



FOUNDED 1893

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COMMUNIST RUSSIA'S UNHEALED WOUND

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has unwittingly contributed to the cause of the enslaved nations held captive in the Soviet Russian communist empire of Europe and Asia by letting off steam and venting his rage against the observance of "Captive Nations Week" in the United States.

Immediately after the signing by President Eisenhower of the proclamation, which attracted but little attention in the United States, Moscow sounded the alarm and unleashed a furious and vitriolic attack against the United States, charging "internal interference" and "intervention."

Khrushchev was still in Poland, and he was quick to react to the Presidential proclamation and the resolution of the U. S. Congress, by uttering the most preposterous of all the communist lies, namely, that "the only enslaved people are in the capitalist countries," while all the people in the so-called "people's democracies" are "free" and their states "independent."

Although the communist mouthpiece did not mention the imminent arrival of Mr. Nixon, it did mention that a prominent American visitor from Washington was welcomed last year in Latin America with "sticks and stones" and declared that Asia, Africa and Latin America are rejecting the "noose of American liberation."

While Vice President Nixon was in Moscow, Khrushchev revealed his rage and fury by provoking him publicly on the issue of "Captive Nations Week" and took several jabs at him, repeating constantly that everybody in the USSR was "free."

A Lesson for the World

But one short week, devoted to prayers and rededication to the cause of the enslaved nations, was something of an eye-opener to our upper-level policy makers. This "Week" which passed almost unnoticed in the American press, enraged the tyrants almost to the point of a new international crisis.

In this wise, the resolution and proclamation with reference to the observance of "Captive Nations Week" constitute a major victory for the United States and the free world as a whole.

The U.S. Senators and Congressmen who initiated the "Captive Nations Week" resolution did much to raise American prestige and leadership both in the eyes of the enslaved nations and in those of their enslavers.

The Soviet reaction demonstrates again that the Russian bear carries unhealed wound, which can be reopened at the first opportunity when the magnetic force of freedom is in motion.

One cannot escape the similarity between Khrushchev's charge that "the only enslaved peoples are in the capitalist countries" and the slogans of the communist society depicted in George Orwell's book, 1984, where all the accepted meanings were given the reverse sense: "War is Peace," "Freedom is Slavery," "Ignorance is Strength," and the like.

Let us hope that "Captive Nations Week" will be celebrated with much more preparation and organization next year than it was this year. We believe that these U. S. legislators who were instrumental in enacting the resolution, now realize how vital and important is their role in the maintenance of hope and freedom for all mankind.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which played a leading part in the movement for the passage of the "Captive Nations Week" resolution, will continue to work strenuously so that the observance of this Week next year will be on the level required by the lofty purpose of the resolution.

THE SOVIET EXPOSITION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is extremely unlikely that any considerable part of the visitors to the Soviet Exposition now going on in the Coliseum in New York will go away with any better understanding of the realities of life under the Russians than they had when they entered it.

The truth lies in between these two points of view and it is not easy to draw a correct balance except for those few people who either by personal experience or detailed knowledge have some objective standpoint to serve as a criterion.

It was realized even before the Revolution by the Czarist diplomats that the American people had no conception of the progress that had already been made in the Russian Empire.

As a result the American public believed literally what it wanted to believe and the arrival in the United States of the anti-Bolshevik refugees after the Revolution did not change the basic idea.

The exposition is imposing and well arranged for the purposes for which it was intended but those purposes are in no degree those which were in the mind of the American officials who felt that acquaintance of the American and Soviet publics with the culture and science of the other would contribute in some degree to the relaxation of tension and the promotion of mutual understanding.

PUSHCART TO FREEDOM

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Hald

"What is it? What's happened to you?" Mother asked in alarm. "Aren't we some dopes?" I kept on laughing. "The Englishman wanted to tell us not to wait any longer for permission to go across, but to cross outside the checking point."

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the Ukrainian National Manifestation, held on Sunday, June 28, 1959, in Whippany, N. J.

Americans of Ukrainian descent of the States of New York and New Jersey, gathered at the Ukrainian National Manifestation commemorating the 300th anniversary of the victory of Ukraine over Muscovy at Konotop (in 1659); unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. The Communist government of the Soviet Empire — the USSR — by its law of April 17, 1959, which was approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR as an addition to the laws of the Soviet Union, declared the Ukrainian language not a mandatory language in the schools of Ukraine.

2. The enactment of such a law by the Russian occupational government in Ukraine legalizes lawless Russification, and has for its purpose the liquidation of the 42-million Ukrainian nation which, according to the so-called Soviet constitution, allegedly has its own state — the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

3. Before the outward world the Russian government of the Empire, disguising its imperialistic policy under the slogans of World Communism, represents Ukraine as an independent and allied state and a

standing. It has its value for the specialist in any field who can interpret the individual exhibits but it can only mystify, perplex and confuse the honest citizen who is trying to pierce the riddle of Soviet life and policy and thus decide for himself as to the possibility of a peaceful coexistence and the possibilities of freedom from war in the future.

It is still too early to know what effect the exposition will have on American thinking but one thing is obvious. To understand the pretensions of the Soviet Union today, the American people must secure a better knowledge of the strength and weakness of the Russian Empire of the past, of the methods by which it extended its control over many other peoples often of a higher culture and an older history than Moscow itself and of the scientific and cultural life of the Empire as a whole and of the various peoples within it.

7. In expressing our deep indignation over the intensified onslaught of Russia against Ukraine, we citizens of the United States of America of the Ukrainian descent appeal to our government to stand in defense of the Ukrainian national culture against the general attack of Communist Russia, the successor of Czarist Russia.

The Communist Party of the USSR, which is directing this attack, consequently adheres in its policies to the principles of Russian messianism, according to which the "great Russian people" are fated to deliver to the world their "new ideas" in a World Revolution led by Russia.

member of the USSR. But in its internal policy in Ukraine, the Soviet government is barbarically pursuing the most systematic Russification. By Russifying the Ukrainian national culture and the Ukrainian spiritual life, the Bolsheviks hope to be able to transform Ukraine into a "one Russian people."

4. Imperialistic Russia never ceased oppressing the Ukrainian nation. Czarist Minister Valuyev, by the ukase of 1863, endeavored to erase the Ukrainian language through his dictum, "There was not, there is not and there shall not be a Ukrainian language."

5. Having conquered Ukraine, which had been restored as an independent state by the Act of Independence of January 22, 1918, Russian Bolshevism for the past forty years has waged a ruthless Russification policy in Ukraine.

6. The present-day intensified Russification of Ukraine began with the termination of the XXIIth congress of the imperial Communist Party. Primarily, plans were adopted at this congress for an economic war of the Russian Empire against the Free World, including the United States. Besides, by making legal the lawless policy of Russification and Russian chauvinism in Ukraine, Moscow hoped to check and suppress the national resistance and struggle of the Ukrainian people for their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

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DON'T NEGLECT THE U.N.A.

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The hopes of the Ukrainian National Association to have a total membership of 75,000 by the end of 1959 do not appear very rosy considering that the fraternal benefit society has only about 73,200 members right now.

It's been more than 20 years since the UNA started issuing 20 Year Endowment, 20 Payment Life, and 16 Year Endowment membership certificates.

Since the majority of the holders of endowment and payment certificates are reinsurable, the UNA sends special letters to them when their certificates reach maturity dates, urging them to continue their membership by taking out new insurance.

The UNA finds itself in the position of striving to keep the members it already has, in addition to getting new members. Realizing that month after month there will be losses due to matured and paid-up certificates, the UNA is concentrating on the task of admitting new members in increasing numbers.

If all of the members whose certificates became matured or paid-up had taken out new certificates, the UNA would have an impressive total membership figure.

NEW BOOKS

OASIS—selected poems by Yar Slavutych. Translated from the Ukrainian by Morse Manly in co-operation with the author.

Yar Slavutych is well-known among the Ukrainians as one of the better poets whose art first blossomed after he entered the emigration. To the American public he is better known for his efforts to present a picture of Ukrainian poetry, its place in world literature and the difficulties that the Ukrainian writers have had in remaining true to their national heritage under Soviet tyranny.

It may well said that Yar Slavutych perhaps more than any of the other Ukrainian writers can become a spokesman for his own culture and a decided influence in modern America, for his poems, included in this volume, speak of his transition and transplanting to the New World without losing the close connection with all that the Ukrainians have dreamed during the past centuries.

it for a winter's rest, he came. While we had stormed our way to the West, my husband returned, voluntarily to the Russian Zone, to look for us. It would make another story to relate what he went through, and how, having lost all hope of finding us, returned back to Munich. He came to me unexpectedly, and now we have a daughter.

My brother, whom my Mother had expected to find in Lviv, also escaped abroad and joined us later. As regards the others... Some managed to escape from Luckenwald, but there is no news about others. God alone knows what has happened to them...

Ten years have passed since that time. The smaller details become less and less distinct in memory, and only particular moments remain invariably alive, and vivid, as though still before my eyes. Whenever my thoughts dwell longer on that episode in my life, I always see the long dusty road and hear the monotonous screeching of the push carts loaded with bundles and children.

The End

his post and pretended to be looking hard in the opposite direction. The German women who had crossed with us thanked God loudly and put on their harness. Now they also understood what the Englishman said.

Although the hand cart was crowded and inconvenient, I placed the children in it, for they could not walk any longer. Then I put my harness on and started moving, skirting the British border post in a wide circle.

Without a mishap or difficulty, we reached Wolfenbuettel by train, where Mary's brother-in-law had lived during the war. Having found his address, we knocked breathlessly at door. The surprises which had dogged us all the way were culminated in one more surprise: instead of her brother-in-law, the door was opened by Mary's husband.

My personal circumstances did not turn out as well as first as they did for Mary. Having come to Wittenberg in August 1945, I began to search for my husband. I visited all parts of Western Germany. I met many acquaintances, but no one knew anything about my husband. There was no trace of him at all, and it seemed from all indications that he had perished. But in November the same year, when the first quiet snow began to cover nature with its wrap, preparing

SOYUZIVKA NEWS

It was a surprise to learn that last week was a rainy one in other sections of the country. Here at Soyuzivka it really rained only one day last week, though other days were partially cloudy.

This mountain air must be invigorating as it produced several interesting sporting events. An impromptu contest among guests resulted in an all-Canada team succumbing to the American team in volleyball.

Another volleyball match between the Hosts and Bobitnyky found the Bobitnyky victorious under Walter Kwasi's energetic direction.

The Thursday night Vatra (Bonfire) means different pleasures to different people. The youngsters seem to take most delight in taking a marshmallow on a stick and toasting it over the fire and proudly presenting the somewhat charred offering to their parents.

Ivan Bahriany's Testimony Published by U. S. Congress In Official Booklet

(Concluded from page 1)

at this time, when they show attainments of the Soviet state in the literary and artistic fields, at this very moment, they are suppressing the culture of the Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians and Byelorussians and the Baltic peoples, who have no freedom to develop their own culture.

Commenting on the American National Exhibition in Moscow in July of this year, at which displayed were the works of a number of artists with extensive records of affiliation with the Communist movement in the United States, Mr. Bahriany stated: "The Soviet government will certainly exploit to the fullest extent the very fact that the United States Government is sending exhibits by pro-Communist artists.

Critical of VOA Policy Toward Non-Russian Nations

In discussing the policy of the "Voice of America" with respect to the non-Russian nations of the USSR, Mr. Bahriany told the Congressional Committee:

"I want to say that I think it was a great mistake on the part of the 'Voice of America' to curtail the broadcasts over the VOA to Ukraine in the Ukrainian language, because the Ukrainian people are the second largest people in the Soviet Union after the Russian people.

"They number about forty-

we said last week's singing was good, then we must say this week the singing was better.

Speaking of youngsters, this week Camp Lviv, Ukrainian National Association's children's camp, changed from girls' to a boys' camp. The boys will have 3 weeks of camping in as deluxe quarters as could be hoped for.

Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, an old oak of the UNA, is spending his vacation at Soyuzivka.

Dr. Michael Cehelsky of New York, and family, too, are spending their vacation here.

Mr. Roman Horyn of London, Ontario also is sojourning here.

This past Saturday evening an unexpectedly hilarious group set the public laughing with some acts they cooked up. Hailing from Philadelphia under the name of the Um-ta-tas Roman Shwed as master of ceremonies, Ihor Petyk as a Ukrainian version of Perry Como, M. Andy Petyk as the fourth in the quarter, and George Sawchak, pianist, showed great promise as entertainers.

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THE UKRAINIAN STUDENT AND HIS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORLD

By DR. W. G. DANYLIW

(Address delivered at the Graduation Banquet of the Ukrainian Student Club at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

The activities of CESUS were paralyzed during World War II. Its activity was forbidden by the Gestapo and the members of its executive were arrested. Only after the end of the hostilities in 1945 could CESUS resume its work.

Today CESUS as a National Union of students participates in all sessions of the International Student Conference.

On all occasions, when the representatives of CESUS appear before this world-wide students' forum, they take particular care to properly inform the students from the whole world about the conditions under which the Ukrainian student has to study in subjugated Ukraine, and about the struggle of the Ukrainian student for the freedom of his country.

Within the framework of COSEC, CESUS also entertains active intercourse with the individual national student unions. According to mutual arrangements its delegates are sent to participate in important student events in other countries, and it also accepts student delegations from various national student unions.

At the same time CESUS is confronted with numerous difficulties. At present it is a National Student Union in exile. Because of emigration, the number of Ukrainian students in Western Europe is gradually decreasing; the financial resources of the Union are not always sufficient.

CESUS' activities are directed not only toward strictly professional purposes, such as improving living and working conditions of its members, but also toward direct political objectives. As an illustration, the Ukrainian students in France, commemorating the thirty-third anniversary of the Battle of Kruty in January, 1951, published a manifesto intended for students in France and in the entire free world.

Ukrainian Society in Derry, Pa. Begins Building

DERRY U.N.A. UNIT TELLS PLAN

The Derry Ukrainian Society has launched an extensive building program which will provide the organization, which boasts more than 600 members, with modern new quarters.

Ground was broken recently by the general contractor, George Danko, Derry, for the huge structure. The new home will be located on a large tract of land owned by the organization, fronting Dorothy Street near the intersection with W. Owens Avenue.

Costs \$75,000. Cost figure for the building, to be constructed of concrete block, brick and structural steel, is \$75,000. Furnishing of the home, including the installation of four bowling lanes, will push the overall cost to around \$100,000.

The start of construction culminates several years of planning by the local Ukrainians. When completed the building will have facilities comparable to any club in the district.

Description Given Joseph Kuzemczak, Society president, revealed the structure will be one-story with a finished basement. The bowling alleys will be located in the 45x110-foot basement along with a meeting building of 18x36-foot dimensions. Also included on the ground floor will be rest rooms, furnace room and office. There will be two entrances to the basement, one from the first floor and the other from the outside.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA

ANNUAL CONVENTION — SEPTEMBER 5, 6 AND 7th

Events for the forthcoming Ukrainian Youth League of North America Annual Convention slated for September 5, 6 and 7 in Rochester, New York, are taking shape.

Friday — Youth Leaguers will begin festivities with a Get-Acquainted Dance at the Ukrainian Civic Centre.

Saturday — A gay time will be had at Saturday night's dance handled by Michael Petrew, in the Ukrainian American Club.

Sunday — Sunday will start off with church services at the Catholic and Orthodox churches. The main attraction for Sunday afternoon is a concert to be presented at the Eastman Theatre.

Monday — Festivities will wind up with a farewell dance starting at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian West Side Club with Paul Babey and band.

Resolutions 8. The imperialistic policy of Communist Russia finds the moral support of the entire Russian emigration in the United States, where 23 Russian organizations at their conference on August 2, 1958, adopted a resolution to send an ultimatum to President Eisenhower.

RESOLUTIONS

(Concluded from page 2)

10. We believe that the government of the United States, as leader of the world struggle against Communism and for human freedom everywhere, which is threatened by the Russian Bolshevik imperialism under the guise of "World Communism," will find efficacious means to warn the Russian government against its moral and cultural genocide of the Ukrainian nation, initiated by the decision of the Communist Party of April, 1959.

11. As loyal citizens of the United States we deem it proper and imperative to call the attention of the United States Government and the leading statesman of our country to the fact that the so-called "World Communism," against which the forces of the Free World have been mobilized, is in fact a smokescreen behind which lurks the Russian Bolshevik imperialism, insidiously pressing its attack against Free World.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MANIFESTATION

UKRAINIAN YOUTH!

A new book for your history bookshelf

Ukraine Under the Soviets by CLARENCE A. MANNING Price \$3.50

This book should be circulated immediately and placed on the shelves of your local Public Library. It should also be forwarded to your Congressmen, Senators and other government officials as well as various other public and church institutions.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1959

Table with columns: Adults, Juveniles, Comb. Totals. Rows include: Totals as of May 31, 1959, New Members, Reinstated, Transferred from Other Assemblies, Transferred from Other Classes, Members Suspended, Transferred to Other Assemblies, Transferred to Other Classes, Members Died, Cash Surrendered, Endowment Matured, Fully Paid Insurance, Reduced Paid Up Insurance, Extended Insurance, Totals.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1959

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include: Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds and Stocks, Certificate Loans to Members, Real Estate, Printing Plant and Equipment, Total Assets, New Mortuary Fund, Administration Fund, Convention Fund, Indigent Fund, National Fund, Old Mortuary Fund, Reserve Fund, Orphans Fund, Contingency Fund, Old Age Home Fund, Total Liabilities.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include: Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds, Certificate Loans to Members, Total Assets, Juvenile Mortuary Fund, Juvenile Administration Fund, Total Liabilities, COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Adult Department, Juvenile Department, Total.

DONALD A. SPRAGUE FRANK DECKER SPRAGUE and DECKER, Inc. INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE Telephone: 2300 Ellenville, N. Y.

SOYUZIVKA THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. Is accepting applications for 1. The Children's Camp open to children from 7 to 11 years of age 2. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses for GIRLS & BOYS between 16 and 21 years of age.

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. August 9 to September 3, 1959. Name, Address, Age, Member of U.N.A. Branch, Ability to speak Ukrainian, Enclosing deposit of \$..... (Total Fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

There's Nothing Like A Dance at SOYUZIVKA! KERHONKSON, New York DANCE Every Friday and Saturday on A SPACIOUS DANCE PLATFORM OUTSIDE THE CLUBHOUSE. Music by the "AMOR" Orchestra FINE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

