

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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.

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Weekly Commentator

JUNE—A SPENDING MONTH

Taxpayer's Dollar, a publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently summarized the government's present financial situation and speculated on what may be expected in the near future. Some of the facts involved are depressing—others give grounds for optimism.

First of all, during the fiscal year which ended on the last day of June, the U.S. Treasury took in more money in taxes than in any year in our history. Yet when the books were closed, the deficit was the largest in history, save for when we were engaged in world wars. One reason for this was that revenues, great as they were, did not reach the estimates. A second is that even though a new Administration was in power for five months of the fiscal year, the spending was a reflection of the programs and policies established by the preceding Administration.

June is always a big spending month, and this June lived up to past precedent with a vengeance. According to Taxpayer's Dollar, of 59 budgets carried in the Daily Treasury Statement, 32 were higher this June than last. It is a matter of interest that 25 of these 32 concerned non-defense activities. Spending actually declined on some defense projects, including the atomic energy program. The biggest jump of all was registered by the Commodities Credit Corporation—up 1109 per cent over June, 1952. Second was the Production and Marketing Administration, up 634 per cent. Other rises included the Forest Service, 68 per cent; Office of Education, 48 per cent, and the Legislative Branch, 28 per cent. By contrast, spending increases by the military services were smaller, ranging from 13 per

cent to 18 per cent.

So much for the past. What of the fiscal year that began July 1st?

To quote Taxpayer's Dollar again, "Budget cuts now being made for fiscal 1954 offer more than a little hope for real economy within a very short time." The publication then went into what has been done so far, and what can be anticipated.

On the first 10 appropriation bills passed by the house, the handsome sum of \$2,987,000,000 was cut from the requests made in the budget submitted by President Truman just before he left office. Many of the cuts were suggested by President Eisenhower—others originated in the House.

The House Appropriations Committee has approved an appropriation for the Defense Department which is \$6,288,000,000 under the Truman request. Moreover, the appropriation includes more than \$2,000,000,000 for the Korean War, which was taken care of in a separate measure up to now. So that \$2,000,000,000 should be added to the reduction.

Mr. Truman proposed \$7,600,000,000 for foreign aid for the current year. It looks now as if the actual appropriation may be around \$4,500,000,000. If that turns out to be the case, the slash here will be \$3,100,000,000.

So, summing up, there is a possibility that the total cut from the Truman budget may exceed the tremendous figure of \$14,373,000,000. It is a notable fact that, so far, Congress has not only shown a disposition to slash this budget very heavily, but in case after case, has materially cut the revisions proposed by president Eisenhower.

Past UYL-NA Presidents to Be Honored; "Our Youth" to Be Discussed

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, past presidents of the League will be honored at the UYL-NA Convention to be held September 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1953 in Newark, New Jersey. Eleven presidents will be presented momentos of appreciation for services rendered to the League during the banquet at the Essex House on Sunday, September 6, 1953.

William Mural, President of the League, has written letters of invitation to the following past presidents: Stephen Shumeyko, John Panchuk, John Romanion, Michael Piznak, John Roberts, Chester Manasterki, Joseph Gurski, Daniel Slobodian, Michiel Zaderecky, Eugene Woloshyn and William Polewchak. It is anticipated that all former presidents will be on hand to accept the recognition of the role that each played in the growth of the League.

Three past presidents will also take the spot-light at the Convention during the business sessions. John Roberts, Eugene Woloshyn and Joseph Gurski will form a panel whose

moderator will be Walter Bacad to discuss the growing issue "Our Youth."

The questions these speakers will attempt to answer are: Where are the youth? Why should we activate them? And how can we activate them? Stimulated by the thoughts of these three, delegates and guests will then be invited to express their viewpoint on the subject.

Many informal discussions have been held at League gatherings and among Ukrainian youth on the lack of "young blood" to take over responsibilities and to participate in Ukrainian activities. Does the military service have anything to do with this problem or are our youth finding other circles for relaxation? Has the League failed in some way to capture the interest of the new generation? If so, what can we do to gain the enthusiasm and following of the young Ukrainian?

What do you think? The time to express your opinion for the results you would like to see is during the sessions on Saturday, September 5th, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey.

RUSSIAN "BOOK BURNERS" IN AMERICA

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY, Marquette University

American public opinion stood during this last June and July under the sign of the "book burners." This term "book burner" was recently coined against the campaign to remove from State Department libraries books of American Communists and fellow travelers.

Standing before one of the largest libraries for undergraduates, President Eisenhower, in his speech at Dartmouth, denounced on June 14th, "book burners and thought control." He said: "How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is? What it teaches—why does it have such an appeal for men? Why are so many people swearing allegiance to it? It's almost a religion, albeit one of the neither regions.

"Now we have got to fight it with something better. Not try to conceal the thinking of our own people. They are part of America and even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, they have a right to have them, a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others. It is unquestioned on it is not America."

On June 26th the press reported a letter of the President to the annual meeting in Los Angeles, of the American Library Association (21,000 members) which severely criticized "zealots" who would deny "freedom's friends the opportunity of studying communism in its entirety—its plausibilities, its falsities, its weaknesses."

"As it is an ancient truth that freedom cannot be legislated into existence, so it is no less obvious that freedom cannot be censored into existence," the President wrote. "Any who act as if freedom's defenses are to be found in suppression and suspicion and fear confess a doctrine that is alien to America."

The president's message was read to the 4,000 librarians attending the annual ALA conference by its president, Robert B. Downs.

The same day according to the press the annual meeting of the American Library Association issued a very eloquent declaration of position about "the freedom to read." Following are some salient points: "The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from

Urges Early Establishment of U.S.-Ukraine Relations

"Diplomatic relations between the United States and the Ukraine and Byelorussia should be established as rapidly as possible to help carry out a policy of liberation of Soviet-enclaved peoples," Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, said last Sunday, July 26, at a Ukrainian Congress Committee of America rally held in Youngstown, O., the "Youngstown Vindicator" reports.

Mr. Halychyn, who is also executive vice president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, spoke at the 23rd annual Ukrainian Day program Sunday at the Ukrainian pavilion in N. Belle Vista Ave.

He urged his audience to write to the congressmen to support the House concurrent resolution which calls for the establishment of such relations.

"Enslaved by Russia"

"Hardly anyone thinks," he said, "that the Kremlin will agree to the establishment of such relations. It would be in effect a raising of the Iron Curtain. Moreover, it is a well-

known fact that although more than 45,000,000 Ukrainian people have their so called Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic within the framework of the Soviet Union and although they are purportedly represented by Moscow-appointed stooges at the United Nations, they are in all actuality enslaved by Soviet Russia.

"Since the beginning of their subjugation by the Reds," he added, "following the fall of their Ukrainian National Republic, they have been carrying on a valiant struggle for their national liberation on all possible fronts.

He lauded passage of a Senate bill last Wednesday to admit 209,000 over-quota refugees to this country in the next three years and eight months.

"There will be a number of Ukrainian patriots among them," he said. "They are fugitives from Soviet Russian tyranny and they will make fine and useful American citizens."

Attorney Peter Gulick, who was master of ceremonies, which were attended by many people.

judgment of a label characterizing the book or author as subversive or dangerous. The idea of labeling... supposes that each individual must be directed in making up his mind about the ideas he examines. But Americans do not need others to do their thinking for them.

"It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians... to contest encroachments upon (the freedom to read) by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large... No group has the right to... impose its own concepts of politics or morality upon other members of a democratic society.

"It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression... What is needed is not only the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity... to read the best that has been thought and said..."

"The suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours."

Then in a declaration specifically dealing with the overseas libraries, the association said that these institutions were "among the most effective weapons possessed by the United States in the battle to

On European Tour

Miss Anne Krohley, prima ballerina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Krohley of New York City—all members of the Ukrainian National Association—is leaving for Europe in September where she will be dancing at leading theatres.

Miss Krohley, who has just returned from a tour of the U.S., is a natural dancer of the pure classical dance and is noted for her lyricism and extremely beautiful soft movements in the Ballet field. Her character dancing is marked by a vivacious personality and very expressive unique style.

This young Ukrainian American has appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, Radio City Music Hall, Ballet Theatre, Carnegie Hall, Newark Opera House, San Carlo Opera Co., Salmaggi Opera Co. and the National Theatre Shows in New York City. Besides this she has appeared in the Broadway Musicals Brigadoon, Finians Rainbow and Song of Norway, made two films and worked in television. She has also found time to tour the United States and Canada with several companies appearing in such operas as Aida, Carmen and Fledermaus. Her tour will last several months and will take her to Europe and the middle East.



Miss Anne Krohley

Professionals to Meet Labor Day

The Ukrainian Professional Society was organized in 1933. During the war years it was inactive but reorganization began in 1948 and was formalized in 1949 through the adoption of a new constitution. The purposes of the Ukrainian Professional Society, as stated in the constitution, include: to stimulate friendly association among its members, to promote inter-professional education through informal interest in research and publications on scientific subjects relating to Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian society and to promote sponsors of scholarly undertakings.

The committee is hoping to make this another memorable weekend and is looking forward to meeting old and new friends from all over the United States and Canada.

All members are urged to make plans for this weekend and to be sure to register with the UPS Committee upon arriving at the Hotel.

Recent college graduates are to be congratulated upon earning their degrees and are welcome to attend the meeting and dinner to become acquainted with the UPS.

The Ukrainian Professional Society will again meet this coming Labor Day weekend, September 5, 6 and 7, at the fashionable Hotel Essex House in Newark, New Jersey, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Convention. The business meeting will be held during the weekend and a dinner party will take place in the beautiful spacious Mirror Room Saturday night prior to the Welcome Dance.

The NEA's influential Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education unanimously adopted this resolution: "The National Education association believes that the American people, in order to maintain and advance the American democratic way of life, must be free to think and write as they please and to read books of their own choosing.

"It condemns the efforts of those who advocate book burnings, purges or other devices which restrict freedom of thought and which are, in effect, an expression of lack of confidence in the integrity, loyalty and good judgement of the American people."

Here we presented only the highlights of the discussion, which until today is in full swing.

On the eloquent background of the published statements I should like to take the floor in this discussion and present to the American public opinion two points:

Firstly, even the President of the United States defends the right of the American Communists to be by their books represented in the American libraries outside the United States.

To this principle I should like to remark: (a) on July 13th Mr. Richard A. Humphrey, acting head of the IIA information center service which operates the libraries published a list of banned books. Besides the books of Earl Brow-

Participants in the Pupils recital of the Ukrainian Music Studio of Philadelphia under the direction of Prof. Zoya Markowycz. Recital was held June 27, 1953.



(Continued on page 2)

Influence of the Irish Spirit on Ukraine

Americans are usually astonished that the first question of many DPs arriving in the United States often is: "Where are the Irish of this nation?" After talking with Americans of Irish extraction they become quite disappointed to learn that the latter know little about the non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union and their revolutionary struggle against Red Stalinism,—the latter, for them and others, an improved edition of old Czarism. On the other hand, Americans of Irish extraction are usually greatly astonished at the enthusiastic welcome and cordiality of the handshakes accorded them by these Eastern European newcomers.

No wonder, for Irish public opinion for many decades has been focused on the West. Thus, the Irish, as well as the Americans of Irish extraction, are completely unaware of the tremendous influence their history, especially of the last hundred years, has had on the Russian nationalities in the old Czarist Russia, and still has on all non-Russian peoples in the present-day Soviet Union who are struggling for liberty and independence against Russia, against Moscow. The Irish perhaps do not even guess that during the decades of their struggle against Czarism the non-Russian peoples looked upon the Irish as a living example of a heroic people set upon winning their national independence. And from these non-Russian peoples of what is commonly, although extravagantly, known as Russia, drew inspiration to keep on fighting for their national freedom.

Ireland a Symbol

Why did Ireland become a symbol throughout Czarist Russia and the Soviet Union? A documented reply would require a voluminous book. I limit myself, therefore, to my mother country, Ukraine, and I shall explain the reasons with a few lines from the history of Ukrainian political thought during the past seventy-five years. I speak from personal recollection.

I was born in Chervintsi, in Austria's Ukrainian border province, Bukovina. Here the home of my father, then Vice-President of the Diet, was a center not only of Ukrainian science but also of revolutionary work aimed at freeing Ukraine, at that time (before World War I) under the Russian yoke. In my father's house, as a younger boy, I met the famous writers, I. Franko, B. Lepky and W. Stefanyk, as well as eminent persons from Kievan Ukraine: Petlura, later President of Ukraine, M. Kotsiubynsky, the noted writer who was Gorki's friend, Lesya Ukrainka, famed poetess, M. Lysenko, the renowned composer, and many other leading personalities. How often did I hear the word "Ireland"! As a high school student, I was, quite naturally, a member of the circle conducted by the university students' organization, *Sitch*, which edited the month-

Pet's Corner

APOLOGY

Though roses open on the vine,
And bird songs scatter
Above the brilliant garden
here,
It may not matter
A score, or so, of years from
now
That I tried singing;
Or loved the multi-colored
flowers,
Or saw birds winging.
It is enough to walk about
This cloistered garden;
And my attempt at song at
length,
Silence may pardon.

ty Young Ukraine. We were taught that this "Young Ukraine" must play the role of "Young Ireland" in the liberation of Ukraine from Russia. The Ukrainian press continually published information about the Irish struggle for "Home Rule"—words which were not even translated into Ukrainian, but became in English a slogan for Ukrainian parties. For the Ukrainian term for Ireland, "Irlandiya," Ukrainian peasants create a marvelous popular etymology "Wirlandiya," associating it with the Ukrainian word "Wira"—meaning faith, undoubtedly under the influence of Ireland's defense of faith and liberty. During the first World War, I joined as an Austrian subject the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine," which was organized by Social Democrats and Social Revolutionaries from the Eastern Ukraine. I became its representative in the camps of Ukrainian war prisoners in Germany. Once traveling by train to Wetzlar near Frankfurt, with a bagful of revolutionary pamphlets, amongst them: "How the Irish are Fighting for Their Liberty," I met a bearded and elderly gentleman who engaged me in conversation. Since he saw that I was not a German, he inquired as to my nationality. And I, feeling that he was a foreigner who surely had never heard the word "Ukraine," explained to him that I was a Ukrainian, member of a people often called the "Irish" of Russia. The gentleman became speechless, but, recovering quickly, submitted me to a thorough examination about Irish history. He was very much pleased to learn that I well knew who Parnell and Griffith were. On parting he told me that he himself was Irish, and that his name was Roger Casement. I gave him a copy of a pamphlet in Ukrainian, "How the Irish are Fighting for Their Liberty." Later I discovered that the Camp for Irish War Prisoners from the English Army was near the Ukrainian camp I was to visit. Still later I learned who Roger Casement really was and what his sad fate had been.

Influence on Ukraine

But then, to go back a bit, why did Irish history make such a profound impression on every Ukrainian boy or girl? The answer is that if a Ukrainian read an episode of Irish history, he could not help but compare some of his own experiences with those of the Irish. To be sure, Russian rule or rather misrule, was immeasurably harsher than that of the English over the Irish. Moreover, Russian rule meant denationalization of the Ukrainians; and certainly the English did not attempt to denationalize the Irish.

The fact yet remains that after the establishment of English rule over Ireland, English monarchs made presents of Irish estates to English lords until three-fourths of Ireland belonged to the English nobility. The Czars, especially Czarina Catherine II, gave hundreds of thousands of acres of Ukrainian soil to her Russian lovers and favorites. As a result, both Ukraine and Ireland became confronted with a similar agrarian problem. That, in part, forced the Irish to emigrate to America, and the Ukrainians to Siberia. British interests systematically hampered Irish economy, just as the Russian did in Ukraine. Religious antagonism between Irish Catholicism and English Protestantism has its counterpart in the relations between Ukrainian Catholicism and Ukrainian Orthodoxy on the one hand, and official Russian Orthodoxy on the other. The Fenian Association in America played the same role in Irish life as the Ukrainian National Association in the United States has played

in the Ukrainian. In our "Young Ukraine" we saw "Young Ireland." After 1900, Sinn Fein became the model for the organization of our *Sich* societies, from which there developed, during World War I, the Ukrainian Legion, fighting Russian Czarism, and later the underground Ukrainian military organization (UVO), devoted to the cause of Ukrainian national liberation.

The Ukrainian people, however, were not the only ones to have marked in mind Irish history and the Irish struggle. Other Russian-oppressed peoples reacted similarly—the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Finns, and the whole Caucasus. In the political life and the literature of these nations there are many traces of this influence.

It is indeed a pity that modern, independent Ireland has not collected and catalogued scientifically the political and literary influences which the Irish struggle has had upon the non-Russian nationalities in Czarist Russia and the peoples of Central Europe. Contemporary Ireland is not aware that the blood of Irish patriots flowed not only for Irish liberty, but for an ideal dear to the whole of mankind, that Ireland shaped and formed the modern national idea of the non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union.

From this point of view, do not the Irish and the Americans of Irish descent have a historical mission to aid these nations which are their spiritual children? Do they not feel the need to protect and help them in their struggle for independence and democracy according to the noble principles embodied in the American Declaration of Independence?

Through their moral help to these non-Russians within the Soviet Union, they could these Irish, create traditions which would survive the present totalitarian Soviet Union prison of peoples, and lead mankind to a better and more peaceful world, a just world: the world of free united nations.

Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky,
Marquette University,
("Ukrainian Bulletin")

Grass Roots Opinion

OXFORD, N. Y., REVIEW. TIMES: "The public will get tax reduction if it is willing to forego extravagance in city county, state and national affairs."

NEW ORLEANS, LA., HERALD: "Being an American and aware of our American privileges we don't like the way some of the witnesses have been treated when appearing before Congressional investigating committees. Our system of law says a man is innocent until proven guilty. On several occasions the attitude of the investigating committees has been quite the opposite."

SAUGERTIES, N.Y., CATSKILL MOUNTAIN STAR: "The economizers, trying to trim 'Big Government,' find it hard going. It's easy to start a Federal project or bureau, but hard to get rid of it. For instance, the NRA—found unconstitutional in 1935—still appears in the Federal budget. The time has come to get rid of unneeded bureaus and be chary of starting any new ones."

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., NEWS: "How much longer the American people will stand for millions to be spent on TVA, which is a Socialistic movement, we do not know. The best thing would be for Uncle Sam to sell out TVA to private power companies. The latter would develop and carry on without spending millions of the taxpayers money yearly."

The Golgotha of Ukraine

Eye-witness account of the Famine in Ukraine instigated and fostered by the Kremlin in an attempt to quell Ukrainian Resistance to Soviet Russian National and Social Enslavement of the Ukrainian People. Compiled by Dmytro Soloviy, Foreword by Dr. Luke Myshuha. Trans. and edited by Stephen Shumeyko.

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AN EXCERPT FROM THE MEMOIRS OF KH. RIABOKIN

Outside such large cities as Kharkiv, Kiev and Odessa, which received some food supplies, all of Ukraine was famine stricken in 1933, its produce was being deliberately expropriated by the Soviet occupation authorities.

That year I was teaching at the University of Kharkiv. In comparison with those dwelling in the country, I had little to complain about, for, as an intellectual worker, I received 800 grams of bread each week. To be sure, I received naught else outside this black bread, but in those times, this was like manna from heaven.

Every Wednesday I would have a visitor, my father, a farmer from the Lysychiv village, Karl district in Poltava region. I would then go out to the market place and purchase for him, at an incredibly exorbitant price, about 16 kilos of rye meal. This served to feed him back in the village, together with my brother, an agronomist. By profession, a daughter-in-law, and two nephews. He would bring news from home. What worried me most was that that week by week he was becoming thinner and thinner. The rye meal I provided for him was sufficient.

Some time in March, however, before Easter, my father failed to arrive on that particular Wednesday, or on the following one as well. "What has happened to him? Unless... But that can't be. He looked so well the last time." Such somber thoughts coursed through my mind. I found it difficult to sleep at night or to work during day-time. In desperation I was ready to make a quick dash back home. But suppose I did? What then? According to regulations, a tardiness of some twenty minutes itself entailed a penalty of six months in jail. And a trip back to Lysychiv would require at least two days of my time.

Tired and worried I managed to make my way to my dwelling place from the university one afternoon. Just as I was about to enter it, someone informed me that my father had arrived, and that "I hope he does not die tonight." I entered my room, greeted him, and perceived that he was on death's doorstep. His cheeks were deeply sunken in, his eyes barely able to see and his feet swollen.

"What's the trouble, father? Why were you so long in coming here? And what's new in Lysychiv?" I inquired anxiously.

"Nothing new in Lysychiv," he replied, haltingly. "Except that last week when I went to visit Oryna (my sister) I found her lying in bed—dead. Her two children were lying alongside her. Also dead. And he (son-in-law) was lying on the bench. Also dead. I staggered out and shouted to the neighbors to help me bury the family. But there was no one to come to my aid. They were already dead themselves, or were on verge of dying and feared to hasten their doom by any exertion. So I had to do it myself. In the orchard I managed to dig a grave, just about a metre deep, as I did not have enough strength to dig deeper. I laid out the father, mother and their children together in the grave, and covered them up with earth. Then I nearly died there myself. I was too weak to even crawl home."

"But I can't understand why they died!" I exclaimed. "Why just last spring I heard from Oryna that they were getting along fine, that they had a good crop and enough bread and potatoes. How could this happen to them?"

osibnyk and did not work for it all. Oh, before I forget, here's a letter from Zina," my father added.
Zina—she was the older daughter of my sister. Both of them had starved to death. Their bodies were found lying on the floor of their dwelling. She had written this letter to me two or three weeks before her death. This is what she wrote:
"We have neither bread nor anything else to eat. Dad is completely exhausted from hunger and is lying on the bench, unable to get on his feet. Mother is blind from the hunger and cannot see in the least. So I have to guide her when she has to go outside. Please, Uncle, do take me to Kharkiv, because I, too, will die from hunger. Please do take me, please. I'm still young and I want so much to live awhile. Here I will surely die, for everyone else is dying..."
Finishing this letter, I stood in the middle of the room as one petrified. I did not know what to say or what to do. My head just pounded with my niece's pathetic plea: "I'm still young and want to live..."
Please do take me to you..."

(To be concluded)

USA—1975-2000 A.D.

(Continued)

Changes in the nation's diet, especially since 1930, have greatly affected agricultural production. The trend has been away from grain products and potatoes toward greater consumption of animal products and fruits and vegetables. Yet there are large numbers in the population whose diets are still deficient, due either to habit, inadequate income, or to lack of knowledge about nutrition. But generally, the trend has been toward improvement.

These changes in diet will be reflected in crop requirements for the future. They demand higher per capita land use. When crops go into livestock production rather than directly into human consumption, the calorie production per acre is decreased even though other nutritive factors are increased.

The shift to more livestock products in the diet since 1942 increases the total land requirements 0.14 acres per capita. That increase, in terms of a population of 150 million, is equivalent to a total increase of 21 million acres, an area nearly as large as the State of Indiana. The shift towards fruits and vegetables does not increase the total land requirement, but it does increase the demand for irrigated land.

Since 1910, the total land acreage used for human consumption has risen by less than half but population has increased by more than two-thirds. Cropland acreage used to produce food, fiber and tobacco for domestic consumption stood at 2.14 per capita between 1910-1914, dropped to 2.05 between 1920-24, rose to 2.26 in 1930 and remained near there until 1944, and then dropped sharply to 2.06 during the next five years.

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator of the Department of Agricultural Research Administration has said "it takes about 3 acres of cropland equivalent to provide food and fiber for 1 person." He believes that agriculture faces a tremendous job in the next 25 years to keep pace with our growing population. While Dr. Shaw sees no prospect that Americans will really go hungry, he is concerned about maintaining—and improving if possible—our present dietary levels for 190 million people by 1975.

In the past we have helped meet the needs of our growing population by bringing

new land into cultivation... By about 1920, however, most of the new lands had been taken. Since that time, a large share of our additional cropland has come into food production because of its release from growing reed for horses and mules. There have also been small additions from irrigation and land clearing. Between 1935 and 1950 we were able to add a net of 38 million acres of cropland equivalent for the production of food and fiber for domestic human consumption.

Because such a large portion of our food supplies comes through the route of livestock, it is not enough just to consider cropland by itself. We must take into account grazing land and pastures in addition. So when I speak of the number of acres available or need for food production, I mean our present cropland plus the cropland equivalent of acreage that are now or may be used for livestock feed.

The application of science gave us food and fiber equivalent to the products from 64 million acres of land. All told, then, we increased our food production by the equivalent of 102 million acres between 1935 and 1950. That was enough to provide not only for the increase in population that took place during that time also for the improvement in diet that we enjoy today.

Looking ahead to 1975, Dr. Shaw estimates that we will be short some 70 million acres needed to feed 190 million people: ... Instead of 38 million acres released from producing feed for horses and mules that we got during the last 15 years, we can expect only about 15 million acres of land for food production from this source by 1975... we may bring an additional 30 million acres into full production by irrigation, drainage, clearing, and flood control. These two items could give us 45 million acres of the 115 million that we are going to need... it looks as if we will be short somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 million acres in 1975.

How do we make up the deficit? Dr. Shaw dismissed the idea of "import more and export fewer agricultural products" as not practical when considering world conditions.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

There are fashions in the bringing up of children as there are fashions in women's hairdos, the length of men's trousers or junior's toys. The current one in the field of misbehaving adults and children is, blame their parents. Not only blame them, but jail them. They are the evildoers. Some go further. Pick your grandparents, they say, and your great-grandparents. This, of course, places a terrific strain on these who can't choose their parents, grandparents. What are they to do? Take it lying down? Lament, what's the use?

"Oh fat, fat great-grand-granny, what made you what you were?"
"My great-grandchild in that faraway land, but who made me?"

As a matter of fact, in this particular instance, great-grandgranny was stolid and sensible and sociable, abiding by all the tabus of her environment. She would have made a model citizen in any small town in the world.

But why stop at great-grand-granny? Why not blame Adam and Eve? Or the tree climbers?

A number of years ago, the current trend consisted of letting the little ones have their way. They must not be thwarted. Their personalities must have free scope for development. Very young parents who could not be expected, by the mere act of mating, to have suddenly blossomed into sages, and who assumed that those who wrote books and got paid for it knew ever so much more than they could ever hope to know, allowed Little Son to bite his fingernails, smiled when he talked smartly back, and looked on in wonder (or bewilderment) when he picked up a vase and threw it on the floor. Who knows what brilliant streak they might have thwarted in his personality if they urged him not to break a vase!

Impressions - by William Shust

The first character put down the newspaper he was reading and turned to the other. "So what?"
"So what, what?" said the other.
"I mean, I read this paper and nothing makes too much sense in these columns."
"Well, I used to be able to read all sorts of curious and interesting things in these columns, but now these guys write nothing."
"It's summer, what do you expect?"
"Just because I'm on a vacation doesn't mean the whole world needs one."

Little Son grew up, left mother's and father's roost, and came in contact with the big wide world—which was rather callous and unappreciative of his personality. It didn't see things quite the way the writers of books/saw it. Little Son was obliged to see the light, and he had to mellow down to sweet reasonableness. If he couldn't do it, it was too bad for Little Son. The World was usually the winner.

And before that age of "don't thwart the child" there was the age of "spare the rod and spoil the child." Papa with the big stick. Papa of the thunderous frown. Papa the bogeyman. He was the Lord and Master and the Righteous One. Johnny thought that he was surely the most heinous nine year old, for look how wonderful Papa was when he was John's age. Papa wasn't going to confess that he wasn't much different from his son in those days of long ago.

Even now there seems to be a debate among parents. Whether to let baby cry it out at three o'clock in the morning or let daddy get up and walk the floor with the precious one.

How about admitting at this late date of 1953 that we know very little about what makes the human tick? We have been so busy reaching out for false goals, so busy pushing other people around (not too much, of course; just enough to get there first and foremost), so busy building implements of war and making wars that we haven't had time to find out what makes me what I am, and what makes you a much and more amenable, sweet and gracious human being that I am. It is sad commentary on our times and our lack of interest in Man, the Human, that according to figures published last summer, we were in need of many, many more psychiatrists that were available throughout the country.

He believes that better use of land offers the best opportunity. He acknowledges great strides in this direction but believes we are not going fast enough and he wonders if a point of diminishing return may not be reached in our continuous effort to increase yields:

A simple way to size up the job and compare it with what we have done in the past is to look at it on a year-to-year basis. Science and technology currently are giving us the equivalent of about 5 million acres of cropland each year. But that is not enough. It takes about 3 acres of cropland equivalent to provide food and fiber for one person. Since we are growing at the rate of 2½ million people a year, we need to add the equivalent of 7½ million acres of cropland each year instead of 5 million.

In looking at the gains in last 15 years, we should remember that they included hybrid corn, nearly three times as much fertilizer used, DDT and other new insecticides, new disease-resistant crop varieties, and more soil conservation. Another fact we must take into consideration is that as

efficiency approaches high levels, it becomes increasingly difficult to raise these levels still higher. It will be difficult, for example, to increase corn yields again as much as they were increased by the development of hybrid corn.

To get the increased production needed in 1975, we will have to eliminate many of the ravages of insects and diseases and develop still better crop varieties and livestock breeds. We are losing 19 percent of all farm animals from diseases and parasites. Brucellosis alone is cutting our milk supply by a billion pounds a year. Insects still cost U. S. farmers 4 billion dollars worth of crops and livestock every year, and plant diseases threaten several of our major crops.

Of course some land is being improved, but on the whole we are going down hill. In the large area of highly productive soils in the Midwest, it has been estimated that the inherent productivity of these soils is still going down hill at the rate of 7/10 of 1 percent a year. In the State of Iowa the rate is 1 percent a year.

(To be continued)

The First Ukrainians in Manitoba

By PROF. PAUL YUZYK
(4)

By 1895, the Ukrainian leaders in Galicia became quite concerned about the emigration and the ultimate fate of their people. All sorts of conflicting reports and rumors about the emigrants were circulating throughout the country. The Prosvita Society, an educational association with headquarters in the metropolis of L'viv, known as Lwow in Polish and as Lemberg in German, decided to make an investigation of the conditions and prospects in Brazil, Canada and the United States, where most of the Ukrainians were going. Dr. Oleskiw, a graduate of the University of L'viv in chemistry and geology, who also studied botany and economics in Germany, was engaged to make a written report on the emigration situation. In the early summer of 1895, Dr. Oleskiw published a booklet, *Pro Vilni Zemli (About Free Lands)*, in which he condemned the slave labor methods employed in Brazil and advised the people not to go to South America, and suggested that instead they should emigrate to the United States, and particularly to Canada, where the government granted free lands to settlers.

To view the *New World* and to determine the possibilities of Ukrainian settlement there, Dr. Oleskiw decided to make a tour of the two countries. An account of his journey and his observations appeared in his second booklet, entitled, *O Emigratsiyi (On Emigration)*, which was published upon his return to L'viv in December. In it he described the nature of the soil on the prairies and was satisfied that it was productive. He was particularly impressed with the Red River, soil, which he stated was "so rich, that even without fertilizing it will produce good crops." A description was given of the districts open for homesteads, the registration of homesteads, the crop yields, use of machinery, marketing and the price of wheat. Dr. Oleskiw was prepared to recommend the free lands of Canada to the impoverished Ukrainian farmers in the following terms:

"Everything points to the fact that in a few years our farmer will build himself a good livelihood, although at present in the hardships of pioneering, he does not resemble the image of God—ragged and pitiful, his appearance does not harmonize with the free lands where he has settled. It does not seem that fine ploughed lands and pastures could belong to such poverty stricken people. If some of our intelligentsia were

to take to heart the fate of our people and go to Canada, they could serve as their leaders, and prevent them from being swindled. I shall be happy to show them on the map where our people have settled, and will tell them many practical things which could help them."¹⁴

Dr. Oleskiw spent about six weeks travelling in Canada. He arrived in Winnipeg in the latter part of July and here he made contact with eight Ukrainians:¹⁵ Wasyl Yaciw, Yurko Panischak, Yurko Roshko, Yurko Paish, Dmytro Wyzynowich, all from Nebiliv, and Luke Kulczycky, Ivan Barski, and Hnat Dmytryshyn to other parts of Western Ukraine. He visited the first Ukrainian settlement of the Nebilivites in the Beaver Lake district. In September, the visitor had several conferences with immigration officials at Ottawa. He advised the Canadian government to open up an immigration bureau in L'viv, Galicia. Aware of the extreme hostility of the Austrian government towards the emigration of its subjects, the Canadian government knew that such a plan was impractical, and in its place offered to establish a Ukrainian immigration bureau in Winnipeg. Dr. Oleskiw agreed to this alternative and promised to send a qualified person to take charge of the bureau.

Dr. Oleskiw's booklet about Canadian settlement opportunities and his announcement that a special bureau was established in Winnipeg to help emigrants from Ukraine made him the object of denunciation by the government officials and the great landowners in Galicia, but made a positive impression on the petty farmers. Those who had the intention of improving their economic and social status, were now assured that the information about Canada as presented by a scholar and professor was reliable. The appointment of Cyril Genik¹⁶ as immigration agent at Winnipeg, upon the recommendation of Dr. Oleskiw, proved to be popular. Genik, who came from Kolomeya, had completed gymnasium (Junior College) L'viv and passed a civil service examination for the position of a postal official. Before leaving for Canada, he corresponded with the Department of Immigration at Ottawa, from which he received abundant German-language pamphlets with illustrations. These Genik distributed at meetings in the villages of southern Galicia and Bukovina. Among the small farmers, as well as the laborers in the ci-

ties resounded the slogan, "To Canada."

After selling his land to his brother, Cyril Genik, leading a group of a score of families, arrived in Winnipeg in early fall of 1896. This group was the spearhead of a mass immigration of Ukrainians to Canada. As one observer expressed it, "Soon there began to appear on the platforms and in waiting rooms of the old C. P. R. station, strange men and women wearing sheepskin coats with the wool turned inside, either very large boots or often no boots at all, the women with shawls or scarves on their heads, and hemp skirts extending not quite to the ankle."¹⁷ Either directly or employment from the office which Cyril Genik had charge.

(To be concluded)
¹⁷ Quoted in Young, op. cit., p. 40.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Let's Be Fair

By GEORGE PECK

The Church loyalty issue continues to be one of the burning controversies of the day. Recently, J. B. Matthews, executive director of the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations, resigned in consequence of a slashing attack by President Eisenhower, who accused Matthews of violating "principles of freedom and decency."

Matthews wrote an article on *Reds and Churches*, in the *American Mercury* magazine of July 1953. Immediately a telegram went to the White House from three leaders of the National Conference of Christians and Jews protesting what they designated as "the sweeping attacks on the loyalty of Protestant clergymen and the charge that they are the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus."

The President wired in reply that he fully shares the convictions stated by the three religious leaders. Said the President: "Generalized and irresponsible attacks that sweepingly condemn the whole of any group of citizens are alien to America. Such attacks betray contempt for the principles of freedom and decency."

But neither the religious leaders nor the President, apparently, actually read the entire article written by Mr. Matthews. That gentleman did not "sweepingly condemn the whole of any group in America." Nor did he charge that the Protestant clergy as such were the largest group as supporting the communist apparatus. He said that the largest group supporting the communist apparatus was made up of Protestant clergymen. But that is a very different thing, as an average student of English would know.

Further in his article Matthews said in plain English: "It hardly needs to be said that the vast majority of American Protestant clergymen are loyal to the free institutions of this country, as well as loyal to their solemn trust as ministers of the Gospel."

His article is documented and the names he names can easily be recognized by many of us, and are actually listed by our own government agencies as leftist leaders or associated with leftist activities.

The Ukrainians were still more dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the Muscovite government, which in the fall of 1656, in order to terminate the war with Poland which Muscovy has been waging in alliance with Ukraine, entered into negotiation with the Polish government without notifying the Ukrainians or inviting them to take part in these negotiations. This caused great indignation in the Ukrainian capital and the conduct of the Muscovite government was regarded as a betrayal.

Khmelnitsky, considering himself freed from any commitments of the treaty of Pereyaslav, fully realized now the danger of the Muscovite encroachments and tried to safeguard the Ukrainian rights by

Let's be fair about this. While I do not personally know Mr. Matthews, friends of mine who do and whose judgment I respect, tell me that he is an intensely loyal American; that he knows more about the operations and methods of communists than almost any other man in America. He knows how they infiltrate both Church and school. To squelch such a man, who can prove what he has to say about communists and force him to cease official activities, is about the sweetest consolation that can be given to the communists whom he has been fighting.

It definitely can be marked down as another victory for the enemy in the cold war.

The President, the three clergymen who protested and Mr. Matthews ought to be standing together in a common fight against the most terrible of all our enemies—complacency and deliberate refusal to recognize the dangers confronting us.

No man is so important or so big as to be immune from criticism, nor is any citizen too small to deserve commendation for honest efforts to serve his country.

Yes, by all means, let's be fair to Mr. Matthews as well as to our President. I urge all readers of this column to get a copy of July *American Mercury*, and to read the complete text of the Matthews' article. It will definitely convince you that Matthews has been maligned by quoting one brief sentence of the entire article.

At any rate, the Senate Committee, several of whose members made a devastating attack on Matthews should give him a hearing—an opportunity to prove the statements made in the *American Mercury* article.

If the statements by Matthews are true, they should be publicized. If they are false, then let Mr. Matthews take the just consequences for what he has done.

In either case, this is no time to smear truth-telling or truth-tellers any more than it is to condone unfair attacks by anyone on anybody. Mr. Matthews is entitled to his day in court, that is, a hearing before the Senate Committee. Let's be fair!

The House Un-American Activities Committee has an-

UKRAINE THROUGH THE CENTURIES

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART II.

(4)

skillful independent diplomatic moves, by making alliances with Sweden at Transylvania. His death, however, interrupted his plans. Misunderstanding and conflicting policies among the Ukrainians themselves, selfishness of some Ukrainian adventurers were skillfully further utilized by the Muscovite government and gradually the Ukrainian hetmans were restricted in their power and Muscovy by force, deceit, intimidation and bribery persistently was assuming the role of a decisive factor in the political life of Ukraine. Hetmans Vyhovsky (1658) and Doroshenko (1688) tried to shake off the Muscovite hold on Ukraine but failed. The attempt of hetman Mazepa to liberate Ukraine with the help Charles the 12th of Sweden ended in a disaster at Poltava (1709).

It should be pointed out that in all these cases the Ukrainian hetmans made formal treaties with various foreign powers as the representatives of a sovereign Ukrainian state. For instance, according to the treaty of alliance concluded between hetman Mazepa and Charles the 12th "The Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper and including the Zaporozhians, was to be free forever from any foreign rule. Neither Sweden nor any other allies were to use any pretext such as freedom, protection, or any other aim to extend their authority over Ukraine and the Zaporozhian Kozaks, to claim any right to collect tribute or taxes, or to occupy the Ukrainian fortresses which might be taken from Moscow by capture or by treaty. Sweden was to preserve the integrity of Ukraine and prevent other nations from enslaving her in any way, and religiously to respect the Ukrainian boundaries as well as the liberties, laws, rights, and privileges of the people, in order that Ukraine might live in peace and enjoy her freedom forever."

The defeat of the allied armies at Poltava was a terrific blow to the efforts of the Ukrainians to regain their complete independence. The aggressive Ukrainian hetmans, such as Pavlo Polubotok, Danylo Apostol, and others tried to safeguard as much of the left liberties as was possible under the circumstances. However, their attempts were unsuccessful and the incorporation of Ukraine into the Muscovian state began to proceed at a faster pace.

In order to facilitate this absorption and have a supposedly legal claims to the Ukrainian territory, which in its early Kievian history has been officially called by a political name "Rus", Peter the Great, realizing the dynastic claims of his predecessors, who were descendants of the early Kievian princes, officially changed the name of the Muscovian Tsardom. He ordered in 1713 to his ambassadors in the foreign countries: "Everywhere they print our state as Muscovite and not Russian: from now on

nounced that it will give Mr. Matthews a hearing but probably not until October. That will be prolonging the issue unnecessarily. He should be given an opportunity to vindicate himself, or otherwise, at the earliest possible time. I repeat, let's be fair!

only Russian should be used". Since that time, the name Russia instead of Muscovy appears more often in the European writings and, due to the efforts of the Muscovite propaganda, the name of Ukraine gradually goes into oblivion. An impression was created that Russia, that is Muscovy, has always been in the possession of the Ukrainian lands and any attempt of the Ukrainians to regain their independence was pictured as a separatism instigated by the enemies of Russia. The official Muscovite historians historians "scientifically" supported this imperialistic view.

VI

Not only the political power in Ukraine has been absorbed by Muscovy. The latter struggled for the possession of the jurisdiction over the Ukrainian church as well. The Ukrainian metropolitan was independent of Muscovy and was in a direct relation with the Greek Orthodox Patriarchs. The Muscovite government succeeded by bribery to persuade the patriarch of Constantinople to give Muscovy the right to appoint the metropolitan for the Ukrainian Church (1686). The autonomy of the Ukrainian Church thus was destroyed; it fell under the control of the religious authorities of Muscovy and with it went the Ukrainian cultural life.

At that time the education in Ukraine, both in the schools of the lower and of the higher type, was mainly of a religious character, beginning with the study of the church books and having for its objective the knowledge of the Scriptures and other Christian teaching. It was considered improper to use in the religious instructions anything but the formal old Church Slavonic language. Because this tongue was also used by the church of Muscovy, the Muscovites claimed all the old Ukrainian literature written in the old Church Slavonic language as their own.

This language was foreign to the population of Ukraine. It was spread by the saints Cyril and Methodius, two Greek brothers from Salonica, who composed a Slavonic alphabet and translated the liturgies and Scriptures into Slavonic. The language used by them was based on a Bulgarian dialect of South Macedonia. The translation was originally intended for Moravians, and was made at the request of the Moravian King. But it was adapted by the Bulgarians and the other Orthodox Slavs of the Balkans. When Christianity was introduced into Ukraine, naturally the Church Slavonic language became the official language of the Ukrainian Church, because it was the only Slavic language in which the Church books were written. In such a way the duality of languages in the Ukrainian cultural life was born.

As already mentioned, it was considered improper at that time to use the popular tongue for the church service or the learned treatises. So in Western Europe they used Latin, in Ukraine the Church Slavonic took the place of such privileged language. The early Ukrainian literary made use of this artificial language, based mostly on the Slavonic idioms used by the Church and distinct from that spoken in the country. In its successive development this language, exposed to different influences, underwent different changes and developed, but always kept its exclusively learned character as distinct from the vulgar tongue. It is under the condition of this lingual parallelism that the spiritual life in Ukraine went in during several centuries: State and Church, Law and Learning used this

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

VOICE OF CANADA TO COVER UYL-NA CONVENTION!

According to word received by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey Convention Committee, the Voice of Canada is planning to cover the entire Labor Day Weekend national convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. The Voice has delegated a young Ukrainian, Miroslav Diakowsky, to attend the convention, make recordings and to film the proceedings for use in the Voice of Canada's programs beamed behind the Iron Curtain to Russian-occupied Ukraine.

Last Saturday's edition of the *New York Journal American* as an outstanding animal photographer.

The convention's Welcome Dance will really pack a dual wallop! Joe Snihur—the Polka King—and his widely acclaimed orchestra are signed up to provide the music for the enjoyment of all Ukies in attendance, and secondly, the MISS UKRAINE contest will be held in conjunction with the dance. Incidentally, the Ukrainian Center on William Street in Newark, Saturday evening, September 5th, will be the scene of this top-notch event. Plan to attend.

Bill Melnychuk of New York City writes to inquire what the \$12.00 convention registration fee will cover. As a matter of fact Bill, your registration fee will cover the cost of most of the major convention attractions such as: registration, all sessions, Welcome Dance, Music and Dance Festival at the Mosque Theatre, Banquet and Ball in addition to a year's subscription to the UYL's publications, the Trend and Trendette. Also, registering now—especially for the out-of-towners—means the very best in housing accommodations. Hence it really seems the smartest thing to do. Register now! Send your \$12.00 registration fee to Anne Stec, Housing and Registration Committee, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

It's a wonder why some Ukrainian ex-servicemen don't

artificial language, the people used the other. The written literature was couched in the first, whereas in the latter it was created by the people the wealth of the oral tradition, especially the beautiful epics known as *Dumy* of the Kozaks" (Doroshenko, 1936).

The Muscovite historians completely forgot this fact and consider that in the 10th-11th centuries the language of Ukraine and Muscovy (which was not even mentioned at this early date) "must unquestionably be regarded as one language" and that the differences "did not come into existence before the 12th-14th centuries." This is a hardly plausible explanation. Those differences became evident not because the language of the people began to change at that time, but simply because of the fact that the popular language, spoken in the country, exercised more influence on the foreign literary language, used by the Church and the Learning. Similar phenomena (Continued on page 4)

form a veterans post bearing the name of Lt. Col. Theodore Kalakuka of Scranton, Pa. who was killed fighting the Japs on Bataan. A recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, Ted was a graduate of West Point, and chances are, if he had lived thru last war, he would be a general in the U. S. Army today. How about it Vets? While back Saturday Evening Post carried a story on Ted and it mentioned his Ukrainian ancestry.

The UYL-NJ Convention Committee recently received a note from a well known Ukrainian from up north who was at one time the dancing soloist with the Don Cossacks Chorus. He is of Toronto and his letter reads as follows:

"What do you have to do to get a room at the UYL-NA Convention? If you are all out of suites please let me know so I can inform the New Jersey Public Utilities that I will pitch a tent in front of the Hotel Essex House and I would like them to install a sewer and bath with hot and cold running water. Hope you people are well prepared, as we are coming down in FULL FORCE—speaking for myself and my gang. Best regards to all." ... Fortunately, Johnny did write early hence his accommodations are awaiting him. Here's hoping all conventioners heed this note and do the same else they may find themselves writing to the New Jersey Public Utilities as Johnny Kozak was about to do.

Michael Peltz, Chief of the Arnold, Pa. Police Department was killed in a battle with a crazed man. A veteran of World War II, he was a member of the Holy Virgin Ukrainian Church in Arnold.

Jimmy Melnychuk, chairman of the convention's journal and president of his own North Jersey Press and Commercial Photos Service in Newark, has requested that this column stress the urgency of all Ukrainian clubs and journal contacts all over the USA and Canada to move rapidly. The presses will soon start rolling, hence sending all ads for the journal to Jimmy's committee secretary, Ann Kawooska, 26 Covert Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Make a Date with the Garden State in '53! Plan now to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th.) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.

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WRITE FOR EXPERIENCE

Shortly after The Ukrainian Weekly first appeared (October 6, 1933) its editor published an article ("Journalism as a Profession for Our Youth," November 17, 1933) wherein the reader was urged to take up journalism as a career.

Furthermore, the Weekly has published editorials and articles designed to help the aspiring writer, such as the series of articles entitled "Ramblings of a Word-Hunter."

A person cannot become a journalist or newspaperman overnight under normal circumstances. A newspaperman is not necessarily a product of a journalistic education, either.

It is not an easy matter to find a periodical to which a person interested in writing can send his material just for

the experience. If the material does not appear the writer will know that it was poorly prepared and will try again.

As long as the writer is original he can write about any subject known to man. The world is his oyster. He can never run out of material as long as he can use his imagination and get new ideas.

A writer does not have to be a doctor to write about a disease, and he does not have to study a subject for a number of years before he is qualified to write about it.

A writer should do a considerable amount of reading, as by doing so he improves his mind and gets ideas for material.

RUSSIAN "BOOK BURNERS" IN AMERICA

(Concluded from page 1)

der, William Z. Foster, John Reed, Agnes Smedley, Anna Louise Strong, there are on the list books of Ilya Ehrenburg, Maxim Gorki and Trofim Lysenko. Since when are these three specimens of Russian Communism promoted to the privileged ranks of American Communists?

Why not let speak about Poland — Prof. O. Halecki (Fordham) and the American professors? It is extremely interesting

It is hoped that this brief discussion will result in interesting aspiring writers in gaining experience by writing for The Ukrainian Weekly, as the periodical desires to be helpful where the journalistic inclinations of its readers are concerned.

Theodore Lutwiniak

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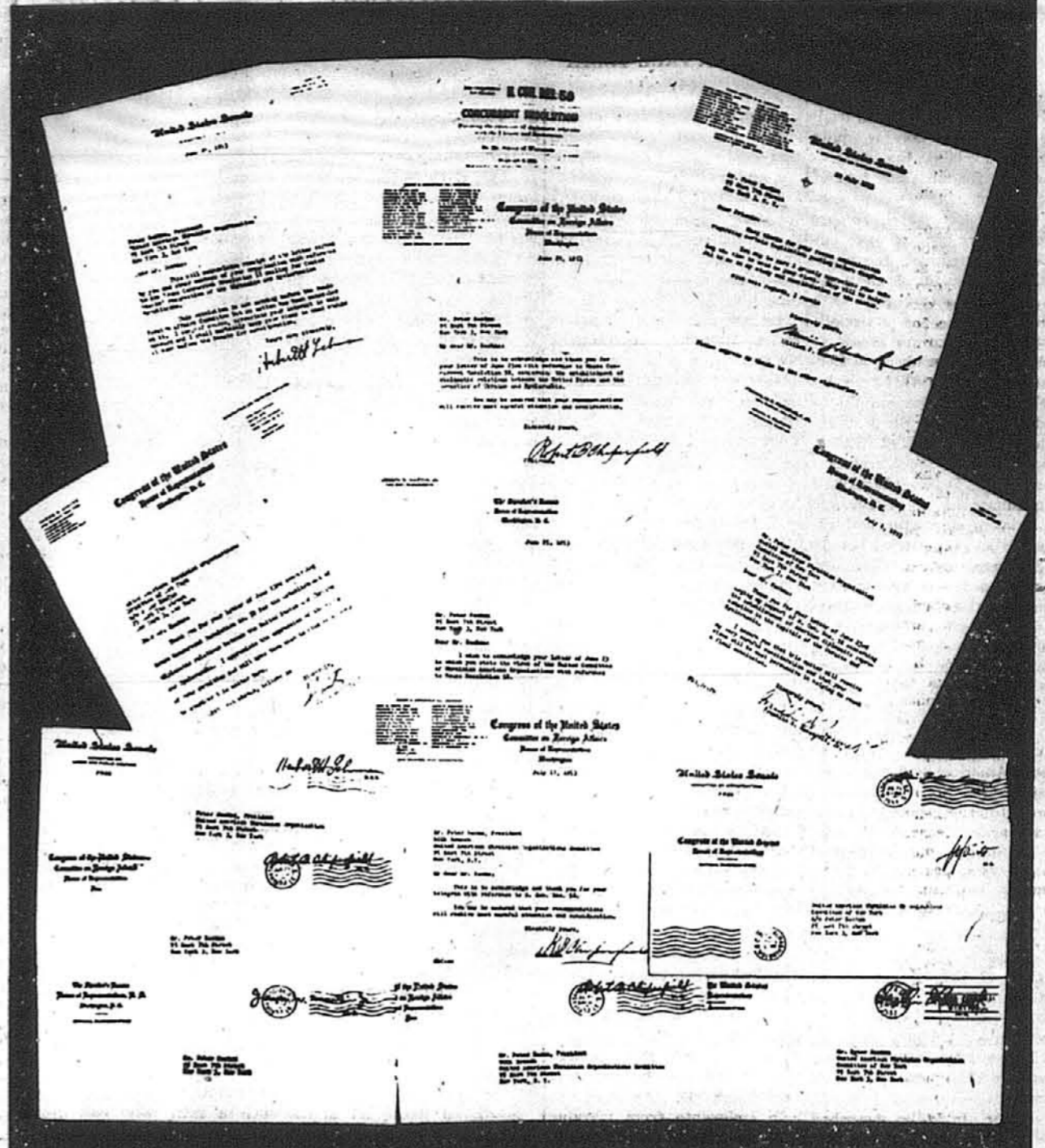
to learn who is responsible for the list of books on the Soviet Union included in our libraries abroad. Was the list compiled really without the advice of a well known librarian of the Library of Congress, or his brother in Harvard?

I sum up: Why discriminate against American and non-Russian anti-Communist books in our libraries abroad? Justice demands a free market of ideas.

The second point deals with book burning. I am against it. But I am against it (a) not only in the American libraries outside the United States, but also inside the United States;

I am informed that a distinguished Ukrainian educator, Professor L. Shankowsky, after coming to the U.S.A. as a displaced person, inquired in the "Public Library of Philadelphia" regarding Ukrainian books. A lady in the library informed him that they were "destroyed" in the year 1944 at the request of the "Allies."

Besides, I am informed about the following fact which happened in a library in Los Angeles, California. A Byeloruthenian displaced person inquired there in the Slavic section about Byelo-Ruthenian and Ukrainian papers. A lady of Russian descent answered: "Yes, we get them, but we burn them because we don't need them."



The United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York City, affiliated with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, dispatched a number of messages to Congressmen, urging them to support H. S. Resolution 58, which calls for the establishment of diplomatic relations between USA and Ukraine.

inside the U.S.A. which I presented recently in chapter X of my book, "The Nationality Problem in the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism." Returning to the fact in Philadelphia, — I think all American scholars, perhaps even some librarians, would be very grateful for an explanation by the pertinent authorities of this library as to (1) Wherefrom came the order to destroy Ukrainian books?

I am not sure that the facts about the burning of anti-Communist books I have presented here will provoke a similar reaction in American public opinion, especially in the

Ukrainian Libraries in Canada and Ukrainica-Canadiana, 1952

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 1952 WITH SUPPLEMENTARY LISTINGS FOR 1951

Compiled by J. B. RUDNYCKYJ, The University of Manitoba (3)

Slavic genealogy, history of the Ukrainian church and Ukrainian anthroponymy. There is also a well preserved handwritten fragment of 15th century Gospel together with a fragment of a 17th century printed Gospel (1616).

THE AVERAGE NEW JERSEY FARMER The average New Jersey farmer is almost 52 years of age and has operated the same farm for 15 years, according to a report of the 1950 Census of Agriculture just received by John B. Lovett, Supervisor of the New York District Office of the U. S. Census Bureau.

Books have been accessioned and catalogued by Miss H. Michalenko in 1951. Dr. G. M. Lucyk is in charge at the present time.

The report is a reprint of the General Report, 1950 Census of Agriculture, Volume II, Chapter 2, and presents data on age, residence, years on farm, work off the farm and other income of farm operators.

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