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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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49 STATES CELEBRATE JULY 4

NEW OLD GLORY. — On the eve of the 182nd anniversary of the historic signing of the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Congress passed a bill admitting Alaska to the Union, as a state. Here a modern Betsy Ross sews a 49th star on the American flag to signify the new state.

Leave Hungary Or Quit U. N. Says Panel Re Soviet Union

Three students of Russian affairs, one of them Dr. Lev Dobriansky, national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, agreed recently that the Soviet Union should withdraw from Hungary or be expelled from the United Nations.

Their conclusion, made as a result of the execution of Imre Nagy, was drawn on WTTG-TV's panel program "Georgetown University Forum", says the June 30 number of the **Washington Post and Times Herald.**

Panelists, besides Dr. Dobriansky, were Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former vice president of Poland, and Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio).

There was general agreement among the panelists that Nagy's execution signaled a hardening of Soviet domination over other Iron Curtain countries and was intended as a dramatic warning to Yugoslavia's Josip Tito and Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka of what can happen to a Communist who attempts to chart his own course.

Mikolajczyk declared that Nagy's "murder" should rule out American participation in a summit conference, because Russia could then tell the world the United States cares nothing for the Hungarian people.

Dobriansky said the United States should agree to a summit conference only on the condition that the problem of "enslaved peoples" is made the first item on the agenda.

Feighan called on the United States delegation to introduce a resolution expelling the Soviet Union if it refuses to get out of Hungary.

Canadian Labor Minister Starr Addresses ILO During Holiday

Canadian Labor Minister Michael Starr, now holidaying in Europe with Mrs. Starr and their 19-year-old daughter, is the subject of a feature article in the June 21 issue of the Canadian business and contemporary affairs magazine **Saturday Night.**

The article, written by Fraser Kelly, tells of Mr. Starr's successful conciliation of the 3000-man rail strike which last May threatened to halt the 17,000-mile CPR service.

It was the second major rail strike Canadians faced within the last 16 months. The dispute, says Fraser Kelly, is only one aspect of the troubled Canadian labor scene which has plagued Mr. Starr since his appointment as Labor Minister on June 21, 1957. Mr. Kelly writes:

"Crucial contract negotiations are being carried on in the automobile industry: a salary dispute between the CPR and the unions threatens the country: British Columbia Centennial Festivities are being marred by shipping and forest labor disputes."

"Looming over the whole scene are the dark clouds of unemployment, worse this year than at any time since the thirties."

"Heavy-set Michael Starr, the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to become a Canadian Minister of the Crown is sitting on a political hotseat. Until his name started appearing in the nation's newspapers a few months ago, few Canadians had heard of him."

The man who went to work as a printer's apprentice at the age of 15 estimates that his average day of delegation meetings, cabinet meetings, and studying numerous reports is 14 hours long. Nevertheless, on Friday Mr. Starr religiously catches the 11:40 p.m. train from Ottawa to his home in Oshawa, arriving there at 7 a.m. He then just has time to clean up, have breakfast and get to his wife's dry cleaning establishment, where he talks to his constituents while handing out laundry.

Mr. Starr addressed the International Labor Organization in Geneva, and the Starrs will also visit London, Paris, Bonn and Munich and make calls at Ukrainian centres in Western Europe before returning to Canada.

On July 14 and 15 the Labor Minister will call a conference in Ottawa which will include representatives from labor, management, banking, commerce, the provincial governments and several other sources.

Mass Youth Rally Host of Events Will Pay Tribute To Ivan Mazepa

NEW YORK.—The Mazepa Anniversary Committee, formed here last month under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will make efforts to have 1959 proclaimed as Mazepa Year in the Ukrainian community.

The committee was created to plan a fitting commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's fight for Ukraine's independence.

Plans for the commemoration, which is expected to be national in scope, were laid by committee members at a meeting June 27 in the Ukrainian Art and Literary Club here, with Prof. Volodymyr Sichynsky presiding.

Included in the plans are a mass youth rally and a host of public ceremonies. Important attention will be given to the publication of cultural, literary and historical works about Hetman Mazepa.

Secretary of the committee is Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch. Others who took part in the meeting were Petro Andrusiw, Prof. Ivan Wowchuk, Prof. D. Horniatkewych, **Svoboda** editor A. Dragan, Roman Kupchynsky, Sergiy Lytwynenko, Prof. T. Moskalenko and Mrs. O. Sonevytska.

Hope Says He'll Correct Error About Hopak on New TV Show

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comedian Bob Hope says the **Hopak** will be correctly announced as a Ukrainian dance when the filmed TV show of his Russian trip is presented this fall.

He made the declaration in a letter, dated June 6, sent to Mrs. Ludmila Kovalenko of Washington after Mrs. Kovalenko wrote to Hope pointing out his error in calling the **Hopak** a Russian dance.

The letter said: "We've never had the reaction on any show that we've had on this one and we're hopeful that we will be able to present it again, sometime this fall, for our new sponsor. When it is repeated, you may be sure the **Hopak** will be correctly announced as Ukrainian. Sorry that error was made; but that was the information given us."

Many other persons who wrote to Hope received similar answers.

Avramenko Dances Hopak Solo At 30th Anniversary Concert

CHICAGO.—Ukrainian folk dances—from the group circle dance **Arkan** to the trader's solo dance **Chumak** — were presented June 15 in Chopin High School auditorium in honor of ballet master Vasile Avramenko, who began his North American career in this community 30 years ago.

Some 1000 persons thrilled to the lively movement and gay color of the dances, performed by some 200 older and younger dancers. Among the youthful performers were several three and four-year-old girls and boys.

Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky, celebrated winner of the CBS-TV quiz show "The $64,000 Question", paid tribute to Mr. Avramenko for his contribution to the development of Ukrainian children.

The Abbeville, La. veterinarian, popularly dubbed the "ambassador of Ukraine" for the good public relations work he is waging for Ukrainians, stressed the importance of Ukrainian dances as an effective means of popularizing the name of Ukraine.

Stephen Kuropas spoke on Ukrainian dances, and Mrs. Sas-Yaworsky presented diplomas to the members of the dance group. Prof. W. Iwashchuk was master of ceremonies.

Mr. Avramenko, now over 60 years old, showed his former agility and mastery of the dance in the performance of a **Kievsky Hopak.** It was dedicated to the Ukrainian friends who sponsored his coming to Chicago from Ukraine, to Dr. and Mrs. Sas-Yaworsky and to his pupils and their par-

He was given an ovation and presented with flowers and a purse of money for his proposed trip to Europe.

The energetic dance teacher, well known in the Ukrainian community on this continent, prepared the Chicago dancers for the presentation during the six weeks prior to the concert.

In the evening, Mr. Avramenko was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner attended by Dr. and Mrs. Sas-Yaworsky and more than 100 friends and well-wishers.

New Orleans Expert To Compete With Dr. Sas-Yaworsky On CBS-TV

NEW YORK.—TV quiz winner Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky, Ukrainian-born veterinarian, will compete with Dr. D. T. Van Acre on the CBS-TV program "The $64,000 Challenge" tomorrow.

The Ukrainian-born veterinarian from Abbeville, La., who won $128,000 in the category of American history on "The $64,000 Question" last spring, was introduced on "Challenge" June 29 along with Dr. Van Acre, an atomic physicist from New Orleans. Because the show was short of time, questioning of the two history experts will begin on tomorrow night's program.

How he came to be chosen as a contestant on "$64,000 Question" was related by Dr. Sas-Yaworsky a few weeks ago at the annual dinner of the Ukrainian Arts Club in Chicago.

Speaking in English, he also told dinner guests that Ukrainians have unlimited opportunities in North America to aid the Ukrainian cause for independence. He called on American Ukrainians to teach their fellow citizens that Ukraine was the first country in Eastern Europe to defend liberty and that the freedom-loving Ukrainian people created the Zaporozhian Sich which defended the Four Freedoms until it was destroyed by Catherine II of Russia.

New UNA Executive Committee Takes Office

The new Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, elected at the twenty-fourth convention held in Cleveland last May, took office July 1. Pictured (left to right) are: Dmytro Halychyn, president; Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president; Mrs. Gregory Herman, vece-presidentess; Jaroslaw Padoch, secretary, and Roman Slobodian, treasurer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The new UNA Supreme Executive Committee, which was elected at the 24th quadrennial convention in Cleveland last May, took office here on July 1.

It includes Dmytro Halychyn, president; Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president; Mrs. Gregory Herman, vice-presidentess; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, secretary, and Roman Slobodian, treasurer.

The committee convened on July 2 at the UNA Home Office here for its first meeting.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — The final meeting of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, whose term of office was in effect from July 1, 1954 to June 30 this year, was held June 27 in the UNA home office here.

It was attended by Dmytro Halychyn, president; Michael Piznak, vice-president; Mrs. Genevive Zerebniak, vice-presidentess and Roman Slobodian, treasurer. Absent was the late Gregory Herman, who was UNA supreme secretary prior to his death a little over a year ago.

The committee reviewed several matters concerning mortgages, gave consideration to misundestandings in Branch 175, and studied the project for simplifying voting during conventions.

Mr. Halychyn extended thanks to two retiring members of the committee, Vice-president Michael Piznak and Vice-presidentess Mrs. Zerebniak, citing their dedicated service for the progress and development of the UNA.

Congress of American Ukrainians To Be Held in Nation's Capital

NEW YORK.—The board of directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has announced that the Seventh Congress of American Ukrainians will be held next year in Washington, D. C., from February 21 to 23.

The announcement was made following the board's meeting here June 28, at which it was decided to allocate $5,000 for UCCA representation in Washington and $6,000 for political action.

Other expenditures designated in the UCCA's $104,000 budget for 1958-59 are: administrative staff salaries, $26,000; correspondence supplies, telephone and telegraph communication, $7,000; travel and general meetings of executive officers, directors and Ukrainian National Fund publicity campaign, $3,000; publications, $5,500; publication of **The Ukrainian Bulletin,** $9,500; publication of **The Ukrainian Quarterly,** $10,700; grants for various causes, $8,000; cost of 7th Congress, $8,000; reserve fund, $8,300.

The proposed budget will be covered by funds anticipated from the Ukrainian National Fund drive ($80,000) and membership dues ($10,000), plus a $14,000 balance from the 1957-58 budget.

It was recommended that a donation of $1,000 be made to the tour fund of the Ukrainian Bandurists' Capella. Unable to contribute more because of the UCCA's limited treasury, the board of directors expressed the hope that the general Ukrainian public would support the capella's European tour by generous donations.

Reports were submitted by Dr. Lev Dobriansky, national chairman; Dmytro Halychyn, president; Wasyl Mudry, chairman of the organizational committee, and Dr. Matthew Stakhiw, chairman of the publications committee.

The question of "fusing" the **Bulletin** and **Quarterly** into one publication was tabled for consideration at the Congress.gress.

CANADIAN CONGRESS

WINNIPEG. — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Canadian equivalent of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will hold its Sixth Congress July 10-12, 1959. The announcement was made by the presidium at a meeting conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, UCC president.

Student Aid Fund Will Assist 5 Young Men to Further Studies

NEW YORK. — A total of $950 will be loaned to five Ukrainian students by the Ukrainian Student Fund Inc. to enable them to continue university studies during 1958-59.

Three of the students—Orest Pobihushka ($250), Dmytro Hevryk ($200), and Roman Zhylavy ($200)—are residents of the United States.

The other two—Volodymyr Bunetsky and Roman Dykyj ($150 each)—live in Munich, Germany.

Fund Chairman Joseph Lesawyer, newly-elected vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, made announcement of the grants at a meeting last week. He said an intensive fund drive will be initiated in August under the chairmanship of Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky, famed TV quiz winner.

To date, the Ukrainian Student Fund has given loans totaling $5,300.

Taking part in the meeting were Volodymyr Petryshyn, Fund secretary, and trustees Dr. Michael Vetukhiv, Stephen Sprynsky and Svoboda editor A. Dragan. Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, new supreme secretary of the UNA executive committee, represented UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn.

Body of Mountie Found on Island

SUTTON, Ont. — The body of RCMP constable Maurice Melnychuk, 22, of Foam Lake, Sask., one of five RCMP officers who were drowned in Lake Simcoe June 7, was found June 27 on the shores of Georgina Island along with that of another constable.

One of the drowned Mounties was found the day after the RCMP 14-foot outboard motorboat capsized during a night storm on the lake, 40 miles north of Toronto.

Still missing are the bodies of the two of the men.

Melnychuk, of Ukrainian descent, was the nephew of the Rev. W. Fedak, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hamilton.

RALLY GIVES WARNING OF RUSSIAN TREACHERY

TORONTO. — Several thousand Ukrainians surrounded Queen's Park bandstand here on June 22 during ceremonies which marked the 25th anniversary of the starving of 7,000,000 of their fellow countrymen by Soviet Russia.

Many persons in the orderly crowd, commented the **Toronto Daily Star** of June 23, had escaped forced privation by fleeing Ukraine.

Pamphlets distributed at the rally said: "Those of us who escaped Muscovite slavery and have had the good fortune to become Canadians warn our fellow Canadians."

Gala Weekend

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — A concert of operatic arias and Ukrainian songs by soprano Veronica Cehelsky will be among the attractions offered this weekend at the UNA estate Soyuzivka.

The concert will be presented tonight (July 5), with Mrs. Lydia Bulba at the piano.

Afterwards, the regular Saturday night dance will be held on the spacious platform outside the clubhouse. Music will be provided by the Amor orchestra.

Hundreds of visitors from the United States and Canada are expected to take advantage of the long Fourth of July weekend for the trip to Soyuzivka.

Carteret Youngsters Will Attend Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka

CARTERET, N. J.—Nadja Nartowicz and Richard Harrow, members of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Sunday School here, will attend the Ukrainian cultural courses at Soyuzivka this summer as winners of scholarships donated by St. Demetrius Men's Club and St. Ann's Auxiliary.

The awards, made at the school's communion breakfast and commencement on June 15, were won in a test on religion.

Four other prizes of a week's stay at the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association summer camp in Glen Spey, N. Y., went to Rosemarie Symchik, Katherine Harrow, Richard Phillips and Robert Leschek.

Guest speaker at the commencement was Miss Elizabeth Dyczko of Flushing, L. I., whose theme was Father's Day and religious education. Miss Dyczko was introduced by the Rev. John Hundiak, pastor.

All 125 children of the Sunday School received promotional certigcate and bars to be added to their Sunday School pins. In addition, many received gifts and prizes for perfect attendance.

Mrs. Katherine Symchik, general chairman, presented gifts to the teachers: Mrs. Stella Phillips, Mary Ann Lehotsky, Sophie Lesky, Alice Wasylyk, Mrs. Ann Baumgarten, Mrs. Helen Barashke, Mrs. Ann Truch, Sophie Shumny and John Litus. They were thanked by Father Hundiak, who also commended the PTA for its work in conjunction with the teachers.

PLAN NEW CENTRE

PASSAIC, N. J. — The Ukrainian community here, which numbers about 10,000 persons, is preparing to erect a community center which will be headquarters for cultural and social activities of Ukrainians in the area.

A rally to speed plans for the establishment of such a "national home" and to raise funds for building was held here June 15. R. Sheremenko outlined the general project.

It was decided to increase the initiatory committee to 19 members.

Provincial Elections Bring Six Ukrainians to Parliament

Winnipeg. — Of 179 candidatesfrom 57 electoral districts in the recent Manitoba parliamentary elections, 16 were of Ukrainian descent. Six were victorious at the polls.

They are: M. N. Hryhorchuk, Manitoba's attorney general; Winnipeg Mayor Stephen Juba, Peter Wagner, John Hawryliuk, John Tanchak and Wasyl Luckiw.

The Manitoba elections ran in line with the Canadian federal elections held in June 1957, with the Progressive Conservative party taking the lead.

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July 4—A Universal Holiday

The history of mankind has many illustrious dates which demarcate milestones in its development and foundations in the building of that great structure—human civilization. One of the most important of these is the Fourth of July, on which 182 years ago—in 1776—was proclaimed the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America.

This Declaration, by which the representatives of the 13 original States of the Union strove to preserve truths that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," has already won historic renown and is known as one of the noblest documents of mankind. Yet we observe and feel every day the beneficial existence of this historic Declaration and its results in connection with major and minor events of life.

We can easily comprehend the fundamental significance of this salutary Declaration by posing this theoretical question to ourselves: What would the world be like today, and how would it look, if this Declaration had not been drawn up? Its meaning and its influence go far beyond the limits of the United States, as evidenced by events which have taken place since the signing of that document.

Secretary of State Dulles, quoting the words of Lincoln, said not long ago that this Declaration "means freedom not only for the American people, but hope and freedom for all nations of the world". Mr. Dulles affirmed that the final goal of American politics is freedom for all nations and all peoples, and further declared his certainty that sooner or later that goal would be realized.

This Declaration gives the American people every reason to be proud of their founding fathers and to commemorate the date of its proclamation each year, setting that day apart as the greatest national holiday. What occasion could be greater than the annual remembrance of an act from which arose the most powerful nation of today, from which grew the most equitable law and from which emerged the classic system of government "of the people, by the people and for the people"? That document alone can guarantee to the people their unalienable rights—among them the God-given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In this respect the American Declaration of Independence, the basis of the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights, is a universal declaration. The celebration of the date of its proclamation is a universal holiday of happiness for those who benefit from those laws, and a holiday of hope for those who still struggle to achieve those unalienable rights.

Declaration Of Independence Original Draft Never Found

One hundred and eighty years after the Thirteen Colonies severed their ties from England, scholars are still searching for the original Declaration of Independence.

No one knows what became of the immortal document which Congress approved July 4, 1776—but scholars haven't given up hope of finding it.

They were encouraged in their search by the finding several years ago of a rare printed copy of the Declaration. This copy was located in the attic of an Albany, N. Y., home.

The document over which the Continental Congress debated for two days—known as the "rough draft"—was written in long-hand by Thomas Jefferson, its author. Congress changed some words and made other revisions before approving it.

THE TACTICS OF KHRUSHCHEV

By Clarence A. Manning

The murder of Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter veiled under the guise of a legal execution a year and a half after they were treacherously seized at the time of the Hungarian revolt and the events which have followed are making it clear that Nikita Khrushchev has not yet struck all the notes of which that chameleon personality is capable. It was only a month or so ago that he was laughing with Western reporters and officials at a cocktail party and explaining that Nagy was in some delightful place in retirement, exactly as he has cheerfully confirmed that Bulganin is sick in a hospital and Molotov is at his post in the Urals and that any one is free to visit them (provided they can get a Soviet permission to travel to those places).

Let us try to remember a few details. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister of Hungary during the stormy days between the outbreak of the popular discontent and its final suppression by Soviet Russian tanks. Maleter negotiated for the first withdrawal of Soviet tanks from Budapest. Nagy, after the debacle, took refuge in the Yugoslav legation which he left with assurance from Kadar, the new Prime Minister, of his personal safety. He was at once seized by the Russians and carried to Romania and since then until the date that his execution was announced there have been no reliable accounts of his whereabouts, except for Khrushchev's gay allusions.

Anti-Red Demonstrations

The announcement of Nagy's death caused a wide storm of public resentment against the Soviets. There have been anti-Soviet demonstrations in Paris, in Copenhagen and in Bonn, as well as in other places. These have had the familiar aspect for they have been largely composed of exiled Hungarians and their most intense sympathizers. It is true that in places they have succeeded in breaking windows in the Soviet embassies but the police in the different cities have reacted firmly and vigorously to suppress any demonstrations which went beyond legal limits.

As an answer the Soviets have reacted with new tactics, or, rather, they have revived tactics that were in common use under the early part of the regime of Lenin, the staging of an impromptu riot ostensibly against the wishes of the Communist government. Thus in the early days a Communist mob without interference broke into and sacked the British embassy in Petrograd. But for more than thirty years, the Communist authorities have contented themselves with disciplined mass demonstrations and the holding of protest meetings of the workmen and kholkhozniks throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Union. Stalin apparently thought that the staged impromptu riot was an undignified and perhaps dangerous method of expressing popular discontent(?) because it might put unpleasant thoughts in non-Communist countries with weak governments which did not feel like suppressing them with armed force, if they could be handled in another way even to the embarrassment of the government.

Demonstrations by Reds

Yet that is exactly what the present regime of Nikita Khrushchev is doing in Moscow in answer to the protests against the murder of Nagy. It was tried out on the Danish Embassy in Moscow where a mob of several hundred persons apparently moved by indignation at the unjust charges against the "paradise of the proletariat," and "the fighters of peace," broke the windows, while the Soviet militia looked on unmoved. It has been repeated with attacks upon the West German embassy with sticks and stones and bottles of ink, as the demonstrators had a free hand to do as they liked. Two cases of this kind within a week seems to indicate that Khrushchev is employing new tactics to carry out his policy of warning the Western world to keep their hands off of Eastern Europe and the Soviet sphere of influence. No one believes that there is in Moscow or the satellites to-day enough freedom to permit such unruly actions without the sanction of the state militia (police) who are on guard at the scene and they remain impassive in response to the wishes of the citizens. (Since then the American Embassy in Moscow was stormed by the Reds — June 25th. — Editor).

How can such actions be explained? Within the Communist orbit there are at least two explanations, the one put forward by the Poles and the other by the partisans of Tito. The Polish Communists believe or affect to believe that the hand of Khrushchev is being forced by his opponents in the Kremlin, the so-called Stalinist bloc which objected to the slight relaxation of controls invoked by Khrushchev when he denounced the cult of personality of Stalin. We can see their motives. Gomulka has won certain concessions, but between the Russian forces in the Soviet Union and those in East Germany he knows that he is utterly dependent upon Moscow and that any concessions made to him and his people can be revoked at a moment's notice.

Tito takes the opposite point of view. He can well remember the methods invoked by Stalin in 1948, when Stalin expelled his country from the Cominform and moved by all possible means to promote a revolution in Yugoslavia which would supplant him and place in his stead an orthodox Soviet Communist. He remembers the many agreements that he has made with Khrushchev himself at the time of the supposed reconciliation and the Moscow adherence to the idea that there were many roads to socialism and he and the Yugoslav Communists accept the fact that the motives for the present attacks, even the charges that the Yugoslavs were in league with Nagy, are the work of Khrushchev himself to cement his already established power. The only external force that he will admit is pressure upon Khrushchev by the Chinese Communists who are hoping to secure for themselves the first place in the Communist hierarchy as the Mongol rulers dictated in the past to the Grand Princess of Moscow and that it is the Chinese who have directed the campaign against him.

Detention of 9 Americans

Along with these events we must place also the Soviet refusal to intercede with its East German stooges for the release of the nine Americans seized when they crossed into East Germany by a mistake. Despite all the agreements including those signed at the celebrated "summit conference" at Geneva and all the evidence that the East German authorities are absolutely dependent upon Moscow, Khrushchev is adopting a policy that indicates that the German People's Republic is a purely independent state and cannot receive any instructions or even advice from the USSR, though they have given it in plenty in relation to the Western Powers since the ending of the war.

When we add to this the troubled situation in Lebanon where the United Arab Republic is certainly fishing in the troubled waters of that Christian-Mahommedan Arab state, while Khrushchev is threatening to send "volunteers" to help the rebels against their established governments, the view certainly becomes tenable that Khrushchev is not invoking his new tactics for nothing. He has won a certain foothold in the Middle East and also through Sukarno in Indonesia. He has sub rosa established some sore points in India and the situation in Cyprus could not have been better for him, had he prepared it himself.

Some new plan is apparently being made ready and so far Western observers have not been able to decide exactly what that plan is. On the one hand his shameless defiance of the United Nations by the execution of Nagy has revealed again the importance of that organization to serve as anything but a palliative between East and West. The Security Council has become ineffective and the General Assembly, relying merely upon public opinion, cannot issue ultimata. So there seems to be no way to force the Soviets to live up to their obligations except through the old-fashioned method of World War III which Khrushchev keeps imputing to the United States.

On the other hand, Stalin, with all his cleverness, possessed in high degree the capacity to unite the world against him after he had won its sympathies. Khrushchev may have the same quality. The smiling Menshikov has charmed thousands of Americans who have not wanted to believe that such a cheerful and affable soul could be the agent of diabolical power. Khrushchev's smiles have won many of the neutralists in Asia and Africa. Yet the ruthless way in which he has acted in Hungary and elsewhere should and perhaps has cast a few doubts in the minds of those neutralists and deluded friends, for they have shown again that the Russian Soviet Communist prison of nations cannot change its nature.

Ukrainians Know Khrushchev

The Ukrainians who have known Krushchev to their sorrow for many years have never doubted the innate cruelty and ruthlessness of the smiling leader, even in his gayest sallies of wit and humor. They have seen behind him the same implacable terror that Stalin cultivated but in a different form. Perhaps this time the lesson will sink home in the minds of the world and they will realize that there can be no peace between the Soviets and the free world, that there can be in the long run no neutralism, and that the USSR must be broken up and its satellites and its non-Russian population set free, if the world is to move into an era of peace and brotherhood.

Buffalo Citizen Speaks Up

(A Buffalo citizen recently wrote to the editor of the Buffalo Evening News in support of the Ukrainian struggle for liberation from Soviet Russia).

The captive non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians, the peoples of the Baltic countries, and many others, constitute over one-half the population of the USSR. Somewhat less than one-half of this land mass is inhabited by ethnic Russians, and it is erroneous to apply the name "Russia" to the entire area.

The explosive nature of Ukrainian and other non-Russian nationalisms within the Soviet Union is well known to all keen students of East European history, and is feared more by Moscow than any thermonuclear weapon.

Therefore, sentiments favorable to the archaic "Holy, Indivisible, Mother Russia" theory, as expressed in "A.B.S.'s" recent letter to the editor, are a disservice to the free world and to the cause of the enslaved nations struggling to throw off Russian Communist tyranny. "A. B. S." is an unconvincing spokesman for those who advocate the restoration of the discredited Russian imperialist order.

John F. O'Donnell.

URGES INDEPENDENCE

BUFFALO.—Walter V. Chopyk, public relations director for the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, said here June 15 that the only guarantee of a lasting peace for the world lies in the disintegration of the Russian empire into independent national states.

Mr. Chopyk spoke at a meeting in the International Institute held to memorialize the date—June 14, 1941—on which Latvia fell to Russia.

UNA CORRESPONDENCE

By Theodore Lutwiniak

The Ukrainian National Association receives thousands of pieces of mail every month, and so does the administration office of Svoboda. The bulk of the mail received by the UNA is submitted by secretaries of branches and consists of remittances, reports, receipts and all kinds of applications, as well as requests for services and supplies. The rest of the mail consists of advertisements, mortgage payments, loan payments, and bills —and there are letters, too, submitted by members and non-members.

The majority of the letters sent to the UNA by members are requests or information, requests for cash surrender, requests for membership certificate loans, requests for change of names and beneficiaries, and requests for benefits from the Indigent Fund. Most of the letter writers are told to refer their matters to their branch secretaries, which they should have done in the first place, as the signatures of the branch officers must be affixed on the forms involved (cash surrender, change of name, etc.) Letters from non-members are usually requests for information, and it is sometimes difficult to write answers, particularly when a hopeful beneficiary inquires about the insurance of someone who died and has to be informed that the insurance in question had expired.

The UNA makes every effort to answer all letters promptly. There are times, however, when delays are necessary; even then important work is put aside temporarily so that a backlog of mail may be answered—and more often than not UNA people work after hours to finish their duties.

The letters sent out by the UNA bear the signatures of either the Supreme President, the Supreme Secretary, or the Supreme Treasurer. Normally, the Secretary answers the bulk of the mail. Answering the mail is an important part of the day's work, for the UNA does almost all of its business by mail.

The UNA sends out more pieces of mail than it receives. In a normal month between 3,000 and 4,000 pieces are put in the mail—checks, assessment lists, dues notices, certificates, forms, membership pins, dues books, printed literature, and other items dealing with the functioning of a fraternal benefit society.

UNA people like to receive letters which begin: "I would like to join the UNA" or "Please send me information about the UNA." Thank you letters are appreciated for, like everyone else, UNA people are human and like a "thank you" after rendering a special or rush service. But there are problem letters, too, usually from members who had misunderstandings with their branch officers; the UNA does what it can to clear up such misunderstandings to the satisfaction of all concerned, which is sometimes quite difficult. When a situation threatens to get out of hand the UNA sends one of its Supreme Officers to the area involved to clear things up. But this is rarely necessary and most problems are solved by mail.

Members who read this should keep in mind that it will actually save time if they would go to their branch secretaries for services; don't write to the UNA unless you have trouble contacting your secretary or unless he tells you to do so. One more thing—do not send dues payments directly to the UNA as all members must pay their dues through the branches of which they are members. Sending your dues to the UNA will actually delay the payment, for the UNA will either forward it to the branch secretary or return it to the sender.

Occasionally members make long trips to the UNA Home Office only to be told to see their branch secretaries for the services desired. So do not visit the UNA for services—see your branch secretary. The same goes for expensive telephone calls—save your money and see your branch secretary.

Immigration and Naturalization

Q. — I came to the United States on a student visa, because at the time when I wanted to come here, my quota was oversubscribed and the consul told me that there would be a long wait. Since coming here, I have married an American citizen. I understand that makes me eligible for adjustment of status without leaving the country. But somebody had told me that if I try to adjust my status, the Immigration Service would find out that I was not a "bona fide nonimmigrant" when I entered, because I previously attempted to come as an immigrant. What shall I do?

A. — You should try to adjust your status. The fact that you previously expressed a desire to enter the United States as an immigrant does not in itself preclude the issuance of a nonimmigrant visa, nor preclude your being a bona fide nonimmigrant. However, before you take any steps to adjust your status you should consult an expert. If you fail in your application for any reason, you may have to leave the country. In most situations, however, the spouse of an American citizen may apply for preexamination procedure. This permits you to be examined and have your papers processed while still in the United States and then pick up your visa on a short trip to Canada.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Your letters from America—letters from friends and relatives abroad — can make friends for America. Make them count.

Life of University Professor In USSR Is Far From Happy Lot

The following text is the fourth part of a paper delivered by Dr. Ivan Rozhin of Detroit during the symposium on the Soviet educational system presented last February at the University of Michigan by the university's Ukrainian Student Club and the International Center. Dr. Rozhin is a former professor, dean and president of Soviet colleges.

(4)

It is this "Special Division," more than anything else, which creates the atmosphere of fear and mutual distrust prevailing on all Soviet Campuses. It is so deep rooted and subtle, that no casual visitor to USSR is likely to discover it, yet it is only by maintaining such atmosphere that the communist party succeeds in keeping all academic life in USSR under its absolute control.

Disciplinary measures.—Any description of the status of a professor in USSR is incomplete if it does not include a discussion of the disciplinary measures which implement the above said atmosphere of fear. These measures range from a rebuke to physical destruction. The mildest of these measures is a reprimand, often calling for a public repudiation of one's alleged mistakes. If the same is accompanied by a dismissal from work, then the situation becomes incommensurately graver, because no other institution dares to accept for employment a teacher thus punished. The hardest to bear is the fact that all friends and relations have to shun such a person, so as not to incur the guilt by association. The author of this lecture has been thus punished after the alleged celebration of the assassination of Kirov in 1934. He was dismissed from his position, although formally his right to teach had not been revoked. His applications for teaching positions were turned down even by the farthest away schools of the far North and of the far East. Even though some applications were accepted at first, as soon as the file arrived at the new destination, acceptance was withdrawn. The social life of the author has also been shattered by this dismissal. Friends and relatives excused themselves in secret, and began their unvoluntary boycott. The author must here acknowledge, with gratitude and admiration, the steadfast courage of a distinguished colleague of his, Professor Himmelreich (who during World War II has also succeeded in escaping to the free world and at present lives in Australia). This friend began to visit the author demonstratively every day, thus daring to challenge the ridiculous accusation. This courage was a major contributing factor in the eventual rehabilitation of the author. Only those who lived for a long time within the Soviet society can fully appreciate such courage, which in most cases is tantamount to self-destruction.

Intermediate between a simple reprimand, and a reprimand accompanied by dismissal, is a reprimand accompanied by lowering of rank and relocation of the person to some insignificant out-of-the-way place. The severest of all punishments, but one quite frequent during the periodic political purges, is the deportation to a Siberian Labor Camp. One other speaker of this symposium, Mr. Nicholas Prychodko has known this fate. From 1934 to 1938 he has been an instructor in Mechanical Engineering with the University of Kyiv (Kiev). During the great purge of 1938, he was asked to come for questioning to the NKVD. The next three years he has spent in a Siberian "Corrective Labor Camp." As he describes in his prize-winning novel "One of the Fifteen Million," only a few are fortunate enough to survive the unspeakable blight of these Camps. A direct death sentence (of which thousands were carried out on faculty members during the purges of the thirties and again in 1944 after reoccupation of territories invaded by the Germans) was often considered more merciful than deportation to Siberia.

To conclude the discussion of the disciplinary measures, in the shadow of which each faculty member in USSR is living, it should be stated that no reference to any previous achievements of a punished professor may be made after his indictment. If the professional authority of a scientist is too great for a complete eradication of his name, any reference to him must contain some derogatory remark. The fate of the renowned Ukrainian historian Mykhaylo Hrushevsky is a case in point: in all references, he is qualified as a "bourgeois nationalist" and "servant of the international capitalism."

Textbook writing. — As it was mentioned before, any attempt on the part of a faculty member to bring about any changes in the teaching method, or in scientific approach, to introduce a new textbook or study aid, meets with a bureaucratic stone wall. Every innovation has to be cleared through a string of governmental agencies, from the local College Council, through various Expert Commissions, up to the Ministry of Higher Education. This creates a vicious circle, similar to the one mentioned in a previous lecture of this series, because each faculty member is required to be active in his profession and to constantly strive for improvement. The following personal experience of the author will show how these conflicting requirements work out in practice.

In 1937 the author, while teaching Veterinary Science in a leading Ukrainian Agricultural College, was requested by the methodological department of the Commissariat of Agriculture (under whose jurisdiction the College was operating) to present a critical evaluation of the program then prescribed for this course. The author did so, suggesting several innovations and criticizing some outrated aspects of the program. Governmental reaction to this report was favorable, but took half a year to arrive. It ordered the author to proceed with the preparation of a new extensive textbook for the course. This task calling for the cooperation of numerous specialists, is extremely difficult in the USSR, because bitter experience with disapprovals of new texts has made scientists weary of engaging in such ventures. Only very few of all contacted had agreed to cooperate on this new textbook. Finally in 1939 the textbook was ready. But the author had then found, that the real difficulties had only begun. Numerous Expert Commissions, evaluated the text, kept adding, changing and cancelling various portions of the book; each time new galleys had to be printed. At last the final approval was given and the text went to the government printing office. The book was almost ready for distribution, when the author was again summoned to Moscow. This time he was requested to correct those portions of the book where "fascist Germany" and "bourgeois Poland" were mentioned. The author replied that these portions did not exist in his original text but were inserted by the Expert Commissions of the Government. It was explained to him that the situation has changed, Poland ceased to exist and Germany became a Soviet ally, so the text had to be appropriately expurgated. The author had to stay in Moscow for 15 days for this purpose. Finally, considering the political uncertainty of those times, the author was lucky to have been allowed to omit political statements altogether. Another textbook case is known to the author in detail. This text was on the Syntax of the Ukrainian language. A colleague of the author was requested by the Ukrainian Commissariat of Education to write such a text. After the text was ready and checked through by the government Expert Commission, the writer was called for a special session to Kyiv (Kiev) where he was requested to introduce certain changes into the text. The very first criticism concerned the bad grammar in one sentence of the text. This criticism has been immediately dismissed, however, after the writer had pointed out that the sentence in question is a verbatim quotation from the official "History of the Communist Party." Criticisms which were not dismissed and brought about corrections concerned those portions of the text where the writer had used, by the way of syntactic examples, certain verses of Ukrainian poets, in which patriotic sentiments were voiced. To illustrate how subtle such censorship is, the following verses, discarded from the text, will be quoted:

"Troublesome thoughts, why
do you visit me..."
"Come ferry, come, and take
me across the river
to the other side..."

This shows that anything which might produce thought associations questioning the excellence of life under the Soviets is carefully removed from a textbook before publication.

To conclude the discussion of the textbook question, it should be stated that along with the above mentioned political screening, all textbooks undergo a very thorough professional examination. The repeated expert sessions, to which a textbook has to be submitted before publication, provide, aside from the political lip service, most valuable professional suggestions and corrections. As a result, textbooks in USSR are technically very well prepared.

(To Be Concluded)

DEGREES, AWARDS RECEIVED BY MANY UKRAINIAN STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. AND CANADA

EUGENIA HAWRYLKO

MORRIS PEROZAK

DMYTRO SICH

ANDREW BACHYNSKY

NEW YORK. — Eugenia A. Hawrylko, 16, winner of scholarships from three well-known colleges, has accepted a scholarship offered by Vassar College and will begin studies there in September.

Miss Hawrylko is the daughter of Nicholas Hawrylko, prominent Ukrainian-American attorney, and Mrs. Ludmila Hawrylko, of Ridgewood, N.Y.

At her graduation from Grover Cleveland High School on June 25 she received gold medals in English, French and History, and a Chemistry Teachers' Club certificate.

Miss Hawrylko was editor-in-chief of the school year book, assistant editor of the school paper, and member of the dramatic club, public speaking club, Arista and school orchestra.

She is a member of UNA Branch 204.

TORONTO. — Morris John Perozak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Perozak of Brantford, Ont., received the degree of Barrister-at-law and was called to the Bar of Ontario on June 26 at the convocation ceremonies of Osgoode Hall.

Two other Canadians of Ukrainian descent were among the 201 graduating lawyers. They were Oliver Mandryk of Toronto and John Gregorovich of Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. Perozak, a member of UNA Branch 458, was graduated in 1954 from McMaster University in Hamilton with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics. He is a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve attached to H.M.C.S. Star in Hamilton.

He will be associated with Michael J. Lypka of Hamilton in the practice of law.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.— Dmytro Sich of Trenton, N. J., who came to the United States from Carpatho-Ukraine in 1951, received a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Rutgers University in June.

Mr. Sich, a member of UNA Branch 116, plans to pursue graduate studies at Rutgers.

He is president of the Ukrainian Student Society of Trenton and a member of the central executive of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists and the student organization ZAREVO.

NEW YORK.—A degree in electical engineering was received from New York University recently by Ukrainian-born Andrew T. Bachynsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bachynsky.

Born in Horodenka, Western Ukraine, in 1937, Mr. Bachynsky came to the United States with his parents in 1948. He and his parents are members of UNA Branch 301.

WINNIPEG. — Orest Wasyl Hnatiuk, one of 73 Ukrainian-Canadian students who were graduated from the University of Manitoba this year, is winner of a $500 Kernaghan scholarship for study at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont.

The 22-year-old graduate son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hnatiuk of Winnipeg, received a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering. He will study the administrative side of mechanical engineering at UWO.

He was born in Englesville, Man., where his father, now a businessman, was a Ukrainian school teacher.

Among the Ukrainian graduates included in the graduting class of 911 students were John Sawchuk and William Sysliak, who received Ph.D. degrees in medicine; William Klim, Peter Kozak, Michael Pasika and Walter Shkilnyk, Master of Science degrees, and Serhiy Radchuk, Master of Law degree.

Others took bachelor degrees in law, pharmacy, general arts, education, general science, civil engineering, physics, mechanical engineering, architecture, home economics, teaching, business administration, medicine, and social work.

LONDON, Ont.—Among Ukrainian students who were graduated recently from the University of Western Ontario was John Smolin, who received an Honor Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smolin of Union, Ont., who settled in Saskatchewan when they came to Canada from Halychyna (Western Ukraine). An active amateur athlete, he speaks Ukrainian fluently.

Michael Bochar Will Direct UYLNA 'Miss Ukraine' Contest

PARMA, O.—Michael J. Bochar of Cleveland has been appointed chairman of the "Miss Ukraine" contest which will be held during the 25th Silver Anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in Cleveland August 29 to September 1, reports Publicity Chairman Eugene Woloshyn.

The appointment was announced by Convention Chairman Taras (Terry) Szmagala at the convention committee's meeting here on June 21. Some 60 committee members were on hand to hear reports given by chairmen of subcommittees.

Plans for the contest call for each of the UYL-NA districts to submit a photograph of their nominee to Mr. Bochar, who will assemble the contestants for the final judging and selection of "Miss Ukraine."

Olga Hit, chairman of the Friday night event—the "Follies Junior League", said that singing partner Mamie Bdzil had been persuaded to come out of retirement for this performance.

The two have been enthusiastically received at the annual Thanksgiving presentations of the Cleveland Junior Women's League.

Reports of Dorothy Olen and Michael Zaderecky disclosed that the convention concert, scheduled for August 31, will be staged in the Hanna Theatre only a few blocks from the Hotel Statler-Hilton, convention headquarters. They said the air-conditioned Hanna Theatre is booked by traveling stage shows which play Cleveland, and reported that the concert program is being finalized and promises to be of the high quality associated with UYL-NA concerts.

Yearbook Chairman Bill Mural told the committee that forms have been mailed for boosters and advertisements and "response has been most gratifying". He said deadline for ads and boosters is July 15.

Date of the next committee meeting is July 19, with a general invitation going out to all young people in Ohio to attend and assist with convention preparations.

UWA Elects Executive

SCRANTON, Pa.—Antin Batiuk was re-elected president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association at the 14th UWA convention held here recently.

Other executive officers are: Wasyl Dowhan, first vice-president; Joseph Charyna, second vice-president; Theodore Mynyk, secretary; Roman Rychok assistant secretary; Edward Popil, financial secretary, and Jaroslaw (Jerry) Pronko, assistant financial secretary.

Members of the auditing committee are Dr. Mykola Tacij, Alex Matepko, Wasyl Kostyshyn, Dr. W. Hrycay and Stephen Sadowec.

The board of directors includes Mykola Kizyma, Tekla Kalyn, Dmytro Wasylaschuk, Harry Skrebetz, Florence Doroshenko, Theodore Weslotsky, Peter Zilynsky, Fred Kalytka, Wasyl Lepak and Joseph Slyvinsky.

OUTSTANDING CLERK. Walentina Zlydennyj, who came to this country not long ago from Zaporizhe, Ukraine, receives outstanding general clerical award from Frank Zastudil, manager of National Insurance Services, for her excellent work in general business subjects at Vocational High School, Syracuse, N.Y. (*Courtesy Syracuse Herald Journal, June 17, 1958*)

Personalia

An 8-lb. 4-oz. boy, their first child, was born June 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pronchick (nee Stephanie Zborowsky), of Newark, N J. He will be named Alexander.

Mrs. Pronchick is a member of UNA Branch 25 and her husband, a former national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans and immediate past president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, belongs to Branch 325.

★

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Chorney of Cleveland were recently honored by fellow members of UNA Branch 364 with a surprise party celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Chorney is a pioneer member of Branch 364, who gave the initiative in forming the branch in 1913. The branch then had 26 members, now has 559.

★

Attorney George Wolynetz of New York City sailed to England June 25. He plans to spend a two-week visit in London and Scotland and two weeks in Paris before returning to the United States by air.

★

The Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto recently presented Luba Holod, 11-year-old concert pianist, in a recital of compositions by Grieg, Mozart, Barvinsky and Bezkorovayny. The young pianist is the daughter of Toronto music teacher Mrs. Sophia Holod.

★

Named director of the secondary school for children of Canadian servicemen stationed in France is Ukrainian-Canadian Michael Zaharly. The school is located in the town of Nancy.

★

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Zydowski, of West Islip, Babylon, L. I., who are members of UNA Branch 433, were honored by relatives and friends with a surprise party recently in celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary.

★

Mykola Zaporozhchenko, who came from Ukraine to the United States in 1949, received a Ph.D. Degree last month from Washington University in St. Louis, Mo. His thesis will be presented in digest form in the scientific journal *The Physical Review*.

★

Miss Helen Perozak of Jackson Heights, N. Y. associate editor of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, was in Toronto last week to attend the graduation of her brother, Morris Perozak, from Osgoode Hall law school. She also visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Perozak of Brantford, Ont., and friends and relatives in Hamilton and St. Catharines, Ont.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

U-A Vets

The national **Ukrainian American Veterans** organization held its 11th annual convention at the UWA Resort in Glen Spey, N. Y. during the June 20 weekend. Overall, we feel that it was a successful affair. Since the convention itself was reported in greater detail elsewhere we'll try to give some of our impressions of the event.

Major Michael Darmopray, Philly Ukrainian businessman and leader, and prime moving force in getting the UAV organized — stressed in his fine talk (the banquet feature) that each and every veteran has a responsibility of knowing "what's what" about the present day world turmoil so that he can help in his own way to try to better the world situation—which at present is in a much deteriorated state.

Major Darmopray. further asked the leaders of two of the four Ukrainian million - dollar fraternal groups who were present to help the Ukrainian youth here in the Western Hemisphere. "Plant your seeds today and you will reap the produce tomorrow."

A great example of this type of thought would be the enlightened and progressive-moving Jewish people who have successfully demonstrated this idea for years. We sincerely hope that this idea will be taken up by all four Ukrainian fraternal groups, and other leading Ukrainian groups and individuals.

UAV Briefs

We were very sorry to learn of **Mrs. Tony Kucher's** illness. I'm sure I echo the thoughts of all the UA Vets in wishing Mrs. Kucher a speedy recovery, and thus hope to see Tony as active as ever . . .

The UAV will sponsor scholarships or stipends to offspring of any American veterans of Ukrainian descent —either to the UNA Cultural Courses or to an institution of higher learning. Send all inquiries to: **UAV Welfare Fund** —2 East 79th Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles Sklaryk, spark-plug from Troy, N. Y. who announced the Troy vets were sponsoring a picnic June 22 in Troy, said that the Vets are eyeing some good-sized property and hope, too, to get an all-around youth program going on all cylinders. Incidentally, Charlie's sending his son and daughter to college. Nice going! Charlie and Troy.

Joe Yaworsky and **Joe Gremesz** hoping to set up a Phoenixville post.

The Hartford and New Britain, Conn. vets are jointly sponsoring a big picnic in Connecticut on Sunday, July 27—and they hope to hear from all vets posts. Troy is planning a bus ride. How about the rest?

Ann Androsko, Ann Kit Jennie Tyrawsky and **Nick Poczynok** and several others were doing the cha-cha-cha, at the dance. Nice change of pace, eh people? . . Scheduled softball games were cancelled and a few petty "bugs" developed, but overall service was fine.

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The Ukrainian Institute of America

ANNOUNCES

1. Obtainable at the Institute and all Ukrainian libraries in North America is the UKRAINIAN SONGBOOK, just recently published, titled:

UKRAINIAN YOUTHFUL SONGS

- Music by — composer Mikola FOMENKO;
- Words by — Joanna SAWITSKA;
- In English by — Luba TERPAK;
- Bound and illustrated by — Peter KHOLODNY.

16 SONGS — 96 PAGES — $3.00

All songs are arranged for CHORAL and SOLO work, as well as for PIANO and VIOLIN.

2. July 31, 1958 — deadline for applications for tuition loans for the completion of college and university studies in the United States.

3. Welcomes notification concerning new and patented inventions by Ukrainians, to be used for a permanent Museum exhibit of them, now in process of preparation by the Institute. Deadline for such notifications — July 15, 1958.

4. Accepts donations for the American Museum of Immigration. List of donors will be published in the press.

For further information write to:

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, Inc.

2 East 79th Street New York 21, N. Y.

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ПРОМІНЬ

Рік IV Липень 1958 Ч. 5 (32)

ОЛЕГ КАНДИБА-ОЛЬЖИЧ, ПОЕТ-РЕВОЛЮЦІОНЕР

9 червня минуло 14 років відколи в концентраційному таборі в Саксенгавзен німці замордували Олега Кандибу-Ольжича. Смерть у досить ще молодому віці обірвала життя цієї досить таки незвичайної у нашій модерній історії людини. За освітою археолог, Олег Кандиба вже під кінець своїх університетських студій почав вибиватися як світового розміру науковець. Але його дуже скоро полонила ідея українського націоналізму і він всім своїм єством віддався українському націоналістичному рухові як його співець-поет, організатор, вояк і провідник.

Олег Кандиба-Ольжич

Літературна спадщина Ольжича відносно невелика, але все ж таки вона ставить його між найвизначнішими поетами нашої доби, бо ж велич поета не мірається кількістю написаних рядків, а їх формою і змістом. „Сувора стриманість великого інтелекту, ще суворіша стриманість великого таланту — склалися на те, що творчість Ольжича не була нами належно оцінена", писав І. Коровицький у журналі „Х о р с". Поруч мистецько наче діямант вишліфуваної форми, поезія Ольжича відзначається глибокою ідейною наснаженістю. Ольжич бо належав до поетів, які добачали ролю літератури і поезії не так у розроблюванні мистецьких форм, як радше у служенні ідеї і у формуванні духовости нації. „Ми, — писав Ольжич у паризькому „Українському Слові' в 1939 р., — найбільше цінимо ідейну глибину й бадьорість нашої літератури... Піднесений настрій, плекання героїчного культу, відданість ідеї та тому, хто її усосіблює, — ось чого дошукуємося в нашій літературі".

Тому то і творчість Ольжича пронизана духом героїзму, як невід'ємного складника душі людини того нового націоналістичного покоління, що, відкидаючи всі спокуси життьових вигод, слави і абстрактної краси, ставить „ногу недбало на край блакитної чаші безодні". Відкинути все, що приковує людину до вузьких, особистих життьових справ, і шукати шляху до великої мети, до „Залізної Держави" — нової, відродженої в боротьбі України, іти „усе вперед, вперед без повороту", „жити повно, широко і скоро, і урвати, як спів", „життя наопашку носить на однім плечі", — ось Ольжичів ідеал життя українського націоналіста. А смерть на цьому життьовому шляху лише звичайна неминучість, до людини, яка вміє скинути, „як порвану лаху, і слабість, і сумнів і марність життя" — смерть входить „упокорена, як служка бентежно-несміло".

Велич Ольжича у тому, що він, як мало хто, зумів повністю втілити своє поетичне „Вірую" в діло, віддавшись повністю активній праці в Організації Українських Націоналістів як керівник Культурної Референтури, а від червня 1941 р. як заступник голови Проводу Українських Націоналістів і фактичний провідник ОУН в Україні і організатор перших націоналістичних повстанських загонів. На тому становищі його застав арешт і смерть, про яку він писав:

„Смерть не мине, і ти загинеш сам,
Та безліч раз зійдуть твої творіння".

О. Ольжич

І ДНІ І НОЧІ

І дні і ночі. — Та ж коли, коли? —
Весна. — Остання чи передостання? —
Хіба ж не всі прекрасні ми взяли
Дари дитинства і дари кохання?

Душа рікою вийшла з берегів.
— Верніть її в джерела воркітливі! —
І небо — синь, і синява — розлив.
І хвилі каламутні і мінливі.

Вдивляйся в неозору далечінь.
— А серце, серце — прапором тріпоче! —
Різкіший вітер чи гостріші очі?
О, шал непогамованих хотінь,
О, ласка — путь коротку і квапливу
Скінчити незміримістю пориву! . . .

ОСЕЛЯ ім. О. ОЛЬЖИЧА

Одної неділі вибралася я з своїми приятелями на оселю ім. О. Ольжича, що її минулого року закупили спільно б р а т н і організації ОДВУ, УЗХ, МУН і Зарево. Хоч майже цілий день падав дощ, весна таки робила своє. Свіжа зелень дерев і квіти прикрасили нашу оселю. Гірське повітря було повне пахощів весни. Ми рішили використати наш короткий побут тут, щоб ним підкріпити себе перед поворотом назад до задимленого міста.

На оселі не була я вже кілька місяців. Здивувалась великим змінам. Виходить, наші друзі з Алентавну, Филаделфії, Честеру й Трентону взимі не спали. Як говорили мені, кожної суботи з'їджалися вони сюди й під досвідченою кермою Андрія Шекерика вирубували ліс над потоком, вичищували долину й приготовляли площу під озеро та будову греблі. Друга група працівників під фаховою кермою Дмитра Січа з Трентону, члена ГУ МУН, здирала на деяких будинках старі дахи, покривала їх дахівками, поправляла там, де було треба. Третя група під кермою друга Зулика вичищувала деякі забудовання і вставляла стелі й стіни, приготовляючи їх для літнього дитячого табору. Четверта група працювала в палаті й клюбі, направляючи стелі й стіни чи вставляючи підлогу. Господар оселі друг Зидик відповідно до плянів знімає в деяких місцях старі чи ушкоджені водяні рури й колорифери і вставляє нові. Інж. Ів. Харамбура й Управа Відділу ОДВУ в Филаделфії перебрали на себе побудову клюбу з усіми потрібними устаткуваннями для вигоди гостей. Інж. Папроцький наглядає над викінченням будови озера й греблі, яке перебрав місцевий контрактор, що бульдозером вигладжує п л о щ у, стинає горбки, будує шлюзи й греблю. Він вже мріє про будову модерного мотелю на горбку, звідки розкривається чудова панорама гір, ріки, долини й міста на десятки миль довкруги. У Филаделфії вже працює виховна комісія, що приготовляє пляни для дитячого табору УЗХ і виховно-молодечого МУН, щоб діти на оселі не лише провели гарно час на свіжому повітрі й підкріпили свої сили свіжою поживою та спортом, але щоб їхній побут тут протидіяв шкідливим впливам вулиці й гартував їхні характери, вщеплював їм знання та любов до української культури й свого рідного. А над тим усім наглядає екзекутивний директор мґр. Бак-Бойчук, який пильнує, щоб пляни Управи Оселі були виконаними, щоб були потрібні гроші на розбудову, щоб усе йшло гладко і усе було викінчене до літа.

Верталась я додому, але думками все ще була на оселі. Думала: які є там великі можливості, як багато корисного можемо там зробити! Захоплення оселею і віра в її світлу будучність тих, що на ній працюють, не жаліючи ні своїх вікендів, ні своїх фізичних сил, ні своїх останніх грошей — перейшла й на мене. Мені лише соромно стало, що з Ню Йорку і неблизьких місцевостей так мало їм допомагають, бо лише одиниці закупили парцелі. А що ж й говорити про дальші наші осередки, які ще не бачили своєї оселі, ні цента не дали на її розбудову. Чому воно так?! Чому одні посвячують так багато, живуть тою оселею, а інші байдуже приглядаються і пальцем не ворухнуть, щоб помогти ентузіястам? Чи легковажимо долею й будучністю наших дітей і взагалі української молоді?.. Чи не уявляємо ми соб всіх користей із розбудови літньої української колонії де б наші діти виростали в своєму рідному оточенні, де вчилися б любити й цінити своє рідне, де б кріпили свої сили тіла й духа?...

Головний будинок-Палата на оселі ім. О. Ольжича

Друзі й Подруги! Збудімося з того летаргу! Подаймо помічну руку тим ентузіястам, що з нічого будують велике будуче для наших організацій, для наших дітей і наслідників, для нашої тут спільноти. Купуймо парцелі, складаймо поважніші датки, і то зараз, бо грошей потрібно дуже багато на розбудову й вивінування палати, клюбу, кухні, таборів, на будову озера, басейну, площ. Хто ж має дати гроші на це все, коли ми, члени братніх організацій, їх не дамо?!...

Павлина Р.

Діяльність Відділу МУН у Филаделфії

Відділ МУН у Филаделфії реґулярно відбуває свої сходини, на яких обговорюється різні поточні справи. Кожну обговорену справу негайно реалізується.

9-го березня ц. р. Управа Відділу та Контрольна Комісія перевірили збіркові листи на Коляду, попідписували і переслали їх до ГУ МУН.

Члени Відділу МУН у Филаделфії беруть а к т и в н у участь в розбудові оселі ім. О. Ольжича. Майже щосуботи і щонеділі виїжджають вони на оселю, щоб вкладом своєї праці допомогати старшим, досвідченим фахівцям. Молоді й енергійні, вони очищують озеро і басейни, направляють будинки, підготовляючи їх до літнього сезону.

Мунівка

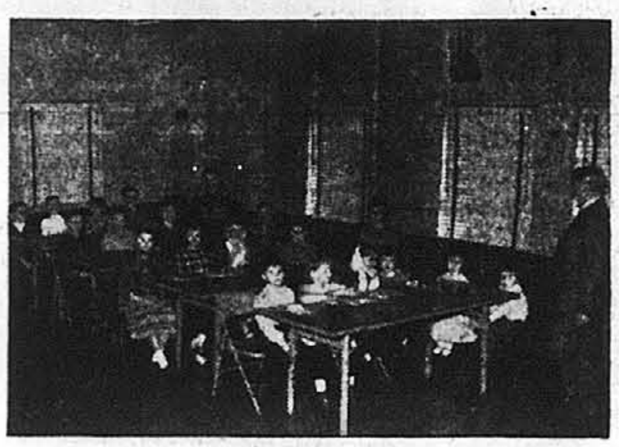
Євген Самохваленко

З КУЯВСЬКИХ СОНЕТІВ

I.

СХІД СОНЦЯ

Хати побілені і вишні повноцвітні
Парашутистами припали до землі,
І жайворонків спів у тиші оксамитній
Штурмує небеса із сонної ріллі.
Крайнебо, полум'ям зайнявшися тендітним,
Рожевим гребенем розчісує шпилі
Замріяних тополь. Із усміхом привітним
Світанок родиться у веселковій млі.
Я від захоплення урочисто німію,
В душі знеможеній леліючи надію,
Побачить молодість загублену свою . . .
Але мабуть скоріш, мов голуб, посивію,
Та промінять либонь ніколи не посмію
Куявський красвид на Холмщину в маю!



Школа української мови в Рочестері для доросту МУН, яку провадить проф. Каліцінський

ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ АЛЬМАНАХ МУН

Вже від довшого часу ГУ МУН підготовляла матеріяли для Ювілейного Альманаху МУН з нагоди 25-ліття його існування та праці. Остаточно зближаємося до кінця, бо матеріяли вже в друку і, згідно з нашим пляном, Альманах появиться у такій формі і в такому змісті, як ми інформували наше членство. Він обіймати кількасот багато ілюстрованих сторінок друку, із статтями з виховною, ідеологічною, літературною та інш. проблематикою. Рівнож опрацьована вже частина з альбомом знімок колишніх та сучасних Відділів МУН, з відділом побажань-оголошень, а на закінчення з списком усіх жертводавців, які спричинилися до видання Альманаху та ін.

Усі Відділи та бизнесмени, які склали своє побажання-оголошення, отримають Ювілейний Альманах безплатно зараз після його появи. Збірка оголошень в найближчому часі закінчується. Тому всіх, хто ще з якихось причин не подав своїх побажань - оголошень, просимо негайно вислати їх до Адміністратора Альманаху. Особи, які бажають, щоб їхні імена та прізвища були вміщені на сторінках Альманаху, мають переслати щонайменше $1 на адресу Адміністратора, зазначуючи ціль, на яку гроші вислано.

Ще раз пригадуємо, що частина накладу буде видана в твердих обкладинках, а частина в м'яких, чотирма кольорами.

Ювілейний Альманах появиться ще перед 25-літтям МУН та нашим ч е р г о в и м 17-им З'їздом.

А. Домарацький

З Канцелярії ГУ МУН

● У місяці травні всі члени МУН брали активну участь в підготові до величавого відзначення 20-их роковин з дня смерти сл. п. полк. Є. Коновальця. Всі Відділи відзначили цей день урочистими Академіями Свята Героїв. З огляду на те, що в більшості матеріяли з Академій вміщено в пресі, здержуємося вміщувати їх другий раз на сторінці „Променя".

● Як і раніше, МУН відбуває свої З'їзди щодругий рік. Цього року, який є для нас ювілейним роком, ми відбудемо свій черговий З'їзд в днях 30, 31 серпня та 1 вересня ц. р. (Лейбор дей) на оселі ім. О. Ольжича. Програма буде подана своєчасно. Закликаємо мунівців прибути на З'їзд масово, запрошуючи з собою знайомих та друзів, щоб спільно, як одна родина, відсвяткувати ювілей і застановитися над майбутністю нашої молодечої організації. Пригадуємо, що оселя ім. О. Ольжича, співвласником якої є МУН, лежить в чудових горах, які дуже нагадують собою наші незабутні Карпати.

● В цьому ж часі відбудеться величаве святкування 25-ліття МУН. Це подія не абиякої ваги. Це не лише ювілей, який треба святочно відзначити, щоб перед зовнішнім світом належно продемонструвати наші осяги та можливості, але це в першу чергу іспит для Молодих Українських Націоналістів, це — *границя, через яку ми переступимо* в наступне чвертьріччя.

Відділ МУН у Маямі, Флорида

Українська молодь в Маямі активно включилася в ряди МУН і взяла на себе обов'язок ширити ідеї своєї організації серед українського та американського громадянства. Вона активно діє на всіх відтинках життя.

Ось хоч би останній виступ перед українським громадянством 27 квітня ц. р. Інтересна ідея мунівців на Флориді, переведена в дійсність, дала наслідки і стала прикладом для всієї молоді на американському терені. Пропозиція юнака Романа Венґльовського перевести телевізійну програму знайшла широку підтримку. Скрипт програми приготовила мунівка Зірка Подубинська.

У затишному Українському Клюбі відбулася перша на Маямі молодеча програма. Мунівці що студіюють мистецтво, удекорували відповідно сцену. Зірка Подубинська вияснила цілі та завдання МУН на терені Флориди і р о з п о ч а л а програму. Ліда Остап'юк закликала всіх присутніх, які ще не належать до Союзу Українок чи до МУН, негайно вписатися до цих організацій. Програму провадив Р. Венґльовський у формі — „Чи ви знаєте історію українців в Маямі?" Спонзором програми був Союз Українок. Багато українців, які живуть в Маямі, не могли відповісти на питання, що їх ставив Роман Венґльовський. За невідповіджене питання треба було платити гроші для спонзора. Надія Остап'юк була асистенткою Р. Венґльовського.

Програма пройшла успішно. Управа Відділу МУН в Маямі закликає інші Відділи МУН наслідувати її приклад.

Мунівка

MUN Highlights

By OLEH RIZNYK

Preparations are being stepped up for the coming MUN convention in Lehighton, Pa., Labor Day weekend. As a preliminary to the historic 25th anniversary convention, an outing to the ODWU Homestead will take place on Independence Day. Climaxing the outing will be a dance, but the affair will also consist of useful community work improving the Homestead, and helping to prepare it for the convention.

Those who have recently visited the Homestead have remarked at the speed of improvements and the remarkable change that has been brought about by the tedious work of faithful members. Roofing has been altered to prevent leaking, walls have been papered, windows cleaned and floors washed. The chicken house has been remarkably transformed into a quaint, clean residence. The swimming pool is completed and work on a second has already begun.

The spring has acted favorably on the newly purchased land. Cold, barren land covered with snow has been rejuvenated into a garden paradise delightful to behold. The beautiful view affords a restful serenity upon the eyes, while the fresh spring breezes delight the senses. A bubbling spring still gives forth lip-smacking water that is difficult to obtain anywhere else.

With this background panorama of nature at her most beautiful, it will indeed be difficult to concentrate too hard on the convention business sessions this fall. But it goes without saying that it will be a most exciting and unforgettable convention ever held in the history of MUN.

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The late Col. Eugene Konovaletz was honored in the Fashion Institute here in New York City last May. It was an elaborate affair complete with patriotic speeches, recitations of poems, music, songs and special stage scenes. Disappointing was the New York City Ukrainian public, for only 300 people, who made up the audience felt it their obligation to pay tribute to a great man, whose body was shattered to bits on a street of Rotterdam, Holland, for the Ukrainian Cause.

However, I am proud to announce that MUN came all out to the Konovaletz Commemoration performing the duties entrusted to them.

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The much postponed *MUN Almanac* will appear finally anytime before the convention. Advertisements wil not be taken later than July 4.

∵

Now that summer is here and the city is half asleep as is organizational life, the wheels are turning again in that nook of apathy—New York. Few of us in this big city of ours seem to hold any opinions to future action—which is unusual. Apathy has even reached into our MUN organization. While a vigorous discussion was taking place about the rent for the *domivka* during the summer months, one MUN member from Branch 4 attended. *Mc.*

The meeting turned out swell, thanks to the ODWU and Gold Cross members. As usual the same decision, the same arguments *pro*, the same arguments *con*, the same conclusions and hence the same problem still exists. That problem could be solved by the dissolution of members' *apathy*. Only a definitely planned program with all members participating could be of benefit.

Let a right step in this direction be *attendance at the Convention* this fall.

∵

The summer has come and MUN members are drifting towards their vacations of fun, romance or work. This means a two-months rest for the executive, no more frantic planning of activities. It means no more meetings until the fall. It is actually the end of the organization's season, a time to reflect upon the accomplishments of the past year. It is a time for critical analysis to approach the next year with a better understanding of problems and new and better ways to solve them. It is a time when we can forget the disappointments of the year and look forward to a brighter future. Summer means the relaxing of mental prowess and it should be so. The fall will bring us back with new vigor and ideas to improve MUN Branch 4.

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Culturally, the performance of the Moiseyev Dance Co. was an interesting exhibition. However it was hard to enjoy it with complete satisfaction knowing that the performers accepted and defended Russian barbaric principles and actions. It is difficult to reconcile this. How could a nation culturally advanced and civilized, producing this type of magnificent production, at the same time resort to barbaric, uncivilized, ruthless murder.

While the dancers performed to the glee and entertainment of the audience I could not help but wonder if we who applaud Russia in this cultural entertainment would be its next victims. It would indeed be ironic, as it is to see that people consider the Hungarian demonstrations outside Madison Square Garden as cranks, and malicious stupidity, when only a few short days previously Nagy and his Hungarian compatriots were brutally murdered by the Kremlin gangsters.

The Moiseyeev is a falsehood in its entire conception. Its theme is the free and friendly feeling of all the Soviet peoples and nations. The native dances of Ukrainians, Kazaks, Byelorussians, Armenians, Georgians, Tajiks, Mongols, and Uzbeks link happily in the repertory with that of the Russians. A closing encore was the execution of the Virginia Reel — an American folk dance. Perhaps the Russians feel that this American native dance will be the next to be linked in the Russian repertory. This made me feel ill, especially so because the American audience foolishly raved and shouted approval.

МУН — Доріст МУН в Рочестері

Управа Відділу МУН в Рочестері звертає н а й б і л ь ш у увагу на виховання доросту МУН, який чисельно помножується. Школа українознавства, яку провадить проф. Каміцінський — не абиякий успіх українських батьків Рочестеру та української справи взагалі. Понад 40 дітей вивчають у цій школі українську мову, історію, і географію України, знайомляться з українськими звичаями, обичаями, культурою, мистецтвом. Виховання дітей в українському дусі дає запоруку, що ця молодь стане в майбутньому на височину наших завдань, вглибившись всеціло в американське життя побіч іншої молоді.

Школа українських танків, яку провадить П. Заблоцький, навчає нашу молодь любити свій рідний стрій, танок, слово.

У місяці липні влаштовано прогулянку для доросту МУН, під час якої діти весело забавлялися і оглядали чудові красвиди.

В цім же самім місяці Управа Відділу МУН влаштувала фестин для доросту та ширшого громадянства Рочестеру і його околиць. На жаль, зливний дощ перешкодив осягнути повний успіх.

Управу Відділу МУН очолюють голова д-р С. Павлишин, секретар д-р І. Павлик та скарбник І. Федунишин, які інтенсивно включилися в українське життя на терені Рочестеру, окрему увагу звертаючи на виховання доросту МУН

Останнім часом Відділ активно підготовляється до величавого святкування 25-ліття МУН на оселі ім. О. Ольжича, яке відбудеться в днях 30, 31 серпня та 1-го вересня ц. р.

Олег

МУН в Нюарку

Після величавої травневої забави в Нюарку, яка при численній участі молоді та старшого громадянства відбувається щороку в Українській Централі, і після відзначення 20-ліття смерти полк. Євгена Коновальця — Свята Героїв, спільно з усіма організаціями Нюарку, Управа Відділу рішила приготуватися до величавого святкування 25-ліття МУН на оселі ім. О. Ольжича в днях 30, 31 серпня та 1-го вересня.

Мунівка

Роман Шраменко

ЗА ОДИН ФРОНТ

Не є н і я к о ю таємницею для української спільноти, а навіть і для деяких неукраїнських громадян, що українські молодечі організації — це не лише організації для суто своїх, вузько окреслених завдань, як, скажімо, загальне виховання, спортові гри тощо, а це в першу чергу патріотично - політичні організації для плекання української в и з в о л ь н о ї і д е ї, маючи в більшій чи меншій мірі уложений та пристосований до потреб дороговказ, що спирається в своїй основі на світогляд українського націоналізму.

Хочемо цього чи ні, але факт існування сильного, хоч і спертого на примусі, шантажі й терорі, комсомолу в Україні диктує нам недвозначно, що українська молодь, яка посередньо чи безпосередньо вийшла з України і поселилася у вільнім світі, мусить в першу чергу бути противагою комсомолу, як по лінії ідеологічній, так і по лінії організаційно-політичній і діяльностевій.

Не відкидаємо для наших молодечих організацій їхньої розривкової програми, але ні в якім випадку не можемо допустити, щоб „ґут тайм" став моттом всякого вияву, який покутує, зокрема на нашім континенті.

В першу чергу — служба Україні!

І нехай мертві душі всякого роду опортуністів обурюються, що молодь „робить політику". Щастя наше, що маємо ще таку молодь, бо було б з нами дійсно зле, якби членство наших молодечих українських організацій перестало цікавитися так званою в нашім окресленні „політикою".

Без найменшого сумніву, наша українська молодь є патріотичною, морально незвихненою і здібною до многогранного життя. Але нам ще багато дечого н е д о с т а є, а радше багато дечого ми робимо не так як слід.

Не будемо тут аналізувати внутрішніх проблем організацій, але не можемо мовчки пройти попри справи, що мають зв'язок із зовнішнім світом.

Щоб успішно поборювати вже саме існування чисельного комсомолу в Україні, ми мусимо виступати назовні, і то у всіх випадках, як один моноліт української молоді, а не робити перегонів у дешевих пропаґандивних виявах задля назви якоїсь організації або ще гірше — певних осіб.

Гадаємо, що час безглуздих і наскрізь шкідливих для української визвольної справи проявів, які мали місце в недалекому минулому — за нами!

Годі довше дивитися на деяких розсварених батьків!

Що дорожче нам — ідея українського визволення чи принципи поодиноких людей, які в ім'я своїх персональних пристрастей не хочуть стати під один спільний стяг України?

Ми, українська молодь, яка в своїх серцях плекає безмежну любов до Батьківщини і її великих Героїв не можемо спокійно приглядатися до подвійних святкувань наших національних свят і дешевої конкуренції у взаємному оплюгавлюванні.

Найвища пора, щоб ми спільно виступили сьогодні перед зовнішнім світом і спільно заговорили.

Ми маємо одну мету: ВИЗВОЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ, і шлях до неї також лише один: БЕЗКОМПРОМІСОВА БОРОТЬБА З КОМУНІЗМОМ ТА РОСІЙСЬКИМ ІМПЕРІЯЛІЗМОМ.

Українська м о л о д ь, яка краще від інших знає, що таке большевизм, до чого він змагає, які його методи, засоби і вияви, не може довше держати це для себе: наш обов'язок перед Україною і перед ЗДА кличе нас до пожвавленої дії.

Час прийшов, і ми мусимо виступити всюди: в школі, на праці, на вулиці, перед американським громадянством — всюди, де лише зайде потреба, щоб здемасковувати большевицьких злочинців і викидати їх за борт американського корабля.

Молодь може і вміє боротися, а наша, українська молодь, зокрема. Але передумовою для цього є — один фронт. І він мусить бути у нас!

Нам не потрібно фальшивих співів про єдність, для нас вистачає, що час і потреба кличуть до спільної акції й спільного виступу.

Москва, а за нею всі її вислужники включно з американськими запроданцями, пожвавила свою акцію і свої погрози. Їхні засоби й методи різні, але мета одна — запанувати над вільним світом, стати московським чоботом вільній людині на горлянку й зробити її вічним рабом.

В такім часі нам треба бути в одній лаві!

Під одним стягом!

Піднестися понад дрібною буденщиною і посилити всі види боротьби проти Москви і її безбожницького комунізму.

Докажімо американському народові і його урядові, що українська молодь перша, а так і повинно бути — включиться у вир боротьби проти тих зрадників ЗДА, що сліпо слухають наказів Москви, торуючи своїми чорними ділами дорогу московському імперіялізмові.

ПРОМІНЬ
СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)
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