

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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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

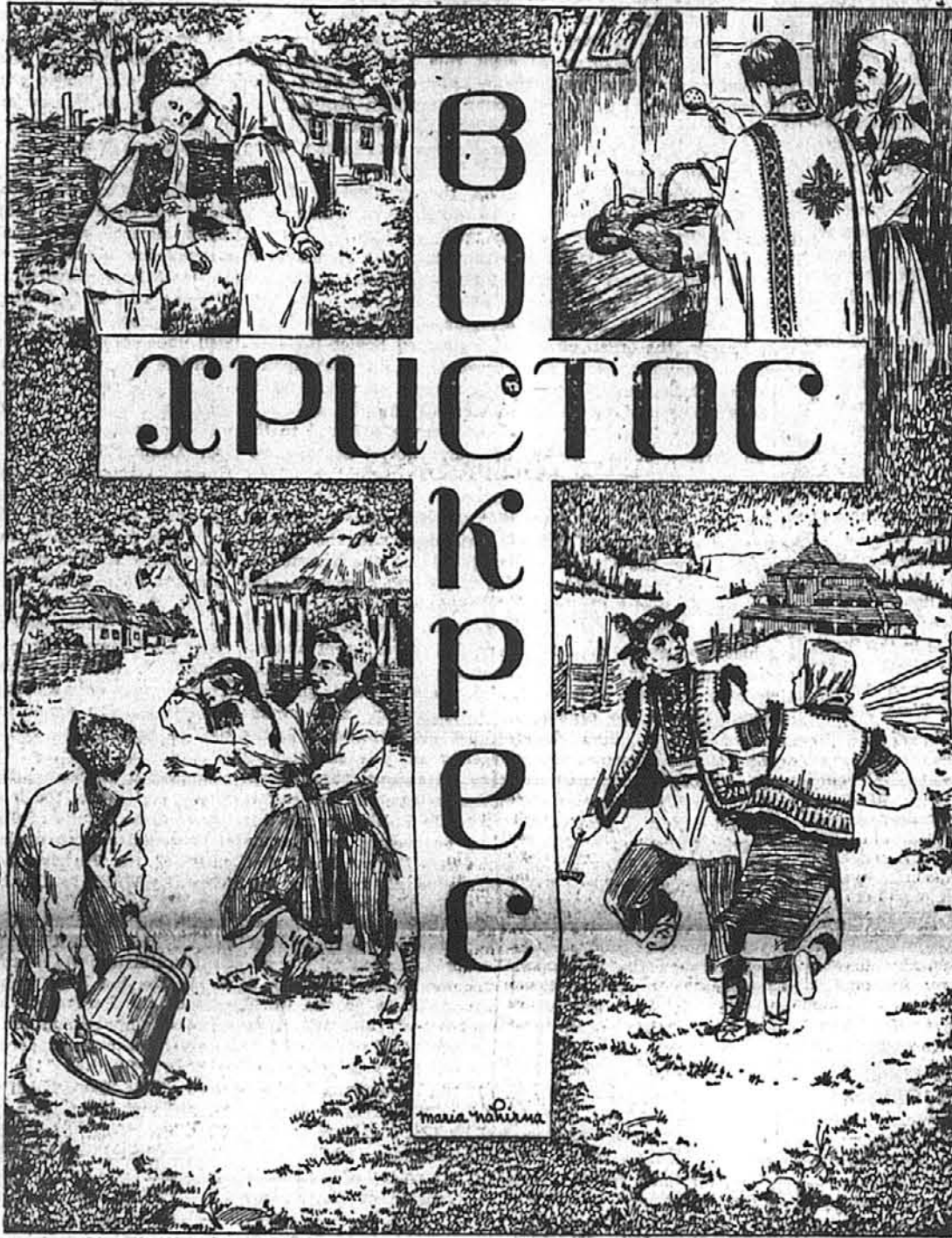
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Weekly Commentator

THE THEORY OF COMMUNISM

The theory of Communism, as laid down by Marx and enlarged upon by his followers and disciples, holds that all agencies of production shall be commonly owned by the people; that goods and services shall be equitably divided, and each produce according to his ability and consume according to his need. In other words, the living standards of a janitor shall be as high, or nearly so, as those of the manager who is responsible for the operation of a great factory. There can be little doubt that the early Russian Communist leaders, notably Lenin, believed this in all sincerity. But, as history so often proves, theories are one thing, while practice can be enormously different. So it has been with Communist doctrine. Under the long reign of Stalin the social and economic gap between the masses of people and the relatively small number at the upper end steadily widened. Authority after authority has described this trend in innumerable books and articles. Instead of creating a classless society, Communism resulted in class distinctions to a far greater degree than is known in most of the non-Communist world. Now, with Stalin dead and Malenkov and his associates in power, it looks as if the gap between the many and the few is to be widened even more. This may seem surprising to those who have read recent Kremlin pronouncements concerning big increases in the supply of consumer goods, along with lower prices. But there is another side to this picture, and it is given in 'Newsweek' by Leon Volkov, who is one of the magazine's contributing editors.

Mr. Volkov's article carries the title, "But Who Buy Luxuries?" The average Soviet worker earns \$175 a month. According to the Volkov account, Moscow jewelry stores are displaying rings and necklaces costing as much as \$11,000. Gold—which a person must buy and take to the dentist if he wants it for a filling—is offered at \$700 a fine ounce. A 12-inch TV set costs \$563, a refrigerator \$500. The government has bought a huge stock of oranges from Israel for 2 1/2 cents each, and has priced them at 47 1/2 cents at retail. And so far as production is concerned, Mr. Volkov says that the output of high-priced products is being raised 70 per cent and that of low-cost items only 5 per cent. Who gets the luxuries then? Mr. Volkov answers: "Only the new aristocracy that is developing in the theoretically Communist state." It includes top government and party officials, high-ranking military men, big-time executives and artists. They are extremely well-paid, and have lavish expense and vacation allowances. Mr. Volkov writes: "It is clear, in my opinion, that Malenkov is deliberately giving this class a vested interest in his government's future... In return, he expects the loyalty of the chosen few who benefit from his generosity. Thus the Malenkov regime is paying less attention to Communist ideology than to self-preservation." Mr. Volkov's last paragraph gets to the point memorably—"George Orwell was never more penetrating than when he wrote in 'Animal Farm,' his satire on the Communist state: 'All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.'"



CELEBRATION WITH A CATCH Soviet Ties Ukraine Closer

By PAUL WOHL Written for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the Ukraine's "reunion" with Russia have been stressing, on Moscow's orders, all the "benefits" the Ukraine has been deriving from that event—a theory that is at variance not only with previous Soviet history books but also with present conditions in the republic, as disclosed in the Soviet press. Judging from Soviet sources only, many western observers are forced to report the Ukraine as the most sensitive trouble spot in the USSR. The trouble is of three sorts: 1. Ukrainian nationalism has become weaker; there are proportionately only about half as many Communist Party members in the Ukraine as in the whole USSR. 2. Agriculture in what Moscow proclamations refer to as "one of the biggest granaries of the Soviet Union" has been severely hit. 3. The turnover in the Ukrainian Communist Party and state administration during the past 2 1/2 years was faster than in any other Soviet republic, with the possible exception of Georgia. The Ukraine, proportionally the richest among the 16 Soviet republics, occupies a unique position. Culturally, geographically, and economically, it is the Soviet Union's link with southeastern Europe. It also is a window to the world. Between 1939 and 1945, nearly 45,000 square miles—an area slightly larger than Pennsylvania, with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants—was added to the Soviet Ukraine. Many among these new Ukrainians have relatives in the West, especially in the United States, with whom they corresponded up to the war, and from whom they received substantial remittances. The Soviets themselves have made known what happened in that newly acquired territory. There was prolonged and serious friction aggravated by the fact that the western Ukrainians, roughly one-quarter of the total population of the republic, speak Russian very poorly and do not understand it as easily as their eastern Ukrainian brothers. The Kremlin's commissars made no concessions. When in 1944 the half-Ukrainian Nikita S. Khrushchev arrived in Lviv to inform the people that henceforth they were part of the USSR, he deliberately spoke Russian. The strength of the popular reaction can be gauged from the fact that during the first two years after the war, Moscow occasionally reported that "bourgeois nationalist" and "Fascist bandits" had sallied forth from the woods and marshes to attack Communist strongholds. Resistance Broken Guerilla resistance was broken, but there are indications that it never was squashed entirely. Last year, when the Soviets announced that they had caught Ukrainian terrorists allegedly dropped from American planes, it was intimated in the country. The full rigor of Moscow's forcible unification policy was disclosed last June when the Ukrainian Central Committee summerly dismissed its first secretary, Leonid G. Melnikov, a Great-Russian from Moscow Province, and accused him of having "brutally Russified" the western Ukraine. These were the days when former Police Chief Lavrenti P. Beria's policy of boosting the non-Russian elements in the USSR was at its peak. On June 28, Radianska Ukraina, the leading Ukrainian language newspaper of the republic, stated that in the western Ukraine, where Russian is so poorly spoken, almost all textbooks were in the Russian and not in the Ukrainian language. The transfer of large numbers of West Ukrainian teachers and other intellectuals to "eastern territories outside the republic" was publicly attacked. Economically, too, the Ukraine fared badly. The Ukrainian Central Committee, last fall, issued an 18-point program listing a large number of incredible cases of mismanagement and corruption. The kolchose (collective farm) merger was so unsuccessful in many parts of the Ukraine that Mr. Khrushchev released in Kiev some of its sensational disclosures about the setbacks in Soviet livestock breeding and agriculture several weeks before he presented them to the Central Committee in Moscow. (To be concluded)

Appointed Manager of American Cyanamid Co.'s New Plant

Emil Hladky of 645 Lenox avenue, Westfield, N. J., has been appointed manager of American Cyanamid Co.'s new titanium dioxide pigment plant now under construction near Savannah, Ga., J. Allegaert, general manager of Cyanamid's Pigments Division, Bound Brook announced last week, the Westfield (N.J.) Leader reports. Mr. Emil Hladky, son of Mr. Stephen Hladky of Jersey City, N. J. is a younger generation Ukrainian American, and an anonymous contributor of items and articles to The Ukrainian Weekly. Before his work took him elsewhere, he was active in younger generation Ukrainian American affairs. In 1933, together with Professor Joseph Stetkewicz of Rutgers University, and Stephen Shumeyko, he did a great deal to found the Ukrainian Professional Society of the New York Metropolitan Area, which for a number of years was quite active. Among one of its accomplishments was its compilation of a voluminous list of universities and libraries throughout the world, to which it sent various publications in English about Ukraine and Ukrainians. The list was eventually made available to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Mr. E. Hladky, whose father

has been connected with the Svoboda printing shop for long time, has spent more than 11 years in the South since his graduation from Columbia as a Chemical Engineer in 1932. The Southerners learned from him during those years quite a bit about the Ukrainian people, over there and here. Late in 1934 Mr. Hladky joined the Southern Mineral Products Corp. in Piney River Va., where he became chief chemical engineer in 1939. This plant was acquired by Cyanamid in 1944 and he was made technical assistant to the plant manager. In 1952, Mr. Hladky was appointed manager of the company's ultramarine blue plant at Newark. After World War II, Mr. Hladky was lent by Cyanamid to the United States Department of Commerce. He conducted technical investigation work for the department in Germany. Mr. Hladky is married to the former Page Whitehead of Lovington, Va. They have two sons, Stephen Baldwin, nine years old, and William Effinger, seven. The Hladkys will move to the Savannah area when the plant nears completion in the spring of 1955. Mr. Hladky is a member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity, Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical society,

Exquisite Easter Eggs Seen at Conn. Professor Paul Yuzyk in Executive of Manitoba Historical Society Library

"The Milford Citizen" of Milford, Conn., which during the past several years has been awarded "First Prize as the Best Weekly Newspaper in New England," ran an illustrated article about Ukrainian "Exquisite Eggs Seen at Library," on Thursday, April 15. The rich Easter traditions of Ukraine became known to Milford last week through an exhibition of Ukrainian Easter Eggs at Taylor Library, arranged by Wasyl Gina, of 53 Osborn Avenue, New Haven. "The Milford Citizen" writes that the "skillful ingenuity of Ukrainian women has put the Easter Egg on the highest plane of folk art. The art of colored Easter Eggs is an ancient one, originating in pagan times, and symbolizing the rebirth of the earth out of winter, into spring with its promise of new hope, new life and prosperity. After the advent of Christianity it symbolized the Resurrection with its promise of a better world. Mr. Gina demonstrated the methods of decorating the

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Historical Society, held at the end of March, Professor Paul Yuzyk, of the Departments of Slavic Studies and History in the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, was among the eighteen members elected to the Council. When the Council constituted itself in the second week of April, Professor Yuzyk was chosen Vice-President. Professor W. L. Morton, Head of the Department of History at the University of Manitoba, was re-elected President of the Society. At the same meeting, Professor Yuzyk was also chosen Chairman of the Committee of Selection and Manuscripts as well as Chairman of the Committee of Publications. Professor Yuzyk is the author of Ukrainians in Manitoba, published last year by the University of Toronto Press under the auspices of the Manitoba Historical Society, from which he received a fellowship of \$2,500 in 1948 for the writing of this social history. The book has received very favorable reviews in many Canadian daily newspapers, academic and educational magazines, and over the CBC. For the past two years, he was an editor of the Transactions of the Society, a volume of research papers published annually. He is continuing in this capacity. As Chairman of the Committee of Selection and Manuscripts, which includes Prof. W. J. Waines, Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Manitoba, Professor W. L. Morton, Professor H. S. Crowe of the Department of History of United College, Deputy Minister of Education B. S. Bateman, and Dr. J. L. Johnston, Provincial Librarian, he was and will continue being active in appraising the manuscripts on the various ethnic groups in Manitoba. The writing of the social histories of the larger ethnic groups in the province is a government-sponsored project, and research on the French and Jews is now under way.

CONDUCTS CLASS IN ART OF UKRAINIAN EASTER EGGS



Miss Gloria Surmash

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Chemical Society. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 25.

Young Rudnitsky to Appear on Radio On Ukrainian Easter Sunday

Both concert recital of the eleven-year-old Roman Rudnitsky, in Philadelphia and on Trenton, on April 2, and 4, respectively, met with the greatest success. At the Philadelphia Musical Academy the hall was packed to the last seat, so the doors had to be open to let people listen from outside. In Trenton the young artist scored an exceptional success, when during the intermission he was invited by the present representative of the Mennonites and the Ukrainians, the latter being the only work published. The research and writing on the Icelanders and the Poles is in the process of completion, and research on the French and Jews is now under way. At this radio appearance—Scarlati Sonata (in C), the Prokofiev Prelude in C, his own "Melodies Prelude."

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART III "THE NAME"

"There is not a single national name in the whole world which has aroused so much hate, attacks and willful anti-propaganda as the name 'Ukraina'. However, this name, 'Ukraina', lives in the hearts of a people as the personification and symbol of their ideals, aspirations and hope. This name has been preserved in the historical memory of the people, in numerous traditions, songs, dumas and stories. Sons of Ukraine have been dying with this name up on their lips" — S. Shelukhin.

(2)

The Name "Ukraina" in the Gospel of Peresop

The name "ukraina" was also used in the Gospel of Peresop, another old document of the middle XVI century, Shelukhin, in comparing those passages in which the term "ukraina" was used with the original Greek and Latin passages, found that the translator of the Gospel used the word "ukraina" meaning "khora, regio, fines, ager, pars." English translators (King James version) in the same passages used the words: country, region, parts, coasts, Rudnycky, interpreting only from the language in which the Gospel of Peresop was written, considers that the term "ukraina" was there with either meaning "the border in relation to the center," or as "a smaller portion of land, part of the whole." Of course, the word "ukraina" in the Gospel was not used in relation to the whole country of Israel of that time, but whenever it was used it signified "land" or "a region in general," a definite surface area and never a border land or a border.

"The word 'Ukraina' in the folk literature"

The name "Ukraina" in the folk songs and dumas is used to denote the whole territory of the Ukrainian people. It has never been used in the sense of border land, but always in the sense of "native land," "country". In the people's mind Ukraina has always been a separate entity, entirely different from other countries, such as Poland, Muscovy, Turkey, etc. Shelukhin gives a large number of examples supporting this statement. The fact that the name Ukraina has been so consistently used in the folk literature signifies

Poet's Corner

LULLABY FOR ALISON

A rabbit has very few things,
And it doesn't seem quite fair;
He has ears but he has no wings,
He has fur but he has no hair,
He enchants yet he seldom sings,
But he has a sleeve of care.
When he doffs it at dusk, sleep will mend it,
Is it just a little worn? sleep will mend it —
Sleep that knits up the rabbit's sleeve of care.

A rabbit will seldom roam
Yet you'll find him everywhere,
When he's out, then he's at home,
When he's home, he's out somewhere;
And he uses his brush for a comb,
To comb his sleeve of care.
When he dons it at dawn, sleep has tended it,
Was it just a little worn? sleep has mended it —
Sleep that knits up the rabbit's sleeve of care.

A rabbit needs sleep
But he's got to have his share,
His thoughts are very deep
When he has time to spare,
And he'll worry himself to sleep
Over his sleeve of care.
But a little sleep will make it new again,
A little sleep will make it do again —
Sleep that knits up the rabbit's sleeve of care.
John Hall Wheelock

that the meaning "Ukraina—whole country" is a very old one which for centuries permeated the minds of the population. It is difficult to imagine, as some of the investigators claim, that in the XVI century the people suddenly decided to use the name "Ukraina" in the sense of the whole territory while before that time they had used it to denote "border land" "part of the whole" etc.

The name Ukraina in the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire

The Muscovian government, for obvious reasons, strived to avoid use of the name "Ukraina." However, when it was necessary, the Muscovite government used this name in its official publications. Thus, beginning in 1649 the name "Ukraina" has been used 21 times in the code of Laws of the Muscovian Empire, and it always denoted the whole territory of the Ukrainian people, —the name of the state with population and definite boundaries—and never a border land. Shelukhin gives a number of quotations from the Code.

The name "Ukraina" in Geography

In olden times, as now, maps were necessary for practical use by travellers. Travelling was done by horses and knowledge of the correct names of various cities, towns and localities was very important. In order to be of use, maps had to bear the common geographical names with which the native population were familiar.

There are great numbers of maps of XVI-XVII centuries by various cartographers and publishing houses) preserved in the museums of Italy, France, Germany, England and other countries. On these maps the Ukrainian ethnographic territory is marked "Vkraina", "Ukraina", "Ukraine". The land of the Muscovites is always called Muscovy, never "Rus" or "Russia". According to Shelukhin, the existence of French, Italian, Dutch, English etc. geographic maps of the XVI-XVII centuries with the name "Ukraina" testifies first to the antiquity and permanency of the name and, second, proves the untruthfulness of the statements made by some biased writers that the name "Ukraina" was invented by the foes of Russia while trying to bring about the dismemberment of the Russian Empire. In some of these maps it is emphasized that the name "Ukraina" is a popular name. Shelukhin gives a description of 88 maps of this period. Some of them will be mentioned here.

The French map of 1572, was made at the order of Charles the IX, and the territory on both shores of the Dnieper river is called Ukraine. Another map by an unknown cartographer and used by Motiel, a Frenchman, who travelled in Ukraine during 1580-1582, bears the distinctive name "Ukraina" written on both shores of the Dnieper river and no other name.

These two maps from the XVI century show that the popular name "Ukraina" was used internationally and the absence of the name "Rus" indicates that the popular name overshadowed the political name "Rus" which was brought to Ukraine by foreigners.

An Italian map of Ukraine made in 1641 by geographer Sanson is preserved in the Paris National Library. The

Paese de Cosacci" (Ukraina or inscription reads "Vkraina or the country of the Kozaks). The territory includes both shores of the Dnieper river, Volynia, Podolia, Polissia and Halych. The name "Rus" or "Russia" is absent. In the upper right corner is the inscription "Moscovia".

Especially interesting are the maps made by Beauplan who lived in Ukraine and was in the services of the Polish king from 1630 to 1647. He knew the country and the people very well. He also published "A description of Ukraine containing several provinces of the kingdom of Poland, lying between the confines of Muscovy and the borders of Transylvania, together with their customs, manners of life and how they manage their wars". In 1648 Beauplan announced that he was planning to publish a "map of the famous province known popularly as Ukraine". The first general map of Ukraine was published in 1650. There are eight maps of Ukraine made by Beauplan. Two of the maps comprise the general territory of Ukraine the rest are detailed maps of various parts of Ukraine. The boundaries of Ukraine on the general map are: Loev in the North, Black Sea in the South, Kursk and the Northern Donets in the East, and the Carpathians in the West. According to Beauplan, the territory of Ukraine is larger than that of Poland. The Subcarpathian Region is a part of Ukraine.

The maps of Beauplan were very exact and comprehensive. They were very popular and were reproduced very often. Ukraine of Beauplan is not a border of some country. But a land, country, consisting of several provinces, spread over a large territory. Among the major cities of Ukraine on the map are: L'viv, Kamianets, Perevolochna, Kiev, Poltava.

On a map of the globe of Cornelius (1660-1670) the territory of Ukraine is named "Ukraina". The territory between Muscovy and Tartaria bears the name "Okraina"—the border land of Muscovy. It is of interest to know how the foreign writers interpreted these two names. In a book by an unknown French author (possibly written by Durant, a French ambassador to Russia) published in London in 1775 it is stated: "It is necessary to distinguish between 'Ukraina', which the geographers call also 'The Land of the Kozaks' and the 'Okraina.' The first (Ukraina) is located between Poland and Russia, is a very fertile country, irrigated by several large rivers. The 'Okraina,' to the contrary, is a land covered with forests, almost uncultivated, populated by the Tartars...who do not have either villages or towns. The 'Okraina' is located between the southern Muscovy and Little Tartaria."

(To be continued)

Grass Roots Opinions

PAMPA, TEXAS, DAILY NEWS: "This is the hour of decision. We are at the crossroads. We shall have to determine whether we shall take the road toward freedom, competitive capitalism, sound money and self-government or the road toward inflation, destruction of our fiscal system, bigger government, and eventually statism."

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, EXPRESS: "The first sign that a nation is entering a period of deterioration is when the people begin to depend on the government for everything. The willingness to do for themselves has been an American tradition, but of late years we have seen the nation, the state,

The 300 Anniversary of the Ukrainian Mistake

(Courtesy, "The Ukrainian Quarterly")

(1)

The USSR spent the second half of 1953 in fostering throughout its entire area preparations for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav of January 18, 1654, which began the enslavement of Ukraine by Moscow. The Kremlin set in motion the entire internal Soviet propaganda system, the Communist Party, the Komsomol, the pseudo-labor unions, the propagandists in the kolkhozes, the Academies of Sciences, the Union of Writers of the USSR, the artistic and musical world to celebrate on a grand scale the greatest mistake of the Ukrainian people,—its link with Moscow, forged by the Treaty of Pereyaslav between Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Moscow Tsar Aleksey Mikhaylovich in 1654.

On December 9, 1953 not only Pravda, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party and Izvestia, the organ of the All-Union Council of Ministers but also the entire Bolshevik press in all corners of the Soviet Union contained an appeal to all the peoples of the Soviet Union from the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet "to mark on a wide scale this outstanding historical event, the 300th anniversary of the union of Ukraine and Russia, as a great national festival, to organize lectures, reports, discussions devoted to this important event in the history of our country and the further strengthening of the friendship of peoples in the Soviet Union."

In honor of the 300 years of the Pereyaslav Treaty, the miners of the Donbas and Kryvyi Rih bound themselves to raise their norm of production, the workers on the kolhosps to increase their work on the collective farms, scholars, poets and artists dedicated their creations to show what a great advantage had come to Ukraine from this Ukrainian-Russian agreement and how it produced the "model and eternally indestructible friendship of the Ukrainian people with the Russian people."

The display windows of the shops in Kiev, L'viv, Kharkiv and the other cities of Ukraine are full of vases, tea services, kylims and textiles with portraits of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the Muscovite envoy Buturlin and the Rada of Pereyaslav. All the schools studied the epoch of Khmelnytsky in the official Russian interpretation that "the Ukrainian people had heroically struggled against the Poland of the nobles with only the single thought that it could unite with the Russian people in a single state."

The poets and prose writers poured out a flood of poems and verses, the musicians issued their works to glorify the event which the Ukrainian people themselves consider as the most tragic event in their history.

To glorify the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav

Treaty the Soviet government planned it on a far broader scale than any other celebration in the 36 years of the existence of the Bolshevik government. With an eye to this, six days before the definite Pereyaslav Anniversary, on January 12, 1954 Pravda published its Ukrainian-Russian Theses, which cover the entire history of Ukraine with the aim of proving the beneficent role "of the elder Russian brother" toward "the young Ukrainian brother," although that enslaved Ukrainian brother was in fact three centuries older.

At the conclusion of the celebration, Ukraine did receive an unexpected present: by a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Crimea, up to the time a region of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, "because of its geographical and economic connection of the Crimean Peninsula with Ukraine" was transferred to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The resolution of the Supreme Soviet emphasized that this was done because of the friendship with the Ukrainian people on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the union of the two peoples.

This entire anniversary has been full of sentiment and assurances of the Russian-Ukrainian eternal and unbreakable friendship and evokes against our suspicion as to the sincerity of this anniversary mood. We know that sentimentalism has always been foreign to the Bolsheviks and this entire commemorative parade shows only the one thing, that Kremlin is disturbed by the dynamics of the Ukrainian movement for liberation, that it feels its own weakness, that it is unable to control the national movements and so it wishes to show to the world that harmony and friendship reign between Russia and Ukraine and to its citizens, especially the Ukrainians, it is trying to give a proof of its good will by treating Ukraine as a truly allied state, while in reality it is a colony of red Russia. The transfer of the Crimea

was aimed to destroy the suspicious or "the sceptics."

It is clear that among the Ukrainians behind the iron curtain, these Russian sops on the anniversary must evoke a result opposite to that which the Kremlin desired, for the position of Ukraine under the Russian red yoke, is too tragic for even a child not to notice. Ukraine wants from Kremlin not words but deeds and in real life Ukraine does not see the latter. So the jubilee celebrations on the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Treaty will not produce the results that Moscow desires. Even the transfer of the Crimea to Ukraine will deceive no one; this under normal conditions between federated nations would be undeniably important for Ukraine and a sign of good will but now every Ukrainian well understands that Ukraine with the Crimea or without it is only a Moscow colony festival day did not try in its well-known Theses of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party to conceal the fact it is aiming the same goal as that of the Tsar, the formation from the Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians of a single Russian people, which now only has the new name of the Soviet People. Since the Ukrainian people—in accordance with the Kremlin Theses—were only a branch of the one Russian people in the time of Kievan Rus, and were separated as a result of Polish conquest, it is clear that the Soviet period has the task to wipe out the results of foreign slavery and restore again the unity of the Russian people from the White to the Black Sea.

With such a falsification of the old history of Ukraine as the Ukrainian meets every day of his life, the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav hypocrisy can only remind him that Moscow has never honored its treaties and that "the solid word of the Tsar, which must be unchanging" meant no more than the word of Lenin or Stalin, based on Bolshevik dialectics.

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEW

CANADIAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, March, 1954

The Ukrainians in Manitoba: A Social History. By Paul Yuzyk. Issued under the auspices of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 1953. Pp. xvi, 232.

In the census year 1951, the Ukrainian Canadians, now officially numbering 395,043, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their settlement in this country. This fourth largest national community in Canada (ranking only after the Anglo-Saxon, French, and German) now finds a worthy historian in Professor Paul Yuzyk, of the Departments of Slavic Studies and History in the University of Manitoba. The Ukrainians in Manitoba is a competent and illuminating exposition of six decades of Ukrainian achievement in Manitoba, the province in which their growth and development have been most significant.

The development of the Ukrainian community, as revealed by Mr. Yuzyk, is little short of astonishing. Often within a generation, or two at the most, illiterate or semi-literate peasant immigrants became well-educated children, sometimes all graduates of Canadian universities. In 1946, some 388 teachers in Manitoba were of Ukrainian origin, not to mention 72 nurses, 14 lawyers, 30 musicians and music teachers, 9 veterinary surgeons, 5 engineers, 16 chemists, 11 accountants, 10 artists, 13 authors to-do Canadian farmers with and editors, and 44 clergymen. Equally surprising to the Anglo-Saxon must be the complexity of the Ukrainian community life, organized into several political divisions, several denominations, and several cultural groups, and served by dozens of political and religious publications. Mr. Yuzyk shows clearly that the frequent public impression that most Ukrainian Canadians are pro-Communist is completely false. Only a small but vociferous minority, dominant in the "Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association" and the "Association of United Ukrainian Canadians," has given its primary loyalty to the Kremlin. The overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian Canadians are strongly anti-Communist. Special interest attaches to chapter IX, with its survey of a valuable literature in Manitoba, and to chapter XII, which records the part played by Ukrainians in municipal, provincial, and federal affairs. . . . The volume is abundantly supplied with scholarly footnotes, nine chronology, and a very full index.

Watson Kirkconnell
Acadia University;

Man's Belief in God

During this Passion Week—Strasney Tyzden—as all of us pray and look forward to our Ukrainian Easter this Sunday, I cannot help but recall the address of Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the U.S.A., to the nation over radio and television on April 5th. In it he stressed his conviction that as America was founded on man's belief in God, to keep strong this nation must remain steadfast in the Faith of those who founded it.

"I don't think it's amiss in this season of the year, that has so many religious overtones," said President Eisenhower, to recall attention to this fact, that in conception our nation has spiritual foundation, so announced by the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence. Do you remember what they said?—"We hold that all men are endowed by their creator with certain rights."—That is a spiritual conception. It's the spiritual explanation of our form of government that our Founding Fathers decided upon. And now, today, that spiritual strength is just as great in its requirements as it has ever been in our whole history. By this I mean it is important that

you and I value the spiritual things they had in mind when they founded this country."

Just a few days prior to the Chief Executive's address, Clifford F. Hood, president of the United States Steel Co., addressed a Lenten Communion Service. He warned that the television set must share with the Bible its prominent position in the American home or individual liberty will be lost in the current cold war crisis. "Wherever freedom has retreated before onslaught of Communism or its equivalents," said Mr. Hood, "the actual practicing of Christianity likewise has lost ground."

He pointed out that in Ukraine and other countries behind the Iron curtain the freedom of worship is suppressed. There is no doubt about the fact that only through sound religious training does the individual gain the moral equivalents of a steering wheel, brakes and speedometer with which to enter adult life; that we must return to the Biblical principle of "Seek and ye shall find," forsaking the modern motto, "Sit still, and I will bring it to you."

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Христос Воскрес! By MYROSLAVA

"Христос Воскрес!" will be upon the lips of many Ukrainians this coming weekend. Easter Sunday will also, be a day of merriment and great joy.

Joy... for on this day, Our Lord and Saviour rose from the dead according to Holy Scripture.

Joy... for we in this land can pay homage to Him in our own religious fashions

Joy... for we are free men dwelling in a free land, thus enabling us to think and act as we please.

Joy... for on this day, we can celebrate it to our heart's content as we so desire.

Bearing these blessings in mind, let us ask Him to grant them, also, to our kinsmen abroad so that they, too, can enjoy them.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Sloppy Service

By DR. ALFRED P. HAAKE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Alfred P. Haake, Ph.D., Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee, is a noted economist, author and lecturer.)

When people have more than they really need, or it comes easily, they tend to be careless in using it. When remuneration is based more on coercion than on worth of goods or services, the service becomes sloppy and we start climbing on the band wagon that heads for some ditch.

Here are some examples, chosen at random from common experience.

I took a sleeper from Southern Indiana to Chicago. I had two bags and a brief case. It was midnight, I had had a hard day and was very tired. There was no porter at the station. Passengers had to walk the full length of the platform and another three hundred feet to reach the day coach. Beyond that was the pullman.

The pullman porter saw me staggering toward him, but made no move to help me until I literally brushed against him. Then he took his hand off the steps rail he was guarding and carried the heavy bag to my room. The bed was made up. He asked what time to call me and left.

I noticed an ash tray full of ashes and butts on the dirty wash bowl, no soap and no towels. The floor was still littered. But the porter was back guarding the rail by the time I pushed the button for him, and did not answer until after the train was well under way. In the morning he gave me the call and stayed away until he saw me coming through the door of the car. He handled my bag down in time to get his tip.

I took my car to be greased and polished with several minor matters to be tended. I got it back with grease on the upholstery and two of the little jobs not done. The car went back again and the man had to be cajoled into doing job nearly right.

Let's go to school and see how tenderly the teacher guards little Willie from finding out that he is learning too little, and not nearly as good student as little Sammy. The knowledge is also kept from Willie's parents, although they are given the comforting assurance that Willie grows in social grace and shows interest in games.

Competition is not for children in school, except competition of each with himself, whatever that is worth. The unfit must not fall by the way of they fail to perk up, with only the deserving passing on to higher grades. No indeed. They must all graduate and it is up to the high school teachers to accomplish what the grades failed to do. In turn, the high school dumps the darlings on the colleges, and so on, until at last the government, benign and hungry for votes, provides the more for less, the something for nothing, in the name of social justice.

A preached pontificate that the church is not interested in production, but only in distribution. Which is a nice, vague way of saying that he believes in the sharing of goods on the basis of need, with no regard for merit.

There are the strikes, demanding justice for the strikers and ignoring justice for the public and others—wildcat, regular, and even government protected.

U.N.A. NEWS ITEMS

Our readers will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that 119 youth representatives will attend the Washington, D. C., convention of the Ukrainian National Association...

All but three of the delegates are American born. These three are Canadian born and will represent the young Canadian members of the U. N. A.

The total number of delegates is 435, including 66 Displaced Persons and 52 women.

A number of U.N.A. and Svoboda employees are delegates to the U.N.A. convention. They are Daniel Slobodian of the Financial Department, a member of Branch 3 of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons of Svoboda, secretary of Branch 25 of Jersey City; Walter Kushnir, linotype operator, secretary of Br. 70 of Jersey City; Stephen Shymon, press operator, secretary of Branch 286 of Jersey City; Miss Catherine Magura of the Financial Department, president of Branch 267 of Jersey City; Theodore Lutwiniak, Recording Department, secretary of Branch 287 of Jersey City; Stephen Kurlak, Financial Department, secretary of Branch 435 of New York City.

The home office of the U.N.A. has started work on the 1953 dividend. All members admitted on or before December 31, will receive dividends. This means that all of the 75,000 members of the fraternal benefit society, except those who became members during 1952,

1953 and 1954, can expect dividends. As in previous years the dividends will be paid via individual checks. Since the checks will be IBM punch cards recipients are requested not to fold or spindle them. Also, recipients should negotiate their check promptly and, since the U.N.A. does not maintain a dividend accumulation system, members should not return checks to the home office to be as savings.

Juvenile members who hold Class 1, 2 and 3 certificates will receive a waiver of one month's dues.

The dividend checks will be distributed via branch secretaries after May 31st.

The U.N.A. has pamphlets in both the English and Ukrainian languages which contain much information about the organization. This material will be sent free of charge to all interested parties, members and non-members alike. Address your card or letter to the Ukrainian National Association, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., and ask for the "U.N.A. Facts" booklet. Those desiring to become U.N.A. members should give their ages and the U.N.A. will send membership applications with the booklets. There is no obligation of any kind.

Four years ago the U.N.A. had 57,000 members. Today it has 75,000, a gain of 18,000. The organization was 60 years old on George Washington's Birthday and there is good reason to celebrate. Join in the celebration by attending the U.N.A. Festival at Carnegie Hall on May 16th.

T. L.

A DREAM COMES TRUE

Among the many dreams captured in the minds of Chicago's St. Nicholas parishioners, the most cherished and desired was that of a new grammar school. It was a dream which had to be converted into a reality. Prevailing circumstances—such as the overflow of pupils, the shortage of space, the lack of rooms and modern facilities—exerted pressure upon the parishioners and their spiritual leaders, the Basilian Fathers, to erect a new building which would provide a learning institution for the parish children. A decision had to be made, and without a doubt, had to be made immediately.

A year ago, the 9th of March 1953, the rumble of giant machines echoed throughout neighborhood. The day before, ground breaking ceremonies were held—the partial installment on a dream to come true. During that year, the foundation was laid, the skeleton structure soared up to the skies, and the exterior of the edifice slowly began to take shape.

About this time, on June 6, 1953, another phase in the life of this modern monument of education was held and that of the Corner Stone Ceremonies. Throughout the hot days of summer, the laborers progressed in the outward view of the building. As the new school year rolled around, the interior was being given the final touches. However, it wasn't until November that the starry-eyed children entered the building. Although the classrooms were being occupied, there were still many things which had to be completed; and so, with the coming of winter and not long thereafter, with the coming of spring, a new school had been added to the numerous educational institutes now in existence.

The story of the new St. Nicholas School began in March, 1954—another milestone in the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish had been accomplished through the will of God.

The new building with its modern attire, represents the spirit of Catholicism—love of God, church and country—of the good-hearted parishioners, the hard-working Basilian Fathers who serve the parish, and the ever-devoted school children. The school contains 8 classrooms, several extra rooms which can be converted into classrooms, a huge cafeteria and an enormous auditorium combined with a gymnasium. To add to its beauty, all modern equipment has been installed.

However, there is still another phase which must be

written in the historical annals. No story or history can be completed unless the joyous celebration of its dedication has been witnessed.

Thus, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish of Chicago shall be witness to a magnificent three-day festival. On Friday night, special services will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Nicholas Church with a sermon delivered by Very Reverend Nicholas Kohut, OSBM, provincial of the Basilian Fathers in the United States. At 9 o'clock in the morning on Saturday, a Mass will be celebrated for all the school children, together with a sermon by Very Reverend Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, former provincial. In the evening, 7:30 p.m. a grand concert "Spring Musicale" will be given at the new auditorium. Participating in the concert will be four Ukrainian choirs—will render their selections under Dmytro Evankov. "Slavuta" Chorus will appear with their director, Jurij Jarmowycz, and the Surma Male Chorus will sing under the direction of Omelian Pleshkevych. The Kotlyarevsky Choir will arrive from Detroit and will be the guests of the St. Nicholas Church Choir. Their director, Mr. Dmytro Atamanec, is the former director of the Chicago church choir. On Sunday, May 2nd, as solemn procession will lead His Excellency, Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky to church where His Excellency will celebrate a Pontifical Mass at 9:45 a.m. Later in the afternoon, at 2:30 a magnificent colorful procession will be held in which all church and civic organizations will participate. The school children are sponsoring a float depicting Our Lady of Lasalette in honor of the Marian Year. Following the float, the children will form a living rosary and the cross will be composed of the alumni of St. Nicholas School, who will wear caps and gowns. The procession will proceed around the neighborhood and end at the school grounds where the dedication will be held. To climax all these festivities, a parish Easter dinner will be held in the new school cafeteria.

The parishioners will have accomplished another phase of the school's history, but the final phase will take place in 1956, when the Memorial Tablet will be unveiled on the 50th Golden Anniversary of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Chicago.

Natalie Ann Czuba.

PROGRAM 23rd REGULAR CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc. to be held in Hotel Statler WASHINGTON, D. C. Beginning, May 31, 1954

- 1. Opening by the President of the U.N.A.
2. Credentials Committee report
3. Election of Convention Chairman, 2 Vice Chairmen, 2 Secretaries, 11-member Election Committee, 5-member Committee on Petitions and Grievances
4. Appointment by Chairman of Publicity Committee
5. Reports of Supreme Officers and Editor-in-chief of Svoboda and Editor of its supplement The Ukrainian Weekly.
6. Discussion on the reports.
7. Report of By-Laws Committee; discussion; resolutions
8. Determination on bonding of the President, Secretary and Treasurer and of their salaries
9. Election of officers to the Supreme Assembly
10. Report by Committee on Petitions and Grievances
11. Discussion and resolutions re Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly
12. Resolutions
13. New business
14. Closing.

The Convention will begin at 9 A.M., May 31, 1954. Registration will be Sunday, May 30, from 12 noon to 9 P.M.; on Monday from 7 to 9 A.M.

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

- DMYTRO HALYCHYN, President
JOSEPH LESAWYER, Vice-President
GENEVIEVE ZEREBNIAK, Vice-Presidentess
GREGORY HERMAN, Secretary
ROMAN SLOBODIAN, Treasurer

Muraszko Tournament a Success

On April 3, 1954 at noon thirteen bowling teams took to the alley in Rochester, N. Y. at the Minks Bowling Center for the annual Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Tournament, reports William Popowych.

With a beautiful trophy as the grand prize staring each bowler in the eye and which was donated by U.N.A. Advisor Bill Hussar, the boys really went to town to try to bring home the trophy. The tournament was a bigger success this year due to the fact that taking part in it were teams from Auburn and Syracuse, N. Y. in the run.

One point that held up an earlier start was that each bowler had to submit his UNA Branch number. The reason for this is that members of the UNA are eligible for the tournament plus their qualifications as stated by the Bowling Congress rules. Although the tournament original in Rochester, members of the Auburn and Syracuse teams have already asked to have the tournament in their respective towns next year.

Russian Pushed As World Tongue

A concentrated and deliberate campaign is being waged to make Russian the supreme world language and the dominant international language—the Esperanto of communism, the Reuters news agency reports from its Vienna office.

The idea is not new. It was expressed clearly in the Soviet Literary Gazette on Jan. 1, 1949. But the intense and widespread campaign for the realization of the plan is only now reaching its peak.

Over an area of one-half of the earth's surface it is estimated that Russian has been made the dominant language. Throughout the whole of the Soviet Union itself Russian has been established as the most important tongue. The local, national languages, whose importance was stressed immediately after the Bolshevik Revolution, have become submerged and schools and universities are expected to teach all Soviet citizens Russian.

Now this process has been extended rapidly to include all the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe and, to a lesser degree, those of the Far East as well.

Peoples' Courses Opened Professors have been sent to the special institutes for the teaching of Russian in all the satellite states.

In addition, special "peoples' courses" in the Russian lan-

Holy Name Society A's Champions of Jersey City Division

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With a lead of eight-and-a-half games over the second-place New York U.N.A. Branch 435, and only three more games to play, the "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society cops the championship of the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area. Only one game separates the second and third teams as of last Friday's matches (April 16th), and the next three scheduled games will decide the runner-up to the champs.

The teams in the Newark Division have nine more games in their schedule than the Jersey City group, and with only three games separating the first, second and third teams, it is still impossible to tell who the champs will be. Judging by past performance, however, the odds are in favor of the Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation coming out on top.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1954

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2) and Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3) and U.N.A. Branch 435 (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (2) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. Orth Church (3) and St. Johns C.W.V. (0). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: U.N.A. Branch 272 (2) and Ukr. American Veterans (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

Table with 2 columns: Penn-Jersey S. C. (2) and Ukrainian Stitch (1). Lists names and scores for various bowlers.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS Jersey City Division

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme Total. Lists team standings for Jersey City Division.

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme Total. Lists team standings for Newark Division.

37th STADIUM CONCERTS SEASON TO OPEN JUNE 21st

The thirty-seventh successive season of Stadium Concerts will begin on Monday evening, June 21st, at Lewisohn Stadium on the campus of the College of the City of New York, and extend for six weeks through Saturday evening, July 31st.

As in recent previous seasons, the outdoor concerts will be given five nights a week, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; with Fridays and Sundays held open for any necessary weather postponements. All concerts will feature the Stadium Symphony Orchestra, and there will be the usual variety of stellar guest soloists.

U.N.A. Convention Delegates of Rochester Hold Pre-Convention Caucus

With the UNA convention only a month off, the Rochester elected delegates to the coming convention of the Ukrainian National Association held their pre-convention caucus in order to assemble ideas and get pointers from the veteran delegates. With UNA Supreme Advisor Bill Hussar presiding, a very interesting evening was spent in discussing the various topics that have to do with convention procedures. Out of the fourteen delegates from Rochester only four are veterans and to them the remaining ten delegates looked to for information. Although many have never attended a convention by their actions and interest they have proved that their respective organizations did not do wrong in electing them. Plans were made as to transportation, lodgings, food, and the methods to be used to improve the policies of UNA, so that it held their pre-convention caucus would attract more members.

Rochester UNA Branches Observe Its 60th Anniversary

The eight Rochester, N. Y. branches of the Ukrainian National Association observed its 60th anniversary with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, April 4th last.

In the course of the observance which was held at the Ukrainian American Club auditorium, it was brought out by guest speaker Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA, that during the past four years UNA membership had jumped up by 14 per cent. During the same period, the speaker added, Rochester UNA membership has been increased by 700 new members. He also emphasized the value of the various publications about Ukraine published in English by the UNA.

Memorial services for the departed UNA members were held in both the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches. The program, presented in the evening, was opened UNA Advisor William Hussar, following the singing of the American anthem. Mr. Hussar spoke about the need of redoubling

of efforts to gain more members from among the younger generation for the UNA.

The musical program featured the singing by the Ukrainian National Choir, directed by Mr. Matkowski, several numbers by the Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra, led by Dr. K. Cependa; and duet selections by Mrs. Ann Paruta and Miss Mary Klimko. Spirited Ukrainian folk dancing was exhibited by John Kozak and his group.

Mr. Shuter recited a poem titled "Pioneers of the Ukrainian National Association," reports William Popowych. The program was concluded with singing by the St. Josaphat's Boyan Choir, under the direction of Mr. K. Cependa. Piano accompaniment was furnished by Mrs. Sophie Maykovich.

Following the affair a meeting and lunch was called by Mr. Hussar of UNA branch of officers and delegates to the coming UNA convention. UNA business matters were discussed by Mr. Halychyn, Mr. Hussar and others present.

Demonstrates Ukrainian Handweaving In Folk Art Festival



Ukrainian Handweaving Technique

Mrs. Irene Steczyschyn, 2600 West Chicago Avenue will demonstrate traditional Ukrainian handweaving techniques as part of the Festival of Folk Weaving now in progress at the Nadeau Handweaving Center, 419 N. State St. Displayed on the wall behind her are Ukrainian rugs. Other nationalities included in the Festival

are Lithuanian, Polish, Hungarian and early American. The Center is open each day from 2:00 to 10:00 p.m. Weaving demonstrations will be given in the evening until the exhibit closes Sunday, May 2. The public is invited and visitors who wish may also try their hand at weaving.

