronko, it was reported January 11 at the League's mid-year executive board meeting here in the Penn-Sheraton Hotel.

Youth League's 1958 Directory had been extended to February 1. He asked that listings, together with the one-dollar fee, be sent to him at 5555 Broadview in Parma, Ohio. Names of the District Organizers appointed for 1957-58 were submitted by Walter Bodnar, Newark, N. J., UYL-NA vice-president. The district organizers are: Alexander Danko, North Bergen, N. J.; Rose Faryna, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene Hulusczak, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Greg Nazarkewich, Dearborn, Mich.; Natalie Tuz, Toronto, Ont.; Charlie Tyrawski, Wilmington, Del., and Taras Zenczak, Parma, Ohio.

UYLNA Foundation Plans to Publish Booklets on Ukrainian Culture

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Four booklets in the English language describing Ukrainian folk dances, traditional Ukrainian Christmas and New Year customs, the observance of Easter and preparation of Ukrainian Easter eggs, and the history and playing of the bandura will be published this year by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation, Inc.

Miss Dorothy Olen, of Parma, O., was appointed chairman of the concert which will be sponsored by the Foundation in conjunction with the League's 25th silver anniversary convention in Cleveland during the Labor Day weekend. The concert is scheduled for Sunday, August 31. The board decided to offer Ukrainian Easter eggs for sale in the concert hall, as was done with notable success last year at the Detroit convention.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

The league-leading Ukrainian Orthodox Church bowlers met some unexpected competition in their match with the last place "junior" St. John's C.W.V. team which took place on Friday evening, January 10th. Although the Churchmen won all three games from the juniors, a 51-pin handicap almost cost them the first and third games. With the Ukrainian American Veterans losing all three to the "senior" St. Johnsmen in their match that night, the Churchmen now have a healthy four-game lead over the rest of the teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of Jersey. A couple of bad nights, however, might easily wipe out this advantage which they have so persistently striven for the last two months of bowling.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3, G'me, Total, High Pins, Avr. Lists 10 teams including Ukr. Orthodox Church, Ukrainian American Vets, St. John's C.W.V., Sr., etc.

Symposium on Higher Education in the Ukrainian S.S.R. in Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Ukrainian Student Club of the University of Michigan has recently proudly announced that on the 14, 15 and 16 of February, 1958, a "Symposium on Higher Education in the Ukrainian S.S.R." consisting of six lectures, will be presented on the Campus of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Currently with the lectures, an exhibition of authentic diplomas, educational material and manuals brought from the Soviet Ukraine during World War II, will be presented. The Club plans to publish the lectures, after they have been completed by the benefit of discussions which, it is hoped, the lectures will stimulate.

John O. Flis, New York Attorney, Appointed Advisor to UYL-NA Foundation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The appointment of New York attorney John O. Flis as legal advisor to the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation Inc. was announced here this week by Walter Baend, Foundation vice-president. A long-time friend and member of the Ukrainian Youth League, Mr. Flis has assisted the UYL-NA Foundation since its establishment in 1956. He was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the organization in New York state in January 1957.

1957 UKRAINIAN ALL AMERICAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO P. KEBLISH AND L. KALESNIK SELECTED TO LEAD 23rd ANNUAL COMPILATION

Table listing football players with columns: Pos., Player, School, Class, Ancestry, Age, Height, Weight, Hometown. Includes First Team, Small College Team, and Honorable Mention.

- HONORARY COACHES: BRONKO NAGURSKI (Minnesota 1930) All-Time Gridiron Great STEVE SINKO (Duquesne 1934) Boston University Head Coach JOHN MICHELOSEN (Pitt 1938) Pittsburgh University Head Coach JOHN DRUZE (Fordham 1938) Marquette University Head Coach WALTER KONDRATOVICH (Columbia 1948) Bridgeport University Head Coach FRED SCYOCURKA (A.I.C. 1953) American International College Head Coach JIM BALDINGER (Navy 1952) Navy Frash Coach EMIL LADYKO (Columbia 1948) Colby End Coach WALTER CHWALIK (University of Miami 1953) Miami Frash End Coach FRANK FEDEROVITCH (W. Va. 1953) West Virginia Line Coach SLOKO GILL (Youngstown 1941) Youngstown Line Coach TONY SEGALAVICH (Juniata 1955) Juniata Line Coach CHUCK BEDNARIK (Penn 1949) Penn Line Coach BILL SHALOSKY (Cincinnati 1952) Cincinnati Backfield Coach WALT KOHANOWICH (Hofstra 1951) Hofstra Backfield Coach JOE TERESHINSKI (Georgia 1947) Washington Redskins End Coach NICK WASYLK (Ohio State 1938) Baltimore Colts Backfield Coach.

Orthodox Parish of Carteret Plans Supper As Community Event On Christmas Eve

CARTARET, N. J.—An annual Christmas Eve community supper for the parish of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be held beginning next Christmas, reports the Carteret Press of January 10, 1958. The event is being planned by the pastor, the Rev. John Hundiak, and Mrs. Hundiak, and will be followed by community singing of Ukrainian carols. It is hoped to preserve old traditions in this way and impart them to the young generation, as well as to bind the parish as one family in the spirit of fellowship and in the unity of faith. Preparation of the supper by a group of women will provide a rest for the women-

1957 "ALL UKRAINIAN" PRO GRID TEAM

- LE—WALT YAWORSKY—N. Y. Giants LT—RON MARCINIAK—Washington Redskins LG—BILL KOMAN—Philadelphia Eagles C—CHUCK BEDNARIK—Philadelphia Eagles RG—ROGER ZATKOFF—Detroit Lions RT—FRANK WYDO—Philadelphia Eagles RE—GEORGE TARASOVICH—Pittsburgh Steelers QB—CHUCK DRAZENOVICH—Washington Redskins LH—CHET HANULAK—Cleveland Browns RH—FRAN ROGEL—Pittsburgh Steelers FB—DICK BIELSKI—Philadelphia Eagles

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

AN INVITATION TO A GAY CELEBRATION GRAND MALANKA sponsored by MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION Ukrainian Orthodox League of the United States of America SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1958 Ukrainian Hall 1938-40 Germantown Ave. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Music by the MELOW TONES Dancing 9:00-11:00 P.M. COME ONE COME ALL

Dr. Sas-Yaworsky Wins \$32,000 On TV's "\$64,000 Question"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Making his third appearance on the popular weekly television show "The \$64,000 Question", Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky brought his winnings to \$32,000 on January 14. The Ukrainian-born veterinarian has been answering questions in the category of American history. Asked by emcee Hal March

whether he wished to take the \$16,000 he had won on the previous show or try for \$32,000. Dr. Sas-Yaworsky answered by quoting a Ukrainian saying: "Zhal' hostiya i shkodna pyroha" (literally, "It's a shame to send the guests away, but it's an expense to feed them!"). On January 28 Dr. Sas-Yaworsky will announce on the TV program whether he intends to try for \$64,000.

BUFFET SUPPER & RALLY DANCE Sponsored by the N. J. & N. Y. C. REGION on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1958 At UKRAINIAN CHURCH AUDITORIUM 824 Adeline Street - Trenton, N. J. BUFFET — \$1.50 DANCE — \$1.00 6:00 P. M. 9 to 1

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES" Translation: by WALDIMIR SEMENYNA With a biographical sketch of IVAN FRANKO by STEFEN SHUMEYKO Price 50 cents. "SVOBODA" 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

ONE of the FIFTEEN MILLION By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO THE TRUE STORY OF ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN A SOVIET SLAVE LABOR CAMP PRICE \$3.00 Svoboda Book Store P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS' WINTER CARNIVAL at SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. FEBRUARY, 7-8-9, 1958 An informal weekend of winter fun and sports. ALL WELCOME! — OFF-SEASON RATES. Reservations to: UAV WINTER CARNIVAL 2 East 79th Street New York, N. Y.



ПРОМІНЬ

Рис IV Січень 1958 Ч. 1 (28)

СВІТЯТЬ, ЯК ЗОРІ, СВЯТІ МОГИЛИ!

Пам'яті видатного Мунівця

По цілому світі святкуються сорокаріччя Української Революції. При тій нагоді, свідомо або і неусвідомлено, починають забронзовувати моменти, які з між собою несполучні, як вогонь з водою...

Потрапляючи-сумна вістка наспіва з Канади: 27 листопада 1957 року помер несподівано молодий визначний український націоналістичний діяч, довголітній Голова КУ МУН Канади, почесний Президент МУН Канади, Містолова Ке УНО, кол. урядовець "Нового Шляху" (Вінніпег), член Дирекції Укр. Нац. Видавничого Служби і член-Доради Українського Видавничого Фонду — друг ВАСИЛЬ ГЛАДУН.

На мою скромну думку, молоді двадцять років тому була щасливіша від молоді сучасної. Бо та молоді мали тоді діло з виразною і неспрочовану ментальністю двох поколінь. Тоді слово "так" означало тільки так, а "ні" — тільки ні, "ліби так, ніби ні" тоді не існувало.

Відійшов і залишив у великій суміш своєю дружиною Маруся, сина Ярослава, матір, сестру, брата, а також все організоване членство МУН, УНО, ОДВУ.

А тому не тільки для традиційного відмічування історичних дат варто глибоко заглянути над минулим, бо найбільш неспірно вчителю життя є історія. Але тієї історії не вільно тоді прикрашувати і не вільно пропускати з неї немиліх сторінок, як це часто роблять читачі з слабкими нервами.

Тільки остани сід, п. Василь Гладун похорононо при великій зашкві в Еммонгтоні.

В році 1918-му справа вибору для української молоді була найбільш простою: на звільнені імперії Романових клеветли революція, на просторах від Білого до Чорного моря поставав новий світ.

Спи. Дорогий Друге, в пам'яті твоїх батьків і твоєї України, я прощаю тобі все, що ти нам, молоді, щастя й життя за волю України.

Вір, який розгорівся під Крутами, не має рівного в історії! Проти чотирьох тисяч досвідчених у боях солдатів і матросів, ведених Муравієвим, стало до боротьби 600 українських воїнів — 40 гайдамаків, 250 стрільців і 300 юнаків, при чому на кожного воював української армії припадало по 40 набоїв, тоді як ворог мав необмежений запас амуніції, артилерії і опанцерених поїздів.

Відома українська діячка Старинська-Черняхівська написала в столітній пресі, у своїй статті пропам'яті слово: "Для нас ця могила лишилася на віки подум'ям віри, вона дала нам незабуте минуле. Це була ДРУГА СВЯТА МОГИЛА НАД ДНІПРОМ."

ЧИ ДІЙСНО КРИЗА АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО ШКІЛЬНИЦТВА?

Від часу вислання більшовицькими двох земних сателітів, американська преса загострила питання про кризу американського шкільництва. Преса недвозначно підкреслює повільність союветської шкільної системи, а також не поминає підкреслювати факт, що учні союветських середніх шкіл змушені працювати над собою далеко більше, ніж учні американських "гайкулів".

Вір, який розгорівся під Крутами, не має рівного в історії! Проти чотирьох тисяч досвідчених у боях солдатів і матросів, ведених Муравієвим, стало до боротьби 600 українських воїнів — 40 гайдамаків, 250 стрільців і 300 юнаків, при чому на кожного воював української армії припадало по 40 набоїв, тоді як ворог мав необмежений запас амуніції, артилерії і опанцерених поїздів.

1933-25-ліття МУН-1958

Відділ МУН у Філадельфії Олег Різник переобраний на голову Відділу МУН, ч. 4

8-го грудня 1957 року відбувся Загальний Збори Відділу МУН у Філадельфії, при співучасті членів ГУ МУН пп. Т. Сущина та Д. Сіма. Збори проводив член ГУ МУН п. Т. Сущин. По коротких дебатах та інформації вибрано нову Управу, яку очолює п. Ігор Бак-Бойчук. На голову Контрольної Комісії обрано п. Богдана Гнатюка.

Олег Різник, відгук на вибрання головою Відділу МУН ч. 4 в Нью-Йорку на останніх загальних зборах, належить до третьої генерації американських українців. Вун він одним із ініціаторів відновлення діяльності Відділу МУН у Нью-Йорку після року в тому.



Олег Різник і як ставий дописувач англійською мовою до сторінок "Промінь". Редакція "Промінь"

Діяльність МУН у Рочестері

10-го вересня 1957 року мунівці в Рочестері планували спільно з місцевим ВО ОДВУ організувати пікнік на площі в Шейреліса. Хоч було вже пізно літо, погода сприяла. День був чудовий, справжнє індійське літо. Люди мали нагоду гарно провести неділю серед українського оточення над великим озером Онтаріо.

A New Year's Reflection

This new year has a special significance for MUN members in the United States. It is the year which commemorates the 25th anniversary of the founding of MUN by a group of young Ukrainian Americans in 1933.

НОВИЙ ВІДДІЛ МУН В МАЙМІ

Всі від довшого часу ГУ МУН робила старання, щоб організувати Відділ МУН у Маймі, але завжди знаходилися перешкоди, які ставали на шляху цього задуму.

At first the sole purpose of the organization was to aid the Liberation Movement by supplying funds and moral support. Almost immediately afterward it was realized that it was necessary to educate Ukrainian Americans as well as provide them with social-recreational facilities.

Молоді люди, виконуючи волю української землі, зрозуміли своє українське "я" і рішили, що лише активна праця в молодічій організації може оправдати їх перед попомололою першою Ватнівиною, а не пасивне, як в найкращому влученні жовтні та скитанні по інтернаціональних краях.

In its 25-year existence, MUN can be proud of its accomplishments and past history. Over 2,000 members distributed in 36 branches, morally and financially aided the Liberation Movement, giving thousands of dollars.



Управа Відділу МУН в Маймі (Флориди). Стоять зліва направо: Віра Загорулько, Ігор Остап'юк, Богдан Венгальовський та Надія Остап'юк.

Today MUN is mainly devoted to providing a social-recreational cultural facility for Ukrainian youth. But the initial ideal has not been forgotten and MUN is working for the Liberation Movement and helping it. As recently five months ago when Col. A. Molnyk visited America, the combined efforts of MUN, ODWU, UGC and ZAREVO collected thousands of dollars for the Liberation Movement.

Більшої комунікації (кожний третій американець має власне авто), бо більшість тих труднощів, що їх зустріть молоді українські студенти європейських та південно-східних країн, фактично відпадають з ДІА.

Published as well as the Trident, MUN published an English supplement to the Nationalist (later Ukrainian) in the late 1930's a newspaper published by ODWU and

ПРОМІНЬ СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (МОЛОДІ ОДВУ) Редагує А. DOMARATSKY, 331 W. Ruyon St., Newark 8, N. J.