

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. SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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MASS RALLIES, PROTEST MARCHES AND PICKETING BY UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN DENUNCIATION OF KHRUSHCHEV, THE "HANGMAN OF UKRAINE"—AMERICAN PRESS GIVES EXTENSIVE COVERAGE TO ANTI-RED DEMONSTRATIONS BY UKRAINIANS

PEACEFUL PARADES IN NEW YORK CITY, OTHER CITIES, DENOUNCE RUSSIAN DICTATOR, SUPPORT UKRAINE'S CLAIM TO FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

NEW YORK—Several thousand American citizens of Ukrainian descent from the metropolitan area of New York and scores of thousands in other American cities peacefully demonstrated against the visiting Russian communist dictator Khrushchev during the past few days.

The anti-Khrushchev demonstrations began on September 17, 1959, when the Kremlin boss arrived for the first time in New York. Several hundred Ukrainians picketed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where Khrushchev was entertained by the Economic Club of New York, and in front of the United Nations on September 18, where Khrushchev addressed the U.N. General Assembly now in session.

In commenting upon these demonstrations, The N.Y. Daily News of Saturday, September 19, 1959, said:

"The coolly correct reception that followed Premier Khrushchev ever since he hit the town Thursday suddenly warmed up late yesterday into shouts and fist-swinging by a highly emotional crowd of some 500 pickets outside UN headquarters."

"The first outbreak in Khrushchev's visit was touched off by an unidentified partisan who chanted in the Red Room emerged from the U.N. at 4:42 P.M. after his speech."

"Across the street on First Avenue, the pickets, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Chinese, were incensed. Several demonstrators tackled Khrushchev's friend, and suddenly the picket line had dissolved into a milling, shouting throng."

Most of the pickets represented the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Federation of Former Hungarian Political Prisoners. There were also pickets from the Lithuanian, Estonian, Byelorussian, Cossack, Korean, Chinese and other nationalities.

The Ukrainian pickets carried many placards denouncing Soviet Russian policies in Ukraine, reading "Russians Get Out of Ukraine," "Red Russian Atrocities in Ukraine Defy Description," "Glory to the Heroic Ukrainian Insurgent Army-Fighters for Liberty," "Not Even One of 4,000 Ukrainian Catholic Churches Left Open by Red Russian Invaders," "The Ukrainians Are Fighting and Dying for Freedom and Independence," "God Bless America, God Free Ukraine," and many others.

Arrested by the New York police for assailing Khrushchev's friend were Lashlo Kovacs, a Hungarian freedom fighter, and Stephen Chuma, a Ukrainian of New York City, both of whom were charged with disorderly conduct.

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3,000 UKRAINIANS MARCH IN ANTI-KHRUSHCHEV PARADE

On Sunday, September 20, 1959 about 3,000 Ukrainians from New York City and vicinity marched on Fifth Avenue, from the New York Public Library on 42nd Street, to Carnegie Hall, on 57th Street and 7th Avenue, in silent protest against Khrushchev's visit to the United States and against his brutalities and crimes committed on the Ukrainian people by him. The marchers carried American and Ukrainian national flags and placards denouncing the Russian occupation of Ukraine.

Many marchers joined the parade after the Mazepa Sports Rally which was being held on Randall's Island on East 125th Street that afternoon. The parade was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Protest Marches and Demonstrations in Other Cities

Mass protest parades and demonstrations against Khrushchev were held in many other American cities by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its branches.

In Chicago, Ill. several thousands of Ukrainians and other Eastern Europeans took part in a "Freedom Manifestation" and a rally at the Orchestra Hall, where Hon. Charles Kersten, former member of Congress, was the principal speaker.

In New Haven, Conn. a protest rally was held on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1959 in which representatives of Ukrainian, Polish, Lithuanian and Hungarian descent took part. The parade was under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In Rochester, N. Y. some 2,000 marchers paraded in silent protest against the Russian dictator. The parade, sponsored by the Rochester branch of the UCCA and the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, included Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Poles, Estonians, Latvians and others.

In San Francisco, according to the San Francisco Chronicle and The Oakland Tribune (both



Ukrainian demonstrators in a mass protest against Nikita S. Khrushchev during his address at the U. N. General Assembly on Friday, September 18, 1959 in New York City. Photo by J. P. Starostiak

Khrushchev As Czars' Successor, Denies That Non-Russian Republics Are Independent — Dodges U. S. Senator's Query On Ukraine

WASHINGTON.—Nikita S. Khrushchev has publicly denied that Ukraine and other non-Russian republics of the USSR are "free and independent," although the Soviet constitution specifically says they are, and Khrushchev himself has been constantly telling the non-Russian peoples in the USSR that they are "independent and sovereign." Yet, in his article in the October, 1959 issue of Foreign Affairs, Khrushchev compared the non-Russian republics to the American states, and refused to answer 6 questions concerning Ukraine and other subjugated nations of the USSR, which were submitted to him by a U. S. Senator during his "tea meeting" with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week in Washington.

In cooperation with UCCA Chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R. Ill.), presented to Mr. Khrushchev six pertinent questions dealing with the position of Ukraine and other non-Russian republics in the USSR. According to a statement of Sen. Dirksen, "Khrushchev took a Fifth Amendment stand" and refused to answer a single question.

Following are the questions submitted to Khrushchev by Senator Dirksen: "(1) In your article in Foreign Affairs, you mistakenly compare Texas, Arizona, and California with certain non-Russian nations in the USSR. Would you be willing to stage, under U. N. auspices and control, free voting conditions to determine whether the natives of Lithuania, Ukraine, and the Caucasian states want to remain in the USSR or be independent states and whether the residents of comparable Arizona, Texas, and California want to remain in the USA or be completely independent states? Let's compete in ideas and action.

"(2) Your constitution and... (Concluded on page 2)

"We Answer Khrushchev" Rally Draws 3,000 Persons, Mostly Ukrainians, To Carnegie Hall



Dmytro Halychyn, chairman of CACEED and president of the UCCA and UNA, addressing the "WE ANSWER KHRUSHCHEV" Rally, held on Sunday, September 20, 1959, at Carnegie Hall, New York City. Photo by J. P. Starostiak

NEW YORK.—Over 3,000 persons, of whom 80 per cent were Americans of Ukrainian descent, while the remainder consisted of American citizens of Lithuanian, Polish, Latvian, Rumanian, Estonian, Czechoslovak, Byelorussian, Bulgarian and Albanian descent, gathered on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1959 at Carnegie Hall to denounce Khrushchev's visit to the United States and urge President Eisenhower to bring the matter of the enslaved nations for discussion during his forthcoming talks with Khrushchev in the spirit of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," which was unanimously approved by Congress and proclaimed by him last July.

The principal speaker was Hon. Ray Madden, Congressman from Indiana. In his penetrating address Congressman Madden told of his association with the Kersten Committee and the Katyn Committee, in which he gathered sworn testimonies of some 400 witnesses who testified about the crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the Kremlin against the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Madden said President Eisenhower should bring up with Mr. Khrushchev the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the European enslaved nations, the failure to hold free elections there, the imprisonment of U. S. soldiers by Soviet bloc regimes and the shooting down of American airmen over Armenia and Central Europe.

Magr. Balkunas introduced a resolution which was carried unanimously and which urged President Eisenhower to raise with Khrushchev the problem of Soviet-dominated peoples in the "spirit of the Captive Nations Week Resolution," which the President had proclaimed. He also stated that CACEED represented 15,000,000 Americans of Central and Eastern European descent and of "more than 140,000,000 enslaved peo-

ple." (Concluded on page 2)

Among the speakers who addressed the rally were: Christopher Emmet, chairman of the American Friends of Captive Nations, who was chairman of the rally; Very Rev. Magr. John Balkunas, president of

Youth Sports Rally in N. Y. Marks Mazepa's Anniversary and Joins In Protest Against Khrushchev

NEW YORK.—Over two thousand spectators and members of various Ukrainian youth organizations took part in the Mazepa Youth Sports Rally, which was held on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, 1959, at Randall's Island in New York. The rally was held under the sponsorship of the Youth Section of the Mazepa Jubilee Committee functioning under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

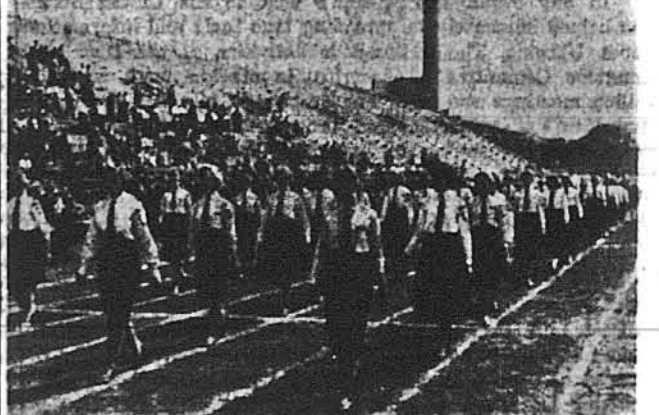
Over 400 youth, representing Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scout organizations of America, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), MUN and various soccer and athletic youth clubs from New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Trenton, Perth Amboy N.J., Philadelphia, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, New Haven, Conn. and Cohoes, N.Y., as well as the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, took part in the rally.

Before the official program began, a colorful parade under the direction of Walter Steck, N.Y. attorney, took place, in which several youth groups in their sports uniforms and carrying American and Ukrainian flags, participated.

Members of the Sports Rally's executive board included Dr. Walter Savchak, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Walter Bacad, George Wolynetz, Jr., Bohdan Bezkorovayny, Walter Bodnar and Joseph Lesawyer, who acted as master of ceremonies. Edward Zarsky was in charge of the entire sports program, while Bohdan Rak and Al Danko were in charge of the field program and track and field events, respectively.

Among several trophies was the bust of Hetman Ivan Mazepa by sculptor Serhiy Lytvynenko which was donated by the Ukrainian National Association and which was won by the Ukrainian "Plast" organization for scoring the most of points.

Speakers who addressed the rally were Prof. Volodymyr Sichynsky, head of the Mazepa Jubilee Committee; Dmytro



Girl members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) in a parade during the Mazepa Youth Sports Rally, which took place on Sunday, September 20, 1959 at Randall's Island, New York City. Photo by J. P. Starostiak

N. Mandziuk, Canadian M.P., Is With Canadian Delegation To U.N. General Assembly

NEW YORK.—Hon. Nicholas Mandziuk, member of the Canadian Parliament from the Province of Manitoba, is currently with the Canadian Delegation sent by the Canadian government to the U.N. General Assembly, which is now in session. Mr. Mandziuk came to Canada from Western Ukraine at the age of two, and was educated in Manitoba. He is a successful lawyer in the city of Oakburn, Man. and has been on the executive board of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada for a number of years. In 1957 he was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament on the ticket of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, and has become one of the most vigorous members of the Parliament. In June, 1959 he was sent by the Canadian government to attend a NATO Conference in London along with other Canadian Parliamentarians and now is a delegate of his government to the U.N. General Assembly. He speaks Ukrainian fluently. Mr. Mandziuk paid a courtesy call to the Ukrainian National Association, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly on Thursday, September 24, 1959, at which time he shared his experiences and observations in the U. N. General Assembly with the officials of the UNA and the editors of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Ukrainian Congress Committee Appeals For Emergency Funds

NEW YORK.—The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America dispatched an emergency telegram to all its branches and organizations soliciting emergency funds for its political activities.

Signed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn and Joseph Lesawyer, chairman, president and treasurer of the UCCA, respectively, the telegram read:

"Urgently appeal for special funds from your community to help Congress Committee in present campaign against Khrushchev's lies and distortions on his trip through America. Committee conducting vigorous program informing American people of the true situation in Ukraine dominated by Khrushchev and Russian Communist tyranny and appealing to our government and President to uphold enslaved nations as expressed in 'Captive Nations Week Resolution.' Special program requires immediate financial support from all Branches and members. Please transmit all contributions immediately to our office."



FREEDOM MARCHERS.—Syracuse advocates of Ukrainian freedom, including some Hungarian refugee freedom fighters, wear black arm bands and hold signs in front of the Ukrainian National Home as they begin a Freedom Manifestation march through downtown Syracuse protesting the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to this country. Over 200 marchers and 24 car convoy was organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee Branch of Syracuse, N. Y. by vice-chairman I. Pihulak. (Courtesy of the Syracuse Post-Standard, September 20, 1959)



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KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT

The shameful behavior and exhibitionism of Nikita Khrushchev in the United States will certainly serve as sufficient proof and evidence as to what his purpose was in coming here. His stated objective of the visit was "easing of tensions," but if anything, he is increasing them among a substantial number of precisely those influential Americans he presumably wanted to impress. His lies, distortions, his defense of the bloody suppression of the Hungarian revolution, and the like, proved to Americans what a though, excitable and unreasonable foe we are up against.

Yet, from the viewpoint of the position of the enslaved non-Russian nations, including Ukraine, Khrushchev, too, confirmed that he is nothing more than a ruthless successor of Stalin and the Russian Czars, who dominates the non-Russian nations and considers them as subject peoples of the Russian communist empire.

In the USSR, Khrushchev and his Kremlin clique of communist tyrants, are parroting that Ukraine, Byelorussia and the other non-Russian republics of the USSR, are "free and independent" nations. This status of these republics is also assured, and guaranteed by the Soviet constitution. But what has Khrushchev had to say on this matter?

In the October 1959 issue of Foreign Affairs, Khrushchev wrote an article on the subject of American-Soviet relations, and took a crack at the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," concluding that the resolution was "interference" in the internal affairs of the USSR. He also compared the non-Russian republics to the states of Texas, Arizona and California.

Dodges Questions on Ukraine

Moreover, during the "tea meeting" of Khrushchev with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, submitted six questions to Khrushchev, which related to the position of Ukraine as a "free and independent republic" of the USSR, the position of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, and other pertinent questions, and asked him to comment on them. The great communist "liberator" dodged the questions by simply refusing to answer them. In the words of Senator Dirksen, Khrushchev "has taken a Fifth Amendment" stand, and showed how much he cared for the welfare and freedom of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and the other non-Russian republics of his communist USSR. (cf. a report on Sen. Dirksen's questions, printed elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly).

Khrushchev a "Bully and Demagogue"

What is most compromising for the Russian communist dictator is the fact that he resents the exposure of his crimes in the court of public opinion. He tried to bully his way through discussions using cheap propaganda cliches about the superiority of the communist system, and the "righteousness" of his viewpoint. His tactics may be successful in the USSR, where there is no freedom of expression and no freedom to challenge the communist tyrants, but not in the United States. For all practical purposes, Khrushchev lost his battle in America, because nothing he has said or done could convince the American people of his sincere desire or intention to "ease" international tensions. His debates in California and in New York only served to strengthen the feeling of many American leaders as to his true purpose and intent... that one of his principal objectives in having himself invited to America was to gain respectability and legitimacy in order to strengthen his own personal position in the USSR and in the eyes of neutral and non-committed nations of the world. This is why the Soviet press has been given orders to interpret Khrushchev's tour as a "gigantic success" and "epoch-making event," but which in reality is nothing less than a great failure.

Helps in Spreading Truth about Ukraine

In any event, Khrushchev's visit to the United States has helped immensely in spreading true facts and information about Ukraine. The nation-wide activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in staging mass protests, rallies, meetings and other manifestations, in which prominent American leaders participated, brought home to the American people the true picture and nature of Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine." The American press without exception performed a great service by giving extensive coverage to these Ukrainian protests and demonstrations wherever they took place. The great metropolitan dailies, such as The N. Y. Times, N. Y. Herald-Tribune, N. Y. World Telegram and Sun, N. Y. Daily News, N. Y. Daily Mirror, N. Y. Journal-American, N. Y. Post, Life Magazine and scores of newspapers from coast to coast not only reported on the anti-Khrushchev activities of Ukrainian American organizations, but had many photographs depicting Ukrainian pickets and marchers with anti-Russian placards and posters.

The N. Y. Daily News featured a series of articles on Khrushchev's rise to power, two of which were devoted to his murderous rule in Ukraine and his brutal liquidation of anti-Moscow Ukrainian patriots prior to, during and after World War II. The special English-language edition of Svboda, which was sent to every U. S. Senator, Congressman and prominent newspaperman, has been received with appreciation in many quarters in the United States and Canada. Thousands of copies of the UCCA's pamphlet, Khrushchev — Hangman of Ukraine, has been distributed throughout the country, as were other publications and brochures issued by the UCCA and other Ukrainian American organizations. Mass rallies, in which the UCCA and its branches took leading roles in many American cities, were attended by large masses of U. S. citizens and helped in great measure to build up a massive resistance against any and all appeasement trends with regard to Russia. Khrushchev has been publicly recognized and accepted as the "Hangman of Ukraine" and the "Butcher of Budapest."

Finally, Khrushchev's refusal to reply in the matter of Ukraine and other subjugated nations only confirms what the Ukrainians have been saying all along: that he is a ruthless genocidist and tyrant, and his rule over the enslaved nations of the USSR surpasses that of Stalin and the Czars.

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

RESOLUTIONS — 26th ANNUAL CONVENTION — UYL-NA

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the 26th Annual UYL-NA Convention, held on September 4-5-6-7, 1959 at the Manger Hotel in Rochester, N.Y.:

1. Whereas the members of the UYL-NA support wholeheartedly the UCCA and UCC financially and morally and by personal participation in all local, state and national activities.

2. Whereas the Ukrainian fraternal associations such as the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Ukrainian National Aid Association, and the Providence Association have and are playing a vital role in the everyday economic, social, political and fraternal life of our Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities, we do hereby resolve:

That the members of the UYL-NA and their friends join these fraternal organizations in their local communities and participate in their activities.

3. Whereas during this 250th Mazepa anniversary the communities in the East are celebrating the event at Randall's Island Stadium in New York City with a two-day Youth Sports Festival on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, 1959; and

Whereas the communities in the West are celebrating the event in Chicago on the same date, we do hereby resolve:

That the UYL-NA members in these areas take part in the games and sporting events and participate fully in the promotion of the festivals in these cities.

4. Whereas the Ukrainian Studies, Chair Fund, Inc., has been organized to establish the First Permanent Chair of Ukrainian Studies at an American University and is about to launch a nation-wide campaign to raise funds for this project, we do hereby resolve:

That the members of the UYL-NA fully support this project and assist in raising the necessary funds.

5. Whereas the UYL-NA was founded for the purpose of uniting all youth of Ukrainian ancestry in the United States and Canada into one organization so as to further their common interests; and

Whereas there exist in our countries youth organizations as yet unaffiliated with the UYL-NA, we do hereby resolve:

That the Executive Board explore all the possibilities and exert every effort to encourage such youth groups to join the UYL-NA.

6. Whereas the members of UYL-NA because of their ancestry and Ukrainian upbringing are capable of enriching the cultural life of the United States and Canada by displaying their knowledge of the Ukrainian language, literature, history, music, art and customs, we do hereby resolve:

That the UYL-NA clubs and members enthusiastically support, promote, and actively participate in all cultural programs in their respective communities.

Resolutions Committee:
Joseph Lesawyer chairman; Edward Popil, John E. Roberts, Jerry Pronko, Walter Dushnyck, Laverne E. Kordeck, Nadine Dworiakivsky

"CRAZY"

By OSTAP TARNAVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM HINDY

[This story appeared originally in Ukrainian in the literary magazine KYIV, No. 5 (38).]

(6)

Balan became very determined:

"No, this is no joke, I am telling you that I am selling the house and returning to the old country. This is my decision, and I'll carry it out."

"Are you crazy?" Joe shouted out maliciously but with a smile on his lips, as though pretending to joke.

"Get yourself out of here!" Balan jumped to his feet and, taking a deep breath, continued shouting: "March right out of here, and don't show yourself here again!"

He stood holding the door open with one hand and pointing to his son-in-law the way out: "Get out of my sight!"

Joe did not expect a blow-out, but he knew what it meant. Without saying a word, he left assuring himself silently that the old one was really crazy.

But the time of his departure was postponed. In the existing economic situation, which was made worse by the beginning of a recession, when money was scarce. On the other hand, beyond the ocean, whether Balan's thoughts were directed, tension grew. The press wrote in ever larger letters about Germany and aggressive plans, until one morning, on the first day of September, on the first page of all the papers stood only one word, one syllable, consisting

OUR ANSWER TO KHRUSHCHEV U.N.A. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Remarks of Dmytro Halychyn, Chairman, Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent [CACEED], at the Rally "We Answer Khrushchev," sponsored by CACEED and the American Friends of Captive Nations, Sunday, September 20, 1959, at Carnegie Hall, New York City:

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In one of his penetrating columns, Mr. David Lawrence, outstanding American writer, wrote on the occasion of Khrushchev's visit to the United States the following:

"Nikita Khrushchev is as foggy as Adolf Hitler and misguidedly as determined to win by threats what he is not sure he can win by force of arms. For while nobody wants war, Mr. Khrushchev had better read American history and note that from the earliest days of this republic there were men who cried out, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' That is what will eventually prove the undoing of Nikita Khrushchev and his gangster regime, as the peoples of the 'captive' countries, including peoples in parts of the Soviet Union like Ukraine, will some day rise up and demand their freedom and independence. History is not 'irreversible' as Mr. Khrushchev claims. History really repeats itself often where injustice and despotism have deprived men of human rights."

"Give me liberty or give me death." This is the American slogan which calls for a protest against Nikita Khrushchev's visit to this sacred land of freedom. This same slogan compelled us to denounce Khrushchev as the "Hangman of Ukraine" and the "Butcher of Budapest." We call him so not because of our emotional thinking but because of his cruel, inhuman deeds which he committed in every land from Central Europe in the West to Tibet and North Korea in the Far East.

As First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine—and he is not a Ukrainian as some people name him, since he himself declared that he is a Russian—Khrushchev carried out bloody purges in Ukraine on behalf of Stalin, massacring at least 10,000 alone in the city of Vynnytsia.

Although the Ukrainian nation was formerly recognized by the Soviet government itself as an independent nation, and on Soviet insistence was admitted as an independent nation into the United Nations, in reality Ukraine is subjugated, exploited and brutally persecuted by Khrushchev as she was by Stalin.

Khrushchev's crimes against the Ukrainians surpass even the wildest fancy of human imagination: he ruthlessly liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, he ordered the wholesale slaughter of the members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and their families; he conceived a diabolical plan for cultivating the "virgin lands" of Kazakhstan, where thousands of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Latvians, Estonians and other non-Russian

nationalities, uprooted from their homelands, deprived of their schools, churches and their native lands, were condemned to slow and painful national death through a process of de-nationalization and enforced Russification.

We all know that Khrushchev dethroned Stalin in 1956, seeking to white-wash himself and his criminal clique. But it was Khrushchev, the same tyrant and the atheist who now shakes hands with American officials and businessmen, who in 1954-55, after the death of Stalin, ordered the wholesale murder of Ukrainian and other national political prisoners in Vorkuta, Karaganda, and Mordovia, showing them no mercy, although they only asked for better treatment and respect, to which they, as prisoners, were entitled.

It was the same Nikita Khrushchev, who was responsible for the barbarous massacre of Hungarian freedom fighters in 1956, and who was already preparing to do the same to the Poles, but changed his mind, as he realized that he might not get away with another crime as he did in the case of Hungary.

We know what brought Khrushchev here. He seeks respectability and legitimacy for his bloody regime, and believes that his being here will do just that. He wants American trade and loans.

Ladies and Gentlemen! We appeal to our Government, to our businessmen and industrialists, not to trade with Moscow as long as a single non-Russian nation remains in Khrushchev's communist captivity!

We appeal to the President of the United States not to commit himself in any respect to Khrushchev in the matter of the enslaved nations, nor to accept his bid for a deceitful so-called "peaceful coexistence," as we all know what he actually means by this term.

In conclusion, let's all work and work together toward one goal, toward a day when the tyrant Khrushchev and his executioners will be brought before an international tribunal of justice to answer for all their crimes against humanity in the same manner as the Nazi war criminals were brought to trial some thirteen years ago.

That, we vow must happen, as this is the way all tyrants and executioners should go.

Thank you.

Q. I want to become a member of the Ukrainian National Association. I already have plenty of insurance, so this part of it doesn't interest me. Please quote me your least expensive membership rate. I'm 18 years old.

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

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

A. See your branch secretary. He will give you a form to sign which he'll send to the UNA together with your membership certificate. The UNA will attach the double indemnity contract to your certificate and return it to you via the branch secretary. Your dues will be increased slightly to cover the cost of this added protection.

Q. I recall reading in The Weekly something about a plan where, if the father dies, the insurance dues of his children will be considered paid until they become 21 years of age. My children are already UNA members. Can we get in on this plan?

A. Yes. See your branch secretary and he will supply applications for the Juvenile Payor Benefit Contract. This contract stipulates that in the event of the death of the applicant for the child's certificate before the child reaches age 21, the child will be exempted from paying dues until age 21. The contract is attached to the child's certificate and the dues are increased accordingly. The UNA adopted this plan in 1954 and already there are several juvenile members who need not pay dues until they become 21 because of the death of the applicant (or beneficiary) named in the contract.

Q. I haven't joined the UNA because some one told me my dues would be increased every year as I grow older. I thought I'd check this. Is it true?

A. No! You have been listening to a smart Alec. Dues are based on age at admittance and are not increased at all.

Khrushchev As Czars' Successor

(Concluded from page 1)

people speak of "freedom of religion" in the USSR. Every group can establish its own places of worship in the United States. Why is it that the Ukrainian Catholic Church and also the Ukrainian Orthodox

Autocephalic Church, which exist here, are not permitted to exist in Ukraine? Let's compete in ideas and peaceful action.

(3) There is nothing more we want than a real and close understanding with all peoples and nations. The non-Russian peoples and nations in the Soviet Union are of interest to us just as your Russian people. Would you agree to the unrestricted circulation of our magazine Amerika in the language of these non-Russians and to a marked expansion of cultural exchange with the non-Russian republics? Let's compete in ideas and peaceful action.

(4) Ukraine and Byelorussia are original charter member nations of the U. N. How would you react to our proposing the exchange of diplomatic representatives with these two republics? This would be a step toward greater understanding between our people and theirs. Let's really begin to understand each other.

(5) I know you were terribly upset by the President's and Congress' proclamation of the 'Captive Nations Week Resolution.' If we were wrong about the twenty-two captive nations mentioned in the Resolution, let's put it to a test. You speak of slavery here; we speak of slavery from the Danube to the Pacific. Under U.N. auspices and control, would you be willing to stage free elections in every one of the mentioned nations as, indeed, we would be willing to go through another one here? With whom they want to be represented by and so forth would be the questions asked. Let's compete in ideas and peaceful action.

(6) You are allowed to tour whatever area as you wish to in the United States. Our Vice President had only the opportunity to travel in parts of Russia within the USSR. When our President returns this visit, will he be able to travel in the non-Russian countries within the USSR? Let's compete in ideas and peaceful action.

Our end. The earth is our fathers and our grandfathers. The earth is the only thing we know that is true and real.

With a firm step, Balan went out into the yard, pulled out from the nook near the door to the cellar a spade and a pick, hoisted them over his shoulders, and went toward the place where leaves rustled in the wind, and where shone the white blotches of grave stones.

He ran along the main alley of the parish cemetery up to the top, under the maple tree, and began to work at once.

It was peaceful here; far away in town the lights blinked, and the noise of automobiles rose up like the cackle of birds. Here—only the leaves rustled, and the branches broke.

Balan dug the grave methodically, with the care that was his wont in any work. He chooped out the earth and piled it up into an even bank, keeping the walls of the pit straight, with the handle of the spade as a measure.

(To be concluded)

cannot tell now who'll get what. One cannot tell now who'll take over the land, for whom one will have to pay for it.

In the West, the sun emptied from his chalice the red wine he had been carrying without spilling it all day long across the firmament. Balan watched from his porch as the wine flooded all earth on the horizon, and then the great ball of the sun rolled downward, singing into the bowels of the earth.

Thus the earth holds firmly. No one can leave it. I lived thirty years underground, and I know its power. Man has emerged from the earth and scratches all his life its surface to enter into the earth again. And birds, how-ever high they fly, come down to earth to rest. Even the eagle, which knows only the highlands. The earth is our place. Up there above—only dreams and imaginings.

Balan stood up, rose to his full height and shouted:

"The earth is our destiny. The earth is our beginning and

I SAW HIM, HEARD HIM AND TALKED TO HIM

By Alex Zozula

I am often being asked by Americans: who is this Khrushchev and why is he hated so much by the Ukrainians?

It is rather difficult to provide an answer to this question so that an average American could understand the nature of the Communist dictator. I studied, lived and worked under his barbarous regime, and on many occasions I met dictator Nikita Khrushchev.

In the spring of 1938 in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, a special conference of "order-bearing" specialists in agriculture took place. I, as one of the co-editors of an agricultural review, was given a special pass authorizing me to attend the conference. When I entered the conference hall, I saw a crowd of over fifteen hundred delegates, most of whom were shabbily dressed, without ties, but every one of them had one or two medals pinned to his suit, given to him by the government for raising a better crop, cattle or poultry. Women especially were poorly dressed, and none of them wore women's shoes.

Behind a long table sat members of the Ukrainian government: Korotchenko, Hrechukha, Korniyets, and others, while Commissar of Agriculture Lutsenko spoke on the agricultural attainments of the year. To be more correct, he castigated collective farmers for their "insufficient" work and their failure in fulfilling Stalin's directives: to produce 7-8 billion poods of wheat. The only informative address was that of Liederman, professor of entomology. He tried to prove that every year tens of thousands of hectares of wheat were being destroyed by various bugs, because there was no chemical insecticides with which to destroy them. At that moment, Khrushchev entered the conference hall of the Supreme Soviet. The delegates applauded him for several minutes. He listened carefully to what Prof. Liederman was saying; then suddenly interrupted the speech by interjecting:

"What nonsense are you talking about insects? You better tell us how Ukraine can produce more bread and meat for us."

Prof. Liederman, confused and frightened, tried to explain some of the decisions of the party, but soon collected his papers and descended from the speaker's rostrum.

The next day Khrushchev delivered his major address to the conference. He stated categorically that the party would punish mercilessly all those who failed to double their crop yields. "We cannot tolerate," he said, "that half of the tractors remain unrepaired and that horses become emaciated and incapable of working in the field."

Addressing himself to the women delegates, Khrushchev shouted: "Your cows give little milk and your chickens lay few eggs."

What Khrushchev failed to mention was that the tractors were not repaired simply because there were no spare parts and fuel, while the cattle became emaciated because there was nothing to feed them with, inasmuch as all the wheat and other agricultural products were being speedily expedited to Russia.

At the end of his address, Khrushchev, apparently willing to leave a good "impression" upon the delegates, concluded: "After the dinner all delegates can visit the Univermag and buy whatever they might need."

The faces of the delegates brightened somewhat. The Univermag was open only to dele-

gates. There was a great quantity of wares of all kinds and the prices were rather low. But the entire comedy of the Bolshevik system immediately became apparent: most of the delegates had no money with which to purchase anything in the store, and only a handful of them could spare a few rubles. Most of them took a good look at the merchandise and returned home empty-handed.

In contrast to other Soviet chieftains, Khrushchev is alert, active and ubiquitous. Once I paid a visit to F.B. Starchenko, editor-in-chief of the review on the staff of which I served as associate editor, who was also director of an experimental scientific and agricultural station at Myroniv. We were having luncheon, when several official cars stopped outside his house, and Khrushchev entered the room without any advance notice.

"It is very good that we came on time," he said. And addressing Starchenko, he added:

"Have you anything to drink?"

During the luncheon Khrushchev seized a copy of the editorial, entitled, "Phytopathology, in the Service of Socialism," and exclaimed:

"What is it, and who needs such articles? At the conference you talk about insects and bugs, and in your review you write about pathology. Who is going to care about the harvest?"

Starchenko began explaining something about plant disease, which must be cured.

"But I think," Khrushchev interrupted, "that it's the editors who must be cured in the first place."

I felt that my presence was not desirable, and began collecting my papers and wanted to leave the room.

"How long have you been a member of the party?" Khrushchev asked me.

"I am not a member of the party," I replied.

"Why?" Khrushchev asked.

"Don't you like our party?"

I cannot recall how I answered him. I remember that I was utterly confused and frightened. About a month after this incident I was asked to resign my position as associate editor of the review. On the other hand, Khrushchev pushed F. Starchenko to the vice-presidency of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

From that time on all editorial offices were closed to me. I was compelled to accept a position of economic specialist in the Trade Ministry. In September 1939 I was called for a conference of newspapermen, during which conference one of the party secretaries, Lysenko, declared:

"Germany has defeated Poland. Upon the orders of Stalin, Soviet troops will cross the border and take protection over our blood-brothers of Western Ukraine."

Here he repeated an order of Khrushchev how Soviet newspapermen were to propagandize the "decadent life of the West and the happy and glorious life in the Soviet Union." It appeared I was the only one who knew a little Polish, and I was to represent a Soviet-Polish paper, Glos Radziecki (The Soviet Voice). What was needed was a Ukrainian newspaperman who was born in Western Ukraine. There had been in Kiev some twenty Ukrainian newspapermen who were born in Western Ukraine, but by that time all were either executed or exiled. Somewhere in the far-distant Kolyma survived L. Dmyterko, Ukrainian poet. Upon Khrushchev's order he was brought by plane to

Ukrainian Club Fetes New Chief



A TESTIMONIAL dinner in honor of newly appointed Police Chief Stephan Hrubec, of Saddle Brook, was held Saturday night by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Club at the Rosemont Club, East Paterson. The honored guest was presented with a gold watch. First row, left to right: Mrs. Barbara Hrubec, the chief's mother; Mrs. Anna Hrubec, his wife; Chief Hrubec and Walter Shaf-ran; Rear: Michael Komar, Mary Komar, Julia Retkwa and Steven Retkwa.

Kiev and compelled to speak over the radio to the Ukrainians of Galicia about the "happy and prosperous life in the USSR," when the Soviet troops occupied Western Ukraine on September 17, 1939.

When we crossed the old Polish border on the Zbruch River we immediately found ourselves in a different world. The city of Lviv, which was to serve as our headquarters, made such a powerful impression upon us that we simply could not believe our own eyes: stores were filled with all sorts of merchandise and food stuffs, while people were well dressed and spoke freely about everything. We were convinced that even during wartime in small Poland the welfare of the people surpassed that of the USSR. We were bombarded with questions about life in the USSR, but what could we say, knowing that we were being watched by secret agents at every step. We were interested in one thing only: to buy as much clothing, shoes and food stuffs as possible. This we did with great shame.

A few days later Khrushchev called a meeting of all officials and correspondents. He spoke about the "unsatisfactory status of nationalization of properties and merchandise." He bitterly denounced those officials who were carried away by a buying spree. Several of them were arrested.

During the meeting an incident took place which I still vividly remember. A former valet of the voyevoda (the meeting was held in the voyevoda's building) sent a note to Khrushchev to the effect that he knew where the voyevoda had hidden 200,000 zlotys. Khrushchev ordered the money confiscated immediately. In a few minutes the old valet was brought before Khrushchev with a satchel of paper money. Glancing sneeringly at the valet, Khrushchev said:

"You are an old fool. I thought that the voyevoda hid gold pieces of the Czarist mint. With this paper money you may go to the lavatory tonight, inasmuch as tomorrow morning it will be worthless."

In a few days Khrushchev incorporated Western Ukraine into the Ukrainian SSR. By that time all stores were cleaned out of all food stuffs, clothing and other merchandise, and long queues appeared before food stores, a characteristic feature of the Soviet regime.

Upon our return to Kiev, we were queried about life outside the Soviet Union. We were forbidden to tell the truth, and we were forced to say how bad it was. We may assume that the present-day Soviet artists who are allowed to visit the United States, must of necessity provide the same answers when asked about the life of American workers.

Nobody knows how many Ukrainians were executed and how many were sent to Siberia upon the orders of Khrushchev, but we do know for certain that there is not a single Ukrainian family whose members were not persecuted by him.

I am deeply convinced that after Khrushchev visits the United States and sees how well the American people live, a welfare which will never be attained by Socialism or Communism, he will tell the Soviet workers that the American workers are suffering from hunger and exploitation. He cannot speak otherwise, because the communist regime is supported by the bayonets and the official lie.

Khrushchev on Dulles and the USA

The Soviet dictator Khrushchev has always treated the USA with aversion and venom. He has used every possible opportunity to blacken America in his speeches, reports and official utterances and to praise himself, his party and his Soviet regime.

Here are some examples of the Khrushchev attitude, the attitude followed by the Kremlin Communist propaganda:

At a meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR April 20, 1954 (the first session after the death of Stalin), the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, Nikita Khrushchev, thus painted America and Secretary of State Dulles:

"But what is approved by millions of people evokes the indignation and bitter attacks of some officials who hold responsible positions in the United States and other countries. I have in mind first of all the Secretary of State of the USA, Mr. Dulles. At the moment when the Soviet Union is putting forth great efforts to remove the unjustified condition of a lack of mutual confidence, Mr. Dulles has made himself sick with his accusations. In his lengthy outbreaks he preaches the policy of brute force, he inflames war hysteria, hate and contempt for peoples. He shouts threats at entire countries and especially at the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the countries of the people's democracies."

"For the cause of peace it would be much better, if Dulles and other officials of the capitalist countries dealt more soberly with their statements. We understand very well that people of the type of Dulles do not 'foster' love for the Soviet state and still more for the Communist Party. We also will not try to speak of any sympathies for capitalism which unsparingly is exploiting the working class, is enslaving nations, and creating unappealable conditions of life for many millions of the laboring masses."

In this speech Khrushchev attacked Dulles and the American government many times and cynically threatened: "If the imperialists try to unleash a new war, it will inevitably end with the defeat of the entire capitalist system." Those were the words of Khrushchev five years ago and the "peace-loving" Communist satrap is now saying the same things on the eve of his visit to America. We will give a few excerpts from his speech in Kiev made at the time when he was planning to visit America and speak at a meeting of the United Nations last year.

"The international position of our country is good. The authority of the Soviet Union has grown extraordinarily, the forces of the camp of socialism are increasing and growing stronger and in all countries the forces of the partisans of peace are increasing. We are doing everything to reduce international tensions and to strengthen the cause of peace in the whole world."

"But the imperialists are trying to prevent in every way the normalization of relations between countries, they are stubbornly clinging to the bankrupt policy of 'cold war' from a position of strength. The monopolistic circles of the imperialistic countries—and especially the USA, in carrying on a policy of the cold war, ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PEACE between countries, TO PREVENT MEETINGS AT A HIGH LEVEL."

"We must quietly and inflexibly continue our peaceful foreign policy. NOT TO ALLOW THE IMPERIALISTS to bark at us. Our strength is great, our nerves are strong."

"In carrying out the policy of peaceful coexistence we must always be ready to give the enemy a destructive defeat. Communism will inevitably conquer capitalism."

Without any doubt Nikita Khrushchev will use the tribune of the United Nations, to repeat there his bombast and to snarl at the free world at large.

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Viet-Nam, and others; and

Whereas, these submerged nations look to the United States, as a citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedom, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the hopes for just and lasting peace; and

Whereas, millions of people have been martyrs to the cause of human freedom in the day-to-day struggle with the tyranny of atheistic Communism behind the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain; and

Whereas, Nikita Khrushchev, the present leader of the Russian Communist Empire will visit the U.S. between the dates of September 15 and September 27, and it is self-evident that the cause of freedom would suffer a grievous blow from any suggestion that America's resolve to defend itself and the Free World has slackened or that the solicitude for Communism's captives has diminished.

Now, therefore, I, Frank A. Sedita, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, do hereby proclaim the period September 15 through September 27, 1959 to be DAYS OF REDEDICATION to the Cause of Liberty and the Dignity of Man, and urge all of the people of our City, of all faiths, to attend the Churches and Synagogues of their choice, and there to take part in the religious services to be conducted during these days.

Frank A. Sedita, Mayor of Buffalo (Seal)

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A Proclamation

Editor's Note: The following Proclamation was issued by the Hon. Frank A. Sedita, Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.

Whereas, since the days our nation was founded, the United States has been a symbol of hope for all mankind, and her sons and daughters have fought and died the world over to the end that the cause of individual liberty, freedom and justice might prevail in the world; and

Whereas, since the end of hostilities of World War II, American citizens have been killed and made captive, and American property destroyed, in North Korea, Greece, Indo-China, East Germany, Turkey and divers other places in the direct, unprovoked and premeditated action of Communist Russia; and

Whereas, cause of freedom is indivisible—its loss anywhere being a loss everywhere, and perils to freedom, wherever they arise, imperil us all; and

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Viet-Nam, and others; and

Whereas, these submerged nations look to the United States, as a citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedom, and of their individual liberties; and

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Wins \$100 Coloring Contest



Crandall Melvin (right), president of the Merchants National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., presents a \$100 savings bond first prize to Roman Szweczyk, 13, young member of UNA Branch No. 39, who won the coloring contest in conjunction with the showing of the Disney film "Darby O'Gill and the Little People" at the Eckel Theatre. Young Roman is a newly-arrived American, an eighth grader at the Ukrainian Catholic School of St. John the Baptist and is also a member of Troop 194 of Boy Scouts of America. (Photo courtesy of Post-Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.)

21st UCYL Convention Takes Place In Pittsburgh, Pa.

Metropolitan Bohachevsky, Bishops Wright and Shmondruk Are Scheduled to Be Present

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The 21st annual convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League is scheduled to take place on September 24-27, 1959 which will coincide with the visit to Pittsburgh of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine."

Among the distinguished guests scheduled to attend the convention will be Metropolitan

Constantine Bohachevsky, Bishop John J. Wright, Latin Rite Bishop Ordinary of Pittsburgh, and Auxiliary Bishop Joseph M. Shmondruk of Philadelphia.

The convention committee has asked that if UCYLers find themselves in the presence of Khrushchev, they make the Sign of the Cross and turn their backs on him.

Branch 316 of UNA in Rochester Marks Its 50th Anniversary

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — On September 19 and 20, 1959, Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association in Rochester, N. Y., and one of the oldest UNA branches in the State of New York, marked its 50th anniversary with appropriate ceremony and a banquet.

A musical program was presented on Saturday night, which included the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, the musical programs of the local choir under the direction of Y. Matkovsky, a duet by Anne Poruta and Maria Klymko, addresses by V. Havryliak and John Kutysy, and the principal address by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA.

During the concert representatives of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Pro-

vidence Association, "Plast," Self-Reliance, Ukrainian American Club and the Ukrainian American Club delivered short welcoming addresses.

On Sunday a jubilee banquet took place at which William Andruszahn, local attorney, was toastmaster, and during which Joseph Farbo, the Vice Mayor of Rochester, Judge L. Milton, J. Bittner, City Counselor, Anthony Batluk, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association of Scranton, Pa., William Husar, Supreme Adviser of the UNA, V. Havryliak and I. Kutysy, delivered appropriate addresses.

A program of Ukrainian folk dances under the direction of J. Kozak, and an accordion duet by Patricia and Irene Dymkar, followed the addresses.

Ukrainian Orthodox Celebrate

Sunday, August 30, at 2 p.m. of the Chicago Deanery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. celebrated the memory of one of the Church's outstanding laymen, Ivan Mazepa.

He was a Ukrainian patriot who led an abortive revolt against Peter I and is most famous for setting aside an annual tithe of all of his income for the benefit of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The celebration took place at St. Michael's Memorial Auditorium, 7035 Columbia Ave., Hammond, Indiana.

Archbishop Matyslav Skrypnik of South Bound Brook, New Jersey, led the Prayer Service following a procession from the church to the Memorial Auditorium. Concelebrants at the Service were: The Rev. Dean Theodore Bilotsky of St. Vladimir's Cathedral, V. Rev. M. Litwakowsky

of St. Sophia's U. O. Church, Rev. E. Pysar of Harvey, Ill., Rev. Paul Darmoc of Hammond, Indiana and Rev. O. Kulick of S.S. Peter and Paul U. O. Church, Chicago.

Archbishop Matyslav spoke on the contributions of Hetman Ivan Mazepa to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Proceeds from the concert and the dinner and dance which followed the religious program, went for the completion of the Memorial Chapel at South Bound Brook, N. Jersey. The beautiful chapel is being built in memory of the 7 million Ukrainians murdered by dictator Khrushchev during his apprenticeship under Stalin. The Archbishop will probably read the Protest Proclamation issued by the Church's Council of Bishops regarding bloody Khrushchev's visit to the United States in September.

Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazepa by Clarence A. Manning

Bookman Associates Publishers. Price — \$3.50

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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

М. Фурда, голова ГУ СУМА

НАШЕ 10-ЛІТТЯ

(З промов, виголошеної на 8-му Здангу в Еленвіллі)

Наш 8-ий Здвиг, на який зібралися всі ми серед цих зелених гір, відбувається в році трьох ювілеїв, різних своїм за-ложенням і характером, але однаково нам усім дорогих і близьких.

Перший, наймолодший ювілей — це 10-ліття Спілки Української Молоді Америки. — Спілка, яка продовжує світлі традиції кийвського СУМУ, що так трагічно знищений був московськими окупантами майже тридцять років тому, на рідних землях.

Другий ювілей, який відзначаємо ми сьогодні — це ювілей славного гетьмана Івана Мазепи, великого українського патріота, що 250 років тому пробував в був зброєю рукою, силою самого народу, відновити українську державність, утвердити її самостійність та незалежність від Москви і вивести Україну на широкий шлях, яким простують вільні народи в своє майбутнє.

І третій наш ювілей, який ми тут відзначаємо — це золота дата в історії наших вільних змагань — розгром гетьманом Виговським московської армії під Конотопом 300 років тому. Коли, якби не внутрішні наші незгоди, український народ легко міг зреагувати мріє великого Мазепи.

Ці три пропам'ятні дати, що тісно зв'язані між собою однією ідеєю, визволення України, відзначаємо під ключем: „У десятиріччя Спілки Мазепи — правнуки-сумівці стверджують свою готовність до нового Конотопу“!

10, 300 і 250 років. Яка безмежна відстань в часі! Яких колосальних змін зазнала за цей час політична мапа світу. В цію період поспівали і валилися держави, востан хуртовини потрясли континенти, народи підносились і падали у взаємній боротьбі за право бути першими, виступаючи багатими. Українці судилися найтяжча доля. Протягом усіх цих років стояла вона в боротьбі з імперіалістичною Москвою, яка тепер, опанувавши своїми підборами третину земної кулі, загрожують цілому світові. Комуністична Москва, поглинувши в перших роках революції новоповсталі самостійні держави: українську, білоруську, грузинську, вірменську та інші на теренах російської імперії, в наступних роках підступно та зрадою завладіючи прибалтійськими країнами, а по останній війні поширивши свої володіння ще майже на десяток країн Середньої Європи, — вже стоїть і диктує свої вимоги на порозі Франції і Англії, на переділлі Америки.

Друзі Сумівці! Живемо в грізній, апокаліптичній долі, коли на терезах Провидіння вирівнюється доля світу. В цій долі ми, маленька частка світу, згуртована в своїй Спілці, мусимо бути відрізом для своєї національної спільноти. Ми мусимо бути першими в переведенні наших загальноукраїнських суспільно-громадських акцій, мусимо бути відрізом для нашої молоді на всіх ділянках життя — освітній, виховній, харитативній, товариській. Мусимо ставити собі ціль і до неї поспішено прагнувати.

Спілка Української Молоді Америки, що постала 10 років тому на американській землі, як братська організація СУМУ, розкинувшись вільно по всьому світу, де є лише наші люди, за ці роки зростає з одного Філадельфійського Осередку до 34 Осередків, що охоплюють 1,200 осіб старшого членства і 2,500 ЮСУМА — нашої надійної зміни.

Коли в березні 1930 року більшовики в Харкові ініціювали творчість і керівництво Спілки Української Молоді, що існувала при Союзі Визволення України, ці міг тоді хоча б думати, що ідеї Миколи Павлишкова і Бориса Мату-

шевського захоплюють аж у далекій Америці тисячі української молоді, яка присвятує себе великій справі визволення України. Московський терор примусив тоді, в 30-их роках, молодих патріотів нашого народу замовчати, заховатися глибоко в підпіллі, але, коли прийшла нагода, Мазепині правнуки пригадали собі славі діла своїх великих попередників і воскресили Спілку Української Молоді. За ці роки, що минули від часу, коли московські більшовики замірялися вбити душу нашої молоді, визвольна думка нашого народу перейшла довгу й плідну еволюцію. За ті роки повністю оформився український націоналізм, що перебрав на себе весь татар визвольної боротьби, що на західних українських землях під Польшею одиниці ставив чоло ворогам українського народу, що під час другої світової війни породив Українську Повстанчу Армію, а тепер через революційне підпілля іде до того ж самої мети визволення України і створення на її землях Суверенної Держави.

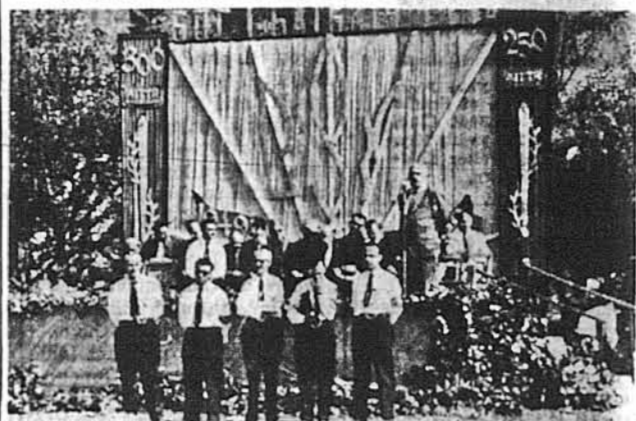
Наша Спілка, озброєна ідеями творчого націоналізму, збагаченого довготривалою революційною боротьбою, завжди готова ділом доказати, що виписані на її прапорі слова „Бог і Батьківщина“ — не марний для неї звук, а живий і повний змісту поклик, за яким вона йде і йтиме, аж поки не замаюрять над Києвом і Львовом наші синьо-жовті прапори перемоги.

СУМА, що в своєму кількісному членстві має не одного вільного уїста, воля і підпільника з часів другої світової війни, свою готовність поборювати московських комунізм завжди і на кожному місці доказала і в часі Корейської війни, в якій не один сумівець у рядах американської армії бився проти московських наймитів у горах Кореї.

В часах холодної війни, яка кожної хвилини може обернутися в глобальну гарячу війну, що вириватиме на світліття долю людства, ми, сумівці і сумівки, не сміємо марнувати жадної днини, підготовлюючи себе до найбільших несподіванок. Ось чому, як першорядне завдання, ставимо ми перед кожним нашим другом і кожною подругою зоб'язок поглиблювати свою освіту, здобувати пораз вищу професійну кваліфікацію, збагачувати себе загальними і спеціальними знаннями, зокрема з ділячки політичних наук.

Ставлячи, як основне наше завдання, здобування освіти, ми мусимо приділяти особливу увагу тим нашим членам, які вчаться в гайдуках і високим школах, підтримуючи їх морально, а коли треба то й матеріально, в освітній їхній ціль. Мусимо далі розбудовувати сітку наших освітніх закладів, створювати сприятливі умовини для тих наших друзів, які шляхом самоосвіти бажують виповнити прогалини в своїй освіті. Школи українства, культурні вечори з доповідями, численні аматорські гуртки — спортивні, мистецькі, театральні, що працюють при наших Осередках — це наш здобуток, який ми повинні плекати і розвивати, як один із найсильніших засобів проти демоналізації, затрати свого власного обличчя, а з тим і загубелі, як національної спільноти.

8-ий ВСЕАМЕРИКАНСЬКИЙ МАНІФЕСТАЦІЙНИЙ ЗДВИГ СУМА



Президія і команда VIII Здангу СУМА-Схід

В Еленвіллі

Восьмий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг Спілки Української Молоді Америки, що проходив під ключем „У десятиліття Спілки Мазепи правнуки-сумівці стверджують свою готовність до нового Конотопу“, відбувся в дні 5, 6 і 7 вересня ц. р. на Оселі СУМА в Еленвіллі. В здангу взяло участь понад 9,500 осіб, з того 2,500 організованого членства.

Здвиг, що відбувся на Оселі СУМА в Еленвіллі, фігура команданта здангу Л. Фурда о год. 1:30 по пол., після чого в програмі виступили спортивні змагання та мистецькі пописи. Увечері о 8-ій год. відбувалося ватру з скарбачками, танками та виступом оркестру під проводом маистра В. Воженя. При ватрі відчитано привіт із Здангу СУМА — Захід.

До програми другого дня здангу входили: піднесення прапора, Богослуження, маніфестаційна частина, мистецькі пописи, спортивні змагання та товариська забавка. Після Богослуження, відправлених в обидва обряди, голова ГУ СУМА, М. Фурда відкрив маніфестаційну частину. До почесної президії покликані духовних опікунів, голову ГУ ООЧСУ, почесного голову СУМА, представників УККА, УНС, ПАБНА, І-го Дивізію УНА, Т-ва був. Воляків УПА, Пласту і ін. Святочну доповідь виголосив голова ГУ СУМА М. Фурда.

У великій кількості насипили привіти, зокрема від Білого Дому, віце-президента М. Сумівець

Своїми здібностями в американських школах вибиваються на перші місця, приносячи цим честь нашої організації і взагалі цілому українському суспільству. Пам'ятаючи про нашу зміню, про нашу гордість ЮСУМА, що своєю чисельністю вже відноситься до старшого членства, ми докладаємо і мусимо докласти чимраз більше зусиль, щоб створити достатні кадри виховників доросту, щоб забезпечити йому всі умовини для національного виховання, для найкращого духовного й фізичного розвитку в наших Оселях. Ми здаємо собі справу з того, що в цій надзвичайно важливій галузі маємо ще чимало недостатків, і тому всю нашу увагу і всі старання скеровуємо в тому напрямі, щоб тих недостатків виступило. Справа ЮСУМА вже від кількох років стоїть на денному порядку роботи Головної Управи, як центральна справа, як вільне питання дальшого існування СУМА, бож уже зовсім недалекий той час, коли сьогоднішній юосумівці й юосумівки перебиратимуть провід нашої Спілки. Отже, від нас і тільки від нас залежить, який у майбутньому матиме провід наша Організація. За десять років свого існування Спілка Української Молоді Америки здобула собі поважне місце не тільки в нашій українській спільноті, але й серед інших молодечих американських організацій. Це стверджує в численних статтях і ширших згадках про нашу організацію в українській і англомовній пресі, в а-

... і в Дітроїті

Восьмий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг Спілки Української Молоді Америки відбувся в дні 5, 6 і 7 вересня ц. р. для Осередків західних стейтів на оселі „Кіув“ біля Дітроїту. В зданзі взяла участь сумівська молоді і громадянство таких стейтів: Мішиген, Огайо, Іллінойс, та Міннесота. Були репрезентовані дев'ять Осередків з Акроу, Дітроїту (два Осередки), Шікаго (три Осередки), Янгстау, Клівленду і Мінеаполісу. В зданзі взяло участь 2,500 гостей та 824 сумівці і сумівки в одностроїх, з чого більше як половина юних сумівців.

Здвигом керувала Команда Здангу, зложена з кількох десятків членів. Командантом був д. Ярослав Гауэр, обраний В. Харів, писарем Л. Кльось. Здвиг розпочався в суботу о 2 год. по полудні. Після відкриття парох Української Православної Церкви в Дітроїту о. прот. Ляшук відправив молебень в наміренні українського народу.

По полудні відбулися змагання з копаного м'яча між сумівськими дружинами „Кріла“ Шікаго і „Черник“ Дітроїт. (2:0 для „Кріла“) і змагання між УСТ „Черник“ Дітроїт і „Тигри“ Мінеаполіс (2:0 для „Тигрів“). Опісля відбувалися міжосередкові змагання у відбиванні м'ячів та мужських дружин.

Увечері відбулася сумівська ватра, введена ред. Петром Рогатинським. Ватра складалася з двох частин: з поважної і веселої. Розпочато її пісню „Сумівські вогни“. Слово до юнацтва виголосив голова Виховної Ради Осередку ім. П. Орлика проф. Войко. Вірш „Заповіт гетьману“ Л. Полтави віддеклямував Павло Крутик із Шікаго. В дальшу програму входили пісні, скечі та ватри. Ватра була вдалою і заширила у присутніх незвичайно гарне враження.

Неплідна частина Здангу розпочалася посполу Службою Божою, що її відправив священник церкви св. Івана Хрестителя о. В. Яремак. Під час Служби Божої грала духовна оркестра Осередку ім. Павлишкова з Шікаго під орудою проф. І. Барабаша.

Після Служби Божої відбулася маніфестаційна частина свята Великої атракції і несподіванкою було прибуття на Здвиг губернатора стейту Мішиген М. Вільяма. Губернатор приїждів на оселю „Кіув“ гелікоптером. Крім цього прибув конгресмен (рес.) Браян Дж. Бенлі. Губернатор Вільям і конгресмен Бенлі заіли в почесній президії Здангу разом з представниками українських центральних і місцевих організацій.

На Здвиг насипало багато привітань: з канцелярії пре-

зидента Айзенгавера, від віце-президента Річарда Ніксона та багатьох конгресменів і сенаторів. Численні привітання насипали також від українських громадян і політичних організацій. З словом привітом виступали на Зданзі губернатор М. Вільям та конгресмен Бенлі, які підкреслили право кожного народу бути самостійним та самому рішати про свою долю.

Святочну доповідь виголосив заступник голови ГУ СУМА д. М. Шмігель.

Величавою дефілядою сумівських з'єднань закінчено маніфестаційну частину свята. Маніфестували юні сумівці і сумівки та старша сумівська молоді. Відрадимим явищем було те, що більше як половина сумівської молоді — хлопці і дівчата від 9 до 17 років.

У мистецькій частині, якою керував ред. П. Рогатинський, виступили такі Осередки: Клівленд з вільноручними віправами, Клівленд — духовна оркестра „Трембіт“ під керівництвом п. Омелія Крутика; духовна оркестра Осередку ім. Павлишкова з Шікаго під кер. проф. І. Барабаша. Далі виступило дитяче trio з Осередку ім. полк. Коновальця з Янгстау; Відд. ЮСУМА ім. П. Орлика з Дітроїту з національними танцями; Осередок ім. короля Данила з Акроу; Осередок ім. Богуна з Шікаго та Осередок „Кіув“ з Дітроїту — всі з народними танцями. Сценічну картину „В тристатліття змагу народу“ дав Осередок ім. Крут з Шікаго.

Окремо належить тут згадати ансамбль бандуристок з Осередку ім. П. Орлика під керівництвом п. П. Поталенка. Усі виступи сумівських гуртків спеціальною журі з представників Осередків, яке вислало таке рішення:

Танці: 1-ше місце — Осередок ім. короля Данила в Акроу і Осередок ім. П. Орлика в Дітроїті; 2-ге місце — Осередок з Клівленду і Осередок ім. Богуна з Шікаго; 3-тє місце — Осередок „Кіув“ з Дітроїту, і Осередок ім. Павлишкова з Шікаго.

Музичні оркестри: 1-ше місце — оркестра Осередку ім. Павлишкова з Шікаго і 2-ге місце — оркестра з Осередку ім. В. Хмельницького з Клівленду.

Музичні ЮСУМА: першого місця не здобув ніхто; друге місце здобув „Юнацький хор Осередку з Янгстау“. Музично-вокальні: перше місце здобув ансамбль бандуристок Осередку ім. П. Орлика з Дітроїту. Драматичні і сценізації: перше місце здобув Осередок ім. Крут з Шікаго.

Занриття літнього табору в Еленвіллі



Вільноручні віправи „Боже Великий“ виконують таборників під час святкового закриття літнього табору на оселі СУМА в Еленвіллі.

Закриття виховно-юнацького табору ім. І. Мазепи на Оселі СУМА в Еленвіллі відбулося в дні 28 та 29 серпня.

Після розпалення сумівських вогнів, заступник команданта табору М. Бачара виголосив слово, відкриваючи різноманітну програму, яка складалася з пісень, деклямацій, танків, скечів, жартів тощо.

29-го серпня о 6-ій год. ввечера другу частину програми відкрив реферат юнацтва при ГУ СУМА І. Кобаса, покликанши до Почесної Президії о. Ткачука, о. Гузара, членів ГУ СУМА, адміністрацію Оселі та команду табору. ГУ І. Кобаса передав пам'ятки від ГУ СУМА для о. Гузара та о. Ткачука, команданта табору та команди. При тому він щиро подякував обом отцям за їхню духовну опіку над таборниками, командантові табору п. М. Завадівський — за велику працю, яку вложила вона у ведення табору, та команді і виховникам, які жертвено допомагали командантові.

Далі програму вповнено вільноручними віправами таборників, деклямаціями та співом дитячого хору. Отець Гузар у словесу слова навіяв легенду про святий-зділ, поринавши його з табором, що повесичас пригадує українських дітей, дітям батьківщини — Україну. Отець Ткачук підкреслив важне значення табору, який ратує наших дітей від шкідливих впливів міських вулиць.

Далі в програмі були віправи із шаблями, деклямації при ГУ СУМА І. Кобаса, покликанши до Почесної Президії о. Ткачука, о. Гузара та членів ГУ СУМА, адміністрацію Оселі та команду табору. ГУ І. Кобаса передав пам'ятки від ГУ СУМА для о. Гузара та о. Ткачука, команданта табору та команди. При тому він щиро подякував обом отцям за їхню духовну опіку над таборниками, командантові табору п. М. Завадівський — за велику працю, яку вложила вона у ведення табору, та команді і виховникам, які жертвено допомагали командантові.

Музичні ЮСУМА: першого місця не здобув ніхто; друге місце здобув „Юнацький хор Осередку з Янгстау“. Музично-вокальні: перше місце здобув ансамбль бандуристок Осередку ім. П. Орлика з Дітроїту. Драматичні і сценізації: перше місце здобув Осередок ім. Крут з Шікаго.

Далі програму вповнено вільноручними віправами таборників, деклямаціями та співом дитячого хору.

Отець Гузар у словесу слова навіяв легенду про святий-зділ, поринавши його з табором, що повесичас пригадує українських дітей, дітям батьківщини — Україну. Отець Ткачук підкреслив важне значення табору, який ратує наших дітей від шкідливих впливів міських вулиць.

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Губернатор М. Вільямс, конгресмен Ел. Дж. Бенлі з командантом Здангу Я. Гауером та заступником голови ГУ СУМА інж. Я. Шміглем проводять перегляд сумівських дав.

Вісті з канцелярії Головної Управи

● У половині місяця вересня канцелярія Головної Управи відідав директент сумівського хору з Торонта проф. Л. Туркевич в супроводі юноги сумівця із Торонта Юрія Шімака. Обидвох гостей вітали керівник Юнацтва ГУ СУМА друг І. Кобаса.

● Наприкінці вересня канцелярія Головної Управи відідав фінансово-господарський контролер Чинг Отвіа Василья отця д-р І. Патрику з Риму. Дорогого гостя вітали голова ГУ СУМА друг М. Фурда і керівник Юнацтва друг І. Кобаса.

● У склад Редакційної Колегії Ювілейного Альманаху СУМА входять: ред. Ів. Керницький, ред. Вячеслав Давиденко, інж. Микола Семанія, Іван Кобаса, Ярослав Гумешок, Вірхід Альманаху передбачається на початок грудня цього року. Управі Осередків, які ще не прислали історії свого Осередку, просимо в якнайкоршому часі це зробити.

● В дні 17, 18 та 20-го вересня майже всі члени Головної Управи СУМА брали активну участь в протипрошорських демонстраціях. ● Цимі днями Відділ Юнацтва Головної Управи приступив до видання другої частини випуску „Зайняття для юнацтва з історії України“. Вже готовий до друку випуск проф. д-ра Е. Жарського „Зайняття для юнацтва з господарства України“.

денко, інж. Микола Семанія, Іван Кобаса, Ярослав Гумешок, Вірхід Альманаху передбачається на початок грудня цього року. Управі Осередків, які ще не прислали історії свого Осередку, просимо в якнайкоршому часі це зробити.

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Президія VIII Здангу СУМА-Захід на оселі СУМА „Кіув“ в Дітроїті відібрас дефіляду. Другий зліва — губернатор стейту Мішиген М. Вільямс; від нього направо конгресмен Ел. Дж. Бенлі.

Привітання Восьмого Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного Здангу СУМА

Учасники Восьмого Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного Здангу Спілки Української Молоді Америки вітають Президента ЗДА, Його Урад, війсьсько і весь американський народ; Пересялають палкий привіт братам і сестрам на Рідних Землях, які в умовах московсько-більшовицької окупації продовжують боротися за національно-політичне і соціально-економічне визволення України;

Вітають Владик і Духовенство Підпільної Української Церкви та Владик і Духовенство Українських Церков на еміграції; Вітають Українську Головну Визвольну Раду — Політичний Провід Воюючої України, Українську Повстанську Армію та членів Організації Українських Націоналістів, єдиної організованої політичної сили в Україні;

Вітають Закордонні Частини Організації Українських Націоналістів, їх Провід і Голову Проводу Степана Бандеру; Вітають А н т більшовицький Блок Народів і його Президента Ярослава Стецька. У великому смутку хилить свої голови, вшановуючи пам'яті Героїв, що поглигли в боротьбі за Українську Самостійну Соборну Державу; З великим болем згадують про передчасний відхід деяких наших членів на вічний спочинок, особливо нашого дорогого й незабутнього друга Михайла Гудиму, багунного керівника Фінансово-Господарського Відділу ГУ СУМА і шлють за них свої молитви до Всевшнього.

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Осередок СУМА з Нью Йорку готується до дефіляди на Зданзі

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