

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK XLIX. Ч. 171.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. XLIX. No. 171.

SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 30

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1941

VOL. IX

FIGHT IT WITH TRUTH

If ever there was a vital need for a Ukrainian information service or press bureau in this country, it certainly is now.

As one of the chief battle-grounds in the titanic Nazi-Soviet conflict, Ukraine has overnight become headline news. More is being written about her nowadays than has ever been since the time of the Ukrainian republic at the close of the last war. Press and radio commentators have at last deigned to notice her and annex her to their field of "expert knowledge" (with the most unhappy results for all concerned). Newspaper editors, finding the encyclopaedias containing little information about her, are scratching their heads in perplexity and wishing they had not thrown away all those books and booklets about Ukraine her friends had sent them.

Meanwhile, unscrupulous propagandists serving foreign-controlled masters more interested in preserving that prison-house of nation—Soviet Russia, or in resurrecting that rapacious and tyrannical Polish regime of pre-war times, than in the victory of freedom and democracy everywhere, including Ukraine, continue to grind out a grist of lies and distortions about the 45 million Ukrainian nation and its centuries-old and blood-sanctified movement for independence.

At the same time, too, certain Communist publications, such as the Ukrainian-language daily "Schodenni Visti" (Daily News), as well as the English-language mimeographed dirt-sheet "The Hour," continue to libel patriotic Americans of Ukrainian descent and their fine institutions as "Nazi" or "Fascist," simply because these Americans look to Washington and not to Moscow for their leadership; because they have from childhood espoused the cause of a free and independent and democratic Ukraine—which, as we all know, Moscow fears and opposes; and, finally, because they detest Communism just as much as they do Nazism and Fascism—and even more.

Against this anti-Ukrainian flood of libel, misinformation, and puerile nonsense, Americans of Ukrainian extraction have made no organized attempt thus far to defend themselves and the ideals for which they stand. At most some wrought-up individual will write a letter of protest to the editor, which the latter will sometimes publish, but most of the time—not. Occasionally, too, The Ukrainian Weekly has sent copies of its editorials and articles illuminating the Ukrainian situation in its true light, and in some cases it has received appreciative acknowledgement from several of America's foremost editors and columnists—but that is all. And thus all such individual and very limited-in-scope efforts have been of little avail in damming the flood of calumny, misinformation and nonsense which the malevolent, the stupid or the plain mentally lazy have within recent times let loose through the press and the radio upon the Ukrainian people, their national cause, and their American kinsmen here.

What is really needed, we think, to dam up this flood of criminal calumny and vilification of the Ukrainian people, is a Ukrainian information service or press bureau or some such institution; well-founded, well-manned, and well-equipped; and charged with the duty of ably and systematically disseminating through the press, and if possible through the radio, as well as through influential individuals, not any propaganda but just the factual truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning Ukraine, her history, traditions, aspirations, and people. For truth, in this case, will be for the Ukrainians the best form of defense as well as of offense.

Such a information service or press bureau, of course, would have to be established in New York City or in Washington. As to who should sponsor it, we think the Ukrainian Congress Committee should be it. We hope it will give this recommendation its serious and early attention.

LETTER IDENTIFIES SOME EXECUTED IN LVIV BY REDS

The mass executions of thousands of Ukrainian leaders, clergy, and intellectuals by Reds retreating before the Nazi advance in Western Ukraine, reported several weeks ago by the American press and this Weekly, is being reported in detail in some of the letters reaching various individuals here in this country from their kinsmen over there.

One such letter from a very reliable source in Krakow, Poland, dated July 14, and forwarded to "Svoboda," positively identifies the following Catholic clergyman and others slain in Lviv by the Reds:

Rev. Dr. Nicholas Konrad, well known organizer of Catholic youth in Eastern Galicia, head of the Philosophy Department of the Bohoslovska Theological Academy in Lviv, author of "Outline of Philosophy," and chairman of committee which under the sponsorship of Metropolitan Sheptitsky used to help Ukrainian students denied by Polish authorities education at home to emigrate to Belgium and obtain it there.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Ischak, a scholar of repute, member of the Bohoslovska Theological Academy faculty, author of various works on religious subjects, and honorary member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv.

Rev. John Zhdan, who belonged to the younger generation of Ukrainian Catholic clergy; participated in the Ukrainian war for independence at the close of the World War; chaplain to Bishop John Buchko during the latter's tour of Ukrainian villages devastated by the infamous Polish "pacification" of 1930; pastor of the Uspensky (Assumption) Church in Lviv; catechism director of the Lviv schools of the "Ridna Shkola" system; organizer of youth.

Rev. Yaroslav Chemerinsky, who also was of the younger generation; at 16 years of age joined the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi (Riflemen) Legion and participated in its campaigns for Ukrainian independence; prefect of the Maliy (Small) Seminary in Lviv; director of the Trade

School Dormitories in Lviv. It is said that he was caught and shot while attempting to cross the Soviet-Nazi frontier. His sister married Yaroslav Baranowsky, one of the leaders of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Rev. Miroslov Kharyna, who was one of the most active of Ukrainian clergy in Lviv. He organized the first Ukrainian parish in Zamarstiniw, which had been completely Polishized, and was its first pastor. His father was the precentor at the Uspensky Church. Rev. Kharyna was also manager of the Catholic journal "Dzvoni" (Bells).

Rev. Alexander Bodnar, about whom little is known, excepting that he was pastor of a church at Borshev, near Preremyshlany.

George Shukhevich, son of Stephen Shukhevich, a lawyer who won fame for his defense of Ukrainians charged with membership and activity in the banned Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and its predecessor the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO), and who was also an officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army. George, his son, was very active in Ukrainian nationalistic student organizations, and during the Polish regime was often persecuted by the police for such activities.

Daniel Kostetsky, an energetic figure in the Ukrainian cooperative movement. As a young student he entered the Polish West Point at Ostrov-Komarovo. At end of third year he ranked first in studies in his class. In accordance with the tradition at that school the President of the Poland was to personally award him with a sword for his first rank in class. Three weeks before this ceremony, that is before his promotion, however, Daniel was expelled from the school. When he demanded an explanation of the school head, the latter major replied: "We know why you studied so well, to better fight against us Poles someday; just as I studied at a German military school once, to better fight against the Germans."

TWO CHORUSES TO SING AT LEAGUE CONCERT

Two choruses composed wholly of younger generation Americans of Ukrainian origin will participate in the grand concert to be held in conjunction with the ninth annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America during the coming Labor Day weekend in Detroit.

The first is the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under the direction of Stephen Marusevich. This will be its fifth appearance at a UYL-NA convention, as it has already sung at the Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Newark, and New York conventions of the league.

The second is the newly formed Trembita Chorus of Detroit under the direction of Stephen Lucky, who conducted the Wilkes-Barre Youth Chorus at the Pittsburgh convention. The coming concert will mark the first appearance of the Trembita group.

DETROITER OPENS MEDICAL OFFICE

Bruce Proctor, 27 years of age, son of Michael Prockiw, one of the founders of U.N.A. branch 146 and now member of branch 292, has recently opened his medical office at 1706 Eaton Tower, Detroit. He will specialize in ear, nose and throat practice.

A graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School in 1936, Dr. Proctor served his internship in St. Mary's Hospital. He then spent four years in the University of Chicago Clinic, three years in residence and the last year as instructor in the department of surgery. At present he is attending surgeon at the Grace, St. Mary's, and Children's Hospital. He has been certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology, and is a Junior in the American College of Surgeons. He married in 1933, and is the father of two children, Conrad and Margaret.

Peasant Western Ukraine

By H. RUSSELL TILTMAN

(1)

(Editor's Note:—No sound knowledge of any particular country is possible without some idea of its economic life. This is especially true of Western Ukraine, from which came most Ukrainian immigrants in America, and which is generally considered as the hotbed of the national movement for Ukrainian independence. Eastern Galicia, its largest and most important province, for example, is definitely a peasant land, for 96% of its territory is productive land while 88% of its population are peasants. Some idea, therefore, must be had by our readers, and by all other friends of the Ukrainian cause, of the peasant life in this land, for this life will have to be considered by those whom fate will decree to draw up a new map of Europe at the close of the present war. Accordingly, we publish this article, which is taken from chapter XV (The Ukrainians Live On!) of Mr. Tiltman's excellent book on "Peasant Europe," published by Jarrolds of London in 1934 and now unhappily out of print for quite some time. The conditions of this peasant life as described by Mr. Tiltman remained the same up to the present conflict.)

THE standard of farming and the general cultural level of the Ukrainian population at present [1934] incorporated in the Polish state differs as completely from the conditions in Poland Proper as do conditions in France or Germany. If Poland is no longer that "hell of peasants" which the Italian Pacichelli described in the seventeenth century, it is still, judged by Western standards, politically and culturally inferior to the Ukrainian territories of Eastern Galicia and Volhynia, Polissia and Podlashia.

Villages Spic and Span

Approaching those eastern territories of Poland (and western territories of the Ukraine) from Czechoslovakia, one finds east of the River San the same grey, cold plains which have been described as the typical Polish landscape—but with an important difference. Entering the Ukrainian regions the housing standard improves. Every Ukrainian cottage, however small, is enclosed in a fence, symbolical of that individualism and love of home and the soil which lie at the very roots of the Ukrainian temperament. The spick-and-span appearance of even the poorest villages reminds the traveller that these Ukrainians are, jointly with the Hungarians, the best husbandmen in Eastern Europe. Had that not been so the Ukrainian territories would present a very different picture today, for the lands east of Przemyśl were devastated in the World War more completely than any other region in Eastern Europe, and the restoration of those territories has been one of the miracles of the post-war years.

Eastern Galicia

Eastern Galicia, the largest and most important of the Ukrainian provinces within the frontiers of Poland, comprises a territory of 7,849,183 hectares, of which no less than 96 per cent is productive land. The population of the province, according to the census of 1931, was 6,207,662, of whom 88 per cent are peasants. Of the remaining 12 per cent of the population, the greater part live in the small towns which predominate in that region, and are engaged either in the cultivation of land on the outskirts of those towns or in catering for the needs of the peasants in the surrounding countryside. If this further class is classified as agricultural, the percentage of the entire population of Eastern Galicia engaged in that industry exceeds 90 per cent.

The climatic and natural conditions of the province vary widely in different areas. Within its borders are found high mountains, damp peat plains, a dry grain belt, and the district of Zalischyky, which, with its extremely moderate climatic conditions, has been called "the Galician Riviera". Some of the districts, such

as Nadvirna, Dolyna, and Kosiv, have only 10 per cent of arable land; Bohorodczany, Kalush, and Striy have from 20 to 30 per cent of arable land; while others, such as Zbarazh, Tarnopol, Terebovia, Skalat, and Horodenka, have from 75 to 80 per cent of arable soil. The most fertile district of Eastern Galicia is Podilla, a strip of country with a very fertile black soil predominantly devoted to grain, and the only part of Galicia where wheat is produced for export. Here, also, are grown the more delicate fruits, and wine, also general fruits, sugar-beet, and tobacco.

The distribution of the whole area according to the latest figures shows that approximately 50 per cent of the land is arable, 20 per cent devoted to hay and meadows, 25 per cent forest, and 5 per cent to other crops.

Inhabited by Most Efficient Peasants

It remains a paradox that this fertile region, inhabited by the most efficient peasant people which Eastern Europe has produced, should lag behind the achievements of agriculturists in other lands. That paradox may be directly traced to the backward conditions under which the peasants have been forced to labour, not only by the Polish authorities but under Austrian rule before 1918. Its causes may be found in the small area of land held by most of the peasants, areas too infinitesimal to permit of efficient farming, and to governments which for centuries have made no effort to improve the economic standing of the Galician peasantry.

Yet Has Low Yield; Reason

The average yield from each hectare of Galician land sheds such a lurid searchlight on the neglect and depression from which the province has suffered that the figures may justly be quoted, together with the figures for certain other countries, in order that a comparison may be made.

Average yield per hectare in percentages of 100 kilogrammes.

1929.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Sugar-beet.
Eastern Galicia	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.6	100	203
Poland	13.6	11.8	11.9	10.7	116	255
Czechoslovakia	16.9	16.6	18.8	14.3	116	249
Germany	21.3	18.8	20.8	16.4	168	309
Rumania	11.6	12.0	13.3	10.6	91	152
World average	12.9	12.8	11.5	12.6	121	220

These figures reveal that Eastern Galicia ranks, in so far as the average yield of crops is concerned, only with such countries as Rumania, which occupies a low place in the world scale of farming, while in no case does the average yield of crops equal the world average, although that average is "weighed" by the inclusion of many countries with an inferior standard of farming. If a comparison is made with such highly developed nations as Germany or Czechoslovakia the result is a still more damaging indictment of those who have been responsible for the nurturing of the Ukrainian territories under review.

Extent of Cattle-Raising

Cattle-raising and pig-farming are closely connected with peasant life; in Eastern Galicia the big estates do not play any important part in this branch of agriculture, which is almost entirely in the hands of the peasants. The Ukrainian values a cow beyond all things, and will keep one even on a holding not large enough to justify the maintenance of animals at all. In 1929, 65 per cent of cattle owners possessed one cow, 27 per cent two cows, and only 6 per cent three cows or more. How greatly the ownership of milk cattle is appreciated in these small homes is revealed by the further fact that on 35 per cent of all peasant holdings in Eastern Galicia in 1929 there existed one cow and no other cattle or horses whatever.



A PEASANT "ELDER" OF A VILLAGE IN WESTERN UKRAINE

(Caption under this picture in Tiltman's book reads: "Representative of a Famous Race")

This point is further illustrated by official statistics showing that there exist in Eastern Galicia 18.2 horses to every hundred peasants, 24.8 pigs, 6.3 sheep, and 36.6 cattle. The tendency of peasant holdings to increase the number of cows and the amount of milk production continues, the milch cows forming 68 per cent of all cattle in the country, while oxen account for only 1.9 per cent.

Horses Not Raised For Sale

Horses are not raised for sale to any extent, the Galician type being too small to be sold for military purposes or exported. In recent years efforts have been made to raise the sturdy Hutzulian highland horses for export, but with only partial success. The recent census shows that less than 20 per cent of the horses in the territory were suitable for military requirements, this low percentage being due to the fact that very little attention has been paid to breeding

—which also accounts for the low milk yield of cows.

On the overwhelming number of peasant holdings poultry-raising and egg-production play the most important part in the peasant's budget. With the ready money thus secured he pays, in normal times, his current accounts—one reason why the export of eggs from Eastern Galicia, especially to Germany and Britain, attained such high proportions before tariff barriers and other artificial means of restriction caused a contraction in this trade.

The explanation of these conditions may be traced to two facts—the small size of the average holding and the neglect of such aids to efficient farming as agricultural education, government research stations for the improvement of seed, cattle-breeding, etc., and the provision of agricultural credits.

Strangle-hold Imposed by Big Estates

In the past the greater part of the arable area of Eastern Galicia has been composed of large estates. While it is true that the possessions of the great landowners have tended to diminish in recent years, the stranglehold which they imposed upon the region following the downfall of the free Ukraine in the seventeenth century is not being relaxed speedily enough to meet the needs of a growing rural population.

Prior to the war, 40 per cent of the land area was in the possession of large landowners, this figure having fallen by only 4 per cent in the previous eighty years. On the other hand, during the same period the number of peasant holdings had increased from 511,714 to over two millions! It is clear, therefore, that in the course of those eighty years the 60 per cent of the total area which represented peasant holdings had been divided to one quarter of the size considered adequate in the middle years of the nineteenth century to maintain a family. This sub-division resulted in an alarming growth of "dwarf" holdings which, even under the most scientific cultivation, were quite inadequate to mitigate the extreme poverty of the peasants owners.

In 1914, prior to the re-incorporation of the territory within the Polish state, no fewer than 42.6 per cent of all peasant holding were of under two hectares in extent. Holdings that could keep one horse only as working power (between two and five hectares) accounted for a further 37.5 per cent. Add those two figures together, and it will be seen that in Eastern Galicia, at that time, a fraction over 80 per cent of all "farms" were of less than twelve English acres—a figure that needs no comment.

Mostly in Polish Hands

At the same date, two-thirds of the estates were in the hands of the Polish nobility. This class remains today the representatives of big ownership, and only by the splitting up and redistribution of a proportion, at least, of their wide acres can the landless Ukrainian peasant hope for an improvement in his economic condition. In addition, some tenth of the estate areas were, in 1914, owned by Jewish landlords who had bought them from bankrupt Polish owners and who subsequently became big landowners, chiefly because they had invested their money in agriculture. These Jewish landlords the Ukrainian peasantry regarded as temporary proprietors of the soil, and those same peasants still hope that it may be possible to buy out the Jewish landowners, who is usually in no way tied to the soil, sooner than the Polish landlords. The peasant is quite aware of the fact that the latter are often sincerely guided by their nationalist feelings and family traditions when refusing to part with any of their inheritance, in direct contrast to the Jewish landlords, who will readily sell to any peasant who can pay the market price for the land.

Conditions Worse After War

The condition of the peasant during the post-war years, far from improving, became very much worse. By 1921 the percentage of dwarf holdings up to two hectares had risen to nearly 60 per cent of all peasant farms, this further division of peasant holdings bringing in its train additional pauperization of the peasant class. Nor was this process confined to the dwarf holdings. Larger peasant farms suffered in the same way.

This fact is the most important of all the economic problems confronting the Galician peasant. The starvation line looms steadily nearer with the passing years, and still the authorities at Warsaw are content to allow things to drift, and leave Pilsudski's cavalry and police to suppress any evidence of discontent.

(To be continued)

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

"The Ukrainian Weekly" goes to press Saturday. All advertisements must therefore be in our office not later than Thursday morning preceding the date of publication of the "Weekly." Ads received later than Thursday morning will not be accepted for publication the same week. Rates: 75 cents per inch single column.

July Prizes For Weekly Articles Awarded

Miss Julia Kusy of Jersey City won the first prize of \$8.00 and Miss Nadia Onufryk won the second prize of \$2.00, for their articles contributed to these pages during July in the contest being currently sponsored by The Ukrainian Weekly.

Miss Kusy's contribution was an article on the "Graduate and the Future." It appeared in the July 28th issue of the Weekly. Miss Onufryk's contribution, "University Society Completes Eighth Year," dealt with the activities of the Ukrainian University Society of New York City. It appeared in the July 11th issue.

The contest is being currently sponsored by the Weekly to stimulate

more of its readers to express in the Weekly their ideas on various issues of the day, especially in the field of Ukrainian-American life, and to report the activities in their localities.

The prizes are awarded each month for the best articles and news reports. They are: first prize \$8.00; second prize \$2.00; third prize \$1.00. The contest is open to all younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent.

In judging such contributions, particular attention will be paid to their accuracy, compactness, clearness, general interest and style.

Youth and U. N. A.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

In large cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, etc., can be found hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young non-members of the Ukrainian National Association. These young people probably have never heard of the U.N.A. or the Ukrainian Weekly, so they present an excellent field for ambitious U.N.A. organizers. Anybody can be a U.N.A. organizer, and receive compensation for bringing in new members. It is not difficult to organize members for the U.N.A., and this you can prove to yourself by trying. Even if you bring in only one member it'll help the U.N.A. and you'll get rewarded. If a thousand people bring in a member each, that's a thousand new members. In any event, you have nothing to lose and everything to gain, so why not see what you can do in the way of organization work? All the information you'll need will be sent on request. Write to the U.N.A., Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., Say you want to organize, and mention your branch number. That'll start you off as a U.N.A. worker. How much reward you'll get depends on how many members you organize. This is an opportunity you shouldn't miss.

An Experiment

First, however, try, an experiment. Go to a prospect, tell him all you know about the U.N.A., and see if he's interested. Then go to a few more, and see if you can work up more interest. If you can, then you'll make a good organizer and shouldn't lose any time in writing to the U.N.A. for organizing material. Don't discourage yourself before you start by saying: "Aw, that's out of my line. I couldn't organize a member in a million years." You can't know until you try... and if you succeed once you'll keep right on succeeding.

Your prospects are more than likely to ask questions, but don't let that scare you. If you don't know the answers to some of them, tell your prospect you'll have the information for him in a few days... and then send a letter to the U.N.A. about the matter.

Here are some typical questions asked by prospects, offered to help you in your organization work:

"How do I know that the U.N.A. is strong enough to meet its obligations? Is its insurance as good as American insurance? What do I get for my money? Who owns the U. N. A.? When do I get dividends? Do I have to pay for the Weekly? What do I have to do to get into U.N.A. sports?"

What You Should Reply

To which you reply that the U.N.A. is a \$6,000,000 fraternal order with a certificate valuation that is higher than that of any other insurance company. This means that the U.N.A. has more protection for each \$1,000

worth of insurance than the other companies... which makes it as strong as the Rocks of Gibraltar. U.N.A. insurance rates compare very favorably with those of the commercial companies, and the insurance is just as modern. U.N.A. certificates feature cash surrender, loan, paid up insurance, and extended insurance after three years, and provide for up to \$1,000 in additional benefits for permanent disability or incurable sickness. For his money the U.N.A. member gets, in addition to the above, the opportunity to fraternize with fellow-Ukrainians in a branch managed by the members, financial aid in the event that he attends a college or university, the chance to participate in U.N.A. sports, and a number of other things. The U. N. A. is owned by its 38,500 members, and its officers are also U.N.A. members, elected by branch delegates at quadrennial conventions. All U.N.A. certificates earn dividends after two years. The member may receive the Weekly sports by presenting himself to the manager of the team in this city or town. If there is no team, he may organize one.

That's a good start, and should have the prospect more than mildly interested. You may tell him that there are U.N.A. branches composed of youth exclusively. He can join one of these branches and take active part in its affairs. He has the opportunity to become a branch officer, and has an equal chance to be elected a delegate to a convention. He may write articles to the Weekly, if so inclined. You can also tell him that the U.N.A. publishes books and periodicals on Ukraine and Ukrainians that he would find interesting. Also mention the fact that the U. N. A.'s branches number 477 and are located in 21 States and two Canadian provinces, and that there are branches as far west as Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Oregon.

Types of Insurance

By this time he should be on the verge of asking you just what types of insurance the U.N.A. has. Tell him the U.N.A. has whole life, whole life to age 70, 20-year payment, and 20-year endowment, and that he can be a member for as little as \$1.00 monthly... or less, if he is under 27—and for this small premium he can get whole life insurance for \$500. This ought to cinch your prospect... but if he says something about having too much insurance, tell him that he surely won't miss paying less than a dollar monthly to the U.N.A., which offers him more than the companies in which he says he has "too much insurance." After that, pull out your application blank and sign him up for membership.

The U.N.A. needs your help... and here's your opportunity to prove you're a good U.N.A. member. Write for information regarding organization work today, while all this is fresh in your mind.

Theodore Lutwiniak

A Reply To Westwood Pegler

In his latest article about the alien in the United States, Mr. Pegler appears surprised at the angry dissent aroused by his proposal that this country close its books against naturalization. Mr. Pegler's surprise seems somewhat naive. What, if he stopped to think, did he expect of a proposal so undemocratic, so contrary to 300 years of American tradition, and so wide of the facts?

Let us apply to would-be citizens the most rigid tests of loyalty and character that Mr. Pegler can devise, but why should we exclude men and women from citizenship simply because they were born elsewhere? Arbitrary exclusion regardless of individual merit smacks of the group discrimination we condemn when we see it practiced in totalitarian countries. At no point does the present world struggle between two ways of life challenge us more bluntly than in the belief and practice of justice and equality for all, regardless of birth, creed or color. Would not Mr. Pegler's proposal subtract from the very democracy we want to defend?

American Experience in 1918

To stop naturalization would reverse and American tradition of 300 years. Generation after generation of settlers and immigrants have come to our shores, learned our speech and ways, been accepted into a common citizenship, and contributed by hand and heart and brain to the building of our common country. This practice and ideal have been woven into the very epic of America. Does Mr. Pegler really think we can cast them out, without losing something of the essence of America? As Provost Marshal General Crowder reported to the Secretary of War in 1918: "The great and inspiring revelation has been that men of foreign and of native origin alike responded to the call to arms with a patriotic devotion that confounded the cynical plans of our enemy and surpassed our own highest expectation... America has fulfilled one of its highest missions in breeding a spirit of common loyalty among all those who have shared the blessings of life on its free soil. No need to speculate how it has come about; the great fact is demonstrated that America makes Americans." The United States is free to make what immigration laws it will, but once having admitted a loyal and law-abiding immigrant, the only course that accords with American interests and ideals is to treat him as the prospective partner that he is.

More Native-born Criminals Than Foreign-born

Mr. Pegler urges a different course because of certain "facts." He has been impressed by the case of a certain foreign born criminal, but the truth is the foreign born are more abiding than the native born. Year after year the F.B.I. publishes statistics regarding arrests in the United States which attest this fact. In 1940 for every 100,000 native born white persons in the United States, 619.9 were arrested; for every 100,000 foreign born white persons, only 201.7 were arrested.

No Real "Foreign Vote"

Mr. Pegler charges that "for a long time many of our naturalized citizens have voted by blocs and have turned important elections by their solidarity under the leadership of political organizers or padrones." This is simply not true, despite certain superficial appearances to the contrary. For a number of years the Common Council made careful studies of national elections with reference to the so-called "foreign vote." These studies all showed that a "foreign born bloc" is sheer myth, that among foreign born voters there are sharp divisions of opinion as among the native born. Our latest study, for the presiden-

tial election in 1932, showed, for example, that of the foreign language papers in the United States which took definite stands for the two major candidates, 163 declared for or were friendly to Roosevelt and 152 supported Hoover. 24 German papers supported Hoover, 20 Roosevelt; 26 Italian papers supported Hoover, 26 Roosevelt; 22 Polish papers supported Hoover, 20 Roosevelt; etc., etc.

Immigrants Have Contributed Much to America

Mr. Pegler also charges that "our immigrants since the first World War have not contributed much to the peace and progress of the United States," that unlike the workers of an earlier generation, "the newer immigration has consisted largely of people who sought only safety and regarded this country as a refuge and nothing else." Few generalizations could be more untrue or more unfair. As we review American history, there is no period whose immigrants we look back to with greater respect and satisfaction than the forty-eighters—men and women who came here, not primarily for economic motives, but for the sake of certain ideals of liberty. The immigrants of the last twenty years have been, in large measure, the forty-eighters of our own generation. Since 1918 the dictatorships of Europe have sent to our shores an extraordinary range of writers, artists, scientists, men of business initiative and experience, teachers, inventors. There have been necessarily some undesirables, as in any large number, but as a whole it has been a group of men and women of more than average education and skills. Despite Mr. Pegler, this newer immigration, studded with names like Einstein, Thomas Mann, Salvemini, Sikorsky, Borgese, Carl Friedrich, Max Ascoli, Franz Werfel, is likely to make as profound a contribution to American life and culture as any generation of immigrants ever admitted to the United States. No generation of immigrants, also has sought American citizenship more eagerly or with better preparation.

Mr. Pegler's proposal that we bar our doors against them is not likely to be taken seriously—even by himself—but it would be a great pity if his articles are allowed to mislead people regarding the real facts, or to foster cleavages at a time when we need the maximum of unity and understanding among our population.

READ LEWIS

Executive Director, Common Council for American Unity

ARMY AVIATION CADET MUST BE CITIZEN 10 YEARS UNDER NEW REGULATION

Army Aviation Cadets must have been American citizens for ten years preceding their appointment to the Air Corps under a new War Department regulation made public recently.

Air Corps officials said that this would have little effect on current appointments as Aviation Cadets since very few applicants fail to meet this requirement. In the past applicants, meeting all other requirements, were eligible for appointment as soon as they received their final citizenship papers.

The applicant must also be between 20 and 26 years old and unmarried. He must agree to serve three years on active duty as a Reserve Officer after completing his flying training. He must also be in excellent physical condition and have college credits covering two years or pass an approximate written examination.

New Army Source Book Embodies Latest Tactical Concepts in Warfare

(To be concluded)

(2)

General Headquarters Tank Battalions

THE dive bomber has appeared on the battlefield in the role of vertical artillery. Tanks can carry out an artillery function, too. The new Field Service Regulations prescribe, in the chapter on GHQ Tank Units, that it is occasionally advisable to delay the entry into action of tanks until a late phase of the attack to replace the fire of artillery as it lifts for the assault. It may be used in the same way to supplement the diminished artillery fire when batteries are displacing. (Page 279)

Influence of Aviation

The tremendous influence of aviation in modern war and its great flexibility as an offensive or defensive weapon, and as the all-seeing eye of an army, is felt all through the manual. Air superiority is stressed as a requisite for success, and coordination with all ground and also sea forces is cited as a prime military virtue.

"The operations of both surface and air forces are directed to the attainment of a common objective. Missions which do not contribute to the attainment of the common objective are avoided." (Page 13)

"The action of combat aviation in support of ground troops is closely coordinated with the plan of attack. Its first objectives are those hostile elements, the destruction or neutralization of which will contribute most toward a successful attack. During battle, combat aviation is especially useful as a means, immediately available to a commander, to exploit a success, to correct an adverse situation, to attack reserves or reinforcements or to support ground troops in overcoming unexpected resistance. Its employment to complement the fire of artillery in a crisis or in fast-moving situations is habitual, especially in attacks by tanks and armored forces." (Page 111)

Aircraft not only supports ground units; it may be placed directly under the control of ground forces when its effectiveness can be increased in that manner. (Page 14) "Close supporting operations on the immediate front of the ground unit may require such intimate coordination, and the time element in signal communication and staff action may be so short, that the air unit must be attached to the ground unit for operational control for definite limited periods." (Page 251-2)

Air Task Forces

In the manual is a separate treatise on air task forces, which have been employed with signal success in the European war. ("An air task force is a grouping of air, base and service units formed to conduct the air missions required by a plan of operations." Page 249) Ideas involved in the employment of air task forces are outlined in the following excerpts: "Air superiority in the area involved is prerequisite to continued, successful military operations. Greater numbers of airplanes, higher performance characteristics than corresponding hostile types, thorough training, high morale, intelligent employment and leadership, and superior base facilities tend to assure air superiority. Numerically inferior air forces possessing some of these factors may attain temporary or local air superiority. (Page 250).

"To gain complete control of the air, hostile air forces must be destroyed, or neutralized by pinning them to the ground. The best method of accomplishing this result is air attack, with bombs and aircraft gun fire against aircraft on the ground, air base facilities and installations,

fuel reserves, bomb dumps and routes of communication; and against aircraft, engine, and equipment factories. Such attacks must be intensive, concentrated, and sustained. Detailed reconnaissance prior to and throughout the operations is essential. In many cases, protective measures by the enemy, such as concealment, dispersion, and antiaircraft defenses prevent complete neutralization, and hostile bombers will continue their operations. These must be opposed with pursuit aviation and with antiaircraft artillery. (Page 250)

"In critical phases of the ground battle, delivery of fire by combat aviation on the immediate front of the ground forces frequently is required. The added firepower and moral effect of combat aviation often are quickly decisive. In order to exploit their full mobility, fire support by combat aviation is ordinarily essential to the operations of mechanized forces. Supporting aviation can assist materially in the supply of, and communication with, fast moving ground forces." (Page 251)

Parachute and Air-Landing Troops

The now familiar tactics of parachute and air-landing troops are covered in the new manual. The book points out that combined operations of parachute and air-landing troops are similar to the advance guard action of a large command; to the execution of a reconnaissance in force; or to a major raid against an enemy. Except for minor missions such as sabotage, air-landing operations are executed usually in connection with other ground or naval operations. (Page 242)

Among the counter measures suggested against parachute and air-landing troops is the employment of civilian law enforcement agencies, State guards, patriotic organizations and industrial employees, trained for local defense. (Page 248)

Jungle and Desert

The manual emphasizes the difficulties of jungle operations, explaining that such warfare is characterized by close fighting. Artillery and other supporting weapons have only limited application, but light bombardment aviation is prescribed as a substitute. Troops transported by air are also recommended when suitable landing areas are available. (Page 235)

Water is a vital factor in all desert warfare, according to the manual. "Operations generally are based on the capture and protection of vital water sources. Denial of water facilities to the enemy often will bring about an early, successful outcome to the campaign." (Page 237).

Partisan Warfare

Partisan or guerrilla fighting came to the forefront in modern war in the Spanish Civil War and more recently and extensively in China. In this type of warfare, states the manual, the mobility, enterprise and reliability of the troops employed are more important than their numerical strength. Generally, best results may be expected from the use of numerous small detachments under capable and versatile subordinate leaders, all operating under the direction of an experienced superior commander. (Page 239)

Throughout the manual the discussion of concepts of offense and defense are integrated. Where the principle of offensive action by a certain arm or unit is given, it is immediately followed by the doctrine of defense against that arm or unit when the enemy employs it.



Lubka Kolessa, world-famous Ukrainian pianist, who appeared with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last Thursday.

Fraternalism Defends The Home

ALL true Americans have four things in common. Faith in a Supreme Presence, love of home, devotion to their country and the courage to defend all three in thought, word, deed and, if necessary, with their lives. Therefore, while all today have before them the grave and imminent possibility of defending their country, back of it is the thought of protection of home and loved ones. This makes the need of personal defense vital.

Whether a country is invaded by a nation with which it is at war; whether it becomes a victim of economic dislocation, or whether it suffers from an epidemic of disease—privation and want may stalk through the streets and threaten every home and family. These are not alone dire possibilities of the future, they have been actual events in this country's history. Time was when there was no protection against the suffering these untoward happenings entailed. Today all that is changed through legal reserve fraternal life insurance.

Fraternalism today is the backbone of America and a solid, living bulwark of democracy. Fraternalism is today building a greater America for you and for your children.

Fraternalism is an organized, carefully selected army of approximately 7,000,000 adults whose ranks are supplemented by more than 1,000,000 boys and girls. Its financial strength represents nearly \$1,400,000,000.

The individuals composing this great army are solidified by the bonds of brotherhood and maintain constant contact through the medium of daily and monthly publications, and in over 100,000 lodges located in hamlet, village, town and city.

From the savings of this great host come the payments which represent the bulk of income received by the fraternal societies.

Before these funds are due, in payment of life insurance contracts, they become available in the life of the nation in the form of investments or loans.

These investments aid individuals to build factories, farmers to buy seeds and harvest their crops, and industry to further expand its production resources through added equipment and increased employment;

they help railroads to extend their transport facilities; utilities to add to their far-flung lighting and power lines; municipalities to improve the facilities of growing communities, and encourage the growth of churches of many denominations. In short, this golden stream becomes the life-blood of the nation's civic, economic growth and power.

Fraternalism is an outstanding agent in charitable, educational and welfare work.

It expends more than \$5,000,000 annually in general welfare and relief alone.

It provides annually care for some 4,000 afflicted members in established hospitals and sanatoriums at an expense of more than \$750,000.

It spends annually more than \$500,000 to assist, support and care for aged members.

It protects, supports and educates annually approximately 2,000 orphans in established orphanages.

Through the years Fraternalism has paid out more than \$5,000,000,000 in benefits to its members and their families.

Fraternalism has provided necessary hospitalization for more than 40,000 patients afflicted with tuberculosis, cancer and other dread diseases at a cost of in excess of \$50,000,000.

And furthermore, of equal importance to the future of this country, some one million boys and girls are being taught patriotism, character-building and better citizenship through the guiding hand of Fraternalism.

The Fraternal Monitor

NON-COLLEGE AVIATION CADETS INCREASE

The number of American youths without college educations who are being admitted to flight training at Randolph Field, Texas, has increased three-fold during the last three years, according to figures reported recently to the War Department by Aviation Cadet detachment officers.

It is evident, the officers said, that young men who want flight training in the United States Army Air Corps are not allowing the lack of a college education to hold them back.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONGRATULATIONS

Dear Editor:

May I congratulate you on the appearance of the "new" Weekly. Everyone with whom I have talked is deeply impressed with the arrangement.

Irene Barber,
Cleveland, Ohio

LIKES WEEKLY'S "PERFECT BALANCE"

Several weeks ago a most unfair letter of criticism appeared in the "Weekly." The "sound" reasons given in it I do not find very sound.

Firstly, all of us may not be interested in the sports results but just leave them out and our athletes will not hesitate to say what they think.

As for the place the Catholic Youth Rally article deserves, this is simply a matter of opinion. The Catholic youth congresses have always been reported on the front page.

As for Our 1941 Crop of College Graduates, every American of Ukrainian descent should be interested in knowing what his fellow Ukrainians are doing, what he has done, and certainly if his school has bestowed honors upon him the Ukrainian Weekly can do likewise.

Mr. Dwach's article "We Need Ukrainian Irishmen" was very interesting, I thought. It was interesting to know that the Kozaks were composed of some adventurous Irishmen. The article's real value was its sound advice that although they have brave men Ukrainians must learn to rely upon themselves and fight for freedom if necessary.

In my opinion these criticisms arise from prejudice and not from reason, since if the criticisms were sincere they would take on a more constructive nature, stating what the writer would like to see in the Weekly.

Personally, I enjoy the "Weekly's" perfect balance between literature, news of Ukraine, editorials, history, humor, sports, club news, etc. Especially must I commend the editor for his fine editorials which deservedly appear on the front page. They are concise, well thought out, and timely.

Daniel Slobodian
Elizabeth, N. J.

FINDS WEEKLY "BEST OF ITS KIND"

I was pleasantly surprised this week to find The Ukrainian Weekly enlarged. What prompted me to write this letter to the Weekly, however, were the several letters to the editor which have appeared in its past two issues. The only one with which I agree thus far is that of Peter Polley who defends the Weekly and its featuring of sport news.

Personally I like the way the Weekly is right now and the way it was up to now. So far I have read its every issue and enjoyed them all. Yet I would like to see more sport news in it, and therefore make this appeal for more of it. We young Americans of Ukrainian descent would like to know what others of our kind are doing in other communities, at least in the field of sports.

In conclusion I want to stress that The Ukrainian Weekly is the best paper of its kind that I have read so far.

Nicholas Blasetsky
Toledo, Ohio

DEFENDS U.N.A. SPORTS PUBLICITY

Out of clear blue sky comes sudden criticism regarding the practice of the Ukrainian Weekly in publishing detailed reports of the baseball, softball, basketball, and bowling games of the teams participating in the sports program of the Ukrainian National Association. In the July 11th issue of the Weekly, Maria Ortynska writes: "Imagine a member in California finding interest in a basketball score of some obscure team in the East. Impossible!" And in the July 28th issue, Al Yaremko, who was known to be a first class sports enthusiast, surprises me by taking a vicious blast at U.N.A. sports publicity, ending his remarks with: "We're tired of reading about the same players and the same few sandlot teams." As the letter is signed only by Yaremko, I presume he means "I" instead of "we."

Neither of the letters made specific mention of U.N.A. sports, but it is apparent that both writers directed their remarks to include same.

All teams participating in U.N.A. sports must be composed of U.N.A. members. The U.N.A. gives financial support to such teams, and offers prizes to district and division title winners. Despite this it is difficult to form a team. The teams organized during the past few years were formed by hard-working, patient, and unselfish young men, and I take my hat off to these fellows for bringing about the success of the U.N.A. sports program. They are a credit to the organization.

Difficult as it is to form a team, it is still harder to hold it together. All team managers have experienced trouble in keeping a team together. How some teams managed to survive season after season is something of a mystery... but survive they did. The fellows are being drafted into the U. S. Army now, however, and there are fewer teams each season.

The teams did much to promote U.N.A. fraternalism in all the cities and towns they visited. On the uniforms of the individual players were fastened U.N.A. emblems. Each team played under the U.N.A. name. Obviously, all this was for the good of the U.N.A. That the players displayed good sportsmanship and good character is commendable, inasmuch as it earned the teams large followings of U.N.A. sports fans.

But what good is a national sports program?... what good is a well-played baseball game?... what good is a home run with the bases loaded?... or a 1 hit no run pitching classic?... or a last minute basket from mid-court that won the game?... what good is a closely played bowling match?... or a championship play-off?... or a championship victory celebration? What good is all this without publicity?

If it were not for the fact that the Ukrainian Weekly publicizes U. N. A. sports, the sports would have never progressed as well as they did. The team manager and all the players on the team literally depend on publicity for a successful season. The local newspapers in towns where there are U.N.A. teams give the boys headlines, pictures, and long, detailed accounts of the games played. This helps the U.N.A. In return, the U.N.A. helps the team by giving it publicity in the Weekly. This latter publicity is what really benefits the team, for other teams' players read the accounts and, that way, each U.N.A. team knows what the others are doing, and thus becomes inspired to do better if possible. In addition, U.N.A. teams have the advantage of being games with Ukrainian non-U.N.A. teams. Also, the non-playing U.N.A. member can read about what the U.N.A. is doing in the way of sports, and if you don't think non-players are in-

terested I refer you to Peter Polley's enthusiastic letter in the July 28th issue of the Weekly. As Peter says, "Such publicity acts as a stimulant to the teams so that they become even more active."

Deserve Write-ups

I don't know whether U. N. A. members in California find interest in U.N.A. sports news or not, but, Miss Ortynska, I am not as sure as you are that its "impossible." Why pick on "obscure teams in the East" when the U.N.A. has teams in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cleveland that you could have mentioned?

"The movements of the players and their amateurish deeds are unessential," says Yaremko. It is true, unfortunately, the U.N.A.'s Petes, Johns, Joes, Harrys, etc., do not become professional DiMaggios overnight. But I did hear of a few cases where former U.N.A. players are now playing professional ball... if that means anything. If you're "tired of reading" about the U.N.A. boys and their teams, think of how tired the boys must have been after playing their games. They deserved the write-ups they received in the Weekly... as a matter of fact, they didn't get enough of them.

I can well remember when Mr. Yaremko was sports director of a youth league, he fought like blue blazes for Weekly publicity. Why then should he now deny U.N.A. teams the right to publicity in a U.N.A. publication dedicated to their needs and interests? "In place of game reports, give us ("us?" As you can't be speaking for the thousands of Weekly readers, you must mean "me") more news accounts of youth activities." Presumably, sports does not come under "youth activity" in Yaremko's opinion.

Lots of things are "unessential" and criticism that isn't constructive is one of them.

Theodore Lutwinski

FIRST CALL FOR ALL-UKRAINIAN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Plans for an "All Ukrainian Golf Tournament" are being formulated by the Ivan Franko Club of Akron, Ohio, Branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association. The tournament, a thirty-six hole affair, will be held at the Mayfair Country Club and is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, August 17, 1941.

All young men and women of Ukrainian parentage are invited to compete. Prizes for top medalist honors and various contests are being arranged.

All those interested are urged to write to John Muzik, 1212 Girard St., Akron, Ohio.

Watch The Ukrainian Weekly for further details. Meanwhile—send in your reservations.

ATTENTION NEW ENGLAND & NEW YORK!

Don't say that we didn't tell you about it.—The biggest offer made to the general public as far as we can remember. Yes, you pay less than a penny-a-piece for all of the events you shall witness at the NEW BRITAIN'S UKRAINIAN DAY, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1941, Sheldon Park (Barnsdale) (New Britain-Rainville Rd.)

Here are a few of the things that are worth more than twice the price of admission all by themselves: Choral Singing by the New Britain Choir; A colorful and large exhibit of Ukrainian Handicrafts; The battle of the century "Ukrainian Dancers vs. Jitterbugs"; A snappy Sports Program; The Historical Exhibit. Here's something we are adding for good measure—Paul Kazanowski and his WCOE Radio Orchestra. If you can not dance to the smooth rhythm of Paul's band, then you might as well give up, for even the wooden chairs have a hard time standing still when they swing out. If you crave some real good Ukrainian dishes then this is the place to come. No kidding, folks, if you're looking for the best time of your life come to New Britain on Aug. 10th. Rain or Shine. We can accommodate over 1,000 in the spacious dance hall. By Golly! you can't go wrong when you get all this and a lot more besides for only 25¢. Park opens 10 o'clock. Program starts 1:30. (Wear something Ukrainian to the N. B. Ukrainian Day.)

August Month of Fur Sales
And Our Marusia Sends Advice To Her
Ukrainian Friends

MARUSIA SAYS:

AS A COOLING THOUGHT—IT'S ONLY 134 DAYS TO CHRISTMAS.

Of course, you can wait until Christmas in the hope of having Santa Claus bring you a fur coat. Personally, I'd rather not take a chance. It's so much more reliable to go out and pick your fur coat now. Budget wise women know that August is the month for fur bargains. They also know that MICHAEL TURANSKY'S is the place to go for values in furs. Right now, they have a full assortment of the most beautiful coats, made of a luscious variety of furs. All you do is come in and try them on. Or if you prefer you can have one made to your particular taste at no extra cost. Whenever you see one of our Ukrainian girls smartly dressed in a lovely fur coat, you can bet she got her coat at Michael Turansky's. Guess FU go up tomorrow and pick out my coat now.

The Address Is:

Michael Turansky

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