

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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### 150th ANNIVERSARY OF REV. MARKIAN SHASHKEVYCH

COMMUNIQUE OF UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

In November, 1961, one hundred and fifty years will have passed since the birth of Rev. Markian Shashkevych, the unforgettable son of the Western Ukrainian land, who gave rise to its literary and national rebirth.

Markian Shashkevych headed the "Ruthenian Trio," which published in Budapest, Hungary, *Rusalka Dnistrova*, a collection of works in the Ukrainian national language, and raised it to the level of a literary language. In his poetic works Rev. Markian Shashkevych glorified the national language and called on the then-leading elite to use this language both in private and public life.

As a seminarian he was the first to preach his sermon in the Ukrainian language at the Cathedral of St. George in Lviv in 1836.

In those times when the Ukrainian clergy used the Polish language not only in their private lives, but in their church sermons as well, the public sermon in the Ukrainian language by Rev. Markian Shashkevych was a revolutionary innovation.

Father Markian Shashkevych, as a priest and civic leader, had a very short and unhappy life. He died at the age of 32. But his literary heritage, although very small, was so rich in its contents and so full of love for everything Ukrainian and so imbued with patriotism that it laid the strong foundation for the national rebirth of the Ukrainian people during the so-called "Spring of Nations" in Galicia in 1848.

It can be stated without any doubt that were it not for Rev. Markian Shashkevych and his close friends and successors, the year of 1848 would not have been so decisive in the history of the Ukrainian national rebirth as it was, thanks to Father Markian.

It was the "Principal Ruthenian Council" which proclaimed the unity of the Ukrainian people on both sides of the Zbruch River and formulated once and for all the political ideology of Ukrainians in Galicia.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appeals to all Americans of Ukrainian descent to mark the 150th birthday of Rev. Markian Shashkevych, this Great Son and Awakener of Western Ukraine, and calls upon its Branches and Member Organizations to organize appropriate manifestations and concerts in commemoration of his memory.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

### Candidate Richard J. Hughes Visits UNA and Svoboda Offices



Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, welcomes Richard J. Hughes in front of the UNA building. Also present are officers of the UNA and the editorial staff of SVOBODA and THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., October 19 (Staff).—The Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Democratic Candidate for Governor of the State of New Jersey, visited, together with his staff, the main office of UNA and Svoboda this afternoon.

Mr. Hughes was greeted at the entrance to the Ukrainian National Association building by Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, and Mr. A. Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda together with his editorial staff.

During his visit, Honorable Richard J. Hughes issued the following statement: "I have over the years enjoyed the friendship of the Ukrainian people in Trenton and Mercer County. These folks have always supported me in the past.

"I assure the Ukrainian people of New Jersey, that after I am elected Governor, I shall be pleased to continue the practice first inaugurated by Governor Meyner in proclaiming January 22nd of each year Ukrainian Independence Day, realizing what this day means to the Ukrainian people not only in New Jersey but throughout the world, and particularly to those now residing behind the Iron Curtain in Captive Ukraine."

Mr. Hughes toured the offices and the printing plant showing great interest in the operations and works of this organization.

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### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NOW HAS 80,000 MEMBERS

Record-Breaking Number of 500 New Members Attained in September — Efim Omelchenko of Grimsby, Canada, Beats All Previous Records by Organizing 100 New Members in One Month

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special).—The Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association announced here that it had attained a new and outstanding record by organizing 500 new members in the month of September, 1961. In August, 1961, the assets of the UNA exceeded the mark of \$25,000,000.00.

In the membership campaign the UNA organizer Efim Omelchenko of Grimsby, Ont., Canada, signed up 100 new members for the recently-organized UNA Branch in St. Catharines, Ont. Even at this writing Mr. Omelchenko has sent 10 new applications and has stated that before the month of October is over, more members for the UNA will be organized in his area by him.



Efim Omelchenko Grimsby, Ont.

Other Organizers Show Results

The Main Office of the UNA reported that there are at least 18 UNA organizers who signed up at least 10 new members each during the month of September. Among them are Semen Levytsky, UNA secretary of Toronto, Ont., who organized 25 new members; UNA Vice-President Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, 22; Bohdan Zorych, UNA adviser and secretary of the UNA office in Toronto—14; secretary of the UNA P. Holovachuk of Passaic, N.J., and M. Shpytko of New York City, who organized 12 new members each.

Among the remaining 13 others who organized 10 new members are those who have previously distinguished themselves in membership campaigns, and some new ones. The former include veteran organizers as UNA adviser John Odezynsky of Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Kwas from Soyuzivka; I. Budniak of Perth Amboy, N.J.; V. Romanyshyn of New Britain, Conn.; M. Hentosh of Mahanoy City, Pa.; E. Prytulak of Baltimore, Md.; W. Popovych of Rochester, N.Y., and M. Tkachuk of Chicago, Ill. The new comers in the campaign are John O. Flis, noted attorney from New York City; Michael Fedynshyn of Perth Amboy, N.J.; John Bishko of

Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Walter Klawnik of Elmont, L.I., N.Y.

What is most encouraging in this campaign is the fact that there are always new organizers and pioneers who spare neither time nor personal effort to enlist new members for the UNA. According to the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association, all organizers who will organize at least 25 new members will receive honorary plaques to be awarded at the 25th UNA Convention in May, 1962, during the convention banquet. Members who organize 10 or more new members in one month will have their picture and a write-up in Svoboda.

Other awards for getting new members in the pre-convention campaign include the three cash awards—(\$250, \$150 and \$100 for the greatest number of new members); a financed trip to Washington, D.C., for the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue (for the greatest insurance sum); a paid vacation at Soyuzivka from one week to a month, and a complete set of UNA publications for the most successful woman organizer, who is also eligible for the other prizes, a UNA flag for the best UNA District Committee, and other individual awards for all those who succeed in organizing at least 25 new members for the UNA.

### Speaker Urges End of Cultural Exchange

A United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York aide has charged that cultural exchange programs are providing the Russians with a spy system and he called for their elimination.

Waker V. Chopyk, director of public relations for the organization also told the Lions Club recently that the Berlin situation calls for "united unshakable firmness" and that the U.S. stand against the admission of Red China and Outer Mongolia to the UN must be "irrevocable."

"We must put an end of the nefarious cultural exchange programs which are a Trojan Horse technique, as 'open sesame' for the dedicated, trained communist spy," he declared.

In citing "Ten Commandments," with which "to crush forever the tyranny of Russian imperialism and restore the national independence of nations now inhumanly enslaved," Mr. Chopyk called for a meeting in Washington of all leaders-in-exile of the Captive Nations and the leaders of the free world.

"The purpose would be to construct programs that will

lead to the total defeat of the international criminal communist conspiracy and the liberation of enslaved millions," he said.

"We must take an irrevocable stand against the recognition of outer Mongolia and Red China," Mr. Chopyk added. "At the present time the situation in Berlin calls for united, unshakable firmness. The forces of freedom will stand up to the Red rulers, or history will bring down the curtains on the Christian civilization of free men."

"I am convinced that justice will triumph," the speaker continued. "When the free world, perhaps driven by necessity, bands together and acts together, we will witness the fragmentation and dismemberment of the loathsome Russian empire. May the good God of all hasten that day."

Other speakers on the program were Albert J. Weinert, director of the speakers bureau, United Anti-Communist Action Committee, and Phillip Minty, a member of the committee.

The speakers showed a movie, "Communist Encirclement of the United States."

### Appeal of Supreme Executive Committee of Ukrainian National Association

Dear Fellow Members!

In the months of August and October of this 1961 Shevchenko Year the Ukrainian National Association registered on the pages of history of Ukrainians in America two of its greatest attainments in the economic and organizational fields. In August the overall assets of the Ukrainian National Association exceeded the sum of \$25,000,000.00, while in October the number of UNA members passed the mark of 80,000, which includes over 26,000 in the juvenile department. To these two accomplishments

in the economic and organizational spheres will soon be added one of the greatest cultural attainments of the UNA: the publication of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* in the English language.

In communicating these facts to our community, we wish to underscore once again that these are the accomplishments brought about by great personal efforts and the untiring labor of our loyal and devoted members and organizers. Their activity eloquently attests to

the vitality of our Ukrainian people, which is the principal assurance of their further progress.

Nevertheless, we would be remiss in our responsibility to the future development of our association, if we would remain content with these accomplishments and slow down our further efforts. Twenty-five million dollars in assets and 80,000 members of the Ukrainian National Association — are far from our ultimate objective: We now should aim for \$50,000,000.00 in assets and 100,000 members!

Therefore, we appeal to all of you to redouble your efforts for the attainment of this new objective. The immediate inducement toward this target is the present pre-convention campaign which provides appropriate personal awards for successful results, inasmuch as the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association will provide one of the greatest opportunities in our history to review our strength and possibilities, as well as our most worthy services to our people.

Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| JOSEPH LESAWYER<br>Supreme President    |   |
| ANN HERMAN<br>Supreme Vice-Presidentess | STEPHEN KUROPAS<br>Supreme Vice-President |
| JAROSLAW PADOCH<br>Supreme Secretary    | ROMAN SLOBODIAN<br>Supreme Treasurer      |

### Reds Black Out 2 Ex-Lights As Low-Lives

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—Former Premier Georgi Malenkov and former first deputy premier Lazar Kaganovich were violently denounced before the Communist Party 22nd Congress today.

Malenkov was attacked as a criminal and Kaganovich as a degenerate, Tass reported. Western newsmen were excluded from the session.

It was the most virulent assault against the two men since 1957, when they were ousted from their top spots in the Communist Party and banished into oblivion.

Presidium member Nikolai Podgorny, Ukraine party leader, denounced Kaganovich for "anti-party activity" while he served as first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party from 1947 until Stalin's death

in 1953. Kaganovich was one of Stalin's righthand men. He headed the control commission which oversaw the bloody purges of the 1930s, built the Moscow subway and much of the Soviet railway system and purged separatism in post-war Ukraine.

Ivan Spiridonov, present first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party organization, accused Malenkov of playing a criminal role in the so-called Leningrad case. Premier Khrushchev made the same charge in 1957.

This famous case—one of the sensational events of Soviet history—dates back to the late 1940s. Andrei Zhdanov, generally expected to succeed Stalin, died in 1948 and soon his close followers began to disappear.

### Flop of Khrushchev's "Virgin Lands" Plan

LONDON, England (Special).—Information that filters through the Iron Curtain from the U.S.S.R. and especially its "virgin lands" is that the crops in this area are much below expectations. This is regarded by some observers as a political shock if not a setback for Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Thus he would have proved his action of last spring, in reorganizing farm policy and purging many farm directors and agricultural specialists, was correct. That may not stand close inspection now.

According to informants here, Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Kuban and Volga regions produced bountiful crops this year. But some corn reportedly was lost because of hot weather.

But the virgin lands, which have been Mr. Khrushchev's

hope for heavy crops, have been sorely disappointing this year, informants said.

The 1961 crop in a 55-million-acre farm region Mr. Khrushchev established last spring in the Akmolinsk area of Kazakhstan is the worst in four years, according to the same informants. This area, called *tzelinnoye zemle* ("virgin lands"), had been expected to produce about sixteen bushels per acre this year. Instead, it has yielded only a little more than ten bushels.

Several hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian youth had been sent to these "virgin lands" as a planned policy of the Kremlin to deport the active elements from Ukraine and thus weaken any and all opposition of the Ukrainian people to the Moscow-imposed alien communist regime.

### 43rd ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC



The general view of Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine, where the Western Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on November 1, 1918. See Editorial on Page 2.

### Ukrainian Financial Institutions Hold Meeting at Soyuzivka

DETROIT, Mich.—On October 28 and 29 the second conference of Ukrainian financial institutions will take place at the Soyuzivka, according to the notice from the Conference's Secretariat.

On October 7 the Secretariat, which was elected at the first conference of the Ukrainian financial institutions in 1950, decided to change the date of the "Providence" elections. Under discussion at this meeting was the program of the conference and the future structure of the union of all Ukrainian financial institutions in America.

One of the more important subjects under discussion was the statute whose project was thoroughly elaborated upon by the By-laws Committee. The accepted regulations will be presented at the conference.

Taking part in the meeting were: Dr. M. Tymish, Vice-Chairman (Cleveland); Mr. O. Pleshkevych, Secretary (Chicago); others present were Mr. S. Kuropas and Mr. R. Mycyk from Chicago, Mr. J. Zolechivsky from Cleveland, and Mr. W. Dowhan and W. Nestorovych from Detroit.

Absent were Mr. J. Demer of Cleveland and A. Milanch, Vice-Chairman, now residing in New York.

### Kennedy Greet "Self-Reliance" Credit Union in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On the occasion of the International Credit Union Day in the State of Pennsylvania, proclaimed by Governor D. Lawrence for October 19, 1961, the Ukrainian "Self-reliance" Credit Union, whose president is Dr. W. Pushkar, received the following message from the President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy:

"You and millions of your fellow Americans have been showing for years your recognition of the importance of thrift by your participation in your credit union. You and many others understand the role of credit unions in encouraging both regular saving and the wise use of credit.

"More recently, credit unions have undertaken new and valuable work in spreading overseas their encouragement of thrift. In newly developing

countries, and particularly in Latin America, the Credit Union National Association and its World Extension Department are helping spread knowledge of this valuable instrument of economic democracy.

"Credit unions are now operating in more than fifty countries of the free world, and in addition to helping their members economically are also furnishing an example of democratic control through their principle that each member has one vote, regardless of the size of his share in or his debt to his credit union.

"For these reasons, on this day, the fourteenth annual celebration of International Credit Union Day, I salute all the people throughout the free world who are taking an active part in the credit union movement."

### Volodymyr Haftkovych, UNA Branch Secretary, Dies in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., October 23 (Special).—Volodymyr Haftkovych, Secretary of UNA Branch 277 and a prominent personality in the Ukrainian community, passed away last Friday, October 20, here.

The late Mr. Haftkovych was born on February 6, 1897, in Ustechko near Zalizhchyky in Western Ukraine.

He took a very active part in the war of liberation in 1917 being an officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army. After the

war for many years he was the inspector of the Association "Prosvita" and an active and leading member of many other organizations. The late Mr. Haftkovych came to the United States in 1950 and immediately became part of the organizational framework of the UNA and became one of this organization's most ardent members.

Mr. Haftkovych is survived by his wife Olga and two daughters, Oksana and Nadia. Funeral services were held on Monday, October 23.

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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### Editorial

## FORTHY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC

November 1, 1961, will mark the 43rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, which followed upon the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the close of World War I.

On that day in 1918 the Ukrainian military forces, acting in full accord with the Ukrainian political parties, hoisted the blue and yellow Ukrainian national flag on historical City Hall in Lviv, thus proclaiming the rebirth of Western Ukraine as a free and democratic independent republic.

The act of proclamation was neither unexpected nor unplanned. For over a year the Ukrainians in Western Ukraine were, hopefully following the events on the Dnieper, where a free and independent Ukrainian republic was proclaimed in Kiev. These events in Kiev had a profound impact upon the Ukrainians in Galicia, Bukovina and Carpatho-Ukraine. Moreover, the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi and other Ukrainian soldiers serving with the Austrian armies, were stationed in Ukraine in 1918 and had witnessed the rebirth of the Ukrainian state and openly sympathized with the movement. Their strong sentiments had powerful repercussions back home.

### Ukrainian National Rada Established in Lviv

On October 18, 1918, a Ukrainian National Rada was established in Lviv under the presidency of Dr. Eugene Petrushevych, which embraced all the Ukrainian political representatives. It issued an appeal for the formation of a republic which would include all the Ukrainians living in the Austrian empire, i.e. in Eastern Galicia, northern Bukovina and Carpatho-Ukraine. The Rada only followed what other nationalities, such as the Poles, the Czechs and the Hungarians had done. The Poles had set up their government in Cracow and were planning to take over the whole of Galicia. The Rada asked the Governor General of Galicia, Count Huyn, to turn over the administration to the Ukrainians, and when he refused Ukrainian military units seized all the strategic objectives in Lviv and on November 1, 1918, the Ukrainian republic was proclaimed.

But the Poles, who comprised the majority in the city at that time, rose in revolt, and bitter street fighting ensued which lasted for almost three weeks. The fighting ended when the Poles, helped by fresh troops arriving from Cracow, succeeded in breaking the Ukrainian lines and occupying the city.

During the struggle for Lviv the entire province of Eastern Galicia went under the authority of the Ukrainian National Rada. On November 9, 1918, a new Western Ukrainian government was formed under the premiership of Dr. Kost Levytsky, and the new Ukrainian army, known as the Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA) under the command of Col. Dmytro Vitovsky, was sent to the front against the Poles at the Peremyshl-Lviv line.

The other two Ukrainian provinces followed suit. On November 14, 1918, the Ukrainians in Bukovina occupied the city of Chernivtsi and established a provisional government under the leadership of Omelchuk Pyplych. In Carpatho-Ukraine the independence movement was gathering momentum and Ukrainian patriotic committees were formed in all major towns, clamoring for union with Western Ukraine.

### Polish Onslaught on Eastern Galicia

After the fall of Lviv the seat of the Western Ukrainian National Republic was transferred to Stanislaviv, from where the much-harassed government ably administered the country and defended its territory against the invading Polish troops. It appealed for help to the Ukrainian government in Kiev, which promptly dispatched one infantry division, a cavalry brigade and some artillery units to the Lviv front.

### Act of Union on January 22, 1919

In the meanwhile on January 22, 1919, the Act of Union between the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic took place in Kiev. This seemed to be, at least for the time being, a salutary move to stop the Polish onslaught, but in reality the situation in Western Ukraine did not improve. While the Ukrainian government of Kiev was fully engaged in a war against the Russian Bolsheviks and the White Russian armies, the Poles brought up six new Polish divisions under General Joseph Haller, organized and trained by the Allies in France. This decided the final outcome and Western Ukraine was conquered by newly-reborn Poland.

The years between the two World Wars were marked by bitter persecution of the Ukrainians by the Polish government. Suppression of the Ukrainian language, denial of autonomy to the Ukrainians, the infamous "pacifications" of Ukrainian villages, arrests and condemnations of Ukrainian patriots—were the characteristic features of the Polish rule in Western Ukraine, which provoked indignation and condemnation on the part of the League of Nations and many prominent statesmen of the world.

Since the termination of World War II, Western Ukraine has been an official part of the Ukrainian S.S.R., a "sovereign and independent" state, but its independence is nominal, and the Ukrainians are suffering from national and political oppression imposed on them by Communist Russia. Western Ukraine, divided into several oblasts, is ruled, exploited and persecuted by Communist Russia as are other parts of martyred Ukraine.

But, on the First of November, 1961, Ukrainians the world over will solemnly observe the November 1st anniversary as a milestone in the Ukrainian political rebirth of modern times. The Poles who helped to destroy the independence of Western Ukraine are now themselves slaves of Communist Russia. Perhaps, the bitter lesson will remind them that the total liberation of Ukraine is essential to them as it is to the Ukrainians.

Now the world is witnessing the rapid disappearance of colonial systems and rules. The next will be Russian communist colonialism and imperialism, with all their ugly features of oppression and persecution.

The Ukrainians continue to fight for the rebirth of their freedom, and not even heinous Russian enslavement can destroy their spirit of resistance or erase the glorious date of November 1st from the annals of Ukrainian history or the minds and hearts of the Ukrainian people.

Have you contributed to the Press Fund of SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and THE RAINBOW? You may contribute at any time your donations to these publications as recommended by the Ukrainian National Association Convention.

## THE RIDDLE OF ALBANIA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Communist Party Congresses have a way of moving by devious paths and the Twenty-Second Congress is no exception. In the Twentieth Nikita Khrushchev and his friend Mikoyan seized the opportunity to attack Stalin and Stalinism in his bid to obtain personal control. Now in the name of Leninism, he has used the attack on the "cult of personality" to berate again and even more bitterly the "anti-party group" of Molotov, Kaganovich (under whom he secured the start of his meteoric rise), Malenkov and even old Voroshilov whom he has hitherto treated with respect even when he removed him from the Presidency. He has also stressed again and again the Stalinism of the Albanian Communist Party which he did not invite to the Congress and has in effect read out of the Party as Stalin did Tito. The result was a protest by Chou En-lai, the Red Chinese delegate and the latter seems to have been backed by some of the Asiatic delegations, while the European representatives have enthusiastically supported Khrushchev. This strange rift has resulted in an unusual note of opposition in the Congress but so far there has been no explanation for the amount of time and energy that has been expended upon the Albanian problem. There must be some explanation other than a desire to downgrade the Albanian Party, even though it has seemed to swing more to the Chinese side in its defense of Stalinism. The real reason has not yet emerged but it may be worth while to look a little more closely at the Albanian situation.

### Albanians in Diaspora

Albania is a small country on the east shore of the Adriatic Sea with a population of only about one million, although there are several hundred thousand Albanians abroad. There is nearly a quarter million located on the eastern coast of Italy, either emigrants from the Turkish conquest, followers of the great Albanian leader George Castrioti or Skanderbeg, as he is variously called, or later emigrants. There are many still living in Yugoslavia and Greece, especially in the general area of Macedonia, and some of these have made common cause with the Bulgarians in their fight against the present Albanian and other communist governments. There is also a small but influential and able group of emigres in the United States.

### Background of Albanians

The bulk of the Albanians particularly in the central part of the country are Mohammedans and their leaders have been largely of the Bekktashi sect, one of the most intellectual Mohammedan groupings. In the north there are many Roman Catholics reflecting Italian and in part Croatian culture. In the south, especially in the district claimed by the Greeks under the name of Northern Epirus the population is largely Orthodox and the educated

know Greek. The people are probably the descendants of the original native population but we have no trace of their language until nearly the fourteenth century and there have been some scholars that have connected them with the population of the Asia Minor Albania, a district the population of which merged finally in Armenia or other areas in the Caucasus.

The outstanding fact about the Albanians is their general hostility to both the Slavs as exemplified by the population of Yugoslavia and the Greeks. This is true even though the modern history of Albania shows many rulers who have emerged from obscurity with Yugoslav support only to repudiate it when they came firmly into power. The older leaders were almost entirely trained at the court of the Ottoman Empire and during the early years of the new state, despite their hostility to Turkey, they were proud of their Ottoman decorations and wore them freely.

Albania won its independence at the close of the First Balkan War when Austria-Hungary and Italy refused to allow Serbia and Montenegro to expand to the Adriatic Sea. Instead they secured permission from the Great Powers to set up an independent Albania under a German Prince, William of Wied, but he was soon dubbed the Mayor of Durazzo, for he was unable to extend his regime outside the guns of the foreign warships in the harbor of Durazzo. During World War I, the Serb army in its heroic retreat from the Germans and Bulgarians crossed the Albanian mountains in mid-winter and were then rescued and refitted to enter the Salonica campaign but at the end of the war, Albania was restored to independence, first under Fan Noli, an Orthodox bishop, and then under Ahmed Zogu who proclaimed himself king in 1928 as King Zog.

He tried hard to modernize the country and build up its economy but he was largely dependent upon Italian aid through the Italo-Albanians and Italian financial aid. He had to put down the clan feuds which had hitherto hampered Albanian unity and apparently did not realize that Mussolini's plans were to get control of the routes from the Albanian ports leading into the peninsula. When all was ready, Mussolini took over Albania in the fateful year of 1939. Zog fled. Albania became the base for the Italian attack on Greece and the cream of the Albanian intellectuals fled to the west.

### Dictator Enver Hoxha

In the general refusal of the West to recognize Stalin's purposes, the West refused to further Albanian independence but allowed the Communists under Enver Hoxha to take the country with Tito's support and Albania became a closed state, the most severely isolated behind the Iron Curtain. When the break between Stalin and Tito came, Hoxha, true to

## AD MULTOS ANNOS!

By DR. ROMAN S. HOLIAT

On October 1, 1961, 70 years had passed since the birth of one of the most outstanding living Ukrainians: Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Ivan Buchko, Count of Rome, Papal Prelate, Assistant to the Papal Throne, Apostolic Visitation for European Catholics in Western Europe, recipient of an honorary degree from the Ukrainian Free University and a full-fledged member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

The deeds and accomplishments of Archbishop Buchko in the service of the Church and the Ukrainian people are exceptionally numerous and outstanding. It was he who contributed greatly to the expansion of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and staunchly defended his people against persecution during the Polish "pacification" in 1930 and thereafter—as an eyewitness to Polish persecutions he reported to the high Catholic authorities in Rome and endeavored to bring succor and assistance to Ukrainian victims of Polish terror.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II the Apostolic Throne called upon Archbishop Buchko to undertake a missionary visitation to Ukrainian Catholics in the countries of Latin America, where he spent several months, trying to normalize relations in Ukrainian Catholic parishes and to assure them a certain status as independent church units in

Albanian tradition, broke with Yugoslavia. Stalin built a naval base on the Albanian coast but it was only by sea that the Communists could support it, for Albania's neighbors were not as trusting and kindly as the United States with Fidel Castro. As a result Albania became completely isolated.

There is a fierce strain of loyalty in the Albanians and they undoubtedly fell in part for the belief as held by Prof. Marr, Stalin's chief philologist, that there were close relations between Albanian and Georgian. This was fostered by Stalinism and it did not break even with the condemnation, of Marxism in Stalin's last years. Then when Khrushchev denounced Stalin and again tried to make peace with Tito, Albania sought for new sources of support and Hoxha found these ideologically at least in Red China. It was the Kremlin belief that there was more to be gained with the sharpening of the cold war from maneuvering with Tito than in supporting an isolated Albania which would certainly be hostile to Tito whatever he did and would be, whatever happened, no real asset to the Communist dream of paradise. In case of war Albania with the Russians there would be like West Berlin, a symbol but a region doomed to wither on the vine, if he had his way. So apparently he has withdrawn most of the Russian submarines, read Albania out of the Communist orbit and relied on dialectic arguments to avoid a defeat in case he fails to master Yugoslavia.

The West cannot and need not interfere at present in Albania but it must be ready, for we can be sure that the bulk of the Albanians still cherish their lost liberty and ideals. It was Western folly that allowed Albania to fall and it can only be freed when all of Eastern Europe is once more free and able to develop its own life. If that is realized and the true lesson is learned, the Albanian performance may be a guide toward the Kremlin's plans for the future.

## SECURITY WITH INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We recently read an article in a newspaper wherein it was mentioned that, in 1960, 118 million Americans have some life insurance. However, according to the Life Insurance Institute, many of these people have the idea that their policies do not pay off until they die. This is not necessarily true. It depends on what is in the policy. Part of the premiums, except those paid for term insurance, gives the policy cash value.

Most people take out insurance in their younger years, particularly when they assume the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood. When they reach retirement age they often find they no longer need full coverage to protect their families; their children have grown up and are taking care of themselves. Usually this lessening of responsibility comes at a time when the policyholder's income is reduced, necessitating an insurance review and change to meet the new circumstances.

In most situations it is best that some insurance be continued in full force to protect the surviving spouse. If the retired policyholder finds it difficult to keep his insurance in full force he may convert it to a paid-up basis. This is possible with most policies, but there are exceptions and that is another reason why all insured people should read and understand their insurance contracts. Converting the insurance to a paid-up basis decreases its face amount, but the insured is relieved of making further payments. For example, a man who took out a \$5,000 policy many years ago, may have it changed to a paid-up policy of \$3,500 or \$4,000; he need not pay more premiums and is insured for the paid-up amount the rest of his life.

Insurance with cash value has other advantages. Members of the Ukrainian National Association, for instance, have the privilege to arrange for the use of the cash values of their insurance certificates at a low interest rate. All of the adult certificates being issued by the UNA today, and all but the Term to Age 16 juvenile certificates, contain tables of equities which provide for cash or loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. The extended insurance option provides full face value cover-

## Dr. Maksymovych to Direct a \$13,000 Biological Project At Villanova

A grant of \$13,000 has been received by Villanova University from the National Science Foundation, it was announced this week by Very Rev. John A. Klekotka, OSA, the University's President.

The grant was made to the University's Biology Department for the support of research in the field of cell division. Studies in this field were begun by the University two years ago under an earlier grant from the Foundation. Dr. Roman Maksymovych, Professor of Biology, will direct the research project. A native of Western Ukraine, Dr. Maksymovych was educated in Austria and at the University of Pennsylvania. He joined the Villanova faculty in 1959 after serving as a biology teacher at Pennsylvania.

Under the terms of the grant the project will continue for another two-year period. The present grant becomes effective immediately. Research will be conducted in the University laboratories.

## SHEVCHENKO AND PAN-SLAVIC IDEAS

By JEANETTE-YAROSLAVA KOVALIUK

EDITOR'S NOTE: This talk was presented at the World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship on March 18, 1961.

(1)

With the spread of French revolutionary ideas and German philosophic thought to the Slavic peoples in the 19th century, a new era of nationalism and rebirth came to them. Ethnographers and writers and intellectual circles became interested in their past and in their cultural present. Some went too far in their glorification of their particular Slavic nationality. But there was hope in the air for the Slavs. With pride they spoke of a Slavic federation. The impetus came mainly from the Czechs.

The situation among the eastern Slavs was a bit different than among the western Slavs. They lived under the tyranny of the St. Petersburg Czars who quenched all aspirations for freedom. Nicholas I, the "gendarme of Europe" was in power for the greater part of the life of Taras Shevchenko. During this period of romanticism and nationalism, Shevchenko wrote his verse and formed his thoughts about freedom for his native Ukraine. He was a poet, a painter, but once had been a serf. He was an idealist and yet a realist. This dichotomy in his character flowed out into his beliefs and thus into his works.

One of Shevchenko's countrymen, Mykhailo Drahomaniv, misunderstood him and underrated his ability and significance to Ukraine. In 1878, Drahomaniv wrote that Shevchenko had "no systematic view of life and work . . ." because he had not had a systematic education. Drahomaniv did not see in Shevchenko the makings of a revolutionary leader because he was too much imbued with the Bible and the idea of God's judgment. However, Drahomaniv did admit that Shevchenko's poems contained both romantic and realistic elements. He also admitted that Shevchenko was driven by his own sad fate in life and that of Ukraine "to go the farthest in his thoughts about freedom in the state and society, and about the poor and the rich."

Shevchenko's position as a national leader and poet is more apparent than his role in the Pan-Slav movement. But a careful examination of his works and life show that he helped to define and strengthen the Ukrainian Pan-Slav movement by defining and strengthening the position or meaning and goal for a free Ukraine. In a sense, he made a synthesis of these two movements, although the national goal had to come first. It seems that the influence of Istoriya Rusiv (Rusov) and the teachings of Skovoroda helped him form such an outlook. Istoriya Rusiv glorified the period of the hetmanate and treated Ukraine as a separate national entity in its relations with its neighbors, the Poles and the Russians. Skovoroda taught the philosophy of "know thyself" in order to find truth. Shevchenko thought Skovoroda was a great mystic, although not a good poet or a very good Ukrainian since the latter wrote in Latin and a mixture of Russian and Church Slavonic.

Thus, Shevchenko believed that if Ukraine was to stand up on its own, it had to know itself first. This meant that it would have to know its past glories, but also its present problems. It was not enough that the intelligentsia and gentry should know Ukraine's history and culture. They must also learn to know and love the narod, the folk of Ukraine. Through this brotherhood and truth, Ukraine would find freedom. She could then take her rightful position among the Slavic nations and among all nations. Shevchenko pointed out in his poems that because Ukraine was indifferent to her fate, she was at fault as well as Poland and Russia. To achieve her freedom, Ukraine would have to use tradition and new ideas. Broadly, these are the main threads of Shevchenko's plan for the rebirth of Ukraine.

Although Shevchenko speaks vehemently many times in his poems about the Poles and Russians, he had read Polish and Russian literature and knew both languages. While still a serf, he lived in Vilna and Warsaw between 1829 and 1833 where he learned the Polish language and read Polish literature. He had the opportunity to see the Polish uprising of 1831 in Warsaw. He respected this striving for freedom and detested the hegemony of one nation over another. Later, this was to develop into a strong desire for Ukraine's freedom.

In a group of poems called Try Lita, Shevchenko tries to find out what is wrong with Ukraine. These poems range from Rozryta Mohyla to Zapovit. They were written during the three

years, 1843 to 1845. In these poems Shevchenko's goals are to find out what led to Ukraine's downfall, who caused the ruin, either in the past or the present, what is to be the goal of the Ukrainian people and what is to be done to achieve it. In the first poem of this group, Rozryta Mohyla (1843), the poet blames Bohdan Khmelnitsky for Ukraine's downfall. But in Chyhyryn (1844) he absolves Hetman Bohdan for he realizes that Moscow was to blame as well as the indifference of the people. Chyhyryn and another poem, The Heretic (or Jan Hus) grew out of Shevchenko's visits and discussions with a Ukrainian historian, Osyb Bodyansky, who, in 1842, had translated Safarik's Starozhysti Slovanske into Russian. Shevchenko read this work. He visited Bodyansky in 1844, in Moscow, after the latter had returned from a trip to the western Slavs. Shevchenko became interested in the Czechs and in Jan Hus, their hero for freedom of thought. In 1845, Shevchenko read a life of Hus written by a pupil of Bodyansky.

After seeing Bodyansky in 1844, Shevchenko wrote the poem Chyhyryn in that same year in Moscow. In this poem, Shevchenko laments the decay of the free Hetman State. He notes the cause for this as being Moscow's cold, oppressive wind and the indifference of the people:

Ніхто я слова не промовить, No one says a word,  
Ніхто я не покаже, No one even points out  
Де ти стоїш, чого стоїш . . . Where you stand, why you stand . . .  
І на сміх не скаже! Even in mockery says nothing!

He is troubled by the apparent uselessness of Ukraine's former fight against her enemies. Now she has fallen asleep. This note of despair at Ukraine's slumber may have been prompted by Shevchenko's recent talk with Bodyansky about the other Slavs who were awakening. But with a note of optimism, Shevchenko hopes that with a combination of tradition (the Hetmanate or Kozakdom) and new ideas he can plant seeds that will grow and cleanse the heart of Ukraine:

Може, верну знову, Perhaps, I will bring back again  
Мою правду безталани, My unfortunate truth,  
Моє тихе слово, My quiet word.  
Може, вину я з його, Perhaps, I will forge from it  
До старого плуга, A new ploughshare,  
Новий леміж і чересо. . . . Onto the old plough. . . .

In this way, the poet hopes to attain truth. Until then, Ukraine will sleep.

(To be continued)

AD MULTOS ANNOS!

(Concluded from Page 2)

1941, the Holy See recalled him to the Eternal City, where Archbishop Buchko plunged into new activities in the service of the Ukrainian people.

"Bishop of Refugees"

After the war Archbishop Buchko stepped up his activities on behalf of Ukrainian displaced persons, refugees and war prisoners regardless of their religious beliefs.

5, 1949, an honorary degree of doctor of philosophy. Dr. Yuri Panyuk, then rector of the Ukrainian Free University, in his address delivered on that occasion, stated:

"With great sacrifice he performed an untiring work of gigantic proportions for the Ukrainian people in the religious, charitable and cultural fields, a work which through its far-reaching effects attained historical significance and placed our honorary Pastor at a leading place in the history of the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

This writer was present in a Bavarian town, when the representatives of the Baltic peoples welcomed Archbishop Buchko during one of his visitations. They queried him on all matters connected with their home countries and wanted to know in what way the Apostolic See could help the thousands upon thousands of displaced persons who were threatened by constant repatriation and deportation to the Soviet Union.

Archbishop Buchko was born on October 1, 1891, in the village of Hermaniv near Lviv in Western Ukraine. He attended the Academic gymnasium in Lviv and the Theological Seminary in Rome (1911-1915), and in 1915 was ordained a priest, and in 1922 he attained a doctorate in sacred theology.

Thirty-two years ago he was made a bishop and he was especially privileged to serve under such prominent Ukrainian churchmen, and now martyrs for the Ukrainian, Catholic Church, as Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky and Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, and Bishops Josaphat Kotsylovsky and Gregory Khomyshyn.

Archbishop Buchko was named rector of the Little Seminary in Lviv and in 1929 he was made Titular Bishop of Cadix and Auxiliary Bishop of Metropolitan Sheptytsky. In his capacity as Auxiliary Bishop he developed extensive activities in the field of archdiocesan administration, raised the religious level of the people, activated the Ukrainian Catholic youth movement ("Ukrainian Catholic Youth for Christ"—1933, "Catholic Action," and the like). He took part in all episcopal conferences as well as in many international Catholic congresses.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birth we wish our Venerable Prelate Mnohaya Lita, and we pray that God may give him strength so that he may continue to exercise his paternal protection over his Ukrainian brothers and sisters living in the diaspora, and for the ultimate good of our people and the Church, for God and Ukraine.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

in Review

80,000

Svoboda of Tuesday, October 24, 1961, carried an announcement made by the main office of the Ukrainian National Association to the effect that the total membership as of the beginning of the month of October passed the 80,000 mark, of which 26,000 belong to the juvenile department.

The hard work connected with this can be appraised only by the persons that had something to do with the organizational part of this achievement. Every one of the new members pays his dues and agrees to pay them through his life time or for 20 years depending on the type of policy. It is true that the dues he pays are his best savings, but every one knows how hard it is to bring oneself to save no matter how useful it may seem and especially when there is lack of understanding for this type of savings in our community.

80,000 dues-paying members, is our greatest strength which no one can deny. This type of strength we have to keep consolidating and building up

even more to achieve greater heights because for this we possess all the objective facts, prerequisites and need.

COMMUNIST BLOC IS BREAING UP

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which, according to the boastful propaganda, was supposed to be a celebration of victories and achievements of communism in the Soviet Union, the manifestation of solidarity of the international communist movement and the political strength of the communist bloc, became an arena of sharp differences which point out the crisis before which the international communism finds itself.

But now with the backing of Red China, the tiny Albania, with only a quarter of a million population, is disputing not so much the leadership by Khrushchev in de-Stalinization, but rather his claim to be the only interpreter of Marxism and Leninism.

These differences came into full view during the world Communist conference of 81 countries last year in November and December where Albania's Hoxha dared to accuse Khrushchev of revisionism.

MORE ON THE STUDY DAYS

TOWARDS A BETTER FUTURE

By EUGENE LASHCHYK

Recently New York University was the host at a most important event in the Ukrainian community. I am referring to the Study Days sponsored by the Ukrainian Student Association of New York. The series of lectures and panels probed into the problems of the contemporary student.

It was heartening to see such a large turnout of college freshmen, but the general attendance of Ukrainian students was far from satisfactory.

Besides the usual niceties, so characteristic of Ukrainian gatherings, there were several things to be applauded.

Rev. M. Soloviy, O.S.B.M., began the first lecture on the topic: "Religion in the Life of the Modern Student" by using as an example a Ukrainian student girl who arrived at the conclusion that religion was an unnecessary myth and that on science can offer a solution to her problems. Those of us who are students can testify to the erroneousness of such a view in our universities. Father Soloviy further tried to show that there can be no conflict between religion and science but as a matter of fact they supplement one another.

Martha Bohachevsky in her lecture entitled "Two Fatherlands," came to the conclusion that she sees no problem here, but, on the contrary, views this situation as a fruitful one. The exposure of a student to two national heritages enriches and expands the outlook of the student on the world.

On the second day of the Study Days there were two panels. The first panel entitled "The Future of Ukrainian Student Federations," although informative on the nature of a particular federation, did not resolve in itself the problem of their future. From the discussion which followed it became evident that this problem of the representation of the Ukrainian student on the international level, is complicated and not suitable for haphazard discussions. Member panelists were: F. Hanovsky — CESUS; Dr. A. Osadchuk and W. Prybyla — SUSTA; J. Leshko was the moderator.

The real problem of the Ukrainian student came to the fore in the last panel which dealt with the topic of "Cooperation Among the Ukrainian Ideological Student Organizations." It did not deal so much with the problems of the contemporary student as with the problems inherited from the preceding generations of

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Sport Scene

New York Ukrainians Shut out Baltimore

By OLEH ZWADIUK

NEW YORK, October 22.—The reorganized New York Ukrainians scored once in the first and twice in the second half to defeat the Baltimore Pompei of the American League 3-0 today in an inter-league match at the Ukrainian Sportsfield in Astoria.

Cold wind and occasional drizzle kept the attendance to a mere two or three hundred devoted fans who cheered loudly or tooted their horns every time the Ukrainians scored or came close to the Baltimore nets. The first score came in the final minutes of the first half, when inside right, Ted Purdon, broke away in the middle of the field and raced for the goal outrunning the pursuing defenders and scoring with a beautiful shot from 16 yards out that went just under the crossbar.

The Ukrainians played the first half against the wind but they managed to keep constant pressure on the Baltimore team threatening their goals many times. Pompei had two great scoring opportunities, in this half but both were averted by the Ukrainian goalie Alex Holub, from close range.

After the start of the second half the teams played evenly and the first score of this half came when outside right, Terry Mulvoy, sent a low grounder toward the right corner of the Baltimore net, a defender wanted to intercept the shot but it deflected off his foot and went in for a score making it 2-0.

The third and final tally of the game was scored again by Purdon. Walter Czynowicz received a pass from a corner kick and passed it on to Purdon who was standing clear in front of the Pompei net. He kicked the ball in making this one the best goal of the game.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS DEFEAT EINTRACHT

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals gained possession of the first place in the American Soccer League when they defeated Eintracht of the German-American League in an inter-league match here Sunday. The only score of the game came early in the first half, Tony Galassini getting the credit for this one.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER MATCHES

MADRID, October 22.—Mighty Real Madrid's four-point league lead was pared down to two today following an away defeat while runner-up Atletico de Madrid won its home match.

The following international matches were played for the world cup:

West Germany 2, Greece 1 (World Cup preliminary at Augsburg, Germany), Hungary 3, the Netherlands 3 (World Cup preliminary at Budapest, Hungary), Israel 1, South Korea 1 (Friendly match at Tel Aviv), Sweden 2, Norway 0 (At Gotsborg, Sweden), Poland 3, East Germany 1 (At Wroclaw, Poland).

According to The New York Times of October 14, the Kiev Dynamo, a strong contender for championship soccer crown in the Soviet Union, defeated the Georgian Dynamo 1-0. The game was watched by 65,000 fans.

Leonid Tankel Seized in Fraud on US-to-USSR Parcels

NEW YORK, N.Y., October 22.—The governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, which rarely agree on anything, concurred in the opinion that a resident of both countries had bilked more than 150 persons by promising to ship packages for Americans to their friends and relatives in Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania and other parts of the Soviet Union. The amount of the fraud was estimated by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan at more than \$400,000.00 involving up to 8,000 parcels.

According to Mr. Hogan, Leonid Tankel, fifty-two, a native of Russia and now a naturalized citizen of the United States, had accepted \$6,736 from 150 persons to pay shipping charges and duty on packages sent to friends and relatives in the U.S.S.R. Leonid Tankel, of Forbes Boulevard, Eastchester, N.Y., was arrested and booked on a charge of grand larceny.

Six Companies Licensed

L. Tankel operated one of the six American companies that had a Soviet license to ship packages to the Soviet Union. The company, the General Parcel and Travel Company, Inc., 135 W. 14th Street, handled 30,000 to 40,000 parcel shipments to the U.S.S.R. in 1957, Mr. Hogan said.

According to Mr. Hogan, the Soviet government early this year found that Mr. Tankel was falsifying his reports on shipping costs and duty, and owed a large amount to the Soviet government. Since May,

the U.S.S.R. credited all payments to the amount it considered Mr. Tankel owed it because of his false statements. At the same time, the Soviet government ordered all packages sent by him since May to be returned to the United States for insufficient payment of duty and shipping costs.

8,000 Parcels Returned

Mr. Tankel's license to ship packages was suspended on September 9, 1961, and revoked on October 11. About 8,000 packages were returned to the United States with shipping and duty charges totaling \$400,000. Mr. Tankel, according to Mr. Hogan, paid return postage on 5,700 packages, but 2,300 are still in the post office.

The Tankel company had branch offices in 15 American cities where many residents had relatives in the U.S.S.R. Born in Russia, Mr. Tankel became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1946, and now has a \$109,000.00 house and drives a 1961 air-conditioned Cadillac, according to Mr. Hogan.

He was arraigned in Felony Court and held in \$3,500.00 bail for grand jury action.

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

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1961

Table with columns: Adults, Juveniles, Comb. Totals. Rows include Grand Total as of August 1961, Active Members, New Members, Reinstated, Transferred from Other Assemblies, etc.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc. BALANCE SHEET AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds and Stocks, Certificate Loans to Members, Real Estate, Printing Plant & Equipment, etc.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include New Mortuary Fund, Administration Fund, Convention Fund, Indigent Fund, National Fund, Old Mortuary Fund, Reserve Fund, Orphans Fund, Contingency Fund, Old Age Home Fund, Emergency Fund, etc.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds, Certificate Loans to Members, etc.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include Adult Department, Juvenile Department, etc.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

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NEW DANCE UKRAINE THIRD ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE Sat. November 4th 1961 8:30 P.M. Dance Exhibitions by Junior and Senior NEW DANCE UKRAINE EDELWEISS - PASSAIC Bavarian Folk Dancers 1961 Harvest Moon Polka Champs. Music by JOE WRUBEL'S STARLIGHT ORCHESTRA UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 216 Grand Street Cor. Driggs Avenue Tel.: EV 4-9120 BROOKLYN, N. Y. DOOR PRIZE DONATION \$1.50

The Muse in Prison Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by YAR SLAVUTYCH Price \$1.00 Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

## УКРАЇНЦІ МЕТРОПОЛІ НЬО ЙОРКУ Й ОКОЛИЦЬ!

Нікіта ХРУЩОВ, кровожадний кат України, Угорщини та багатьох інших поневолених комуно-московською імперією народів, поповнив новий злочин народовбивства, експлуодувавши 30-мегатоннову атомову бомбу.

Сьогодні він експлуодував її ще на своїй території, але завтра така сама бомба може розірватись над нашими головами.

Советському диктаторові, ще не досить усіх тих гекатомбів жертв, що його молохові склали поневолені Україна, Угорщина та інші народи; він хоче знищити світ, щоб запанувати на його руїнах!

Багато культурних і вільних народів уже збагнули цю смертельну загрозу від кровожадного большевизму та з найбільшим обуренням засуджують підготову Москви до всесвітнього народовбивства. Але ще не перевелись і такі, що цієї загрози не добачають.

І якщо їхнім сумлінням ще не потрясла експлозія народовбивчої советської бомби, то ми повинні їм допомогти пізнати ту страшну загрозу для людства.

Отже, піднесімо наш голос протесту і засуду нового народовбивчого акту червоної Москви та вимагаймо акції рятунку, поки не запізно!

В тій цілі

**в найближчу неділю, 29-го жовтня 1961 року**

в год. 3:00-ій по полудні

— відбудеться —

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**МАСОВЕ**

**ПРОТЕСТАЦІЙНЕ ЗІБРАННЯ**

яке опісля оформиться в

**ДЕМОНСТРАЦІЙНИЙ ПОХІД ДО БУДИНКУ СОВЕТСЬКОЇ  
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**УКРАЇНЦІ НЬО ЙОРКУ Й ОКОЛИЦЬ!**

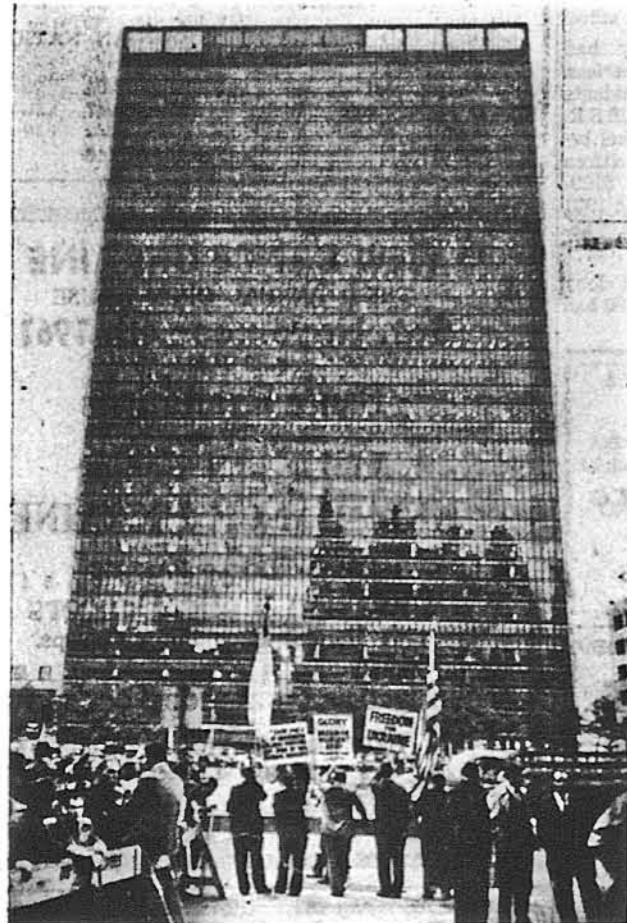
Приходьте масово на Зібрання і Демонстрацію! Нехай український голос у цьому великому протесті буде таний голосний, як великі жертви с Українського Народу в боротьбі проти народовбивчого большевизму!

До цього заклинає Вас ваш Комітет Об'єднаних Американсько-Українських Організацій, Відділ Українського Конгресового Комітету, до цього заклинає Вас прев українських мучеників і боротьба Українського Народу за Волю і Незалежність!

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ОШІМЕЦАНА УВОДАПОТОСНП

Спонсорус:

УГОРСЬКА ФЕДЕРАЦІЯ КОЛИШНІХ ПОЛІТИЧНИХ ВІЗНІВ