

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. 31

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1941

VOL. IX

OUR SYMPHONIC MUSIC

The recent acceptance by Leopold Stokowsky of Roman's Prydatkevich's "Ukrainian Suite," to be played under Stokowsky's direction by the N.Y.A. Orchestra sometime during its next season's engagement in New York City, brings to mind the fact that of all forms of Ukrainian music the symphonic is the least developed and therefore in the greatest need of support by our music-lovers.

Thus far the only truly notable Ukrainian symphonic achievement here in America was the Ukrainian Symphony Concert conducted by Prof. Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitsky at Carnegie Hall in New York City early in January, 1939. Taking into consideration the high quality of its orchestral and choral compositions, most of them being Ouglitsky's, and the artistry of its orchestra members, most of whom were from the New York Philharmonic and some from Toscanini's N.B.C. Orchestra, that concert can be regarded as the first truly successful effort of Ukrainian music to attain symphonic form in this country. In his review of the concert, the New York Sun critic declared that "Mr. Ouglitsky disclosed genuine gifts as a composer and conductor."

Both in the old country and here the development of Ukrainian music up to recent times has been chiefly along vocal lines. Even the best of Ukrainian composers devoted their main efforts towards producing music of a choral nature, with the result that as early as the sixteenth century choral music in Ukraine was composed for as many as twenty-four voices, while in modern times Ukrainian choruses have won great fame, especially the world-famous post-war Ukrainian National Chorus under Prof. Koshetz.

This emphasis upon a capella singing and the neglect of symphonic music, however, was not altogether voluntary. A good deal of it was dictated by necessity. For during the 18th and 19th centuries when the symphony began to flourish in other lands, in enslaved Ukraine every form of cultural expression, including music, found its way blocked by the repressive policies of Russia, which constantly attempted to denationalize the Ukrainians. Under such conditions it was very difficult for even choral music to flower, and impossible for any worthwhile Ukrainian opera, symphonic and chamber music to be produced. Gifted musicians and composers of Ukraine, therefore, had to devote their art to enrichment of Russian musical culture, among them being Berezowsky, Bortniansky, Vedel, Turchaninow, and Tschaiowsky (the latter though born in Russia proper was of Ukrainian extraction).

Although they worked in Russian, these composers actually carried on the Ukrainian national traditions in their works, for the latter bear within them many melodies drawn from Ukrainian folk songs, the songs whose richness of motifs, high perfection of tone, depth of meaning, and high moral tone were little affected by the oppressive policies of Russian and Polish chauvinists,—songs which have made the Ukrainians the best endowed in this field among all Slavs. For that matter, totally foreign composers, too, found inspiration in these Ukrainian folk songs, among them being Haydn, Hummel, Knorr, Mozart, Beethoven ("pastoral" Symphony and Quartet in F Major), Weber, Brahms, Liszt, Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Dargomyzhynsky, and, of course, Chopin. All of them used melodies from Ukraine.

Since the renaissance of modern Ukrainian music, started by Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), some progress has been made by Ukrainian composers in translating Ukrainian melodies into symphonic forms. Among them can be mentioned Revutsky, Barvinsky, Ouglitsky, Rudnitsky, Hayvoronsky and Prydatkevich.

This progress should be encouraged, and those who are behind it should be given every moral and material support possible to continue their labors, especially here in America.

BOHDAN LEPKY

Bohdan Lepky, one of Ukraine's foremost poets and writers of modern times, died in Cracow, Poland under Germany, on July 26th.

Lepky was born in 1872 in the Western Ukrainian village of Krihulets, district of Chortkiv, Podilia province, Eastern Galicia. His father, a Catholic priest, Rev. Sylvester Lepky, is known in Ukrainian literature under the pen-name of "Marko Murava." He edited several periodicals, such as "Pravda" and "Kobzar," as well as school primers.

As a boy, Bohdan loved to listen to the tales his father told him of ancient Ukraine and spent many hours gazing at the large collection his father had of his country's great men. During his student days he was a voracious reader of ancient Ukrainian classics, chronicles, and religious works, as well as ethnographic works—a comparative rarity in those days—which his father possessed. In this manner he obtained a good groundwork for his later literary career.

Upon graduation from the gymnasium, young Lepky was sent to Chekhia by his father, in care of Dr. Andrew Chaikowsky. The trip gave Lepky a broader and more comprehensive outlook upon life and awoke within him an ardent desire to labor for his people.

Upon gaining his Ph. D., Lepky became an instructor of the Ukrainian language in the Berezhn Gymnasium. It was here that he first began to write, producing such stories and poems as *Tsvit Schastia* (Flower of Fortune, appeared in translation in the Ukrainian Weekly), *Stricha*, *Dla Brata*, *Divak*, *Zvichayna Istoria*, *V Lisi*, *V Svit Za Ochi*, and the play *Za Khibom*.

In 1897 Lepky went to Cracow where he taught the Ukrainian language in the local gymnasiums. Subsequently he became professor of Ukrainian literature at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow.

It was during this period as lecturer at the university that Lepky exhibited his greatest literary activity. For during the years 1901-1906, he issued five volumes of his poetry and ten volumes of his short stories, besides his translation of the immortal *Slovo O Polku Ihorevym* (Song of Ihor's Legion) into Polish.

Later Lepky produced the following works: *Zirka*, a novel dealing with the post-war period; *Wadim*, a novel of ancient times in Ukraine, during the period of kings and princes; *Slota*, *Ot Tak Sobit*, poems; the trilogy on the life of Hetman Ivan Mazepa; the two-volume *Motria*, who was Mazepa's sweetheart; *Ne Vbivay, Baturin*, *Poltava* (historical novel), as well as a cycle of poems, *Nocturnal*.

The author's life of sorrows and troubles gave somewhat of a tragic tinge to many of his works. Yet he was capable of producing writings of humor, as the story *Opovidania Diaka* which dealt with the comical adventures of the local village precenator who wanted to take on the ways of nobility but in the end returned to his simple ways of living. Another humorous story Lepky wrote was *Na Posluchania Do Vidnia*.

Besides these varied works, Lepky wrote numerous literary reviews and monographs, and edited the works of Taras Shevchenko, Marko Vovchok, and others. During the last war he spent a good deal of his time among Ukrainians in German prison camps, helping them in every way possible.

PROGRAM OF UYL-NA CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

The program of events for the Ninth Annual Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, to be held at the Detroit-Leland Hotel (Cass and Bagley Avenues), Detroit, during the coming Labor Day weekend, August 30, 31, September 1, was announced this week by the executive board of the league and the Detroit congress committee.

It will include periods of registration Friday evening and Saturday morning; business and forum sessions throughout Saturday; a welcome dance Saturday night, at the Ukrainian National Temple, 4655 Martin Avenue; church services Sunday morning; a business session Sunday from 11:30 to 2:30 P. M.; Grand concert Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3; banquet and dance Sunday evening; and forum and business sessions on Monday, including election of officers, and passage of resolutions.

The activities coupon-booklet for all the events of the congress will cost \$3.75, the Detroit committee has announced.

THE CRANES

("Chuyish Brati Mly")
By BOHDAN LEPKY

See there, brother mine,
Yonder, comrade mine,
That gray, south-flying host
Of cranes in moving line.

Croo, Croo, Croo, they cry,
In stranger lands we die,
Above yon sea before glide
Our wings shall lifeless lie.

Into our sight, then out,
As they cross those trackless lanes,
Fading, flashing... 'til a cloud
Obscures the flying cranes.

Trans. by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman

CATHOLIC LEAGUE HOLDS CONVENTION

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth's League of America held its 8th annual convention in Scranton, Pa. Friday to Sunday, August 8-10.

Bohdan Katamay of Philadelphia was elected president of the league. Mr. Katamay was the first organizer of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League and its president during the years 1933-35.

Peasant Western Ukraine

By H. HESSELL TILTMAN

(2)

Effects of Emigration

THE remedy for this, Eastern Galicia's most pressing problem has been along one of two roads—emigration, or the breaking up of the big estates. Emigration before the war was two-fold: the migration overseas for permanent settlement in the new world, and the seasonal migration of peasants who went abroad to earn money, intending to return to their native land. Estimates show that up to 1909 some 470,000 persons emigrated from Eastern Galicia to the United States alone, while the total Ukrainian emigration from that province cannot be placed lower than 700,000. The seasonal migration from Eastern Galicia was in pre-war years directed chiefly to Prussia, and amounted to 200,000 agricultural labourers a year. This annual trek served as a safety-valve for surplus peasants.

In the post-war years, overseas emigration has diminished, and during the period between 1924-1929 only 60,000 persons left Eastern Galicia permanently, most of them going to the Argentine. This number includes a large number of relatives of earlier emigrants. Seasonal migration during the same years was confined chiefly to peasants who went to France to assist in gathering the harvest during the summer months, and has not exceeded 30,000 persons.

40% Decline in Standard of Living

The virtual cessation of both overseas and seasonal emigration had a very marked effect on peasant conditions, and has resulted in the still greater impoverishment of the Ukrainian peasantry. Ukrainian farmers who have returned after years spent in the United States have assured me that the fall in the average standard of living of the villages, compared with twenty years ago (and prior to the world depression), amounted to at least 40 per cent. This is the price which the Ukrainians in Poland are paying for the absence of any concerted scheme to ameliorate conditions in that territory.

The natural increase of the population, the acute shortage of land at any price which the peasant can afford to pay, the impossibility of landless peasants earning money in industrial centres, and the closing down of emigration—these factors together have brought the Ukrainian peasantry, not only of Eastern Galicia, but also of Volhynia, to the verge of nation-wide catastrophe.

Polish Artificial Colonization

Half-hearted attempts have been made to remedy matters by the purchase and redistribution of land. During the ten years ending 1929, 227,000 hectares were made available for peasant settlement, representing 10 per cent of the area of the estates in Eastern Galicia. Unfortunately for the Ukrainian peasantry, the prime consideration in the minds of those responsible for this modest degree of reform was the colonization of purely Ukrainian regions by Polish settlers, thus changing the racial character of a purely Ukrainian region, and, incidentally, presenting Europe with a further minority problem for the future.

No figures are available revealing the nationality of the persons who benefited by the breaking up of estates, but if it may be assured that Roman Catholics represented Poles, and Greek Catholic and Orthodox buyers represented Ukrainians, the statistics show that 53.4 per cent of the land thus freed was given to Poles, who formed 47.6 per cent of the total number of persons benefiting by this modest measure of reform. Remembering the acute land shortage which exists among the

Ukrainian peasantry in all districts, it is difficult to resist the contention of the peasants that the prime purpose of this land reform was to strengthen the Polish element in Eastern Galicia to the disadvantage of the natives. The position of the Ukrainian peasantry after this redistribution had been brought to a standstill by shortage of money remained precisely what it had been before it was carried out; the few thousands of peasants who benefited were not sufficiently numerous even to offset the natural increase in population for the years concerned.

Neglect of Agricultural Education

The second factor which helps to elucidate the low yield of crops per hectare in the Ukrainian regions under Polish rule concerns the neglect of agricultural education. Throughout this ancient Ukrainian territory there is not one government school teaching in the Ukrainian language. The solitary agricultural college open to peasants who speak only their mother tongue is one maintained by the Ukrainian "Prosvita" society; a society which has done excellent work in maintaining the cultural traditions of the Ukrainian people. Even the number of Polish agricultural schools in Eastern Galicia is insignificant, there being only five schools and one agricultural college.

Czechoslovakia, with approximately the same number of peasants as there are in Eastern Galicia, has 1,247 agricultural schools, attended yearly by some 40,000 peasants' sons. When this figure is compared with the almost total absence of agricultural education facilities in Eastern Galicia, a further reason for the poverty of Ukrainian peasants becomes manifest.

Ukrainian Intelligence Higher Than Average

Were there no demand for educational facilities, it would be possible to apportion at least a part of the blame for this state of affairs to the lack of enterprise on the part of the peasantry. In the Ukrainian territories under review, precisely the reverse is the case. The standard of intelligence found in the masses of this virile, democratic people is considerably higher than the average, having been nurtured through centuries by a keen sense of national pride.

In dozens of Ukrainian villages, consisting of perhaps two hundred homes, the writer has found village institutes and libraries built by the peasants themselves without outside assistance—each peasant family contributing the value of so much wheat for the purchase of materials and so many hours' labour to the task of building. In many of these institutes 80 per cent of all the members could read, and kept themselves informed concerning events by studying the Ukrainian newspapers.

Persecution in Education

This high percentage of literacy may be traced to the fact that, under Austrian rule, there existed 3,600 primary schools teaching in the Ukrainian language. Following the incorporation of the territory within the Polish state, even this measure of free cultural development has been denied to the inhabitants of Eastern Galicia and the other Ukrainian provinces. By 1934, only some 123 schools teaching in that language remained open—five in Volhynia and the balance in Galicia. All the rest had become bi-lingual, teaching the more important subjects in Polish.

In view of these facts, it is hardly surprising that Warsaw should consider it unnecessary to provide university training for the sons of Ukraine. True, the Polish Sejm, in 1922, passed a bill providing for the inauguration of a Ukrainian University in

Eastern Galicia, but the authorities evidently regarded the gesture as sufficient, for no university has materialized. The annual expenditure of Poland for the provision of university facilities for six million Ukrainians is confined to the maintenance of two Ukrainian "Chairs" at Warsaw University, costing 63,490 zlotys in 1934. The total number of Ukrainian students who secure university training in any one year is little more than two thousands—this for a people who by their own initiative and out of their own resources, raised themselves to a standard of cultural development unique in Eastern Europe.

Strong Cooperative Movement

Another phase of that cultural development is seen in the existence of a strong co-operative organization, through the channels of which flow almost 50 per cent of the entire retail trade of Eastern Galicia and Volhynia. This co-operative movement, which, in many villages, numbers 100 per cent of the inhabitants among its members, was developed, and is still maintained, entirely by the peasants. When, in 1930, the Polish authorities spread suffering and ruin over wide areas of the Ukrainian lands, the account books recording the indebtedness of individual members were, in many cases, burned or confiscated, on the pretext that such books could not have been kept by the peasants themselves, and that the co-operatives were obviously, therefore, in league with trained agitators.

Remembering this fact, I made a point, when making random and unannounced visits to these all-peasant stores in various parts of the Ukrainian regions, of inspecting the books. Without exception all were in perfect order, and, for the previous quarter, had been "audited and found correct" by working peasants.

Innate Peasant Honesty

The destruction of account books during the "pacification" might have resulted in the financial ruin of the whole co-operative system, but for one fact. That fact was the innate honesty of the Ukrainian peasant. Immediately the Polish troops were withdrawn, those concerned voluntarily came forward and admitted the amounts of their indebtedness to the village stores. Actually the only lasting result of this unprovoked interference with one of the most remarkable and highly organized co-operative units in Europe was a brief dislocation of business due to the destruction of furniture and fittings, and the withdrawal by the Polish government of the permits formerly granted to the Ukrainian Co-operative to sell tobacco.

The cultural difficulties of the Ukrainian peasants in Volhynia have been greater. Their condition under the Russian Empire was, if anything, worse than the conditions of their compatriots living in Eastern Galicia under Austrian rule. Following the return of Marshal Pilsudski to supreme power in 1926, a determined effort has been in progress to drive a wedge between the Ukrainians in the two provinces.

Obstructions Placed in Way of Cooperatives

In the years after the war the co-operative and other Ukrainian national cultural movement centering on Lwów began to spread northward into Volhynia, where there existed no educated class to direct the strivings of the peasants for betterment. Since 1926, the Polish government has firmly opposed every development calculated to unify the Ukrainians of the north with the members of their race in Eastern Galicia, even to the extent of starting counter-movements labelled "Ruthenian," in the pious hope that with the passage of time the people of Volhynia would overlook the racial bond linking them with their blood brothers in the south.

Investment Offer

'Suppose someone made you this investment offer:

"I will sell you this security, in whatever amount you want, on easy terms over a period of many years. If you live, the money you invest with me, plus a substantial amount of interest, will be returned to you when you want to retire and you need it most. If you die, the entire amount you contract for will be paid to your estate—even though you have made only one payment.

"Back of this security are many millions of assets, invested in government bonds, in the bonds and stocks of our leading industries, in real estate mortgages—in all that is productive and sound in America."

That investment is open to you—in the form of life insurance, which is the outstanding American way of building financial security.

Get your life insurance in the U.N.A.

The peasantry in Volhynia own, on average, larger holdings than those existing in Eastern Galicia, but their educational and cultural standards are definitely lower than in the neighbouring region. For a time, developments directed to overcome the lower standard resulting from Russia rule were rapid. This process was, however, brought to a standstill by the attitude of the Polish authorities, culminating in the suppression of all Ukrainian secondary schools, and all but five of the Ukrainian primary schools, in the province. In 1932 came the final blow—the total suppression of the educational institutes founded by the Ukrainian Prosvita society.

The Spitoon Fines

Evidence gathered on the spot makes it clear that the Polish authorities, in their zeal to damage Ukrainian organizations, and the strong movement for Ukrainian nationalism existing in Volhynia, even went to the extreme of deliberately turning a blind eye to such communist sentiment as existed there. Nevertheless, communism as a political force in this once Russian territory is declining, while Ukrainian nationalism gathers strength. Thus the Polish authorities were forced, in their "war" on Ukrainian ideals, to fall back on fining co-operative stores five pounds whenever they could find one which had not provided customers with a spittoon as required by law! Unbelievable as it is, many fully authenticated instances of such petty persecution exist.

Every obstacle which ingenuity can suggest has been pressed into service to hamper the growth of Ukrainian organizations. In countless cases where peasants have prepared the necessary plans for the erection of village institutes and co-operative stores the government officials have arrived at the village to investigate the matter (at a cost of 200 zlotys), only to refuse permission for the store to be opened just as frequently as any shadow of an excuse can be suggested for doing so. On many of these occasions the Polish authorities have revealed the real reasons behind their objections by stating frankly that if the community concerned will resign from membership of the Ukrainian Union of Co-operative Union, Lemberg, and join the Polish Co-operative Union, no obstacles will be raised. Despite this calculated campaign, which has lasted for seven years, more than 500 co-operative stores linked directly with the parent organization at Lemberg exist in Volhynia alone, and 120 more had been established and closed by the authorities.

(To be concluded)

UKRAINIAN-CANADIANS AND THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

BEFORE the attack of Germany upon Russia, no doubt was expressed by anyone in Canada as to the stand of Ukrainian-Canadians in the present war. Ukrainian-Canadians prided themselves with, and were commended by others in Canada for, their wholehearted participation in Canada's war effort. Did the outbreak of the German-Russian war change this attitude of Ukrainian-Canadians?

Ukrainian-Canadians themselves never had any doubt as to where they stand. War, or no war, between Germany and Russia, they are now, as they were before this war, wholeheartedly with Canada and the British Empire. However, a serious doubt has been cast upon the attitude of Ukrainian-Canadians by Mr. Raymond Arthur Davies in his article "Ukrainian-Canadians and the War's New Phase," published in Saturday Night on July 12, 1941.

In this article, Mr. Davies raises an alarm about "the confusion brought into the ranks of the more than three hundred thousand Ukrainian-Canadians by Hitler's attempt against the Soviet Union." He frantically appeals to the Canadian Government to do something for the purpose of "winning the whole mass of the Ukrainian-Canadians for whole-hearted participation in the war effort." He makes an appeal to Ottawa that it "should study ways and means of uniting the whole Ukrainian population to fight Hitler." The headline to this article says: "The Dominion Government is faced with the immediate problem of reviewing the whole Canadian Ukraine made situation. Every effort must be made to win the mass of the more than 300,000 Ukrainian-Canadians to whole-hearted participation in the war effort and every attempt to establish a Nazi fifth column among them via the spurious pro-Nazi regime which might be formed in Kiev, must be frustrated. All anti-Nazi forces among the Ukrainians should be rallied for this objective."

Why all this alarm?—Evidently Mr. Davies fears that because of the anti-Communist sentiments of the mass of the Ukrainians in Canada, they may become easy dupes of Hitler. Mr. Davies believes that Hitler will create a puppet regime in Kiev, the effect of which, in his opinion, may lead to a Nazi fifth column among the Canada. Are his fears warranted? Does he produce any material facts which would entitle him to express his fears publicly?

Only Pro-Canada

Mr. Davies tries to convince the readers of Saturday Night that there are grave reasons for his anxiety that the Ukrainian-Canadians, who up to the outbreak of the German-Russian war were loyal to Canada, may change their loyalty into disloyalty and even may become a fertile field for a "Nazi fifth column" activities among them. He divides the Ukrainians into two sections—"those favoring the Soviet Ukraine and supporting the Communist policy of the people's front" (We even forgot that such a thing as "people's front" still exists) and "those opposed to it and favoring an independent Ukraine." The latter group he divides into two basic groupings, that of the United Hetman Organization and that of the "United Nationalist Organization (U.N.O.)."

It appears, however, from Mr. Davies' analysis that those "favoring an independent Ukraine" are nationalists and therefore, according to him, "pro-Nazi." As we see, the matter is very simple for Mr. Davies. The Ukrainian-Canadians, as far as their organizations go, are composed only of two elements: pro-Soviet and pro-Nazi. It does not occur to him that the bulk of Ukrainian-Canadians may

be neither pro-Soviet nor pro-Nazi but only pro-Canada. According to Mr. Davies "the two anti-Soviet groups placed their full faith in Hitler" but owing to their dissatisfaction and embarrassment over the non-aggression pact between Hitler and Stalin, they began "to see in Hitler a barrier to the achievement of their ambitions. The two organizations in Canada then began to support activities favoring the British cause in the hope that a British victory might restore the Ukraine to them and might result in weakening or expelling the Reds."

Mr. Davies believes, however, that as a result of the German-Russian war "the situation has again become different" and he is afraid that the Ukrainian nationalists of the two named groups may falter in their loyalty to Canada and become again favorable to Hitler's aggression in Ukraine, and he cites several "facts" in support of his contention.

A perusal of these "facts" shows that he has obtained them from Communist sources. They are not facts but Communist inventions. Most of these "facts" were featured by the Canadian Tribune in its issues of February 15, 1941, a paper with definite Communist tendencies published in Toronto. Without any attempt to check up on the information obtained from Communist sources, Mr. Davies simply repeats the unfounded allegations of the Canadian Tribune.

Following the Canadian Tribune, Mr. Davies states as a fact that "New Pathway, U.N.O. organ, published in Toronto" (as a matter of fact, New Pathway is published in Saskatoon) "wrote on March 13, 1939, under the signature of its foreign correspondent R. Korda: 'Regarding the role of Germany as our ally—there is an unanimous agreement among us.'" In fact, the New Pathway of that date quotes a statement from the Nastup, a Ukrainian paper published in Chust, Carpatho-Ukraine. This statement can in no way be attributed to the New Pathway.

Again, on the information of the Canadian Tribune, he says of the New Pathway: "On June 12, 1939, the same paper stated editorially: 'In Germany we see our most natural and most powerful ally.'" I have carefully read the said paper of that date and find that no such statement was made by it editorially. The New Pathway on its editorial page on June 12, 1939, published a statement of the Ukrainian National Press Service in Europe, in which a strong criticism was made of Hitlerite Germany in respect of her policy towards the Carpatho-Ukraine. In the course of this criticism the Ukrainian National Press Service quoted excerpts from the Nastup of December 11, 1938, (published in Chust, Carpatho-Ukraine) in which the quotation referred to in Mr. Davies' article appeared.

Mr. Davies then quotes The Hour, a pro-Communist publication published in New York City, as the source of his information about "the pro-Nazi Ukrainian American newspaper Svoboda," which the Canadian Government for a short while banned from Canada. The facts are that the Canadian Government investigated this matter fully in December, 1940, and was satisfied that the Svoboda was not pro-Nazi and as a result of since has been admitted to Canada. I may add that, as a matter of fact, the policy of the Svoboda is decidedly anti-Nazi.

The Metcalfe Statement

To prove that there is "a Canada-wide Ukrainian Nazi organization," Mr. Davies quotes a statement by one John C. Metcalfe, as published on



UKRAINIAN VILLAGE NEAR THE DNEPER RIVER
Scene of Nazi-Soviet fighting in Ukraine

November 15, 1940, in the Toronto Globe and Mail. In that statement, Mr. Metcalfe called himself "a private investigator of the Dies Committee on Un-American activities." In fact, Mr. Metcalfe proved to be an ordinary adventurer as at that time he had no connection whatsoever with the Dies Committee, had no authority to speak for the said Committee and had no access to the files of the Dies Committee.

Mr. Davies also quotes an imaginary appeal of Col. Melnyk, leader of Ukrainian Nationalist in Europe, allegedly made by him in September, 1939. In this appeal, according to Mr. Davies' Communist informants, Col. Melnyk said: "In this war support the cause of Germany, Italy and Japan." The fact is that no such appeal was ever made or published by Col. Melnyk.

Mr. Davies also quotes a sentence about Ukrainian nationalists from Professor Watson Kirconnell's book: "Canada, Europe and Hitler." In fairness to Professor Kirconnell, Mr. Davies should have made reference to Professor Kirconnell's letter which appeared in the Toronto Globe and Mail of February 3, 1941, and which is referred to in the Canadian Tribune of February 15, 1941, the principal source of information for Mr. Davies. In his letter in the Toronto Globe and Mail, Professor Kirconnell stated his views about the Ukrainian nationalists in Canada as those who were wholeheartedly behind Canada's war effort, having cut themselves clear from any entanglements with Ukrainian organizations in Europe.

To prove his point, Mr. Davies "quotes" from my own address, which I delivered on January 15, 1939, "over station CKY" (should be CJRC) Winnipeg. In fact, he does not quote from my address but is satisfied to reprint a portion of my addresses as "quoted" by the Canadian Tribune of February 15, 1941. (He even spells my first name the way of the Canadian Tribune—Vasyl instead of Wasyl.) Canadian Tribune "quotes" me as follows:

"Nationally-minded Ukrainians would be inclined to give all possible assistance to Germany in her Eastward thrust because the Ukrainians in Europe see in Germany the only power which now seems to be friendly to the establishment of a united Ukrainian state."

In my address of January 15, 1939, which was delivered during the highlights of the Munich period, I was asked to present the probable reaction of the Ukrainians in Europe towards Germany's "Drang Nach Osten" at that time. My address was delivered as one of a series under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. In it, I made the following statement (only the underlined words are quoted by the Canadian Tribune and Mr. Davies):

"Therefore, if I were to give a concise resume of what the Ukrainian reaction would be in case Germany decided to prosecute her policy of 'Drang Nach Osten' even more vigorously than she does it now, even to the point of engaging in a war with Russia, my answer would be that the nationally-minded Ukrainians, with the exception of the Communists who place the class interests above those of national independence, would be inclined to give all possible assistance to Germany in her eastward thrust, provided only Germany, gave a clear undertaking to stand by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, because the Ukrainians in Europe see in Germany the only power which now seems to be friendly to the establishment of a united Ukrainian State."

My statement referred to the possible reaction to Hitler's eastward march of the Ukrainians in Europe and I carefully pointed this in my said address in the following words: "My listeners will of course understand that what I have just stated represents the views of the Ukrainians in Europe."

The anti-Soviet Ukrainian-Canadians, although they are in favor of Ukrainian independence in Europe, owe no allegiance to individual Ukrainian leaders in Europe or to any government that may come into existence on Ukrainian territories in Europe—their only allegiance being to Canada and the British Empire. To paraphrase Abraham Lincoln's words, Ukrainian-Canadians love Canada "partly,—because it is their own country, and mostly,—because it is a free country."

To give proof of their undivided loyalty to Canada and in furtherance of Canada's war effort, all anti-Communist Ukrainian associations, represented by five dominion-wide organizations, have formed the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee which has contributed a great deal towards Canada's war effort. I am as certain that the formation of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee contributed not only to unity among Ukrainian-Canadians but also to Canadian unity generally in this war as I am certain that articles like that of Mr. Davies may prove detrimental to Canadian unity.

May I be permitted to express the attitude of Canadian-Ukrainians in the words which I used in my radio address on January 15, 1939, which by the way, Mr. Davies tries to use as one of his "proofs" of pro-Nazi sentiments among us in Canada:

"I may assure my listeners that no matter what may be in store for the Ukrainians in Europe, the Ukrainians in Canada in any crises that may arise will stand loyally by Canada and the British Empire."

WASYL SWYSTUN
(Saturday Night, Toronto,
July 28, 1941)

Canadian-Ukrainian Literature

THE first Ukrainian settlers came to Canada in 1891, fifty years ago. They began to arrive in big waves five years later at the bidding of the Canadian government. Premier Wilfred Laurier was glad to get as many settlers as possible from Europe. He gave them land to settle upon between the Red River valley in the east and the Rocky mountains in the west. There they found plenty of woods in Manitoba and of prairie land in Saskatchewan and Alberta. But as they brought no other means but their willing hands from Europe they had a very hard beginning in the new land. The men had to leave their families out in the woods or on the open prairies and had to earn means to buy flour and clothes by work on railroads.

It was a hard and bitter experience for the Ukrainian settlers to get used to the rigors of the Canadian climate, as they came from a land of genial climate. Yet they sang as they used to do every day in their European fatherland. They sang of their pioneer hardships. And some of their rustic new songs found their way even to "Svoboda," the only Ukrainian language paper published then on this continent, that served both the American and Canadian Ukrainian settlers. The first Ukrainian paper in Canada, The Canadian Farmer, had its beginning in 1903. Seven years later, in 1910, a society of teachers began to publish "Ukrainian Holos," the second Ukrainian paper in Canada. In the "Svoboda" and these two Canadian-Ukrainian papers appeared most of the rustic new songs of the Canadian-Ukrainian settlers. The leading bard of such songs and verses was Theodore Fedik who published a collection of his rustic verses in 1908 in a chap-book called "The Songs of Austria and Canada." The book sold in thousands of copies.

The second period in the Canadian-Ukrainian literature dawned in 1913 when a series of satirical sketches, known as "The Adventures of Steve the Bungler (Tabachniuk)," began to appear in "Novini," a Ukrainian paper that was published at Edmonton in 1913-1915. The authors of the satires, Stepan Fodchuk and J. Maydanik, made biting attacks on the unprogressive types of immigrants. As a result many such individuals became ashamed of being likened to Steve the Bungler, and began to do their best to improve. It was Vasil Kudrik who made fun of such unprogressive elements out among the Ukrainian farmers in another series of satires, known as "The Remarks of the Kozak Maxim Chornokhib," which appeared in the "Ukrainsky Holos" in 1918-1922. The hero of the satires is a positive type of a man with a humorous turn of mind who makes very clever observations of human nature and behavior and pokes very apt humorous remarks about the bungling farmers.

Many new names appeared under verses and short stories in the Canadian-Ukrainian papers in the two decades after the first World War (1914-1918). Many of them were of the post-war-immigrants. So it was but natural to find some more of the rustic immigrant verses of sorrow. Some of the new writers sorrowed after the unrealized hopes of seeing Ukraine in the family of the free nations. The most promising among such authors was Volodimir Kupchenko. Of the post-war poets from Ukraine, the more prominent were A. Kmetya-Efimovich, M. I. Mandrika, and V. D. Tulevitiv. All of them wrote more about their European experiences than of the new land to which they came.

Many short stories and dramatic sketches in the post-war period, were written by Mikhaylo Petriwsky.

"Your Side And My Side"

With the 9th annual convention of the UYL-NA but a few weeks away, my mind goes back to the various conventions I have attended in the past, and I cannot help but feel quite a change has occurred in the spirit of these conventions. At first it seemed the conventions did try to do some constructive work on the problem of Ukrainian American youth, and there did not seem to be any partisanship, or at least it did not manifest itself throughout the convention. During the last few years, however, there has been a tendency to get away from this purpose. There now seems to be a great deal of this "your side" and "my side" business. If "your side" will allow so many officiators from "our side" then "our side" will play with you, and vice versa. If "our side" does not get certain offices in the League, then "our side" will have nothing more to do with the league, etc.

Why should we have this "your side and our side" business anyway? Certainly, our organization is not a political organization, and there is no reason why we should divide ourselves on the problems of the American youth of Ukrainian descent. It matters not whether a person belongs to one organization or another, whether he belongs to this church or that one, he still should be able to meet on common ground in the UYL-NA. At least, that was its purpose originally.

Let's forget about this "your side and our side" business, and let us make this a different convention. Instead of coming to it with the idea in mind of getting this officer or that officer and spending the time of the convention arguing over his or her report, let's have something constructive to offer.

Anne Chopek
Mattapan, Mass.

FOURTH IN PITTSFIELD LEAGUE

At the two-thirds mark of the Pittsfield (Mass.) City Softball League, the Ukrainian team is in fourth place with a percentage of .500. There are eight teams competing. At the end of the first third, Spasyk of the Ukrainians was leading the league in batting with .634. Most of the players on the Ukrainian team are U. N. A. members.

Walter Huska

Most of them were published serially in The Canadian Farmer and The Ukrainian Voice. His English stories found way to some English-language papers in Ontario. A commendable book of verses, mostly on purely Canadian themes, was published in 1929 by Ivan Danylchuk. Many short stories and verses of Tetyana Kroitor also found their way to the Canadian-Ukrainian papers. But it was not until 1937 that the first short novel, descriptive of the life of Ukrainian settlers in Canada, appeared. It was Honore Ewach's The Call of Soil. Two years later the first half of Ilya Kiriak's big novel The Sons of Earth made its appearance. (And the second and concluding half is still waiting for a favorable publisher.) It describes the daily life of Ukrainian settlers in Alberta since they arrived there. On the other hand the Canadian-born Myra Lazechko (1920), a gifted poetess, has a lot more to say of her mystical longings than of the people she came from.

Such in brief, is the story of the Canadian-Ukrainian literature. It is very multicolored, though one wishes it had at least a fair sprinkling of really gifted authors. It has already found its own native ground in The Call of the Soil and in The Sons of the Earth. How fertile will that ground prove to be?

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg.

TREMBITA CHORUS GETTING SET FOR YOUTH CONGRESS

The Trembita chorus is a musical organization of young Detroiters under the direction of Stephen Lucky, a talented and gifted musician well-versed in the choral art. The chorus took its name from the ever-popular musical instrument of the Ukrainians, trembita or horn of the Hutzul mountaineers.

The Trembita chorus is proud of its many distinctions. It is the only musical organization in the Mid-west that can boast of the fact that its membership consists of youths only.

The chorus represents the elite of the city's junior set. Many members are students of the colleges and universities located in the metropolitan area, a goodly number of them being music majors.

Other members are chiefly skilled mechanics or tradesmen whose avocation—or perhaps, their inherent love of music—has brought them into this society of good-fellows. In short, the members of Trembita chorus are a likeable lot, fond not only of one another's company but also of the good choral singing that their co-operation makes possible.

The members unanimously agree that their greatest distinction lies in the person of their director, the affable, dynamic Stephen Lucky. They all point to his series of triumphs in the realm of choral singing that date back several years, to the time of his successful direction of the more talented of choral groups in Pennsylvania.

Observing Lucky at work, one easily perceives the reason for the high esteem that the members accord him. He is a conscientious worker and does everything thoroughly. With his pupils he is patient and understanding.

He firmly believes that before a task can be executed properly, much practice and work are required. Consequently, Lucky sees to it that every member understands the material studied before advancing to the next assignment. In this manner he has strengthened the morale and confidence of his charges.

The Trembita chorus meets at the Hotel Detroit-Leland every Sunday afternoon for a two-hour rehearsal. Considering obstacles and other factors, the chorus has made remarkable progress.

Under Lucky's able guidance the chorus has attained a perfection and precision hardly deemed possible under the circumstances. The director is very fond of it and proposes to keep it intact even after the youth congress. Certainly, in the cultural sphere, the Trembita chorus is an asset to the community.

Of late, the chorus has held several outings in the spacious parks that fringe this automobile capitol of the world. Passers-by were entertained and pleased by the outdoor singing rendered by the group.

The members of the Trembita chorus are a hard-working group. They are ambitious and energetic and are determined to prove the worth of their undertaking. Inspired by the noble sentiments born of the beautiful in the realm of music, they will not be content until they have spent every effort in making of Trembita the most excellent chorus possible.

A Friend.

PICTURED IN THE "CORONET"

A picture in the current issue of the "Coronet" monthly magazine, entitled "To the Rescue," showing a lifeguard tugging away at the oars of a catamaran plunging through the surf, is actually that of a young Ukrainian-American, Peter Kuriak, taken last summer when he was a lifeguard at the Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York. The picture, part of the "Coronet's Gallery of Photographs," was taken by Dr. Joseph Lorber of Chicago.

Our 1941 Crop Of College Graduates

(Continued)

Eugene T. Mallyck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mallyck of 2762 North Judson St., Philadelphia, graduated from the Drexel Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering.



Eugene T. Mallyck

The graduate is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, br. 45, of which his father is secretary. He is a charter member of the Philly U.N.A. Youth Club, organized in 1938.

At present Mr. Mallyck is employed by the Navy Department in Philadelphia, but expects to transfer to Washington shortly to study for a degree in law at the George Washington University.

At the Drexel Institute, he was on the yearbook staff, as well as on the school newspaper staff. Also, he was a member of the Industry, Chess, and Poetry clubs.

Johann Madroff, of 92 Palmer Avenue, Stamford, Conn., graduated from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. She completed a course in Advertising Design. One of her chief recreation at the school was playing on volley ball teams.

GRADUATES HIGH SCHOOL WITH HONORS

Mr. Walter Butinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasil Butinsky of 1817 Farr Street, Scranton, Pa., graduated last June from the Central High School with a University of Scranton scholarship award.

Walter received the highest honors in the Classical Course. He was a member of the National Honor Society by virtue of the fact that for four years he was on the high school honor roll. He served as vice-president of the German club, was a member of the track team, and received the Gold Award for his playing in the band and orchestra.

Walter is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, branch 280. He is active in local Ukrainian-American youth affairs. He plays the violin, trumpet and piano, and has received his Junior Certificate from the Scranton Conservatory of Music. He is a Boy Scout of Troop 92 of Scranton.

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.

New Army Source Book Embodies Latest Tactical Concepts in Warfare

(Concluded)

(3)

The Offensive and the Defensive; Surprise

That integration exists also through the discussions of offensive and defensive action in the abstract, each of which has a chapter in the new manual. While the doctrine of offensive action is to destroy hostile armed forces, "our defensive doctrine contemplates the organization of a battle position to be held at all costs" until a shift can be made to offensive action. (Page 137)

"The conduct of the defense must be aggressive. It must be prepared to take advantage of errors or failures on the part of the enemy. The counter-attack is the decisive element of defensive action. It is seldom feasible to hold a defensive position by passive resistance alone." (Page 152)

The factor of surprise has greatly increased in importance since the trend away from war of position to war of maneuver. The manual accords it full value.

"Surprise must be sought throughout the action by every means and by every echelon of command. It may be obtained by fire as well as by movement. Surprise is produced through measures which either deny information to the enemy, or positively deceive him as to our dispositions, movements, and plans. Terrain which appears to impose great difficulties on operations may often be utilized to gain surprise. Surprise is furthered by variation in the means and methods employed in combat and by rapidity of execution.

"Surprise often compensates for numerical inferiority of force.

"Surprise finds the enemy in a state of mental, moral, or physical unpreparedness. Every effort should be made to deny him time to take effective countermeasures. The effect of surprise may be lost through dilatory methods of execution." (Page 23).

Attack on a Fortified Locality

Massive, modern fortifications, like the Maginot Line in France and Eben Emael in Belgium, have compelled the development of new techniques for their reduction. According to the manual, the attack on a fortified locality may be divided into four phases:

- Reducing the hostile outpost system and gaining close contact with the main position.
- Breaking through the fortifications at the most favorable point.
- Extending the gap by isolating and reducing hostile emplacements on its flanks.
- Completing the action by moving mobile reserves through the gap to complete the encirclement and isolation of remaining fortifications while continuing the attack against them from the front. (Pages 182-183)

"Air supremacy is the first requirement for operations against a fortified locality." (Page 183)

Under the heading of fortifications appears the flame-thrower in a specific role.

"Fire of heavy artillery and supporting bombardment of aviation is directed upon emplacements, massive obstacles, mine fields, and wire obstacles and entanglements. The fire of lighter, flat-trajectory weapons and of flame-throwers is directed against loopholes in emplacements to neutralize the hostile weapons and widen the apertures. Flat-trajectory artillery with high muzzle velocity using direct laying is employed to penetrate armored turrets." (Page 185)

"Troops transported by aircraft may be landed within and in rear of the larger fortifications on the front of the main attack, to block the movement of reserves and to assist the assault troops by attacking the fortifications from the rear." (Page 189)

Doctrines of Unity of Effort and Command

Along with coordination of all arms as an essential factor for success the manual emphasizes the value of coordinating minds—a smooth flow of the will to fight and of the effort put forth, from the commander down to private.

"Unity of command obtains that unity of effort which is essential to the decisive application of full combat power of the available forces. Unity of efforts is furthered by full cooperation between elements of the command." (Page 22)

"Superior hostile numbers may be overcome through greater mobility, better armament and equipment, more effective fire, higher morale and better leadership. Superior leadership often enables a numerically inferior force to be stronger at the point of decisive action." (Page 22)

Leadership

"Leadership," states the manual, "is based on knowledge of men.

"Man is the fundamental instrument in war; other instruments may change but he remains relatively constant. Unless his behavior and elemental attributes are understood, gross mistakes will be made in planning operations and in troop leading.

"In the training of the individual soldier, the essential considerations are to integrate individuals into a group and to establish for that group a high standard of military conduct and performance of duty without destroying the initiative of the individual." (Page 18)

The worth of the individual man is still decisive, the manual states, in spite of advances in technology which have produced new and powerful weapons. "The open order of combat accentuates his importance. Every individual must be trained to exploit a situation with energy and boldness and must be imbued with the idea that success will depend upon his initiative and action." (Page 18)

Harshness, arrogance and overbearing conduct have never been countenanced by the Army as means of attaining discipline. The manual's dictum on morale stresses the democratic approach:

"Good morale and a sense of unity in a command cannot be improvised; they must be thoroughly planned and systematically promoted. They are born of just and fair treatment, a constant concern for the soldier's welfare, through training in basic duties, comradeship among men, and pride in self, organization and country. The establishment and maintenance of good morale are incumbent upon every commander and are marks of good leadership." (Page 20)

"A willingness to accept responsibility is the foremost trait of leadership. Every individual from the highest commander to the lowest private must always remember that inaction and neglect of opportunities will warrant more severe censure than an error of judgement in the action taken." (Page 24)

NOTE: Copies of Field Service Regulations—Operations—FM 100-5, may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 35 cents each.

YOUTH And The UNA

Use This Column!

THIS column had its beginning more than three years ago. It was received with enthusiasm by the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly, and so became a weekly feature. It reported on the affairs and activities of youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association; published articles and U.N.A. news items sent in by U.N.A. members; publicized U.N.A. sports; reported on the doings of individual U.N.A. members; presented ideas and suggestions to U.N.A. branches and members regarding organization work holding successful meetings, and a number of other things tending to help both them and the organization; continually campaigned to bring new members into the U.N.A. and to interest ambitious persons in U.N.A. organization work; gave up-to-the-minute information about the U.N.A., such as its progress in organizing members and new branches, its different types of insurance and many benefits, its convention and other activities; dealt with many questions concerning the U.N.A. and its members, such as selective service, marriage, security, etc; and began a "Get Acquainted Club" to acquaint young U.N.A. members with each other.

We would like to continue being of service to our youth and their branches. We want more contributions in the way of news items, articles, ideas, and suggestions. We receive very little contributed material these days, and are at loss as to the reason. This column is dedicated to the U.N.A. youth as a matter of fact is their column. We urge them to make use of it.

What kind of material are we looking for? Anything that has something to do with the U.N.A., its members, and its branches. If a U.N.A. branch holds any kind of an affair, let us know about it. If a U.N.A. member or branch receives publicity in American newspapers, send us a clipping. Secretaries and officers of branches should write up the activities and progress of their clubs for publication. We're interested in all phases of U.N.A. news. We also want articles of general interest to U.N.A. members. Several branches are putting out their own club papers...we would appreciate receiving copies.

Let us know what you think of the U.N.A. by writing articles answering such questions as "Why I belong to the U.N.A.," "What my U.N.A. Membership Means to Me," and "How I Became a U.N.A. Member." We want to know those things. If you have succeeded in bringing new members into the organization, tell us how you went about it as such information may be useful to other young organizers.

The Army and Navy boys, as well as other U.N.A. members, should take advantage of our "Get Acquainted Club," which strives to acquaint U.N.A. members with each other. I'm sure that the boys in uniform would like to receive letters from newly-made friends all over the country. An item I came across in a newspaper certainly proves that uniformed men are anxious to make friends. Read it for yourself:

"Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.—Soldiers have been asked to quit enclosing 'get acquainted' notes to the laundry girls in their bundles of dirty shirts and socks."

So far, there are 36 members in the club. The names and addresses of all 36 will be given to U.N.A. members on request. To become a member, write a letter giving information about yourself. We'll publish your letter in this column minus your address, and interested persons will be asked to write to us for it. The purpose of this arrangement is to restrict the club to U.N.A. members. Once your letter is published, it'll be only a matter of time before you'll

UYL-NA CONGRESS PREPARATIONS WELL UNDER WAY

Well worked out plans for the ninth annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America are well under way, according to Peter Kasey, chairman of the convention committee of Detroit.

"Reports from the several sub-committees indicate that our work is being accomplished as planned months ahead, and there are indications that this will be the greatest congress in the youth league's history," Kasey said at a recent general meeting of the convention committee.

The committee announced that the activities coupon-booklet for the entire convention amounts to only \$3.75. The bearer will be entitled to be at every function of the annual gathering, including the welcome dance, youth concert, fashion show, business sessions, forums, banquet and ball and trips planned to acquaint visitors with Detroit and its industries and cultural attainments. He will also receive a copy of the year book.

The publications committee has announced that the year book will be composed of three parts: one dealing with activities in general throughout the past year, another with the work of the Detroit convention committee, and the third devoted to advertising.

The August issue of the Trend, official organ of the youth league, will be dedicated to the ninth annual congress. It will contain articles dealing with many aspects of the convention. Information regarding hotel accommodations, room rates, and other details will be included. The publication will be out the third week of August.

One of the highlights of the convention this year will be the banquet at which the Detroit committee is planning to have as guests of honor several very prominent persons known throughout the entire country.

The theme of the convention itself will be devoted to the Ukrainian contributions to the American way of life. In addition, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Ivan Franko, one of Ukraine's greatest and most beloved sons, will also be commemorated.

The program of the convention will consist of three parts: the first dealing with problems concerning youth in quest of a future and a satisfactory way of life; the second concerning the business sessions of the league; and the third dealing with cultural matters.

The Detroit convention committee expects that by the end of August every community in the nation will have been informed sufficiently regarding the coming convention. The committee will go to extremes to aid in any way possible any person or group evincing an interest in this year's congress.

Marko Mudry

Detroit.

get mail from young people who want to be your friends.

Only one club member is a soldier, but I'm hoping that we'll get several more soon. Girls are invited to join the club, too. To get the names and addresses of the 36 members, and to join the "Get Acquainted Club," write to me at P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. All contributions for this column should also be addressed as mentioned.

In closing, let me once again urge our U.N.A. members to make use of this column. Remember this: you need not worry about how your news item, letter, report, or article is written as we'll edit it and make all necessary corrections. Write as though you are writing to a friend...for we are your friends. And don't just write once, but many times. Be our correspondent and send us reports regularly. We'll certainly appreciate your cooperation.

Theodore Lutwink.

FUNNY SIDE UP

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WINS PRAISE FOR DIRECTING MICHIGAN BOYS SPORTS MEET

"VACATION DAZE"

Dear Editor:

I had planned on taking my vacation in the B.V.D. Islands (West Indies) but upon the recommendation of my very good friend, Archie J. Tweedlebottom, Alka and this tired writer jaunted out to a ranch in Kentucky for a muchly-deserved vacation. Archie had been there before, but I still don't know whether he was there as a guest... or just grazing! This was a 200 by 30 ranch. If Farmer McGinty doesn't have \$200 by the 30th of this month, he loses the ranch! Alka met one chap there, and what a rustler he was. She hadn't gone around with him for ten minutes before he pinched one of her calves! Gee, was that ranch ritzy... even the bull had French horns! You know, red makes a bull angry. But the bull on this ranch gets mad when he sees pink... he's a sissy!

Kentucky, if you'll remember, is the Blue-Grass State. The chickens out there eat the blue grass and lay eggs in Technicolor! (That last gag was one of them!) Well, while I was there, Farmer McGinty has a big explosion on his place. Seems he fed some of the chickens some of that "Lay-or-Bust" feed, and one of them was a rooster! One of the chickens, by the way, was very conscientious... she laid seven eggs in five days so she could have the week-end to herself! Not only that, I made so much noise out there with Alka during the week that the poor chickens couldn't sleep a wink... and as a result, they got insomnia. Now they have circles under their eggs!

And need I say I met the farmer's daughter? But boy, was she dumb! She found some bottles in the grass... and insisted she had found a cow's nest! I even tried a hand at milking a cow, but she cried... her curdle must have been killing her! She probably was one of those politician cows... and the only way to milk them, is with political pull!

Staying at a ranch or a farm is quite educational. I discovered a way to grow mashed potatoes. First you put vanishing cream on the skins, and then plant them with a hammer! Once while I was planting some of these extraordinary potatoes-to-be, a gopher stuck his head out of the ground and said, "Hey, what's the idea?" "I'm planting seeds," said I. "What's wrong with that?" "Oh, I don't mind you planting seeds," said the gopher, "but stop tickling my wife!"

When I was a mere child, I used to go out into the woods and listen to birds. Now that I'm a columnist, I don't have to go that far! Anyhow, one day I went out into the woods and did a bit of deer hunting, and came back without a buck! Out there the deers eat out of your hands. In New York they eat out of your wallet! Once I came face to face with a bear... pretty horrible for both of us! Boy, did I take a powder, and did a swan dive into some tall grass! And there in the grass were four snakes staring me right in the face. Believe me, I never heard so much hissing since my debut over that Amateur Hour two years ago! Later in the week they had a country fair, and guess what? I was awarded first prize... Seems I was the only exhibition of corn they ever had that talks!

But it wasn't all outdoor life; the night before I left we had a nice party and they gave a prize for the guy with the most original costume... some guy with a clean shirt won it! Well, when I left they gave me a souvenir. I'd drop over and show it to you, but it's too early to take off the bandages!

Humorously yours,

BROMO SELTZER

PRAISES U.N.A. AND WEEKLY

I am happy to observe that the "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" have taken another step forward, this time by appearing in a new and even more interesting form.

It is my belief that many Ukrainian-American youth clubs owe their success to the U.N.A. and to the Ukrainian Weekly.

A large number of the U.N.A. youth branches are formed of sport-minded persons, and they look with anticipation to the arrival of the Weekly for it contains interesting sport news.

Many parents, I have found, enjoy reading the Weekly as well as some young people enjoy the Svoboda. In fact, the Weekly has now become a household word.

Its editorials are timely and clear. And its U.N.A. Youth column is truly the road to true fraternalism.

The Ukrainian Weekly is more of a stimulant among our young people to the Ukrainian national cause than any other periodical.

Any U.N.A. member, boy or girl, who has participated in the U.N.A.

Sports Program in any form, will surely agree with me that more was derived from such participation than was originally expected. Especially was this noticeable in the smaller localities. These small localities have contributed more to the U.N.A. sports program and derived more from it than did some of the large cities. U.N.A. sponsored athletics did much to promote the spirit of fraternity and friendship among the young people who participated in them. And I'm glad the Weekly publicized them so much, for it stimulated the athletes to do their utmost and likewise provided interesting reading for the sports fans everywhere.

I have also found the translated Ukrainian short stories in the Weekly to be interesting. They certainly have proved their worth. I especially enjoyed those that dealt with the Kozak period in Ukrainian history.

As for those chronic-kickers, a few of whose letters have appeared in the Weekly, well—they will always find something to kick about, no matter how trivial it may be.

Jno. Zwarycz, East Orange, N. J.

August Month of Fur Sales And Our Marusia Looks To The Future

MARUSIA SAYS:

THIS IS WHAT I HOPE TO LOOK LIKE AT THE COMING UKRAINIAN YOUTH CONVENTION AT DETROIT LABOR DAY WEEK-END.



We girls like to look nice all the time. But when we plan to go as far west as Detroit, we want to be sure those western lads will be dazzled by our appearance. That's why Luba, my bosom pal, and I decided to get ourselves fur jackets we would wear with our evening gowns and also with our daytime clothes. We wanted to be sure we'd get what we wanted and still have enough money left for our trip. So we decided to go to MICHAEL TURANSKY'S. I didn't know exactly what would look good on me, but Mr. Turansky brought out the most stunning collection of fur jackets for me to try on. There were silver fox, skunk, squirrel, mink, and many other kinds. They all looked swell, but I finally selected the one illustrated here, which happens to be a silver fox jacket. (Looks nice, yes?) Luba, my friend, always has her own ideas. So Mr. Turansky brought out some skins for her to look at. She picked the ones she liked, told him what kind of jacket she wanted, and her jacket will be made up special for her.

It's a good thing we thought of getting our furs now, for we understand

that August is the month to get the best selection of furs at the lowest prices. We told M. Turansky we liked his jackets so much, we ought to carry a label, "GLAMORIZED BY TURANSKY."

So if you don't want us to run away with all the attention at the Youth Convention, you had better go to MICHAEL TURANSKY'S for your jacket right now.

MICHAEL TURANSKY

350 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Between 29th & 30th Sts.
16th Floor.

Litchwanna
4-0973



Peter Harlow

"This year," wrote George Alderson, sports columnist of the Lansing State Journal, "the athletic program was a huge success under the guidance of Peter Harlow. Peter, you may recall, is the ex-Michigan track star who changed his name from Hawryciw to give newspapermen and radio broadcasters a break. A physical education major who just graduated, Peter has run off the smoothest athletic program in the four years history of the boys' conclave. With the cooperation of the Michigan State athletic department, Director Harlow staged tournaments between twenty 'cities' in softball, volley ball, tennis and swimming. More than three-quarters of the delegates competed in his program.

"Then Peter capped his program with a slam-bang boxing card. There were 18 bouts in weights ranging from 112 pounds to the heavyweight class. Several of the youthful boxers had Golden Glove experience and really put on a show for the Boys' Staters."

Peter's parents and sister are members of the Ukrainian National Association, branch 75. It appears that Peter himself will soon become a U.N.A. member.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR U. S. FLYING CADET APPLICANTS

A resident refresher course for 50 applicants for the U. S. Flying Cadets will begin on Monday, August 11 at Quoddy, Maine the NYA regional work experience center for the New York and New England areas. Students will be recruited from the ranks of the defense industrial trainees at the center and from other young men meeting the requirements who apply to their local NYA offices.

Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 25, unmarried, citizens of the United States, high school graduates, and must pass a rigid physical examination.

Read the
AMERICAN SLAV
most fascinating and authentic
journal in America
Annual sub. \$2.00
Single copies .20c
Address all requests to:
MICHAEL TURANSKY
717 No. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.