

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Second Section—English supplement of SVOBODA, Ukrainian daily, founded 1893.

Dedicated to the needs and interest of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

No. 28

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1941

VOL. IX



L'viv, ancient capitol of Western Ukraine. Captured by Nazis from Reds.

RETREATING REDS MASSACRE UKRAINIANS

Thousands of Ukrainian nationalists were massacred in Western Ukraine by the Reds retreating before the Nazi advance, according to American press dispatches last Monday.

In Lutsk, an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin says, a Russian prison director sent 1,500 prisoners, Ukrainian nationalists, into the courtyard when Germans began to approach the city and all were shot down with machine gun fire.

Those only wounded were later killed with pistols and hand grenades.

At Dubno, the dispatch declares, 528 bodies were found.

In L'viv, another dispatch reveals, over three thousand Ukrainians were murdered by the GPU, Soviet secret police.

Pictures accompanying the L'viv dispatch show rows of corpses with relatives attempting to identify them.

A United Press correspondent with the German armies on the Russian front reported last Mon-

day that together with other correspondents he saw in L'viv evidence of mass executions by the Russians before they withdrew from the city. German officers, he says, declared 150 corpses were found in one military prison, 250 in another and 65 in another.

In one prison, he continues, there were between twenty to thirty corpses. At another prison there were unmistakable signs that a large number of corpses had been buried in the prison cellar.

All these reports were accompanied by pictures.

It appears that most of those shot were political prisoners whom the Reds had rounded up upon their occupation of Western Ukraine in the autumn of 1939. Many of them were shot outright, including a considerable number of clergy, a fact which the Moscow anti-religious organ "Bezbozhnik" (Godless) itself reported then. Thousands of others were exiled to Siberia or to the Donbas coal mines where they were doomed to forced labor underground.

HREBINETSKA WINS EVENING HIGH SCHOOL AWARD

Maria Hrebinetska, veteran Ukrainian concert and operatic star, graduated from the Washington Irving Evening High School of New York City on June 25th, a recipient of the Gold Medal for Scholarship, awarded annually to the highest ranking student of the graduating class. She will continue her studies in English at Hunter College.

UCYL SPORTS CARNIVAL

One of the highlights of the eighth annual national convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League scheduled to be held in Scranton, Hotel Casey, August 1, 2, 3, 1941 will be a Ukrainian Sports Carnival. Marty Pish and John Metrinko, well known Olyphant High School coaches, are arranging for Ukrainian track stars to participate.

Under the direction of Scoutmasters Joseph Halchak, Scranton and John Stadnitsky, Olyphant, the scouts will also give an exhibition.

Miss Betty Marko, Olyphant is chairman of the sport events for the girls.

HUNGARIANS IN WESTERN UKRAINE

Dispatches from Budapest report that motorized Hungarian troops fighting as allies of the Germans are driving eastward in Galicia, Western Ukraine.

They "have pursued their rapid advance and crossed the Sereth River," a Hungarian communique reported last Tuesday.

The Sereth is about 100 miles east of the Hungarian border and fifty miles east of the Stanislaw-Kolomea line, which the Hungarians reported reaching early this week.

The Hungarian advance into Galicia is probably exciting much trepidation among local Ukrainian populace, which undoubtedly remembers very well the brutalities of the Hungarian invading forces in Carpatho-Ukraine in the spring of 1939.

ODWE BACKS ALLIES AT ANNUAL RALLY

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, at its 11th annual convention held in Hotel Imperial, New York from July 4th through July 6th, adopted resolutions pledging its membership to "continue our strong support of the British Commonwealth of Nations in its noble struggle for the cause of democracy, humanity, justice and freedom for all peoples."

Regarding the German-Russian war, the 100 delegates present resolved that "we agree with our President that the former (Germany) is the worse of two evils and that America should help the Russian people as much as it can in order to help bring about Hitler's defeat. On the other hand we see no difference between the cruelty, despotism and barbarity of Stalin and that of Hitler." The resolution urged the Administration to "demand that Stalin restore the four freedoms to Ukraine."

TELL US ABOUT IT

No matter where our young people live in this far-flung land of ours, they find themselves confronted with the self-same problems of adjustment to their American environment and Ukrainian background. Whether it be at home, with its many misunderstandings between the children and the parents, or within organized Ukrainian-American activities, with their host of complex issues, the problems that face our young people are fundamentally the same.

Consequently there is a vital need for an exchange of thoughts, opinions and experiences on these problems of adjustment, so that some understanding of them may be gained, and thus a step taken toward their solution.

To do this properly, however, there must be a satisfactory medium for such an exchange of views. Of course, the various Ukrainian youth congresses and rallies may be considered as such a medium. Yet their evident shortcomings, such as that they take place only once a year or so and attract but a very small percentage of our younger generation, make them very inadequate in this respect.

The best medium, therefore, is the "Ukrainian Weekly," which as the English-language section of the daily "Svoboda" has the largest circulation of its kind here in America, and which, furthermore, has been characterized by an American authority on the subject as being "very articulate on adjustment problems of the second generation."

Here on these pages can be threshed out practically any problem or issue that affects, troubles or perplexes our young folks. Here, too, they can gain at least a little of that very necessary knowledge of their Ukrainian background and cultural heritage, without which they can never fully orient and adjust themselves satisfactorily to their background and environment. And here, too, they can chart

the course of the progress they are making as native-born Americans of Ukrainian extraction.

All this can be accomplished if the young people write in to the Weekly, telling its readers and us of their activities, experiences, worries, desires and aspirations. For only by imprinting upon these pages such thoughts and emotions of their personal and group life can they bring them to the attention of others of their kind, similarly situated, and thereby set the stage for the proper treatment of their common problems and issues.

The matter is not at all as difficult as some may imagine. Every day our average young person encounters some aspect of our group life, either at home, club, school, church, or chorus, which stirs within him some reaction, whether it be interest, admiration, approbation, condemnation, doubt, perplexity, wrath, or any combination of these feelings. Instead of ignoring or mulling over them, the person should sit down, collect and arrange his impressions and thoughts, write them down in an orderly and readable fashion, and send the net result to the Weekly, where it will be edited and published if it is of general interest.

By doing this, the writer of such an article will have penetrated a little deeper than he ordinarily would have had into the core of the problem or issue involved, while the reader will have learned something of the writer's thoughts and experiences on the subject. In this manner a mutually beneficial circle will be established, embracing and drawing closer our readers and giving them a better understanding and perhaps some solution of their mutual problems.

To encourage such contributions to these pages, the Weekly will give each month a series of cash prizes for the best contributions to its pages. As already announced these prizes are as follows: 1st prize—\$3.00, 2nd—\$2.00, 3rd—\$1.00.

CHILDREN OF WAR

By VASILE STEFANYK
(A free translation)

"BILLY, take Nastia and lead her to your uncle. Go that way, over that path by the woods—you know which one. But hold her by the hand gently, don't tug, she's little yet. And don't try to carry her, for you're not strong enough yet."

She sat down—the pain from the bullet wound was unbearable—and then fell back...

* * *

"As if I know where uncle is now. It's better to stay with mother through the night and go looking for him in the morning."

"See Nastia, the bullet popped and killed mother, and it's all your fault. Why did you have to cry when the soldier tried to kiss her? What business was it of yours, huh? We were running away when the bullet popped... and now you won't have a mother. Soon you'll have to learn to work in the fields."

"Mother doesn't talk any more. Must be dead I guess. I could give you a good licking Uastia for that, but you're an orphan now. But what good is a girl like you anyway? When Ivan's wife died, why all you heard was her daughters wailing all day: 'Mother, mother, where are you, where shall we look for you...' But I guess you don't know how to wail Nastia. As for me, well I'm a boy, and it won't be nice for me to wail or cry."

"Look, Nastia, someone way over there is sending a light up

into the air. It blinks and sees right away where there's a soldier, and then it pops him with a bullet and he lies down just like mother. Hurry, lie down with me by mother because the bullets will start flying over here. Hear how they swish?...

"Oh, look! how the soldiers on the other side of the Dniester throw up those fire bullets. See how high they throw them up, and how they burn and go out. They must be having lots of fun with them. Oh, how many, so many!..."

"Listen to the cannon: boom-boom-boom! But it don't shoot at the people, just at the churches, or houses, or school. Don't be afraid of the cannon. Its bullets are big as me, its wheels are like those at the mill. Ah, but you don't know nothing, you can hardly walk yet. I can run and jump like a horse..."

"Nastia, quick, hide behind mother! They're throwing a big white light here, white like a sheet. See how it makes us all white? Hear the bullets whistling again? Oh well, I don't care. If a bullet hits me then I'll lie down here by mother. But how will you find your way to uncle then? Better let the bullet hit you instead of me, because I can find my way to uncle and then I'll tell him to come here and bury you and mother."

"You crying already? Don't worry about the bullets. If one hits you it really won't hurt. It

only whizzes by and drills a hole in the chest, and the soul runs out that little hole and that's the end. It's not like home, where they give you medicine when you get sick..."

"What? You want to eat? What can I give you to eat when there's no more mother. Let mother give it to you. Tell it to her yourself, go 'head, tell her. Well, what does she say? Go 'head, take her by her hand, and the hand will fall. See? What did I tell you. You're dumb, the soul has left mother, and it's she, the soul, that talks and gives bread and spansks..."

"Nastia, so help me God, I'll give you a good licking! What can I give you to eat? Why don't you look at the war? Look how pretty it is. In the morning we'll go to uncle... Wait, maybe mother has some bread in her bosom... Hush, here it is, take it, and eat it..."

"Look! a light again, how white, just like snow. It's coming here... Oh, Nastia, what's happened? Oh, oh, your mouth and hands are all bloody! A bullet hit you? Oh, poor Nastia, lie down here by mother... nothing else to do."

"Eh-h, it's not a bullet. It's only the bread that got soaked in blood in mother's bosom. Oh, you dirty slob, always eating, just like a pig, anything. Now you've dirtied up your face and hands with blood... How will I lead you into the village tomorrow, all covered with blood? Shame on you. But wait, I'll take you by the creek and wash you, and if you cry I'll give you a good walloping."

"Well, have enough to eat? Then lie down by mother and I'll lie

THE ARMY STRENGTH IS ESTIMATED AT 1,441,500

The strength of the Army of the United States today is estimated at 1,441,500 officers and enlisted men. The breakdown is as follows:

Officers	
Regular Army	14,700
National Guard	21,800
Reserve Officers	53,000
Total	89,500

Enlisted Men	
Regular Army, 3 year enlistments	473,000
Regular Army, Reserve and one year enlistments	18,000
National Guard in Federal Service	267,000
Selective Service Trainees	594,000
Total	1,352,000

Total Combined Strength	
Regular Army	505,700
National Guard	288,800
Reserve Officers	53,000
Selective Service Trainees	594,000
Total	1,441,500

down by you. You'll be in the middle, safe from any wolves. Sleep now, go 'head and sleep. I want to look at the war some more. Keep close to me, it will be warmer that way for you."

"Maybe a bullet has killed uncle too, and maybe before morning it will kill me, and Nastia too, so that there'll be nobody, nobody..."

He fell asleep. All night long sheets of white light passed over the recumbent figures and fled beyond the Dniester.

A REVIEW OF ALLEN'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE

By Ukrainian National Information Service, London

(Concluded)

Tsars Indifferent to Interests of Masses

THROUGHOUT Chapter IV there runs an undercurrent of presumption that the common people of Kozak Ukraine really welcomed the growing Muscovite interference in Ukraine because "through its allegiance to the Tsar it had stabilised itself in the possession of new rights which it had itself conquered through revolt." This is, in turn, contradicted by such statements as the following (both quotations are taken from page 148): "It remained repugnant to the Moscow officials to lend support to the discontent among the lower ranks of the Kozaks and the peasantry... since they would have been sustaining mutiny against the legal authority of the Hetman." Even an elementary knowledge of the attitude of the Muscovite ruling caste of the 17th and 18th centuries to the Muscovite masses must lead a historian to the conclusion that it was not an established principle of the Tsars to consider the welfare or feelings of their own masses let alone those of the masses of a newly-annexed territory. This is not to say that in their dealings with Ukraine the Tsars and their representatives did not play off one Ukrainian class against another; they certainly did, but it was not concern for the welfare of any group that led to the adoption of this practice of divide and rule.

Moscow First To Break Treaty

Mr. Allen, together with most Russian historians, continuously refers to "the treason" of Ukrainian Hetmans. By treason we understand a violation by a subject of allegiance due to a sovereign or to the chief authority of a State. This condition did not apply to the Hetmans, for they and their chosen subordinates were the chief authority of the Ukrainian State. Their obligation to Moscow was

a treaty obligation; and Moscow made the first breach in this respect. But Mr. Allen is not satisfied to leave it that; he suggests that "the upper ranks of the Kozaks... had all proved traitors, not only to the Tsar, but also to their own people, who desired neither a restoration of Polish dominion nor a class regime." What other regimes but class regimes existed in those days? Was not the regime in Muscovy the worst of its kind? We hold no brief for abuses committed by Kozak upper classes, but neither can we believe that because of them the Ukrainian peasantry and rank and file Kozaks wanted or even viewed with tolerance Muscovite encroachment on the internal life of Ukraine.

Allen's Opinion of Mazepa

Mr. Allen's treatment of Hetman Doroshenko's idea of collaboration with Turkey is fair, and seems to appreciate the difficulties which confronted the Hetman during his nine years of office. Of Hetman Mazepa's political acts he has nothing good to relate. Instead he indulges in mild forms of humour: "The old Hetman led a luxurious life in the Baturin palace... it was filled with many beautiful carpets... pictures, portraits, and even books." At this juncture the author seems more concerned with the welfare of the embryonic Russian Empire. This probably explains why he admires Tsar Peter and overlooks the more hideous aspects of Peter's pacification of Ukraine after Mazepa joined Charles XII. The strongest censure in this connection is of the sacking of Baturin by Menshikov. Here, the author says, "Menshikov's soldiery did not even spare the peaceful inhabitants." He leaves much unsaid in the sentence—"Peter now with his usual energy began to combat the repercussions which the treason of their chieftain might have amongst the Ukrainian population." Of Tsar Peter we know from Russian historians:

"The sudden transition to this new freedom of licence could not fail to produce a moral anarchy, which remained a characteristic of Russian society throughout the eighteenth century. Peter himself set the example of drunken and promiscuous debauch" (Mirsky). We find it queer, then, that Mr. Allen should so meticulously take to task every weakness in Ukrainian life but should pass lightly or not mention at all, the brutalities of Peter and his successors. For instance, there is not a word about Peter's notorious "secret chancellery," which maintained a reign of terror until Peter's death in 1725.

In the notes appended to this chapter there is an interesting account of Sirko, the grand old "koshovy" of the Zaporozhian Sitch. Mr. Allen describes him as the very pattern of the wild Zaporozhian chivalry."

Avid Russian Exploitation

Chapter V contains at the beginning some illuminating references to the avidity with which Russian notables—Dolgoruki, Shafirov, Sheremetiev, Golovkin, von Weisbach, Roop, Munnich, and above all Menshikov—sought and extracted grants of land in Ukraine, and to the exploitation of Ukrainian wealth and man-power for various fantastic imperial projects and wars. At this stage the author undergoes considerable change of opinion, for whereas before the Ukrainian masses were said to have stabilised their rights through allegiance to the Tsar, now (1725) when thousands of Kozak were being sacrificed in Asiatic campaigns and on the Ladoga Canal, Mr. Allen's opinion is that though "Peter treated the privileged Cossacks so brusquely, the common peasantry were used with even less consideration." These, be it remembered, were the peasants who were supposed to have supported Muscovite tutelage in Ukraine because their Kozak officials were becoming an oppressive new landed aristocracy! Mr. Allen admits that even the service of Polish landlords appeared preferable to forced labor under the Tsar (p. 215). "A movement of the agrarian population from east to west set in."

Allen's Pro-Russian Views

Mr. Allen, however, takes great care to deny political opposition to Muscovite rule in Ukraine in the first half of the 18th century, even to the extent of contradicting official Muscovite statements of the time, which show clearly that the Imperial Government was extremely anxious about the temper of the Ukrainian people. We are not in a position to determine with any degree of precision how far "these suspicions were of a pathological order," as Mr. Allen puts it, but when he uses the same argument in relation to official Soviet statements—200 years later—in becomes little short or fantasy on his part. There are, he should remember, living witnesses who know the degree of organised underground anti-Soviet activity of the Ukrainian peoples during the second decade of Red rule in Ukraine. Mr. Allen forces upon us the conclusion that he has not studied this phase of Ukrainian history—past or modern—with the same degree of objectivity as he displays on other occasions. To support his argument he says there were no signs of opposition to Imperial rule in Ukraine and the peasants were working without murmurings. This for the years 1733-38; but on page 215, speaking of approximately the same period, he says that the Russians were imposing forced labour in Ukraine, there "set in an east to west movement of population and "compared to forced labour the service of Polish landlords appeared preferable." A fair amount of light is shed on the real situation that prevailed in Ukraine at that time, in the last paragraph on the same page. In connection with the "General Survey" of Ukraine made in 1730, Mr. Allen writes: "Thus, in 1730, only 35 per cent. of the small farms were the property of those who worked them... Seventy years before, after the rising of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, at least 90 per cent. of Kozaks and peasants in the Ukraine had regarded themselves as absolute masters of their farms..." Mr. Allen makes out that this reaction was the result of the unscrupulous character of "the most prominent chiefs" in Ukraine, and seems unwilling to understand that it was in a large measure the result of

UKRAINE'S RESURRECTION

BY now even people in the depths of Asia and Africa know how Jesus Christ was crucified. But comparatively few even in Europe and America know that Ukraine has suffered martyrdom and crucifixion too. Since the death of the last king of Western Ukraine in 1340, Ukraine has suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Tartars, Turks, Poles, and Russians. The period when some regions of Ukraine had Lithuanian princes for their rulers (after the terrible Tartar invasion in 1240) is usually not regarded as a period of Ukraine's martyrdom, as the Lithuanian rulers were fair and just to the Ukrainians; they rarely interfered with the Ukrainian social and cultural traditions. The real period of Ukraine's martyrdom was when the Polish lords and Russian boyars tried their best to denationalize and destroy Ukrainians by taking away all their land and by violent interference in their social, cultural and church traditions and institutions.

From 1340 to 1648 Polish kings and nobles tried by all means possible to destroy Ukrainian national consciousness, yet failed miserably. In 1648, the Ukrainian Kozak armies, under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, inflicted such a deep wound on Poland that she never recovered from it. Nevertheless by force of various circumstances Western Ukraine had to suffer martyrdom at the hands of Polish squires and counts till September of 1939, while Eastern (Greater) Ukraine had to vegetate in the Russian prison-house of peoples till now, with a little respite of Ukrainian national independence in 1919. During the past two years the whole of Ukraine has been suffering in the clutches of the Russian Red bear.

If you doubt, friends of Ukraine, in the Ukrainian story of martyrdom, listen to our heart-rending songs and melodies, born of continual suffering. Ah, if your heart is still really alive it certainly can read in all what we do and say the Ukrainian centuries-long martyrdom.

But the Ukrainians are not beggars. They do not ask for your actual help or for commiseration. All that they ask of you is understanding.

It seems that the days of Ukrainian martyrdom are not over. The same heartless enemies who have been exploiting us for centuries and centuries feel now that they are about to lose their breadbasket, Ukraine, so they burn down Ukrainian villages, towns and cities and destroy all the means of livelihood of Ukrainian people, as they retire reluctantly from the rich Ukrainian wheatfields. Yet there are some people even right here, in America, who rejoice as they read of the total devastation in Ukraine. But why rejoice? Have they no heart? Don't they realize that a war of total devastation means starvation for millions.

Despite the present total devastation, suffering and cries for help, we hope that martyred Ukraine, the homeland of our European cousins, will become resurrected.

Don't you understand, our dear friends, why we desire so much to see Ukraine a free nation? Simply because we want the forty millions of our European cousins to enjoy the same kind of freedom, social decency, and happiness as we enjoy here, in the United States and Canada. That's why we want to see a free and happy Ukraine.

HONORE EWACH,

planned Muscovite action. The so-called prominent chiefs were tools pure and simple in the hands of the Imperial policy makers. They had little independent power during the last quarter of the 17th century and none after the defeat of Poltava. If the peasantry and the Kozaks were robbed, exploited and subjected, it was due to the wishes of the Imperial Court, and not, as Mr. Allen thinks, "to the natural economic processes and human factors which tend to favour a land-owning as opposed to a land-working class."

IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINE TO ENGLAND

Back in 1936, on May 29th, Mr. Lancelot Lawton, British author and journalist, gave a lecture in the Committee Room of the House of Commons in London on the subject of "The Ukrainian Question and its Importance to Great Britain." The lecture was sponsored by the Anglo-Ukrainian Committee, composed of a number of prominent Britishers. Mr. Lawton's remarks on the subject are as timely now as they were then and below appears their concluding part:

It appears to me that any purely German sphere of influence in Ukraine would be contrary to the political and economic interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If I interpret Ukrainian Nationalism rightly it desires a democratic regime and real independence not dictatorship and tutelage. It is of the West and has always longed to be with the West. I imagine that our sympathies will be with these aspirations. Half-a-million Ukrainians are British subjects in Canada, and 10,000 of them voluntarily enlisted in the Great War. But apart from sentiment, important British interests are involved in the Ukrainian problem. Ukraine with its coast-line on the Black Sea lies on the last stretch of the highway from the North to South of Europe. Through it also passes the nearest land route from Central Europe to Persia and India. The possession of Ukraine enabled Tsarist Russia to cast eyes upon the Balkans and the Straits, to threaten Turkey, control the Caucasus and bring pressure upon Persia.

England is not concerned to play the role of a conspiratorial power backing and irrendentist effort. But the conditions in Ukraine, where the independence movement has assumed great proportions, are such that something is bound to happen. Many times in the past years, as I have shown, Ukraine has proved the danger spot of Europe. It has again become so. Britain must therefore be informed and have ready a policy to meet her own interests in any emergency which may arise. She must not be caught unawares.

Thus it would be hypocrisy to deny that an independent Ukraine is as essential to this country as to the tranquility of the world. Merely because it is inconvenient to consider it and highly so to attempt its solution, the problem has too long been ignored. But it is a problem which has deep and intricate roots in history and in its modern form has assumed extreme urgency. Voltaire noted admiringly the persistence with which Ukrainians aspired to freedom and remarked that being surrounded by hostile lands, they were doomed to search for a Protector.

Until they are assured of liberty they will be faithless to whichever State they are bound and will continue freely to shed their own blood and that of their conquerors. So long, too, as this situation continues other nations will be tempted to exploit it. What then is the use of pretending that there is peace when there is no peace? Nor will there be any until this Ukrainian question is satisfactorily disposed of.

"Between The Devil And The Sea"

Ukrainian-Americans Interviewed by the American Press Declare Ukrainian Hostile to Both Soviet and Nazi Occupation

(Continued from last week)

III

Chicago, Ill.

Opinions ranging from "the chance for independence in the Ukraine" to "just a trip from the frying pan into the fire" were expressed Monday by Chicagoans of Ukrainian descent concerning the Russian-German war. All, however, were agreed on their hate for Dictator Stalin and the bolshevik régime.

"Josef Stalin has served as the executioner of Ukrainians for the last 10 years," said one man, who asked that his name be withheld. "He has starved 10 million of them. How do you think we feel if we see such person get his own medicine?"

Stephen Kuropas, 4041 West Kemerling avenue, leader among Chicago Ukrainians, described the Hitler-Stalin war as a great opportunity for Ukrainian independence. He said that altho Ukrainians had no love for Hitler, "whoever fights our enemy is our friend."

Visions Independence.

"There is no chance for independence in the Ukraine until Stalin has been beaten," he continued. "It looks as tho this may be the time Ukrainians have been waiting for years. I hear that Lithuania has proclaimed independence and I think that the Ukrainians will soon do the same."

Dr. Miroslav Siemens, 10244 South Longwood drive, saw in the war a chance that the bolshevik régime might crumble and thereby furnish Ukrainians and other subjugated peoples with an opportunity for attaining independence.

"Of course," he said, "no one knows what Hitler will do, but the Ukrainian does not believe in bolshevism."

Dr. Emil Tarnawski, 1605 West Chicago avenue, said that both Stalin and Hitler oppose the will and wish of Ukrainians, and that neither has ever allowed conquered peoples any freedom.

"Men of the Same ilk."

"A Hitler victory would mean going from the frying pan into the fire for the Ukrainian," said 2300 West Chicago avenue. "Stalin has not allowed freedom, and neither would Hitler. They are of the same ilk. Life under Hitler would be just another kind of slavery. If Hitler should win and then, after subjugating the people of Russia, be defeated, it would furnish the only chance for Ukrainian independence. I believe that 99 per cent of the people of Ukrainian descent will agree with me."

Another said that he had talked to a number of persons on the subject. He summed up their reactions as follows:

"Ukrainians in the United States will do everything in their power within the confines of good citizenship in this country to bring about independence in the Ukraine. They feel with Winston Churchill that any one who fights our enemy is our friend. Between Stalin and Hitler, Stalin is the more hated of the two."

Recalls Action in 1917.

"They know the only chance for Ukrainian independence is for the bolshevik régime to fall to pieces, but they would be eager to fight Hitler if he dominated the Ukraine. They remember that in 1917 a German army went into the Ukraine with the idea of establishing Ukrainian independence, and then started to take the grain away. There was a revolution and the Germans got out without the grain."

(Chicago Daily Tribune, June 25, 1941)

UNIVERSITY SOCIETY COMPLETES 8th YEAR

Completing its eighth active club season with an annual dinner held in the Russian Bear Restaurant last Thursday, June 26th, the Ukrainian University Society of New York listened to a short farewell speech given by the outgoing president, Mrs. Walter Andrushin, whose marriage was recently announced in the "Weekly." Mrs. Andrushin expressed regret at having to terminate her active membership and explained it was made necessary by her husband's recent establishment of a law office in Utica, N. Y. Mr. Andrushin had also been active in New York Ukrainian-American youth circles, having been president of the society for two previous terms and also president of the Friendly Circle, Branch 435 of the Ukrainian National Association.

The U.S.S., which endeavors to bring together Americans of Ukrainian descent who are students or graduates of colleges and universities in cultural as well as social activities, and to help acquaint them with their Ukrainian background and heritage in order that they may disseminate favorable information about the native country of their parents, has had an active club year. Participation by its members in Ukrainian-American youth activities such as youth conventions and functions of other clubs, and in cultural programs such as the lectures at Columbia University which were sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, was encouraged. The society also sponsored its own lectures for the benefit of its members and their friends on various topics, outstanding among them being the one on vitamins presented by Miss Marie Lechycka, a member who has gained some reputation for her work in this field. Other activities took the form of "Hat-talks," "information please," and various other group discussions which gave the members the opportunity to hear and be heard on past and current topics relating to American and Ukrainian affairs. A step in the direction of group music appreciation was made with the purchase by the society of an electric radio-phonograph combination, on which several recordings of favorite operas were played during meeting nights. Of course, the value of the new machine to club socials for the playing of the more modern "jive" music was not overlooked.

As has been the inevitable lot of other youth clubs since the country became "draft-conscious," the society has felt the absence of Privates Joseph Lesawyer, John Ribek and William J. Derevlany. Farewell socials in their honor were also a part of club activities. The new recruits, on the other hand, missed not only the serious part of the program, but activities such as boat-rides, beach parties, bowling parties and even showings of old Charles Chaplin and Mickey Mouse pictures.

The new officers for the coming year elected at the yearly meeting on June 7th, are as follows: President, Miss Natalka Andruson; Vice-president, John Wolf; Secretary, Mary De Cook; Treasurer, Stephen Kurlak; Executive Committee, Alexandria Onufryk and George Fisanick; Publicity Committee, Olga Dronsky and Andrew Meinychuk.

To those who are interested, the Society extends a cordial invitation to attend the informal get-togethers which will be held throughout the summer months on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays at the International Institute, 341 East 17th Street, New York City.

NADIA ONUFRYK

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyina
With a biographical sketch of
Ivan Franko
by Stephen Shumeyko
Price 50 cents

FUNNY SIDE UP

DEAR ALKA,

I met our old pal Rigor Mortis the other P. M. and the guy is so broke he can no longer afford etchings. He now invites the gals up to his apartment to see the handwriting on the wall. However, the room is so small, that the handwriting on the wall is written in shorthand! As a matter of fact, to give you an idea of the size of the room, when he wants to change the expression on his face, he has to go out of the room to do it!

Speaking of apartments, I recently moved out of the old place to more swanky surroundings. The place I'm at now is so ritzy the rat holes have draw-curtains over them and the termites have become so uppity that they won't bite on a hunk of wood unless it has the Good Housekeeping stamp of approval on it! I've got a nice lay-out here but there's only one thing wrong: I live on the top floor and the roof leaks... after last week's rain storm, the kitchen got so damp, I put a rat trap in it and the next day I caught a halibut!

There's a swell looking blonde living next door and I'm making some progress in getting acquainted. Her cat invited my cat over to a musicale last night! I sort of hated to leave the old place, but the people next door always kept borrowing things... why, I felt more at home in their house than in mine. Say, why don't you stop over to my place real soon and eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow the installment collectors may take the dining-room table, the cocktail shaker and the radio!

BROMO

DEAR BROMO,

Thanks for your little note. Reason I hadn't written much sooner is because I've been suffering from relative sickness... you know, taxation without representation! A couple of my dear dear kid cousins (grrr) just left for home, after annoying me no end. I told them so many times I didn't want them playing blocks in my living room... they always get in my way when I'm playing potsy! I must write and ask the little brats how they enjoyed the two-week visit these past three months!

I'm glad you like your new apartment. So what if the roof leaks! Now when your room-mate tells you to go jump in the lake, you save time... the lake's right there in your rooms! Your apartment has nothing on my place. The hot water is in the cold water faucet and the cold water is in the hot water faucet, but it really makes no difference... there's no hot water! And on a clear day when I look out the window I can see the man next door beating his wife. But I never open that window anymore. You see, it faces a glue factory, and it's running day and night, now that the Jamaica horse races are all over!

Another thing we're got in common is the rat holes. There's something distinguished about one of my rat-holes... it used to belong to Mickey Mouse! The other day I complained to the landlord that there was a white rat running around in my living room. "Sorry, madam," he replied, "there's nothing I can do. Our rat is black!" Goodbye for now!

ALKA

Outch-Gag-Of-The-Week Dept.

There's three glasses on the bar... two are full with beer and one is empty. What King of Spain does that remind you of?

Answer: Phillip (fill up) the 3rd! (Outch!)

(Note: To Bill Chupa, Brooklyn, N. Y. goes credit (?) for this pun and whatever you wish to shower upon him.)

BROMO SELTZER

ЩЕ СЯ ТОЙ НЕ ВРОДИВ, ЩОБИ ВОІМ ДОГОДИВ



He Who Could Please Everyone, Hasn't Been Born Yet (old proverb)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Finds Weekly Simply Terrible

My friend:

Upon my mother's pressing request, I have taken up reading the Ukrainian Weekly again. For the past two years I refused to read this paper for very sound reasons. It is inevitable that these reasons are responsible for the low reading public among the Ukrainian-American youth.

One of the most disappointing factors is that the paper is one small sheet. Furthermore, you clutter up this small paper with most unnecessary columns. For example, I shall use the June 27th, issue. The column "Funny Side Up" is evidently a pet of yours. Most likely, it is written by you or one of your friends. Imagine wasting such good, valuable space! Our youth is most ignorant in the field of our cultural Ukrainian studies. Why not then devote the column to such studies instead of jokes or witticisms which you alone think are amusing? Miraculously, this week there was no trace of a sport report. Imagine, a member in California finding interest in a basketball score of some obscure team in the East. Impossible!

I believe the article on the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Rally deserved the front page instead of the fourth, as it was of most importance to the majority of readers.

Whatever prompted you to put the article referring to the graduates on the front page? It really interests only a few people: the graduate, his family, relatives, and friends. Other readers: bored!!!

All notices go on the last page—at least our teacher of journalism taught us that item.

Whoever translated the article "We need Ukrainian Irishmen?" It was badly written, and if it was not translated—Mr. Ewach, tak, tak.

All other articles, with the exceptions of those on the front-page and the article "Early Relations Between England and Ukraine," fall in the same category. Terrible!!!!

I cannot think of anything else to tear apart—but never you mind!!!

Sincerely,

MARIA ORTYNSKA

GRADUATES HIGH SCHOOL WITH HONORS

Miss Stella O. Dawyskiba, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Dawyskiba, 41 Rosewood Street, Mattapan, Mass., graduated from the Hyde Park High School of Boston last month with a Dr. Joseph R. and Florence Price scholarship award.



Stella O. Dawyskiba

Besides this award, Stella also received awards for being on the

Going To The UYL-NA CONVENTION?

Arrangements are being made to have a special de-luxe railway car for those in the East who will travel as a group to the 9th annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, to be held at Detroit over the coming Labor Day weekend. The size of the group will govern the amount of discount to be allowed on the round-trip tickets. Return from Detroit any time you want, within the ticket time-limit. Act promptly, if you want to take advantage of this offer. Write to Miss Helen Slobodian, UYL-NA Vice-President, 341 Roswell Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

Honor Roll every term of the year and one for Good Citizenship. She was the only member of her class to receive the citizenship award. For receiving the highest grades in all subjects, Stella was the recipient of a honor roll certificate granted by the city of Boston. She was secretary of her Senior Class.

Stella is the daughter of Nicholas Dawyskiba, a member of the Board of Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association. She has been active in local Ukrainian-American youth activities. She plays the piano and the saxophone. At school she took a College Preparatory Course. Next fall she will enter Teachers College at Salem, Mass.

CONNECTICUT: Have you ever been at a Ukrainian Village Fair?

Would you like to be at a Ukrainian Village Fair? Then by all means reserve SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1941, and attend the UKRAINIAN DAY in NEW BRITAIN SHUTZEN PARK. Come and see: A real reproduction of a Village Fair. "Moyshey" the humorous Jewish peddler. Ukrainian folk and social dances vs. jitterbugs. New England's outstanding Choir. Sports program. Other novel attractions. Music by Paul Kazanowski and his WCOP Radio Orchestra from Boston, Mass. Adm. 25¢. The best of everything.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY

sponsored by Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1941, at the Arbuter Lieder Tafel Park, Forbes St., E. Hartford, Conn. From 12 noon Admission 35¢ tax included. Proceeds to Educational and Refugee work. Ukrainian Choir Singing. Waltz, Polka & Broadway Dance Contests. Borst & Pie Eating Contests. Program for the Kiddies. Games—Sports—Prizes. Dancing to a popular orchestra. American-Ukrainian Refreshments. Rain or Shine, the Youth Day will be held. Directions: E. Hartford-Glastonbury Town Line, Route Conn. 2 & 15, Station 26. Parking facilities at Park. 4527

GRADUATES AND THE FUTURE

The momentous cultural metamorphosis engulfing all of Western Society today seems to portend a bleak, obscure, and decidedly uncertain future for present-day youth. Yet, despite these foreboding shadows, young men and women can shield themselves against the challenging insecurities of tomorrow. In fact, the rapidly changing character of reality demands such self-assertive action from them, in order that the currently operative processes of cultural transformation will materialize into human betterment the world over.

Those of us who presumably enjoy a vantage point in the sweep of this transformistic phase of the modern era are college graduates, and in a potential sense, the college-seeking high school graduates. Obviously, through determined educational efforts these young men and women broaden their scope of intellectual perception which promotes a deeper understanding of life and reality. But from an intrinsic viewpoint, this is certainly insufficient. And that for two good reasons. One is the naturally-determined, relative immaturity of youth in the exercise of wisdom. The second concerns the woeful preparation for life as offered in our secular educational institutions.

The first reason, of course, is gradually eliminated by wholesome personal growth, the extent of which depends upon the nature of the agent and the environment. Assuming that our graduates retain their intellectual fervor, as is often not the case, we can expect an enhancement in their powers of prudent judgement with the slow progression of time. But the problem of environment still remains. For as in the relation of physical growth to good food, what will these growing intellects feed upon?

It is common knowledge that the tenor of American education has been conspicuously vocationalistic and pragmatic. As Walter Lipmann frequently points out, the primary aim of education today is to prepare for a career and to make money. Little wonder, then, that the liberal arts in the average college curriculum have almost completely disappeared. It is not truth that our young college men and women are seeking. It is the vocational means to a career and money. This has been accepted in true American fashion, as the "practical way." Yet, the tragedy of it all is that the very causes of the present universal conflict arise from these insatiable springs of self-aggrandizement and material competitiveness, unbridled in their vicious inroads upon social order and economic justice.

Regardless of how noble or ignoble the issues of this war are, anyone who has studied contemporary history and philosophy is keenly aware of the pressing need for social and political morality in the pagan, power-seeking world today. The contrast of this need with the puny type of preparation received by our graduates serves only to magnify their acute intellectual and moral insufficiency to cope with the dictates of historical development.

A humble recognition of this fact should therefore spur them on to study with unceasing effort the true values of life as conserved in history, philosophy, anthropology, religion and allied subjects. As for our high school graduates, they too must avoid in their selection of college work the haphazard, transitory, vocational courses that only clog youthful minds with an uncorrelated mass of meaningless information. Yes, "Information Please" must be substituted by "Interpretation Please" if our graduates are to be regarded as educated at all. This stands as the only practical method to meet the challenge of the future—and to find your place in it.

JULIA KUSY.

New Army Source Book Embodies Latest Tactical Concepts in Warfare

A DEFINITIVE edition of the source book of all tactical doctrines of the United States Army—"Field Service Regulations—Operations"—embodying the latest concepts of an era marked by revolutionary changes in the art of war, has just been published for guidance of the expanding Army, the War Department announced last week.

Warfare in the jungle, in fields of perpetual snow and in deserts, receive special treatment for the first time in this fountainhead of American military thought. For the first time the unconfined atmosphere is specifically included in the definition of the theater of war as an area of decisive maneuver: "The theater of war comprises those areas of land, sea and air which are, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of war." (Page 1)

There are chapters on parachute and air-landing troops, air task forces, partisan or guerrilla fighters, employment of armored divisions and General Headquarters Tank Battalions, anti-tank defenses and the roles of the civilian as a spotter of hostile aircraft and for home defense against parachutists and air-landing troops. While the book is naturally devoted mainly to the employment of the combined arms, the various types of divisions and their characteristics are treated in separate chapters at the end of the book.

Nor does the manual overlook the intangible factors for success in war. Leadership, morale, individual and group psychology and the traits of American character are discussed in enlightened fashion.

The new book has 280 pages and an exhaustive cross index that fills 29 additional pages. Its reference designation in the series of Army publications is FM (Field Manual) 100-5. This book replaces "Tentative Field Service Regulations—Operations—FM 100-5," which was published late in 1939 and in which were incorporated lessons learned in the war Spain and some gleaned from German operations in Poland.

The tentative volume was put out as an expedient in a period of changing conditions. It served to broaden out the tactical doctrines based on World War experience, contained in the edition of 1923. At the same time, however, a need was recognized for a comprehensive work in which the latest advances in military thought and experience could be crystallized.

Work was started on this project about the time that the tentative volume was coming off the presses of the Government Printing Office. The War Department took advantage of the wide and varied knowledge of the officers in the field by calling on them for suggestions and recommendations, and reports on special experiences and experiments. In addition, all dependable reports on developments abroad and operations in France and Belgium were analyzed. Every new lesson that might influence the course of war was adopted.

The new manual reflects the changes in organization made in our Army, beginning in the summer of 1940, in order to keep pace with the changed conditions of warfare.

Modern Trends

Since this is a compendium of all the tactical principles for combined operations by all arms, it is necessarily written in broad, general terms. It lays down the basic doctrine for the line of the Army—the Armored Force, the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Army Air Forces, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps; and the combat units of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Each of these arms has its own particularized manuals, all of which are based on the controlling doctrines of FM 100-5.

Modernism is the keynote of the new Field Service Regulations. This may be expressed best by a historical comparison. The Field Service Regulations of the A.E.F. said: "Decisive results are obtained only by the offensive. Aggressiveness wins battles."

The new manual, written for an age of total war, expresses this concept: "The purpose of offensive action is the destruction of the hostile armed forces." (Page 97).

The Foreword

In the foreword by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, is the admission that knowledge of doctrine alone is not enough for success in battle. Application of sound principles and execution are the critical factors. There is also a caution against enslavement to hard-and-fast rules and methods.

"While the fundamental doctrines of combat operations are neither numerous nor complex, their application is sometimes difficult," the foreword states. "Knowledge of these doctrines and experience in their application provide all commanders a firm basis for action in a particular situation. This knowledge and experience enable the commander to utilize the flexible organization with which he is provided to group his force into task units most suitable for the accomplishment of his mission.

"Set rules and methods must be avoided. They limit imagination and initiative which are so important in the successful prosecution of war. They provide the enemy a fixed pattern of operations which he can more easily counter."

Tanks and Anti-Tanks

"Few areas can be classed as tankproof." (Page 162) That phrase not only stresses that undue reliance must not be placed on natural obstacles for defense against tanks but impliedly underscores the whole problem raised by the reappearance of armor on the battlefield.

The manual emphasizes the battlefield mobility and the protected fire power of the armored division. It lists its other important characteristics: extended radius of action; shock power; logistical self-containment; and sensitiveness to obstacles, unfavorable terrain, darkness and weather. (Page 263)

"It is given decisive missions. It is capable of engaging in all forms of combat, but its primary role is in offensive operations against hostile rear areas." (Same page)

"The attack is launched in mass in a decisive direction with such speed and violence that the enemy is afforded no time or opportunity to organize and coordinate his reaction before the armored attack mission is accomplished. Such attacks produce early, hostile demoralization and decisive results."

A new factor is introduced in the still rather new tactics of mechanized force: "Troops transported by air may be employed in conjunction with the operations of the armored division to land in advance of it, to secure terrain objectives on the routes of march, or to seize vital points in rear of the hostile front." (Page 265)

The manual requires the use of anti-aircraft artillery as double purpose weapons. Every anti-aircraft weapon, the book rules, must be sited so that it may be employed against the plunging power of an armored force as well as against airplanes. In the event of simultaneous attack by hostile planes and mechanized forces, the fire of such weapons must be concentrated against the most dangerous threat. (Page 161)

Persistent chemicals of warfare may be used, says the manual, to restrict possible assembly areas

DID MOST FOR PRATT

On her graduation last month from Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., Olga Dmytriw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dmytriw of 132 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J., received the Pratt Honor Award for having done the most for her school.

Although Miss Dmytriw completed her course in Costume Design with honors, it was her musical avocation which brought her fame at Pratt.



Olga Dmytriw

A pupil of Vera Stetkewicz and M. Stember, Olga, despite her 18 years, has for many years been accompanist for the Lysenko Choir of Jersey City, Hayvoronsky's orchestra, and for various concert soloists. In this capacity, she volunteered her services in her first year to the Pratt Glee Club. When this chorus threatened to disband at the end of that year, Miss Dmytriw led a reorganization movement, with the result that 145 college students were persuaded to give up their lunch hours twice a week for Glee Club rehearsals. The crowning achievement, a concert at the close of the year, was successful both artistically and financially, something unprecedented in the history of the school. Miss Dmytriw's popularity was evidenced by the ovation she received at the close of the concert.

Nurtured on Ukrainian music, Miss Dmytriw naturally introduced Ukrainian choral songs, arranged by Dr. Alexander Koshetz, into the chorus repertory. These were popularized throughout the school and over the radio by the Pratt Octette, organized by Olga.

Miss Dmytriw served as president and accompanist of the Glee Club, acted as chairman of the Artisan's Club and was a member of the S.E.S.E. Committee, the Festival Committee, the Home Economics Club and the Artisan's club.

In addition to the Honor Award, Miss Dmytriw won her sports letter for basketball and volleyball.

M. M.

for armored units, to cause casualties to unite in movement and to increase the difficulties of removing or repairing tank obstructions or demolitions. Lung irritants, tear, smoke or vomiting gas may be used advantageously. For close-in fighting against tanks, improvised combustibles such as bottles of gasoline and explosives are suggested. (Page 161)

The bulk of anti-tank guns in any unit, the manual prescribes, must be kept mobile to meet an attack by an armored force. "Protection against mechanized attack is best assured by meeting the attack with the combined action of tanks and mobile anti-tank guns supported by every available and effective means of fire support, to isolate and destroy the hostile mechanized forces." (Page 135)

(To be continued)

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

By ETAION SHRDLU

WEEK-DAY ROMANCE

Our hero was a common sort, when
all is said and done;
He worked his head off every day
and was out to get the

MON.

The reason for his diligence was
commonplace, 'tis true—
He tried to swell his salary so
'twould suffice for

TUE.

And when his pay grew big and
fat he promptly lost his head
And falling on his knees, he cried,
"Oh, maiden, wilt thou

WED?"

He thought this blunt and sudden,
but it seemed not so to her;
She grabbed him ere he changed
his mind and quickly liped,
"Yeth,

THUR!"

But when they went to keeping
house he feared that he would
die,
He learned that modern maidens
could neither cook nor

FRI.

She could not run a cottage small,
nor even keep a flat,
So either they ate cold canned
stuff or in restaurants they

SAT.

But he forgave her everything—
as man has always done.
When she presented him one day
a bouncing baby

SUN.

OUR SHORT-SHORT STORY

"It is a strange thing," said the
professor. "I was shaved this
morning by a man who really is,
I suppose, a little above being a
barber. I know of my own knowl-
edge that he is a graduate of Har-
vard and Oxford and that he spent
several years in other foreign edu-
cational institutions. I know, also,
that in his time he has contributed
scientific articles to our best mag-
azines and has numbered among
his intimate friends men of the
highest social standing. And yet,"
soliloquized the professor, "he can't
shave a man decently."

"By Jove!" exclaimed one of the
listening students in astonishment,
"what a story there must be in
that man's life. What happened
that a man of his learning and ac-
complishments should be a bar-
ber?"

"Oh, he isn't a barber," said the
professor, yawning. "You see, I
shaved myself this morning."

SOTTO VOCE

... The more we watch man's
efforts to straighten out the af-
fairs of the world the more we be-
lieve in prayer.

... The nearest we can get to a
satisfactory reason for the high
cost of living situation is that
everything is going up because
everything else is.

... In other words, the high cost
of living is caused by the high
wages necessitated by the etc.,
etc.

... Supply and demand used to
make better prices than the modern
suppliers and their demands.

... A scientist says people who
eat meat are savages. He is wrong;
they are either rich or lucky.

... The best cut of meat is a
price cut.

... It's tough when you have to
pay fifty cents a pound for steak
but imagine how tough it would be
if you paid ten cents.

... If the butchers had not gotten
our goat long ago, we would
be eating that.

... It's such a comfort when one
realizes that it is not really the
prices that are going up but mere-
ly that the value of the dollar is
coming down.

OUR 1941 CROP OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

Leo E. Dobriansky, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dobriansky, of 327 East 16th Street, graduated from New York University with a magna cum laude Bachelor of Science degree in Economic Philosophy.

Mr. Dobriansky was a recipient of the Charles Hayden scholarship grant for four years for general excellence in scholarship. In 1940 he was elected to the Beta Gamma Sigma honor society. He also received the John S. Morris Public Speaking Memorial Award. He has been offered a graduate scholarship in philosophy by Father Dumas, Dean of the Fordham Graduate School.

Mr. Dobriansky also took courses at Fordham University in religious philosophy, embracing ethics, metaphysics, philosophical psychology and epistemology. Here, too, his scholarship was outstanding. He is much interested in philosophy and shall embark upon further study of it by entering this fall the Graduate School of Fordham University as a student of Thomas-tic philosophy.

Richard Roman Romanovitch of 433-5 East 68th Street, New York City, graduated from Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. At present he is working in Cincinnati. At school he was active in intramural sports, especially in badminton.

Catherine Kmetz of 632 Ridge Avenue, Allentown, Pa. graduated from the Cedar Crest College in Allentown with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She majored in history. At school she was a member of the International Club—French, Student Government, Athletic Association, and History Forum.

WINS AMERICAN LEGION AWARD

Mary Jane Patronik, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Patronik of Altoona, Pa., was honored at the commencement exercises of the Altoona High School by being named as the outstanding girl of the 1941 class of 1,117 graduates, thus winning the American Legion award.

Selection of the recipient of this award is based on scholarship, character and citizenship.

Mary Jane's name will be inscribed on a bronze memorial tablet in the school.

Besides this award, Mary received the Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, award—a pin presented to the girl of the graduating class most outstanding in citizenship.

In 1937 the American Legion award was won by John Patronik, brother of Mary Jane.

SCYTHIANS

(Concluded from p. 3)

tively, likewise may have been the ancestors of the Ukrainians. More definite traces of them, however, are found much later in the so-called Slavonic tombs on the Dnieper and Don rivers, from the Seventh to Ninth centuries, and in the writings of Arab and Greek authors of the Ninth and Tenth centuries.

There is no doubt, though, about the fact that the agricultural tribes of Scythians did not disintegrate entirely and that many of them survived later invasions, to become absorbed in the increasing Slavonic population. While the Scythians have disappeared as a separate people and while their language long ago became lost, it is reasonable to believe they left Ukrainians a definite heritage and that there are many Ukrainians today who have Scythian blood in their veins.

J. B. CHASE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Claims His Suggestions Ignored

All my previous suggestions pertaining to the "Ukrainian Weekly" have been ignored. But having read Miss Ortynska's criticism of it, I'll take another stab at it and say this about the "Weekly" which I've been reading since its inception without interruption, and saving each copy.

The editorials are good. The first page is well-edited. The articles on Ukraine, her history, culture and heroes, reprints of references to Ukraine and Ukrainians which appear on the inside pages, are also good reading and informative. The translated short stories, however, are too long for the size of the "Weekly." Frankly, I doubt if anyone ever reads them. These short story translations, although well-written, should be published in separate book form and sold to the public. Keep them out of the "Weekly."

The fourth and last page, as Miss Ortynska puts it, is simply "terrible." The first column is devoted to nonsensical, though cleverly written, witticisms by some "Bromo," "Alka," or "Shrdlu." A half a column of this stuff is enough. The detailed accounts of U.N.A. games take entirely too much space. The movements of the players and their amateurish deeds are unessential. Baseball vernacular, sports-language and those boxscores should find no place in the "Weekly." A good sports writer can give the salient facts of any game within a paragraph. Furthermore, we're tired of reading about the same players and the same few sandlot teams.

In place of game reports, give us more news accounts of youth activities and accomplishments, coming events, a question and answer box, and the like. And please, Mr. Editor, exercise your editorial right by editing some of those "articles" submitted for publication. Paraphrase, condense them.

AL YAREMKO

Criticizes Weekly's Critic

Dear Editor:

I have been reading your paper for several years, but this is the first time I have written to it. What prompts me to do so is the letter "Maria Ortynska" wrote to it last week.

She complains about the "low reading public among the Ukrainian-American youth." Well, I do not know whether that is so or not, but if it is so then it's because of people like her, who instead of giving the paper a helping hand, instead of contributing to its pages, turn against it with petulant criticism.

I personally think it is a very good idea to have the Ukrainian American graduates listed in the Weekly. Although thus far I haven't run across anyone in it whom I know, still I get a big kick out of seeing so many of our young people graduating from schools and colleges.

As for the sport news, I'm sorry to see so little of it of late. I'm sure that most of us enjoy reading how our Ukrainian teams are making out. And such publicity acts as a stimulant to the teams so that they become even more active.

May the Ukrainian Weekly keep up its good work!

PETER POLIEY

BE READY!

(An excerpt from the poem "Great Anniversary")

By IVAN FRANKO

For that greatest of all moments
Be all ready, one and all—
Any one may be the leader
When the proper time will call.
You say: "Now the wars are
different";

Then with different arms prepare:
Whet your wits and steel your will!
Only fight and don't despair!
Struggle on and don't seek rest—
Better fall but don't give up.
Stand up proudly, don't give way,
Better perish than betray!
Each one think that on your
shoulders

Million obligations rest
That for all these obligations
You will have to give account.
Each one think: right where I'm
standing

All around, above, below—
Is now being waged the outcome
Of a battle with a foe.
Should I but give way, not face it,
Like a shadow should but sway
All the work of generations
Will be quickly swept away.
With these thoughts you should
be living

And bring up your children, too!
As long as the wheat is wholesome
There'll be cakes for all of you.
"Shall we have to wait to conquer?
That's too long"... Then do not
wait!

Learn today and tomorrow
You will surely dominate.
'Tis no wonder that the nation
Of Ukrainians awoke.

'Tis no wonder that sparks glitter
In the eyes of our proud youth!
Soon new sabres will be flashing
In the hands that grope for truth,
Long enough does our misfortune
Lear o'er every window sill;
Let's sing out: "Ukraine's not
perished,

Never perished—never will!"

Trans. by Wajdmar Semenyas

MILK AND EQUIVALENTS STRESSED IN ARMY DIET

The daily diet of the soldier today contains twice as much liquid milk and its equivalents, such as cheese, dried and canned milk, as did that of his World War predecessor, the War Department announced last week.

Army nutritionists in the Surgeon General's Office, after long study of the subject, decided upon one pint of milk and its equivalents as a minimum safe amount in the daily diet of soldiers to protect them against deficiencies in Vitamin B-2 and calcium.

The human body possesses very little ability to store Vitamin B-2 and soon exhausts its reserve, it was explained. Inadequate supply of this vitamin will cause partial blindness by reducing the transparency of the cornea. It will also cause chronic skin diseases.

Considerable calcium can be stored in the body, but prolonged deprivation will impair bone structures, teeth, and affect the nervous system.

Milk and its equivalents are included in the principal sources of Vitamin B-2 and calcium. Thus, the Army has prescribed that every soldier must receive a minimum one-half pint of fresh milk every day. In addition, the new regulation calls for another half pint used either in cooking or in equivalents, such as cheese and coffee cream.

The minimum of one pint of milk and its equivalents prescribed for the soldier of today is twice that prescribed for the World War soldier. Although the necessary B-2 and calcium can be obtained in one pint of milk and its equivalents per day, soldiers receive one-half pint of fresh milk for breakfast, and generally have a plentiful supply of fresh milk as well as equivalents with other meals.

Read the

AMERICAN SLAV

most fascinating and authentic
journal in America

Annual sub. \$2.00.

Single copies 25c.

Address all requests to:

MICHAEL ELKO

717 No. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.