

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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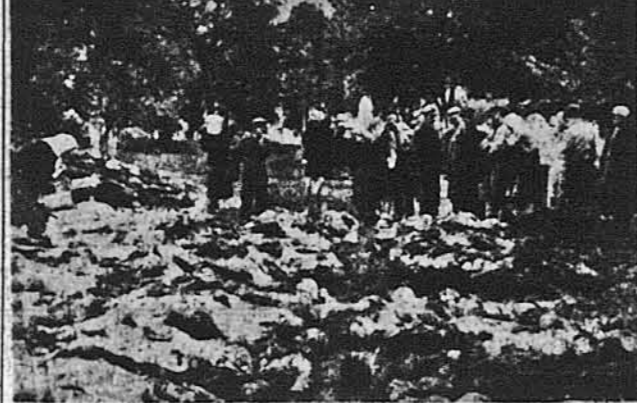
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINIANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY STAGE MASS PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST KHRUSHCHEV, THE "HANGMAN OF UKRAINE"

NEW YORK.—At this writing the Ukrainian American organizations are staging mass peaceful demonstrations throughout the United States of America in protest against the visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States and in denunciation of his crimes against the Ukrainian people. Mass demonstrations took place in front of Hotel Waldorf Astoria on Thursday, September 17 and in front of the United Nations on Friday, September 18, 1959 in New York, in which the Ukrainians constituted the largest national contingent. Similar anti-Khrushchev demonstrations took place in Philadelphia, Passaic, Detroit, New Haven, Buffalo, Rochester, and other communities. Several others are scheduled to take place in other cities during the whole period of Khrushchev's stay in the United States.

day, September 19, the N.Y. press brought several reports and placards of Ukrainian pickets. Praise of Bob Considine Bob Considine, nationally-known columnist of the Hearst syndicate, wrote in his column in New York Journal-American of September 18: "The sergeant let me have his copy of the demonstrating order, neatly mimeographed and captioned, 'Ukrainians of Metropolitan New York To Stage Peaceful Demonstrations Against N. S. Khrushchev - Hangman of Ukraine.' The document listed a number of crimes attributed to Khrushchev dating up to 1954 when, it was charged, Khrushchev was responsible for the brutal suppression of strikes and rebellions by Ukrainian political prisoners in Vorkuta, Kingir, Mordovia and others, after the death of Stalin and when he was one of the top bosses of the 'collective leadership.' 'The notice called for the demonstrators to appear today at UN, where Khrushchev speaks, and to show up Sunday when 'Masses of mourning will be celebrated in the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches of New York for the victims who were brutally murdered by Khrushchev, and his bloody secret police in Ukraine and in Soviet concentration camps in Siberia, the Far North and the Far East.'"



Relatives and friends looking for bodies of their kin in the mass graves of Ukrainians, who were executed on Khrushchev's orders in 1937-38 in the city of Vynnytsia, Ukraine.

FORMER SOLDIERS OF UKRAINIAN DIVISION HELD ANNUAL MEETING AT SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y.—On September 5, 6, and 7 there was held the 6th national convention of the Delegates of the Brotherhood of former Soldiers of the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army in the USA. More than 120 delegates and veterans from the posts of the Brotherhood in the USA took part as well as large representation of the members from Canada. At the opening of the convention it was emphasized that this was the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Konotop, the 250th of the Action of Mazepa and the 15th of the Battle at Brody. Gen. Paul Shandruk, former Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian National Army, was chosen Honorary Presiding Officer. The presidium of the Convention was composed of: Dr. Lubomyr Orlynsky, Col. Roman Dolynsky, Capt. Mykhaylo Lishchynsky and the secretaries were Messrs. Budny and Tymkevych. After the reading of the greetings sent to the convention, including that from the President of the UNR in Exile Dr. Stepan Wytvytsky, Gen. Mykhaylo Krat, UHVR, NTSh, ZUADK and other organizations and individuals, the convention was greeted by Gen. Paul Shandruk, Dr. Walter Gallan, R. Slobodian, treasurer of the UNA, B. Krawciw, associate Editor of Svoboda, etc. The convention then received the reports of the outgoing administration which had worked under the leadership of Ivan Skira of Philadelphia and of the representatives of the posts and elected the new Executive Board of the Brotherhood consisting of: I. Skira—President; R. Dolynsky—Vice President; V. Lototsky—Secretary; M. Rys—Treasurer; B. Artymskyshyn—editor-in-chief; M. Lishchynsky—in charge of social aid; V. Hrynyokh—Information Officer, G. Ferencevych—in charge of Youth Sector; V. Zulyak—Member-at-Large and Standard-Bearer. Auditing Board: I. Koropetaky, President; I. Chmolia and M. Tymkevych—Members. The Judicial Committee: A. Honcharenko, V. Halushka and A. Matsyna.

Another Trial of Members of Ukrainian Anti-Communist Underground?

The radio of Stanyslaviv (Ukraine), reported on July 30, 1959 as follows: "In the plants of the Bohorodchapskyi rayon (district) there have been mass meetings of workers, kolhosnyaks (collective farmers) and officials. The working people have branded with shame the unworthy acts of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and demanded severe punishment of the Bandierists (Ukrainian patriots) Rozhuk, Havryshchuk and their subordinates. In connection with this a meeting of the members of the collective farm 'Radyanska Ukraina' prepared a petition which was signed by 230 persons present and from which we quote: "We kolhosnyaks of the collective farm 'Radyanska Ukraina' after discussing an article with heading 'Punish-

ment of Bandits,' printed in the journal Prykarpatska Pravda for July 24, 1959, demand punishment for the bandits Rozhuk and Havryshchuk who in a devilish manner mis-handled our Soviet people and we demand that punishment be administered to them with all the severity of Soviet law. With great anger and hate we curse the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. Death for the murderers is the irrevocable demand of the laboring people!" This is a proof that the members of the Ukrainian resistance, who are active in Ukraine, have great support and love among the broad masses of the people and so the Moscow murderers want to introduce discord by any means and at least turn some people to hostility against Ukrainian patriots.

Moscow Continues To Jam Broadcasts of "Radio Liberty"

NEW YORK.—"Radio Liberty," the voice of former Soviet citizens, has been devoting full time to broadcasting accounts of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States. As of 4 p.m. New York time "Radio Liberty" declared in a statement, "our monitors in Western Germany report that 'Radio Liberty's' broadcasts are being jammed as usual." "Radio Liberty," supported by the American Committee for Liberation, broadcasts around the clock to all parts of the Soviet Union in Ukrainian and seventeen other languages. A special news desk has been set up at "Radio Liberty's" New York studios, 1657 Broadway, to provide up-to-the-minute accounts of the Khrushchev visit. "We are providing our Soviet audience with a balanced account of U. S. public reac-

tion to the Khrushchev visit," said Gene King, director of U. S. programming for "Radio Liberty." "We are devoting attention to the fact that numerous organizations and individuals in the United States are opposed to the visit."

"Miss Soyuzivka" Pageant To Take Place Next Saturday

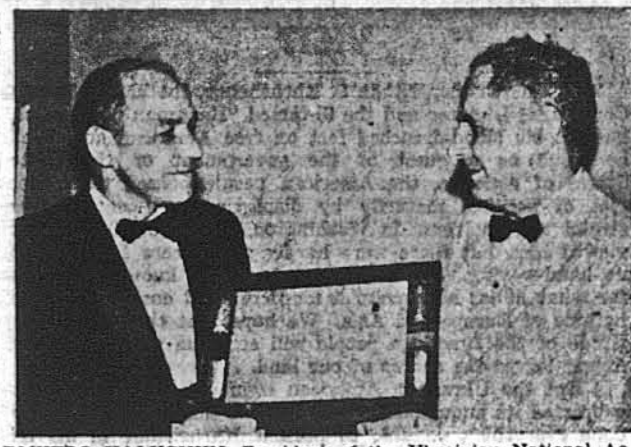
SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.—On Saturday and Sunday, September 26 and 27, 1959 the traditional "Miss Soyuzivka" pageant will take place at Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate, in the Catskills. The pageant will include, in addition to a dance on Saturday night, several numbers of original entertainment. The election of "Miss Soyuzivka" will be under the direction of

Mykola Ponedilok, well-known Ukrainian author and entertainer. The future "Miss Soyuzivka" will receive, in addition to many honors and privileges, a complimentary stay at Soyuzivka for a week during the 1960 summer vacation season. The "Miss Soyuzivka" pageant promises to be one of the most original festivities of the fall season. —ay

Over 6,000 Youth Took Part in SUMA Rallies in Ellenville, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Over 6,000 youth took part in the 8th All-American Rallies of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America, held over the Labor Day weekend in Ellenville, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich. Some 4,000 youth and guests from the Eastern States came to Ellenville and over 2,000 participated in the Detroit Rally. The Ellenville Rally was under the general direction of Mr. Lev Futala of Detroit, Mich., who was assisted by dozens of youth leaders. The rally presided over by Mr. M. Furda, was addressed by Gen. Paul Shandruk and Dr. L. Orlynsky, both of whom represented the Brotherhood of the Former Soldiers of the 1st Ukrainian Division. Other speakers who addressed the rally, were Mr. Walter Dushnyck (UCCA), Dr. Nestor Procyk (American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations), Prof. Ivan Wovchuk (Ukrainian Liberation Front), Dr. Jaroslav Padoch (Plast) and V. Omelchenko, honorary president of SUMA. An array of guests of honor reviewed several SUMA branches which paraded before the stand. The guests of honor included the following: Rev. L. Huzar (Ukrainian Catholic Church); Rev. I. Tkachuk (Ukrainian Orthodox Church);

R. Slobodian (UNA); Walter Dushnyck (UCCA); Anthony Dragan (Svoboda); Dr. Jaroslav Padoch (Plast); Dr. N. Procyk (AF ABN); I. Vynnyk (United Ukrainian Organizations, NYC); P. Tybor (Ukrainian National Aid Association); I. Bazarko (Providence Association); P. Nestoruk (Former Soldiers of UPA); V. Lucevych (Plast, Canada) and M. Sharvan (Ukrainian Radio Program in Buffalo, N.Y.). Scores of U.S. Senators and Congressmen and representatives of Foreign Embassies sent special greetings to the rally, among them the Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon. Stepan Bandera, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), sent special messages to the rally from Germany. A special resolution adopted unanimously by the rally, called on all Ukrainian American youth to boycott any and all receptions, and meetings in honor of Khrushchev in the United States and denounced him as a notorious communist criminal and murderer, of the Ukrainian and other peoples, enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.



DMYTRO HALYCHYN, President of the Ukrainian National Association receiving the "Ukrainian Man of the Year" plaque from John H. Roberts, outgoing president of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America.

Ukrainian American Professional Association to Hear Helen Perozak Smindak's Impressions of Recent Trip to Ukraine and Slovakia

Helen Perozak Smindak's impressions of her recent trip to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Ukraine to be illustrated with slides and movies will be presented at the first fall meeting of the Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York. This meeting will

take place at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79 Street, New York City at 8 P.M., Friday, September 25. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smindak's observations were summarized in two articles which appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly. Helen Smindak is a former Associate Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly and former Joseph Smindak is a former editor of The Ukrainian Trend; president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Both of them are very active in the Ukrainian American youth circles.

New President of the UYL-NA



WALTER BODNAR

The brief business meeting preceding the talk will consider community service projects to be sponsored by the Ukrainian American Professional Association. A fall outing at Soyuzivka along with other Ukrainian Professional Societies will also be discussed. College and university graduates of Ukrainian birth or descent who live in the Metropolitan New York area are eligible for membership in the association. A social hour with refreshments will follow the meeting.

2-Day Mazepa Study Conference To Be Held by Ukrainian Student Federation at Soyuzivka

NEW YORK.—On Saturday, September 26 and 27, 1959 the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America will hold a two-day Mazepa study conference at Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskills. Entitled, "Hetman Ivan Mazepa and His Era," the conference will include addresses

of Constantine Savchuk, Roman Lysyniak, Ivan Vivechar, Roman Legedza, Vasyl Znanenko and Theodosius Onuferko. A part of the conference will be devoted exclusively to the organizational matters of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America.

84 Players Took Part in Tennis Tournament at Soyuzivka During Labor Day Weekend

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y.—On September 5, 6 and 7, 1959 the fourth annual tennis tournament took place at Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskills, in which 84 players took part, representing 9 sports clubs of the United States and Canada. The following clubs were represented in the tournament: the Carpathian Ski Club (KLK) of New York, "Chernyk" of Detroit, "Sokol" of Syracuse, the "Sich" of New York, "Lviv" of Toronto, "Lviv" of Cleveland, "Levy" of Chicago, "Plai" of New York, and the Soyuzivka Sports Club. The festive beginning of the tournament, with the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags, was formally opened on Saturday with addresses of Roman Slobodian, UNA Treasurer, Ivan Kvasyk, president of the Ukrainian Sports Center of America, and Bohdan Rak, tournament director. The tournament, organized in a most exemplary manner, was attended by hundreds of spectators and guests. In the men's tournament, in which 48 players took part, first place was taken by George Korol of the "Chernyk" Club of Detroit, who won over Leonid Vorobkevych ("Chernyk," Detroit) in the finals. Mykola Mykolenko ("Chernyk," Detroit) and George Savchak (KLLK, New York) took third and fourth place, respectively. In the women's tournament the winner was Mrs. Irene Stecyk ("Lviv," Toronto), while Mrs. Mary Dushnyck

(Soyuzivka Sports Club) won second place. Lusia Drunevych and Tania Mohylnytsky, both of Toronto's "Lviv," were third and fourth, respectively. The girls' junior tournament was won by Andrea Maria Keybida (Soyuzivka Sports Club), while Yaroslava Pavlichka (KLLK, New York) took the second place. The host of the tournament was the Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the able direction of Mr. Bohdan Rak, who has served in this capacity since the inception of the tournament in 1956. In the men's senior tournament first place was won by Modest Venhrynovych (KLLK, New York), second by Bohdan Karatynsky (KLLK, New York), while the third and fourth spots were to be played off between Dr. Yaroslav Rozhankovsky and Myron Lepkaliuk. In the tournament of male junior players first place was won by Roman Smal ("Chernyk," Detroit), while Orest Zaklynsky (KLLK, New York), Yaromyr Huk (Soyuzivka Sports Club) and Ivan Levkovych ("Levy," Chicago), took second, third and fourth places, respectively. The presentation of the trophies and prize-winning certificates took place on September 7, 1959 at the close of the tournament. The trophies of the Ukrainian National Association, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly were presented by UNA Treasurer Roman Slobodian, Anthony Dragan, editor of Svoboda, and Daniel Slobodian, administrator of Soyuzivka. The other trophies, donated by Dr. Stephen Voytovych of Chicago to winners of the men's and women's tournaments, and those by the "Arka" Store in New York for the senior contestants, were presented by George Kupchynsky and Bohdan Krawciw, respectively.



Members of nine Sports Clubs from the U.S. and Canada at the opening ceremonies of the fourth annual tennis tournament held at Soyuzivka over the Labor Day weekend, Sept. 5-6-7.



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OUR POSITION ON KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT

At this writing, Nikita S. Khrushchev, the bloody Russian Communist Dictator and the ill-famed "Hangman of Ukraine," has set his blood-drenched feet on free American soil. While he came as a guest of the government of the United States of America, the American people passed their great test of political maturity by displaying well-controlled restraint and coolness. In Washington, over 200,000 spectators viewed him, but there were hardly any cheers for him, and no hand-waving. For the American people know Khrushchev for what he is: a communist murderer and enslaver of many nations of Europe and Asia. We hope that this dignified attitude of the American people will continue until this gravedigger leaves the shores of our land.

But the Ukrainian American community as a whole has expressed its unqualified disapproval of the invitation and has done everything possible to present Khrushchev in his true light and colors.

UCCA Leads in Anti-Khrushchev Demonstrations
The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has issued a statement to its branches and the American public at large, calling on all loyal and patriotic Americans to boycott all receptions in honor of Khrushchev, and to minimize the effect of his visit on both the anti-communist attitude of the American people and the foreign policy of the U. S. Government. In all major cities of America mass rallies, protests and demonstrations are being held or prepared; scores of thousands of leaflets denouncing Khrushchev as a genocidist and murderer of the Ukrainian nation are being distributed throughout the country.

Khrushchev's Role in the Vynnytsia Massacre
Through the efforts of UCCA Chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky in Washington the House Committee on Un-American Activities held special hearings on September 9, 10 and 11, 1959 on the barbarous massacre of 10,000 Ukrainians in the city of Vynnytsia in Ukraine, committed by the NKVD upon Khrushchev's direct orders. Eight Ukrainian witnesses, most of them from Soviet Ukraine who lived through and survived the Khrushchev terror, submitted voluminous evidence on this inhuman crime of vampire-like Khrushchev. *National Review*, of September 12, 1959, referring to the Vynnytsia crime, stated: "House Committee on Un-American Activities holding up publication of evidence of Khrushchev brutalities during Ukrainian purge he directed. Some of the facts so brutal authorities fear they might bring on assassination attempt..." The testimony will be made public immediately after Khrushchev's departure from America.

Svoboda in English Tells of Khrushchev's Crimes
Svoboda, our largest and oldest Ukrainian daily, came out on September 16, 1959 with eighth page English edition, bringing a weighty evidence of Khrushchev's direct responsibility for the terror in Ukraine in 1937-1938. Several articles were penned by eye-witnesses who lived in Soviet Ukraine at that time and saw the naked terror with their own eyes. In 1937, when Stalin failed to subdue the anti-Communist opposition in Ukraine, he sent Khrushchev, Molotov and Ivan Serov (MVD Chief, who directed the slaughter of the Hungarian freedom fighters in 1956), to "pacify" Ukraine. Khrushchev did his job with such efficiency and dispatch that he was appointed Secretary General of the Communist Party of Ukraine by Stalin. This, of course, happened only after the entire communist elite of Ukraine had been arrested and summarily executed by the NKVD.

Other articles in Svoboda's special issue describe his part in the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine, his persecution of members of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) and other brutalities committed by him in Ukraine.

By all the rules of international law and civilized decency, Khrushchev ought to be tried for his crimes against humanity in the same fashion as were the Nazi war criminals thirteen years ago.

Will America Profit by His Visit?
Our opposition to Khrushchev's coming to America stems from the deep conviction that no good will come out of his visit. On many occasions Khrushchev expressed his real feeling toward America by hurling threats and insults against our country. He threatened to "bury us" and he predicted that the United States will turn communist in the near future. He has broken all promises, especially those he gave President Eisenhower at the Summit Meeting in the summer of July, 1955.

Regrettably, many Americans believe that Khrushchev's ignorance of America inspires him and guides him in his policies in relation to the United States. Therefore, they think that his visit to see the "real America," that is, our material wealth and our way of life, will eventually knock some sense into his head and he will become a "nice fellow." Needless to say, that such erroneous thinking is dangerous and misleading to say the least.

Khrushchev came here with one single purpose: to soften up America and win much needed respectability and legitimacy for his dictatorial rule and for himself as a successor of Stalin. Regardless of what comes out of his visit to the United States, still his visit will have incalculable repercussions in the world. Despite President Eisenhower's persistent denials that no political decisions will be taken which will affect other nations, suspicions will arise that the very fact of a "summit conference of the two" per se is a dangerous precedent. Khrushchev wants to divide the world into Soviet and American "spheres" and continue his program of world conquest, an unchanged objective of Moscow.

Finally, the effect of Khrushchev's American visit upon the captive nations must be devastating. They will feel now, rightly or wrongly, that their captor and enslaver is a persona grata and a state visitor of the United States, the citadel of freedom and the bulwark of democracy.

We realize, of course, that President Eisenhower has neither abandoned the enslaved nations nor given a stamp of finality upon the Russian communist enslavement.

Yet, from every viewpoint, Khrushchev's presence in the United States constitutes a great diplomatic victory for the Kremlin tyrants and an utter and shameful defeat for the Western world at large.

It is up to the American people and all the peoples of the free world to see that Khrushchev's temporary victory does not turn into a permanent one, and that they must do everything to prevent their governments from falling victims to Russian threats and blandishments.

UKRAINIANS HAVE MINDS OF THEIR OWN

By JAMES F. MURRAY JR.
KIEV, Ukraine.—I arrived by jet in this ancient city on the Dnieper River deep in the heart of the fertile "bread basket" of the USSR. We entered the Soviet Union from Warsaw by the unusual route of Vilno, Lithuania, with only two Americans on the airplane. The last leg of the journey to Kiev was on the latest model of the TU 104, a 100-passenger Russian jet which flew from Moscow to Ukraine in just an hour. Because of the speed and size of the aircraft we landed at a military air base about twenty five miles east of the Dnieper and, according to the local officials, we were among the first foreigners ever to see this installation.

An imposing array of bombers and fighters lined the runways and the only facilities for civilian passengers was a make-shift waiting room and eatery at the far edge of the field. Boarding manifests, travel cards and tickets were all handled in the open air at the apron of the runway by a stewardess who apparently operated in an impromptu fashion as each plane arrived.

There are many such startling contrasts throughout the USSR — startling scientific achievement side by side with total lack of modern accommodations. However, it would be foolish to derive any dismal conclusions from these apparent contradictions. The TU 104 jet, for example, had raced us at about the same speed as the Boeing 707 but with two engines instead of four. Kiev lies on a delightful series of hills overlooking the Dnieper from the west. It is more relaxed and far less of a political showcase than Moscow. People talk more freely, particularly to Russian speaking Americans. They are friendly and most pleasant in every way.

Hotel facilities are run-down and antiquated by any western standards, but two new hotels are under construction and will be ready by next year. There has been clearly less success here in imposing the drab, monolithic Communist mentality on the Ukrainian way of life.

For the first time I was able to see "active" churches which were well attended and attracted a noticeable proportion of younger people some of whom were extremely interested and well informed on religious matters. St. Vladimir's Orthodox Cathedral had services under way last night with a magnificent choir. St. Andrew's Orthodox Church was open as well and we saw monks and priests active in the historic Monastery of Pechersk with its remarkable catacombs deep in the cliffs overlooking the Dnieper where the bodies of many saints still repose.

However, when I inquired as to a Ukrainian Catholic Uniate Church there came the reply to which one grows accustomed in the Soviet Union: "It is under repair and closed for the time being," or else "No one wishes to attend any longer and the church is closed for lack of parishioners." Never a hint of the fate of clergy or congregation. No amount of insistence could persuade our guides to show us even the empty building.

Of the former Jewish community only 1,000 remain and I was able to learn that Orthodox services are conducted by some of this group. More startling was the discovery that the former Ghetto still has not been fully obliterated or reconstructed. We caught sight of parts of it with its dirt streets and wretched dwellings in the industrial quarter of the city. Local officials insist that it is "under improvement" and we did see new streets being driven through but there was no answer as to why, fourteen years after the German evacuation, this blight was still "being improved."

From conversations with residents of Kiev perhaps the most discouraging revelation was the fact that from all appearances the campaign to Russianize this nation is slowly succeeding. Russian is by far the first language here with Ukrainian being relegated to certain cultural courses or special educational or religious uses. The younger people regard their native tongue almost as Italian students look upon Latin. Historic markers are bilingual as are radio folk-songs and choruses.

Many were astonished when I informed them of the active Ukrainian community in Jersey City, with the daily Ukrainian language press, schools and churches. Few of the colorful native costumes were to be seen except at places of entertainment. A tour of the local museums presented a devastating panorama of how the history of this great people has been revised in the interests of the "class struggle" theory of the Communists. Some of the greatest heroes of Ukraine independence struggle for centuries past are stigmatized as "agents of foreign invaders" or simply "traitors." Other leaders are buried in silence.

This morning I took a boat ride on the Dnieper and watched hundreds of families swimming, boating and relaxing along the smooth beaches and marinas of the river. Private ownership of small boats is permitted and aquatic sports are popular here. However, we were constantly reminded to point our cameras in the water and not to take pictures of the great rail or vehicular bridges. In fact, even on post cards of the area the bridges are missing! Despite severe destruction and more than two years of Nazi occupation Kiev has grown beautiful again. From the air it is still the city of churches, even though some are ruined or closed. It continues to dispense its culture as best it can. Last night I was surprised to see the number of young children and family groups at the ballet. It was a second rate company performing a summer repertory yet the crowd was so vast that seats were placed in the aisles and even the ushers thronged to see a particularly difficult piece executed by the leading ballerina. The people of Kiev would surely respond well to more touristic and cultural contacts with Americans and other Westerners. Their isolation from every tie except through Moscow is stifling their national heritage perhaps worse than actual persecution. High on a bluff overlooking the Dnieper stands a great monument to St. Vladimir, founder of Kiev, with a huge cross still in his hands. In pointing out this statue to me an old man murmured, "You see, our patron saint has his back to Moscow. He sees our future over other horizons!" Many Ukrainians may think this way. But it is hard to imagine this as being other than a remote hope unless wider links appear in the Iron Curtain and the natural instincts of this nation find their true outlet once more.

Nikita Khrushchev, Liquidator of the Ukrainian Catholic Church

By V. Kozak
It is an indisputable fact, that Nikita S. Khrushchev, whom our President has invited to our freedom-loving country, is the chief culprit among other crimes against the whole Ukrainian people—in the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. According to data in the Soviet Encyclopedia, Khrushchev, from January 1938 to December 1949, was master of life and death (as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine) over all Ukrainians under the Soviet system. Therefore, he, and no one else, is responsible for everything that happened in Ukraine. We are therefore justified in putting him up for public trial for all his crimes committed against the Ukrainian people during his tenure as Gauleiter in Ukraine, especially now, when he is the all-powerful tyrant of the whole USSR. We especially put him up for public trial by the freedom-loving people of America for his persecution of the natural right of man to freedom of conscience and to practice his religion according to the dictates of his conscience. We accuse Nikita Khrushchev of the murder, torture and deportation to concentration camps in frozen Siberia of all Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, hundreds of priests and tens of thousands of faithful Ukrainian Catholics. All of them were guilty only of serving their Church and the Ukrainian people with their best intentions and efforts. Their love for their country and their Church was their only crime.

As far back as the first occupation of Western Ukraine (1939-41), that is, when Khrushchev was the First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, meaning that he had control over all Ukraine, the persecutions began against the Ukrainian Catholic Church. By Party orders, all property of the Church except churches and buildings, were confiscated; all religious Seminaries were liquidated, that is, in Lviv, Peremyshl and Stanislaviv; all schools run by the Church were closed, all religious newspapers or, in short, anything connected with the Church, was liquidated. Priests were heavily taxed and special taxes were levied on Churches. For non-payment of the tax burdens, priests were threatened with arrest and deportation and churches with closing. With their donations, good parishioners saved their priests and their churches for some time. The Bolsheviks wanted to liquidate the Catholic Church completely as far back as 1939 but the people were strongly tied to their Church which was headed by the great saint-like Metropolitan Andrew

A year after the arrest of the Hierarchy, whose members were urged, unsuccessfully, to accept the Bolshevik Orthodox faith, a secret trial was held in Kiev, which resulted in the following sentences: Metropolitan Joseph Slipy was sentenced to 8 years in a concentration camp in Siberia, while the aged, 70-year old Bishop Khomysyn was sentenced to 10 years; Bishop Charnetsky (as Vatican Delegate) was sentenced to 5 years; Bishop N. Budka to 8 years and the Aux. Bishop of Stanislaviv to 8 years. The Poles also handed over to Khrushchev Bishop Kocychlovsky of Peremyshl, as well as his Auxiliary Bishop Hryhoriy Lakota, both being taken to Kiev and jailed. The late and great Pope Pius XII voiced a public protest against the fate of the Ukrainian Church and appealed for prayers for the sufferers in the Encyclical *Orientalis Ecclesias* of December 15, 1952. In 1947 the Bolsheviks in an unheeded manner, murdered Bishop Theodore Romzha of Uzhhorod, in Carpatho-Ukraine. When to this is added the fact that the Bolsheviks arrested and deported to Siberia the Papal Visitor for Ukrainians in Germany, the Rev. Monsignor P. Verhun, and in Czechoslovakia, by order of the same Communist Center, Bishop Paul Hoydych of Priashiv was arrested, along with his Auxiliary Vaasyl Hopko, then it is clearly that the Bolsheviks carried on the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as a feature of their policy. In putting the charge for the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church up before the trial of American public opinion, and pointing to Nikita Khrushchev as the chief culprit, we would like to bring out the following statistics on his crimes to make his guilt more complete:

Of the Bishops arrested, tortured and deported, the following, as a result of Bolshevik tortures are no longer among the living: Hryhory Khomyshyn, Bishop of Stanislaviv; John Liatshevsky, Auxiliary Bishop of Stanislaviv; Nykyta Budka, Auxiliary Bishop of Lviv; Josaphat Kocychlovsky, Bishop of Peremyshl; Hryhory Lakota, Auxiliary Bishop of Peremyshl; Theodore Romzha, Bishop of Uzhhorod in

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JOIN THE U.N.A.

By THEODORE LUTWIAK
The Ukrainian National Association has 500 branches in the United States and Canada. Some of these branches are large and some are small. Some are more than 60 years old and some are less than 2 years old. To join the UNA one must apply through a branch. The accepted applicant receives a membership certificate for which he pays dues. As a dues-paying member he may participate in all the activities of his branch, including annual elections of officers, and delegates to UNA quadrennial conventions. He, himself, may be elected as a branch officer or as a delegate. Members of the UNA Supreme Assembly are elected from the delegate body.

The membership certificate is not a mere piece of paper. It is an insurance contract which the member may surrender for cash; or he may keep his certificate in force and retain his membership by applying for a loan. A member who pays his dues receives annual dividends after 2 calendar years; also, he may apply for benefits in the event of chronic, incurable illness or permanent disability. Since the average person does not want to lose his insurance protection he continues to pay dues until the expiration or maturity date of the certificate or until his death.

Many Ukrainian Americans belong to a variety of clubs and organizations, not connected with the UNA, into which they pay dues for membership privileges and the use of facilities. These clubs gain and lose members continuously, because people join and drop out at will. The clubs offer nothing basic or permanent which would hold people as members.

Some clubs reorganize from time to time, and others break up for good. When a member leaves a club he receives nothing for his dues, regardless whether or not he used the facilities of the club or participated in any of the activities. The following are the differences between a UNA branch and an ordinary social club: (1) The UNA branch is permanent, the club is not; (2) the branch holds its members, the club does not; (3) the branch offers membership certificates which have cash values after a few years, the club does not; (4) the branch member may receive benefits in case of long sickness or disability, the club member does not; (5) if a branch member dies his beneficiaries receive the insurance benefit, the club member's folks receive nothing; (6) the branch member has the opportunity to become a UNA Supreme Officer, the club member has no such opportunity; (7) if a branch member moves to another city he may transfer his membership to a branch in such city, whereas the club member is forced to cancel his membership.

Of course, clubs charge membership fees or dues. UNA insurance rates depend on the type and class of certificate desired and the age of the applicant. However, a 16-year-old boy or girl may have an adult whole life certificate in the amount of \$500 for only 85¢ monthly or \$9.73 annually, and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of membership. We recommend to anyone who wants to belong to a worthwhile, permanent organization to join the Ukrainian National Association.

Carpatho-Ukraine; Monsignor Peter Verhun, Papal Visitor in Germany, Nicholas Charnetsky, Papal Visitor for Ukrainians in Volhynia and Podlasia. Out of 2,960 parish priests, at least half were arrested, and many have died as martyrs with their fate known only from news contained in private letters; that such and such a one had died in exile or, as a result of his imprisonment at hard labor, has died immediately after serving his sentence, and the like.

What happened to 520 monks and 1090 nuns, or 549 seminarians, should be told by the man who caused their individual tragedies, and who liquidated the institutions they served so ideally and often sacrificed themselves to uphold the Commandment of the Love of God and the love of fellow man. Nikita Khrushchev might say that a voluntary "unification" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church was effected by a "committee" headed by three renegade priests: Kostelnik, Pelvetzky and Melnyk. The so-called Synod, held in March 1946, in Lviv, was nothing more than an NKVD affair, which settled such an important thing as a "Unity" in several hours. The so-called "Church council" was held without the participation of the Bishops of the Church, who were in Soviet jails. Neither the Eastern nor Western Canon Law allows the disposition of Church matters by others than Bishops. Clearly, this was done by the NKVD and its chief, Nikita Khrushchev.

is putting Balan's house up for sale. A very nice house, freshly painted and has a toilet in the cellar. And do you know why he's selling it? He's going back to the old country. He wants to be a big shot there. Balan was sitting on the porch, rocking in his chair, when Joe came along. "Hiya, Father." "Good day, Joe. How's the family?" "Everything's all right." Joe hung around and beat about the bush, before he began to tackle the subject that had brought him there. "What's all this about the house?" "What do you have in mind?" "I am selling the house. It's a simple and understandable thing. Once the sign is up, that means the house is offered for sale." "Yes, but why?" "Ah, that's my business, I am selling it, and that's all there is to it. It's my house and no one else's concern." Joe suppressed his mourning anger. "Right you are, it is your business to do with the house what you like. . . . But the house is good, it stands in a good location, and there is no need to sell it. . . ." "Listen Joe," Balan interrupted him. "I've had a hard life. I have made some money, but I've made it working very hard, with these chapped hands. Look at my hands! They are black and hard as the work they did. I have brought my children up. My Bill has made a good beginning. I have helped him to buy a house, and he's paying it up. And in the mines he's already pushing up to be a foreman. He'll have an easier job, more money, and better respect. And your Mary has also received her share from me. Now you two young, healthy people, working, earning money—make your own

tell you. I am selling everything and returning to the old country." Joe knew it, and exactly because of this incredible fantasy of "the old one," he had come here. He wanted to fight this fantasy in some manner and began doing it with a smile. "Really? I don't believe it. You're joking." Balan put his pipe aside and shook his finger in warning. "Listen, Joe, please don't use such expressions. I want the respect I deserve." "Yes, but this sale and your return is only a joke." (To be continued)

"CRAZY"

By OSTAP TARNAVSKY
Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM HNIID
[This story appeared originally in Ukrainian in the literary magazine KYIV, No. 5 (38).]

Mykhailo emptied his glass and looked around the room as though seeking appreciation of his just uttered clever dictum. Balan rose, stubborn determination in his eyes, struck the table with the palm of his hand, hard enough to make the glasses tinkle, and shouted out: "Oh, no! I would not go into the mines, that's for sure!" Balan followed a plan. He went to the National Trust Company where his savings were deposited and inquired in what manner the money

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!"

A VISIT TO KIEV

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

(4)

At breakfast the next morning in the hotel dining room we made the acquaintance of a Jewish-American couple from San Francisco who were touring the Soviet Union. Mr. K... who was in the construction business, had been born in Kiev and spoke Ukrainian and Russian fluently. Both he and his wife were somewhat disgruntled because of slow service and the lack of foods they requested. There was no orange juice (there never is); we settled for a semi-sweet diluted grape juice, kasha (in this case, a fine white "cream of wheat" cereal), fried eggs and ham (it turned out to be fresh pork), medium-thick slices of bread toasted on top of the stove, and lukewarm tasteless coffee.

From the K...s we learned that eating was a time-consuming business in the Soviet Union, as it was in Kiev, for the waitresses were slow to take an order and slower still to bring the food to table. We soon found for ourselves that the order was always taken in toto—from soup to dessert, before the waitress retired to the kitchen to place the order with the cooks.

The girls, plump and buxom, wore embroidered silk blouses, dark skirts and white frilled caps. It was impossible to ascertain whether they were resentful of our presence (as Americans, or Jews, or perhaps Poles?), or simply unaccustomed to energetic action and quick service. At any rate, the food (once served) was clean and tastefully prepared; later meals brought forth veal cutlets à la Kiev and southern-fried chicken, served with thick Ukrainian borschik, sliced cucumbers and chopped green onions in sour cream dressing, and sweet strawberries — Klubnyky — topped with sugared sour cream. The menu, printed in Russian, Ukrainian, and English, included an astounding number of foods, most of which were unavailable when ordered, including such traditional Ukrainian dishes as varenyky and holubtali. We concluded that Intourist was apparently catering to American and other foreign tastes by providing non-Ukrainian fare for tourists.

The K...s (and other American tourists we met in the hotel) had much praise for the beauty and cleanliness of the city, favoring Kiev to Leningrad and Moscow, which they said were dark and somber by comparison to the Ukrainian capital. They declared that Kiev's inhabitants were more cheerful and pleasant, being farther removed from the watchful eye of the Kremlin, and that Ukrainian women were far more attractive than the Russian, but deplored what they called the backwardness of commercial industry and the building trades in the Soviet Union. Like us, they were amazed to see women at work cleaning the streets or engaged in construction jobs.

Mr. and Mrs. K... had relatives in the city whom they visited each day, but having elected to join a group of American tourists that morning on a tour of sewing machine factory, they hurried through breakfast and left us to our cold coffee.

Clara was waiting for us in the lobby when we emerged from the dining room and we went with her to the limousine waiting to take us to Volodymyrsky Park and the view of

the Dnieper. The car sped through tree-shaded streets with scarcely a stop; motor traffic was far from congested though there were many small cars (Russian Pobedas mainly), trucks, cream-and-blue street cars and red-and-yellow trolley busses moving along the thoroughfares. There was of course, no parking problem on Kiev streets.

From the breath-taking view of the Dnieper we drove to the Cathedral of St. Sophia, found it was closed that day (Thursday) and went on to the blue-and-white Church of St. Andrew, a tall structure with slender spires. On the steps sat a small group of country women dressed in dark skirts, mannish black suit jackets and white babushkas, eating lunch they'd brought with them in kerchief-tied bundles; inside the church a wrinkled old woman knelt before the altar to kiss the ikon. They ignored us, as did a middle-aged gentleman who was touching up the murals above the ikonostasis. The church was bare of pews and benches, as decreed by Ukrainian custom; though not large it was amazingly high and beautiful. Clara told us it was used for liturgies occasionally on high holidays, but was open to visitors all the time.

We drove on to the Pecherska Lavra, the Monastery of the Caves, where Clara bought thin yellow tapers from bearded old monks in black robes and hats and led us through narrow subterranean corridors (the Near Caves) once inhabited by monks. At intervals in the corridors were niches in which stood urns said to contain the remains of saints and ancient monks; here and there the passageway widened into small candle-lighted rooms which, Clara explained, had been used by the monks as chapels and dining areas. Occasionally a tiny grating could be seen in the wall at eye-level; these were openings to cells, now sealed, where monks had died after years of solitary meditation.

Emerging into the sunlight, we proceeded to tour the grounds and some of the buildings. In humble cottages where once the monks conducted the business of the huge monastery with the help of hundreds of servants were preserved religious relics, clerical vestments, and articles embroidered or woven by the monks centuries ago. At the entrance to one of the buildings we noticed a sign—"Religion is the opium of the people"... Lenin, undoubtedly placed there by the Soviet authorities, to remind visitors that this historic spot was no longer a place of worship but only a museum maintained simply for its architectural and cultural importance.

(To be continued)

Khrushchev, Murderer of My Father



A Ukrainian woman identifies a garment on the body of her father found in the mass graves of Ukrainians killed in Vynnytsia by the NKVD.

On December 23, 1937, in the middle of the night, the NKVD of Vynnytsia arrested my father. I was 15 years old at the time.

This tragedy befell our family unexpectedly. We never dreamed that this might happen. My father was an ordinary worker, the son of a poor farmer, educated with some difficulty, uninterested in politics, expending all his energies for us, working hard to support our mother and us children in relatively good circumstances.

Shortly after my father's arrest, the NKVD came again. We children were terribly frightened. We thought they had come to take my mother too. Three husky NKVD men burst into the house. The oldest gave my mother an order for the confiscation of all household goods. That day they took everything out of the house except one table and a small bed. My mother begged them to leave at least one dresser, but the NKVD man, knocking on the dresser said, "Mother, this is beautiful, we could use it." My friend, who was in our house at the time, was able to hide my father's wrist watch in her pocket, our only valuable piece and memento. The NKVD men did not notice this.

And thus our beggarly life began. We starved. We were crowded into one ante-room, because they moved a Communist family in with us. To give you an idea of what a family it

was, suffice it to say that the father bragged to us about his children saying, "My Zuni is going to be a public prosecutor and Leo is going to be an investigator." Twenty-two years have passed and I still cannot forget that.

My mother tried to find work. Everyone was afraid to give her work because, as they said, "She was the wife of an enemy of the people." Even in school, the student-Cosmopolis taunted me with this at every school meeting. After six months my mother was able to get work as a file-clerk. She said she was a widow.

Day and night we haunted the threshold of the NKVD building in Vynnytsia. The investigators refused even to talk to us. The orderlies chased us out of the police station.

Finally, in May of 1938, an orderly at the NKVD station gave us a note from my father. My father asked us to bring him warm clothing, felt boots, food. The orderly explained that my father was preparing to go into exile. We were not permitted to see him.

My mother then wrote scores of letters to the authorities, begging them to tell her why my father had been arrested.

Early in 1939, finally, an answer came from the chief of the NKVD in Kiev. The reply was standard: "Your husband was sentenced to 10 years in exile without right of correspondence."

Irene T-ka

"Self-Reliance" in Hartford, Conn. Becomes Branch of Federal Credit Union



First row, from left to right: M. Panashy, chairman of the Hartford "Self-Reliance" Branch; Julian Revay, national president of "Self-Reliance"; Mr. Durham, State League Representative from Kensington; Howard Plank, representative of the Federal Credit Union Bureau of Boston; M. Kuzma, organizer and treasurer of "Self-Reliance"; and Att. R. Olesnicki, legal adviser of "Self-Reliance." Second row, left to right: D. Blyzniuk, Alexander Kudyn; M. Chervinsky; Mr. Chopek, secretary of the Ukrainian Economic Association, and W. Wanylenko. Third row, left to right: V. Luchkan; I. Huryk, treasurer of the Ukrainian Economic Association and J. Seleman.

At a recent meeting of the Hartford branch of "Self-Reliance" which took place at the Ukrainian Citizens' Club, the representatives of the Federal Credit Union presented it with a charter of the Federal Credit Union (No. 13107), thus making the "Self-Reliance" group in Hartford, Conn. a branch of the Federal Credit Union.

Mr. Durham, speaking for the Federal Credit Union, welcomed the group into the ranks of the Federal Credit Union and extended his congratulations to Mr. Michael Kuzma, "Self-Reliance" organizer and treasurer, for his untiring efforts for the past several years to obtain a charter for the organization.

Mr. Kuzma has been a hard-working leader in the Ukrainian community of Greater Hartford. Through his efforts some 70 families of Ukrainian displaced persons found homes and employment in the Hartford area. He also heads a group of Ukrainian businessmen who are trying to form a Ukrainian Building and Construction and General Contracting Corporation of Greater Hartford.

Jula and Klak Nuptial Vows Said In Ambridge Church



Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Jula.

Florence Klak, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Klak, Church Street, Ambridge and Richard Andrew Jula, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jula, Sands Avenue, Ambridge, pledged their nuptial vows at a 10 a.m. Mass Saturday, September 12, in SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ambridge.

Fr. Alexander Krochmalny, pastor, officiated for the doubling rites before an altar adorned with ferns and vases of white gladiolus. Miss Marion Izak directed the church choir for the service.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a waltz-length gown of silk organza fashioned along princess lines with a Sabrina neckline, fitted bodice and full skirt.

Her fingertip veil of French illusion was held by a crown of orange blossoms. She carried a cascade bouquet of white carnations with stream-

ers and lilies of the valley and an orchid in the center. Joanne Klak, Ambridge, her sister's maid of honor, and Virginia Guido, Ambridge bridesmaid, were attired in identical gowns of light blue chiffon, styled with shirred bodice with Sabrina necklines, and full skirts. They carried cascade bouquets of white carnations with centers tinted a delicate blue.

Eugene Hyshak, Cleveland, Ohio, served his nephew as best man. John Toth, Ambridge, was an usher.

About 90 guests attended a wedding dinner in the ZNP hall, Ambridge, where an evening reception was held for more than 250 guests.

Mrs. Jula graduated from the Ambridge High School and was employed by the Joseph Horne Co. Pittsburgh, as secretary. Her husband is also an Ambridge High School graduate and attended Duquesne University, Pittsburgh. He served 4 years with the United States Air Force. He is an employee of the D. K. Aircraft Corp. in Chicago.

Upon their return from a honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Jula will make their home at 4118 N. Parkside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Andrew's father, Mr. Andrew Jula, is Supreme Adviser of the Ukrainian National Association.

Audrey Podoliak, Elected "UNA Queen" in Chicago

Miss Audrey Podoliak, a second generation American-born Ukrainian and member of Branch 220 of the Ukrainian National Association, was selected to reign as the Chicago "UNA Queen" for 1959-1960.

She received her title and crown at the 24th Annual UNA Day of Chicago which was sponsored by the District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association Branches in Chicago last July.

Serving as First Lady to the queen is Miss Lidia Dichtiar of Branch 221 and the Second Lady of the court is Miss Joanne Pitula of Branch 259. The queen and her ladies are a lovely addition to the ranks of the UNA queens of the past years.

The love of our youth for Ukraine and its culture is demonstrated in their desire to participate in Ukrainian affairs and remain close to their people.



AUDREY PODOLIAK, "Miss UNA" of Chicago

Mary Shpilka, Publ. Committee

Andrea Keybida Wins Essex County, Soyuzivka Junior Tennis Tournament

Andrea Marie Keybida, 13 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida, Maplewood, N. J., last year's junior division champion, won the Intermediate Girls Championship in the finals of the Essex County Park Commission Novice Tennis Tournament at the Branch Brook Park courts in Newark, N. J. by defeating Carol Rhodes of Upper Montclair, 6-2, 8-6. Miss Keybida, seeded sixth in this year's play, secured an upset over second-seeded Miss Rhodes.

Andrea won her final berth with straight set victories over four contenders. In the Spring 1959 Junior High Girls Tennis Tournament sponsored by the Maplewood Community Recreation Service, Andrea won the Championship of Maplewood and South Orange Jr. High Schools.

Andrea is a member of the UNA Branch 322, Newark, N. J.

Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago

The executive board and team captains met on Thursday, August 20 to set up the final team arrangements for the start of the season on Monday, September 14. Most of last year's teams stayed intact with only a slight "shuffle" of players. The Kit-kats team dissolved and two new teams merged: the Tigers and the reorganized Ukrainian Arts Club. The League now is made up of the following teams: Lions A, B & C, Wings A & B, Ukrainian Arts Club, Bears, Tigers, Tridents, Ukrainian Orthodox League, Canadians, and American Legions. (A complete list of captains and sponsors will appear in a later issue).

The spirit of goodwill, sportsmanship and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the first night of bowling, Monday, September 14 and it is anticipated that another wonderful year is "off to a good start". After bowling, a short general meeting was held at which the new president Walter Padiak presided. The By-Laws Committee and Social Committee were chosen to take immediate action upon urgent matters of the league. Elected to the By-Laws Committee: Peter Hrycaj, Bob Burka, Vera Stravniak, LaVerne Korduck, Steve Truver, John Olenec, and John Szkodyn. Elected to the Social Committee: Rose Faryna, Steve Goshko, Maime Olenec, John Karaseczuk and Orest Hladky. The next general meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 22, 8 p.m. at Lions Club Rooms, 2410 W. Chicago Avenue. Radio "spots" will be given on Voice of Ukraine Sports Broadcasts conducted by Roman Dublanycia. We have a few openings for female bowlers and would appreciate interested persons to contact the board members immediately. Let's get behind our executive and give its members an extra big "hand" this year!

Rose Faryna, Publicity Chairman

The Stalin - Khrushchev Troikas and Tribunals

In 1938-39 the so-called NKVD Troikas were set up in Ukraine. Under orders from the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow and under the supervision of the Central Committees of the Communist Party of each Republic, the NKVD Troikas were the courts of law of the Soviet government, meeting secretly and carrying out their no-appeal sentences.

Excavations at the mass graves at Vynnytsia showed that all victims without exception were shot after sentencing by these terrible and brutal Stalin-Khrushchev NKVD Troikas.

These Troikas held sessions without the presence of the prisoner. The prisoner could not appeal his sentence and fell victim to Soviet arbitrary law. The Troika was composed of individuals chosen from the

higher ranks of the NKVD and the party apparatus.

In Vynnytsia alone, on orders of these Troikas, 9,439 Ukrainian citizens were executed during 1938-39. Obviously, Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic knew very well about the "activity" of the NKVD which functioned on orders of the Communist Party, following his personal "fatherly" directions.

During 1939-40, when the Red Army "liberated" Western Ukraine, Byelorussia, Bukovina and Besarabia, the so-called war tribunals functioned. They "purged" the occupied territories of the elements unfriendly to the Soviet regime. These war-tribunals, like the Troikas, sentenced innocent citizens to mass executions and sent hundreds of thousands to the far north into Soviet concentration camps.

The war tribunals were secret, the accused had no right to a defense attorney at his trial and more often than not, was not even present.

Peter Pavlovych

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