



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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MANY VICTIMS OF SOVIET TERROR IN WESTERN UKRAINE IDENTIFIED

More Than 14,000 Executed By The Reds

A RECENT dispatch to the "Svoboda" from Geneva, Switzerland reveals some horrifying details concerning the mass executions and tortures of Ukrainian patriots by the NKVD (formerly GPU—Red secret police) during the Soviet occupation of Galicia and Volhynia.

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In prisons, churches and public buildings heaps of dead civilians were found when the Reds evacuated Western Ukraine before the Nazi advance. Many of them were evidently executed by bombs, for their bodies were mangled and torn. Others showed signs of tortures. Some of the priests, for example, had crosses cut out on their bodies. Corpses of soldiers bore medals nailed into them. Even bodies of women and children bore signs of wanton mutilation.

Some of the victims of the Red terror have been identified, reported the Geneva dispatch to the "Svoboda." Among them are the following:

Seminary Professor Among Victims

Rev. Dr. Mikola Konrad, a professor of the Bohoslovska Academy (theological seminary) in L'viv, whose body together with that of Volodimir Priyma, a cantor, was found in the Birok Forest in July 3rd; Michael Kozlaniuk; Vasile Klimchuk, a farmer from Podzimir; Michalchuk, a professional man from Merwich; Yurko Brey, a peasant from Worotsov; Hnatovich, a peasant boy from the village of Paripys; Michael Werkhola, Stephen Markush, John Markush, Dr. Zvir Michailo, Halapats Yaroslav, Sachik Zenoviy, Myron Pelensky, George Malinowsky, and Prof. John Kushnir of L'viv.

In the town of Komarno, the bodies of the following Ukrainians executed by the Reds were found: Mikola Zderko, a high school teacher; Dmytro Radovich, a gymnasium graduate; Andrew Sorokivsky, a shoemaker; Michael Lenets, Dmytro Lenets, and Michael Hubich, peasants.

Town of Sambir: Horbaty, a village shoemaker; Rev. Turzky and his son; and a Red Army Ukrainian man, Kniaziw.

Town of Zhovkva: Machoshyn, John Hrabovich, Vasile Stopnitsky, Hlinian, Volodimir Khomyn, Gregory Harhill, and John Rak.

Kunyna village: Eugene Hradiuk. Skvariava Nova town: Stephen Zavada.

Saposhina village: John Bisyk.

Filina village: Michael Onyshko.

Town of Chaykovichi: Here, sometime during the night of June 26th, NKVD (GPU) agents murdered the well known Volhynian figure, Semen Zhuk, once a member of the Polish Sejm.

Town of Peremysliani: Volodimir Senitsia, a former employee of the "Maslosoyuz" dairy cooperative; Bohdan Senitsia, a student; and Vasile Labinets.

Doctor Tortured

Village of Bibrka: Dr. Kulchitsky, a lawyer. The Red agents tortured him by cutting off his ears and nose, and then threw him into boiling water. Seventeen other persons were tortured to death here too.

Town of Kaminka Strumilova: Stefanovich, a lawyer; the two Mulkevichi brothers; Prof. Michael Lytwyn; the three Lukashevsky brothers; Prof. Melnyk; and Kuts, a townsman. Many others were murdered in this town, but their identities are not revealed in the Geneva dispatch.

Town of Sudova Vishna: Eustace Postach, a noncommissioned officer of the former Ukrainian Galician Army, found murdered in the fields.

Another prominent Ukrainian victim of Soviet terror was Porfir Buniak, former director of the "Dilo" daily publishing company, and former editor of "Vpered" and "Zemlia i Volia." He died in a Russian concentration camp. The wife of Dr. John Makukha, a lawyer from the town of Tovmach, died in exile. What fate has befallen M. Strutinsky, editor, and Orest Radlovsky, a director of the Centrosoyuz cooperative, Otamaniuk, another cooperative director, and the others whom are known to have been imprisoned by Reds, is not yet known. It is generally believed, however, that they too were murdered.

Abbot of Basilian Monastery Slain

From very reliable sources, says the Geneva report, comes the news that in the Dobromil and Khiriv districts, the Red terror left in its wake over 700 murdered persons. Among those victims were Rev. Osiip Halabarda, Abbot of the Basilian Monastery in Dobromil; Rev. P. Dutko of the Kniashpil village; M. Kurchak, a Dobromil businessman; Tozhuvets, an officer in the Dobromil Cooperative Association; Vozniy of Liatsko village; Tisovsky of Kniashpil village; and two Dobromil teachers.

Priest Crucified

The Geneva dispatch to the "Svoboda" further quotes a portion of a letters received there from a Ukrainian writer in L'viv: "One can hardly fully describe the cruelties the NKVD agents committed on the unfortunate prisoners. They crucified Rev. Chmerensky on a wall and mutilated a pregnant woman in a most horrible manner. Many prisoners had their eyes taken out, others had their faces mutilated. Among the victims was Vasile Ben, who was taken out of his cell and shot on the street. Bohdan Khamula was tortured to death.

In the village of Pidbuzhi near Nahuyevich (Ivan Franko's birthplace—Editor), the bodies of the following were identified: Kaminsky, school principal of Nahuyevich; Yurinets, school principal of Pidbuzhia; Drohobitsky, a school teacher of Nahuyevich; Antin Smolianik of Kropivivka village; the Onatsky brothers of Pidbuzhia; Tsutsuriak John, head of the Kropivivka village soviet; and Chaplia of the Nahuyevichi village.

Nikolaiev and Zolochiv Victims

Among the murdered in Nikolaiev on the Dniester, the following were identified: Dr. Valodimir Zdevsky, lawyer; Dr. Gregory Hontarsky, a notary; Volodimir Spodar, school principal of the Rozwadova village; Stephen Zanevich, former officer of the Ukrainian Galician Army; Stephen Savarin, telephonist; John Holderbaum, a former non-com of Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltai Corps; his brother, Gregory, of Drohovizh; John Kharchyshyn, a cooperative official of Rozdol; and Daniel Fik, a cooperative official of Pischonly.

In the city of Zolochiv, near the Buh river, 649 persons were tortured to death by the Reds. Of them 47 Ukrainians were identified, including Roman Romaniw, Vasile Palamar, John Korenetsky, Eugene Havrachinsky, Myron Kalinovich (a former communist—Editor) Roman Halatyn, Julian Strusevich, John Dobak, Michael Hawrys, Michael (Nicholas) Kukhar, Leo Preslopsy, Volodimir Dzendrovsky, Lida Yoyko, Roman Corn, Vasile Hranichka, Roman Vano, Peter Sheliuk, Volodimir Shandro, Julian Sabat, Volinets, Peter Slovisky, and Bohdan Sadowsky.

Among the victims from the Pochapiv village, near Zolochiv, were Peter Pochap, Paul Olenchak, Vasile Olenchak, Eugene Fedchysyn, Volodimir Rudy, Roman Serba, Volodimir Havris.

Sokolivka village: Yaroslav Kuzyk. Shliakhiv village: Michael Gupalovsky and John Moka. Novosilok village: Roman Yaremovich, Andrew Chuchman, Onufrey Scheinyk, Gregory Boyko, Michael Mudriy, John Hupalovsky, Volodimir Baran, Mikola Khmil, Vasile Boroschovsky, Paul Pawlyshyn, Yatsko Dowbas, and Peter Figura.

Judges Interned in Russia

Among those from Zolochiw who were interned somewhere in the depths of Russia the following are reported: Judge Hrytsak and family; Judge Oleksiuk and his brother's family (a high ranking Communist in that district—Editor); Judge Levitsky and family; Judge Mykytyn; a government official, Zayats, with family; Shipailo, a former officer of the Ukrainian Galician Army; Bezpalko, an attorney-at-law, with family; the wife of a bank official Kravchuk; farmer Troyan and family; farmer Soptivsky and family; farmer Bezpalko of Beneva village with family; John Pawlyshyn, a carpenter, with family; Mrs. Sahatykh and her daughters; Dzendrovsky, a letter-carrier, with family; Daniel Hoshovsky, a retired tax collector; and Mikola Vahula.

In the town of Kaminka Strumilova, Rev. Sarok of the Neznaniv village was tortured to death, besides those reported earlier. In the village of Busk the following were identified among the 40 mutilated corpses: Dr. Mikola Vania, a young practitioner; Mikola Chuchman, well-known cooperative official; Peter Didik, a church cantor; Kuzhelia, school principal of the Pobuzhan village.

Many Girls Murdered in Busk

In the chapel near the estates of Count Badeni (former Polish governor of Galicia under Austria—Editor) in Busk, 50 bodies were uncovered, most of them of village girls, few of whom were recognizable. Bodies of other victims are constantly being discovered in the fields and forests in this district.

In the Yanchin village the Reds murdered Alexander Pelekh, a student, and Kost Andruk.

2,500 Executed in Stanislaviv

It is estimated that in Stanislaviv approximately 2,500 persons were executed by the NKVD agents. Two great heaps of bloody shirts and trousers, evidently those of the victims, were found in front of the local prison. Within the prison courtyard itself a very deep ditch was found filled to the top with bodies, while three cells deep in the prison were packed to their ceilings with bodies. The latter were in a partly decomposed state, making identification impossible. In fact the decomposition had reached such a stage that no attempt was made to remove the bodies from the cells; the latter were just walled up.

In the Ottina town prison three cells were found filled with executed political prisoners.

In the Pasichny village three large burial mounds were found containing about 300 bodies.

It is estimated that the Reds murdered over 10,000 persons in the Stanislaviv district.

Chief Events in Ukraine's History Since 1918

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

(The outline below of the chief events in the recent history of Ukraine served as a basis for the supplementary chapter (XXV—Recent Ukraine) of the English translation of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine, published last month for the Ukrainian National Association by the Yale University Press.—Editor.)

1918

FEBRUARY 9. Peace treaty between the Ukrainian National Republic and the Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.

Ukrainian societies in Bessarabia manifest their desire to unite with Ukraine.

Kiev government sends its representatives to Bessarabia. Rumanian troops occupy the region.

Ukrainian Academy of Science founded in Kiev.

German soldiers force an entrance into the council chamber of the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev and disrupt the latter's proceedings.

April 28. German authorities dissolve the Rada.

April 29. General Paul Skoropadsky, an ex-Russian general of Ukrainian nationality, becomes hetman of Ukraine.

Punitive expeditions evoke revolts throughout the Ukrainian countryside.

October 18. The Ukrainian National Rada at L'viv, led by Dr. Eugene Petrushevich, invokes the principle of national self-determination and proclaims the establishment of a Ukrainian national state, situated on Ukrainian ethnographic territories of Austria-Hungary, and comprising Eastern Galicia, northwestern Bukovina, and Carpatho-Ukraine.

The All-Ukrainian Congress ratifies this act of the Rada.

November 1. The Ukrainian Military Command assumes authority in L'viv. The Austrian governor of Galicia, Huyn, surrenders his authority to the Ukrainian National Rada, which accepts it in the name of the newly-proclaimed Western Ukrainian Republic.

Fighting starts between Ukrainians and attacking Polish detachments.

November 3. A huge Ukrainian demonstration in Chernivtsi (Cernauti), capital of Bukovina, demands union with Ukraine.

November 6. Ukrainian armed detachments occupy government buildings in Chernivtsi and other cities of the Ukrainian part of Bukovina. The Ukrainian Regional Committee proclaims Omelian Popovich as president of the region.

November 11. Rumania sends troops to Bukovina. Its General Zadik captures Chernivtsi and proclaims the occupation of Bukovina by Rumania.

A popular revolt in Bessarabia under Malevsky results in the creation of a Bessarabian Directory which demands the attachment of Bessarabia to Ukraine.

Rumanian troops crush the revolt. November 18. The American Russia National Rada announces in Scranton, Pa. (U.S.A.) the incorporation of Carpatho-Ukraine (Podkarpatska Rus) into Czechoslovakia.

November 21. Ukrainian forces evacuate L'viv. Ukrainian National Rada goes from L'viv to Ternopil. The High Command of the Ukrainian Galician Army takes over the defense of Western Ukraine against the Polish invasion.

A revolt breaks out in Eastern Ukraine against Hetman Skoropadsky. The Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, headed by Simon Petlura, comes into power.

December 14. Hetman Skoropadsky abdicates.

1919

The Directory sends aid to the Western Ukrainian Republic.

January 2. The Rada of the western republic moves to Stanislawiv.

January 3. It proclaims the union of Western Ukraine with Eastern (Great) Ukraine.

January 21. The Carpatho-Ukraine National Rada proclaims at Khust the union of Carpatho-Ukraine with Ukraine.

January 22. The Directory at Kiev proclaims the union of the Western Ukrainian Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic into one free and independent Ukrainian National Republic.

The western republic is officially designated as the Western Division of the Ukrainian National Republic, and accepts as its ensigns the Trident.

The Soviet armies split the forces of the Ukrainian republic into two, one of which is interned by Rumania. Soviets advance upon Kiev. Kiev is evacuated by the Directory (February 4). Simon Petlura becomes president of the Directory and chief commanding officer of the Ukrainian armies. The Active Army of the Ukrainian republic undertakes to stop the Red invasion of Ukraine.

February 28. An Allied Commission under General Berthelmy intervenes in the Ukrainian-Polish military and political conflict and suggests terms of peace.

Ukrainian populace under Rumania boycotts the national elections.

May 5. The National Rada of Carpatho-Ukraine declares itself in favor of incorporating the region into Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Congress at Kharkiv proclaims the Constitution of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic wherein the latter is designated as "a free and independent national state."

An Inter-Allied Armistice Commission under the presidency of General Botha, drafts a Polish-Ukrainian demarcation line, which the Ukrainians accept (May 13), but the Poles reject. With the arrival of General Haller's Army from France, the Poles begin an offensive.

June 25. The Allied Supreme Council authorizes the Poles to occupy Eastern Galician territory as far as Zbruch River but reserves for the Ukrainians autonomy and political and religious freedom.

July 18. Ukrainian Galician Army retreats from Galicia and crossing the Zbruch River enters Eastern Ukraine.

Kantianetz Podilsky becomes the seat of two governments, that of Ukrainian National Republic and that of its Western Division.

August 31. Ukrainian armies advance against the Reds and recapture Kiev.

September. Czech government annexes Carpatho-Ukraine as an "autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak State."

General Denikin's Royalist Russian Army opens offensive against the Ukrainians in Eastern Ukraine.

Typhus decimates Ukrainian forces.

November 6. Truce declared between Western Ukrainian Army and General Denikin.

November 20. Supreme Allied Council proposes that Poland should have a mandate over Eastern Galicia for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time there is to be held a plebiscite. Poland rejects the proposal, and the Supreme Council leaves the question undecided (December, 1919).

Red advance compels the government of the Ukrainian republic to move into Ukrainian territory under

Poland. The government of the Western Division of the U.N.A. goes to Rumania, then to Vienna.

The remaining Ukrainian forces begin their "Winter Campaign" in an attempt to purge Ukraine of the Reds.

December 8. The Supreme Allied Council proposes the "Curzon line" as the easternmost boundary of Poland, which would give Poland a small portion of Ukrainian territory. Poland rejects the proposal.

Polish authorities conduct mass arrests and trials of Ukrainians who participated in the Ukrainian-Polish war. Many receive death sentences. Others are sent to concentration camps in Strzalkowa, Wadowice, Brest-Litovsk, Dombiv and elsewhere. The International Red Cross reports terrible conditions in these camps.

1920

War breaks out between Poland and the Soviets. A "treaty of alliance" is concluded between the Russian S.F.S.R. and the "Ukrainian S.S.R."

January 30. Poland abolishes Ukrainian Galician autonomy together with its forms as they had existed under the Austrian rule.

Poland changes the name of Eastern Galicia to Eastern Little Poland.

February 14. All Ukrainian political parties issue joint declaration invoking the principle of national self-determination as the basis for the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian republic on the territories of Eastern Galicia, North-western Bukovina, and Carpatho-Ukraine.

Remnants of the Galician Army in Eastern Ukraine become part of the Red Ukrainian Galician Army. Ukrainian soldiers organize anti-Red revolts. The second and third brigades of the Galician Red Army join Petlura's forces, which together with the Poles war upon the Bolsheviks.

Poland disarms Ukrainian troops and sends them to concentration camps.

Bolsheviks destroy remainder of the Galician Army (first brigade) and sends survivors to the Solovetsky Islands.

April 21. Treaty of peace concluded between Poland and the Ukrainian National Republic whereby the former recognizes the latter. Poland also recognizes the Directory, headed by Simon Petlura, as the supreme authority in the Ukrainian republic.

Polish forces together with Ukrainian detachments begin the "drive on Kiev." The Ukrainian Sixth Riflemen Division (Sichovi Stritsi) under Bezrucho enters Kiev (May 7). Bolsheviks break through. Polish-Ukrainian forces retreat. Ukrainians check Bolshevik advance.

October 18. Poland and the Reds proclaim an armistice.

Poland disarms remnants of the Ukrainian republic's army and sends the disbanded soldiers to concentration camps. Poland occupies Volhynia. Bolsheviks occupy more Ukrainian territory.

September and October. Peace negotiations begin between Poland and the Reds at Riga. Delegation of the Ukrainian National Rada of Western Ukraine protests against Polish-Soviet decision relative to Ukraine.

1921

A great famine breaks out in Red-occupied Ukraine.

February 23. The Council of the League of Nations sets forth rights for national minorities, and declares that "Galicia is beyond the borders of the Poland" and that "actually Poland is the military occupant of Galicia."

The Free Ukrainian University is established in Vienna to give the Ukrainian students the educational opportunities they are denied in their native but now foreign-occupied land. Ukrainian Citizens Committee in L'viv provides for relief for interned

Ukrainians with the aid of funds sent by Ukrainian-Americans.

A secret Ukrainian university is founded in L'viv.

September 25. Stephen Fedak, a young Ukrainian student, attempts to assassinate Marshal Pilsudski and Governor Grabaki as a protest against Polish persecution of Ukrainians.

Ukrainian revolutionary activities become intensified under the leadership of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO).

Polish authorities dissolve the Ukrainian Civic Committee and arrest its leaders.

Poles bomb Ukrainian institutions, such as the University Students Home, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

November 21. An armed insurrection against Red rule breaks out among Ukrainians. Reds execute 359 young Ukrainian revolutionists near Bejar.

Ukrainians boycott the Polish census.

1922

The Ukrainian Agricultural Academy is established in Podiebrady, Czechoslovakia.

The New Economic Policy (NEP) is introduced in Ukraine under Soviet rule.

Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia boycott the Polish Sejm and Senate elections. Poles use terrorism to counteract it. Ukrainian revolutionary action rises.

Polish authorities arrest Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, at Posen, upon his return from trip to the United States. Held in prison from August 22 to October 5.

November 15. The presidium of the Ukrainian National Rada (headed by Dr. Eugene Petrushevich) protests before the Supreme Allied Council, the League of Nations Council, and the premiers of the Allied governments against the mass arrests of Ukrainians by Polish authorities and issues an appeal addressed to the conscience of the entire civilized world.

Polish authorities introduce conscription among the Ukrainian populace, which meets with strong opposition among the latter.

October 26. Again desiring to obtain Allied consent to the annexation of Eastern Galicia, the Polish Parliament passes a bill giving some autonomy to the provinces (województwa) of L'viv, Ternopil, and Stanislawiv; but in practice the law is not applied.

August 26. All Ukrainian political parties centering in L'viv unanimously declare their support of the government in exile of the Western Division of the Ukrainian National Republic, which is in Vienna, headed by Dr. Petrushevich.

The famine in Ukraine begins to assume very serious proportions.

1923

March 14. The Conference of Ambassadors, representing Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan recognizes the frontiers of Poland as those decided upon by Poland and the Soviets on November 28th, 1922, and refuses to hear the protest of a delegation from the exiled Ukrainian National Rada of Western Ukraine which had hurried to Paris for that purpose. As a result, Polish sovereignty is recognized not only over Eastern Galicia but over northwestern Ukraine, including Kholm, Polissia, and Volhynia, covering about 35% of its present territory.

"Poland thus obtained title to this territory without having to make anything more than a moral pledge in favor of autonomy. No steps have been taken to carry out the unilateral promises made in the autonomy law of September 1922, and Eastern Galicia is still governed from Warsaw." (Raymond Leslie Buell's "Poland: Key to Europe." 1939. Knopf, New York). (To be concluded).

The Ukrainian Language

By DR. JOSEPH D. STETREWICZ

(Concluded)

(2)

Facilities To Learn It

THE facilities for learning our language are much greater at present than at any previous time. In several American cities the Ukrainian language has been taught in the high school, and Columbia University in the City of New York is the first higher academic institution in America to have offered Ukrainian as a language. Besides these American institutions, Ukrainian is taught in parochial or community schools and privately. In any case, the cost of such education is only a fraction of the returns which can be realized by both the individual and the Ukrainian nation.

The Ukrainian-American who fails to profit by any opportunity of learning the Ukrainian language now, will probably regret his short-sightedness at a later date. In the case of adults it is only themselves they can blame, but in the case of our youth, the part played by the parents is of prime significance. Those whose parents have come from the other side are in the most favorable position as regards opportunities for learning the language. The youth is taught the English language in the American schools, and the home should serve as a school for the mother tongue, especially in locations where there is no parish school.

Duty of Parents

To almost all youth the process of acquiring an education seems tedious, and the government, with the cooperation of the parents, requires the youth to attend public school. When it comes to learning the Ukrainian language outside of public school hours, the government has no hand. In this case it is the duty of the parents only, to urge the youngsters to attend the Ukrainian classes at their community school. The children cannot see the immediate benefit of all this education, but the parents should be able to understand its importance to the child in later years. In most cases, upon the youth's reaching the age of self-support, the parents are sincerely thanked and the youth begins to appreciate what the parents have done for them when the education is used to their advantage; either in making a living or in the ability to make better acquaintances.

The high school student is in a better position to decide for himself whether or not a knowledge of Ukrainian can serve him in his future years. In many instances where a foreign language is taught in a high school, the student registers for it merely because it is a requirement for entrance to a college. With such an attitude the student learns the language just well enough to get by. For one of Ukrainian descent, however, the study of the Ukrainian language, in addition to being a pleasure leads to a better understanding of his people, as well as to an intelligent explanation to Americans of topics relating to anything Ukrainian.

College Students Should Best Appreciate It

There is no doubt that the college and university student is in the best position to appreciate a knowledge of Ukrainian. It is interesting to note that even among Americans there is a growing interest in Ukrainian. This is especially true in the sciences and history: in the former, because many scientific publications now appear in the Ukrainian language; in the latter, because the student of history has come to realize the importance of obtaining his information about the history of Ukraine from Ukrainian sources which are the true opinions of the people in question. The Ukrainian college student is certainly better equipped to learn the Ukrainian

language than the American student and has the advantage over the American in that he can apply his knowledge of the language in many more fields.

If those of our youth who hesitate to admit their Ukrainian descent for fear of having to enter a long discussion as to the meaning and significance of the term "Ukrainian" were to become familiar with the facts of Ukrainian history and augment their arguments with a speaking knowledge of the language which is so well written of by even Russian and Poles, our cause would be greatly benefited. Our language is powerful weapon for him who can wield it.

In discussing the advantages of having our youth know the Ukrainian language, we cannot help but assume an optimistic attitude. The advantages are so numerous that volumes might be written describing them, and the benefits derived by the individual youth and by the Ukrainian nation as a whole must be brought before the youth.

Why Our Great Writers Not Better Known

The Ukrainian nation has produced famous literary figures of world renown, such as Shevchenko, Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, Marko Vovchok and others. In addition to these, Ukraine has produced many more, but they are unknown to the world because their works have remained in the Ukrainian language. In America, more so than in European countries, even Shevchenko and Franko have not received their recognition. Why? Because their works have not been translated enough into English. Those of American or English extraction who have mastered the Ukrainian language express deep appreciation and admiration for the wealth of beauty found in the works of the great Ukrainian writers, and they try to instill a similar appreciation in others. Shevchenko and Franko are well known among the German and French people because there are many Ukrainians who have command of both Ukrainian and either German or French due, in most part, to the fact that these languages are taught in the schools of Ukraine whereas English is just being introduced into the curricula. Thus, there are comparatively few who have at their command both the English and the Ukrainian language to produce a worthy translation. In fact, Professor Kirkconnell, writing about the Ukrainians in Canada, predicts that "unless there are continual reinforcements of new immigrant stock, it is overwhelmingly probable that Ukrainian will have ceased to be written and spoken in Canada before another fifty years have gone by." Our youth in America and Canada can, however, bring about the recognition due our writers by establishing themselves in the field of Ukrainian-English translations.

Importance of the Language In Science

Science is another important field in which a knowledge of the Ukrainian language is invaluable. Such institutions as the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev, and the Taras Shevchenko Society of Science at L'viv are continually increasing their volumes of publications in the various branches of science. The writer has had several occasions to refer to Ukrainian chemical journals, the information published therein having proven of the greatest importance in his particular field, obtaining information which was available through no other source.

Dr. Kirkconnell, W., "Ukrainian Poetry in Canada," in Slavonic Review, vol. 43, no. 37, p. 146 (1934).

LOTS OF LUCK

A few weeks ago the Ukrainian Weekly made its appearance in a new six page form. It is gratifying to see this pioneer American-Ukrainian publication expand, and it emphasizes the fact that the fraternal orders are beginning to realize that the increase in their insurance members warrants their paying more attention to the youth. We have always thought very highly of the Ukrainian Weekly and now there will be more of it to enjoy. Lots of luck Weekly, and more luck to its editor Stephen Shumeyko, who will have more work to do.

("THE UKRAINIAN TREND,"
Organ of the Ukrainian Youth's
League of North America.)

The information published in these Ukrainian technical journals is invaluable to the research worker. Many Americans simply ignore this source of information, in most cases the reason being a lack of translators. Thus, the American youth who has even a fair knowledge of the Ukrainian language can earn a tidy sum in the field of technical translations, the demands for such being rather heavy at the present time, and ever on the increase.

The various Ukrainian institutions which were so soundly established in America by our fathers, such as the Ukrainian National Association, national homes, our schools and churches, newspapers, societies, etc., must eventually pass into the hands of our present-day youth. The transition can take place only if our youth is familiar with the Ukrainian language.

It Must Live

Other arguments in favor of learning the Ukrainian language can be made by the reader when he attempts to answer such questions as "Can Ukrainian culture exist without the Ukrainian language?", "Is it possible to learn Ukrainian history fairly and trace the culture without a knowledge of Ukrainian?", "Can Ukraine's fight for freedom be won if our youth fails to carry on?", "Is it possible to explain everything Ukrainian without a knowledge of the language?" Many such questions might be posed before our youth and their own answers inevitably lead to the conclusion that for Ukraine to live its language must live.

Our youth is born with a love for everything Ukrainian. When challenged by an outsider they will fight, even physically, in maintaining that they are right, that Ukraine is and has all that is claimed for it. With a command of Ukrainian our youth will meet these challenges with confidence, without hesitation, thus proving to the outsider that our generation is united toward the goal of a free Ukraine.

Fear of Ridicule

When it comes to speaking and conversing in Ukrainian, however, our youth is shy. Probably the outstanding reason for such a state is the ridicule which meets them from their elders. Such ridicule is most discouraging, and it could be reduced materially if those who ridicule were shown their own lack of familiarity with the new, reformed Ukrainian language which is being introduced and standardized throughout the world. Our youth, however, has an excellent opportunity of overcoming such ridicule by speaking Ukrainian at their local clubs and societies, thus gaining actual experience in the language.

It is only with such a spirit of determination that our youth can succeed in becoming familiar with the Ukrainian language. It is not enough to merely hear Ukrainian spoken by others. It is absolutely necessary that we join with them, that we try to explain everyday matters to our fellow youth in the Ukrainian language.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Likes It

Your Monday's Svoboda and Ukrainian Weekly are very interesting. Something for women in the Svoboda is a good idea. I particularly liked in the Weekly "Peasant Western Ukraine" by H. Hessel Tiltman. I'm one of the not many American born who has visited the "old country" in recent years. The conditions that my husband and I saw and heard about there were exactly as Mr. Tiltman describes them. He is to be congratulated for this fine piece of descriptive writing.

Mrs. Paul Wasyluk
Philadelphia, Pa.

The language taught in schools corrects the faults in the spoken and written language and presents rules of grammar and works of famous Ukrainian writers in the original while a speaking knowledge of Ukrainian can only be obtained by its everyday use.

The writer admits that this is merely a start in the discussion of the role the Ukrainian language will play in the future of our nation. The reader is left to continue in his own line of thought, and from time to time add new arguments. It must be remembered that a person who knows Ukrainian can also understand Russian, Polish, Czech, Serbian and some Bulgarian. Thus, many other fields of opportunity are immediately thrown open to the American youth of Ukrainian descent.

National Benefits

Besides the personal advantages derived, we can benefit nationally and internationally, both being important to the Ukrainian nation as a whole. There is a vital need for unity among the Ukrainians scattered throughout the world. Oppression has forced Ukrainian national heroes and leaders to take refuge in foreign lands. Many of Ukrainian national emigrants from their mother country, awaiting the time when Ukraine shall be free, to return to their native country and there find security and freedom of speech and opinion. If the Ukrainians thus scattered are allowed to forget their language, their unity is jeopardized, for what bond can be stronger than a common language? Surely our youth, not only in America, but throughout the world, fully realizes the strength of this argument. When attempting to learn the Ukrainian language our youth, in spite of hardships, must bear in mind the fact that no force in the world can destroy a nation which is strong enough to maintain its unity by a common language and culture, cultural recognition inevitably leading to political recognition. Our youth, by strengthening these ties can further not only their own personal gains but also establish themselves as representatives of the free and united Ukraine which has been and always will be the aim of all the Ukrainians scattered throughout the world and of those whose veins carry even a trace of Ukrainian blood.

(U.N.A. Jubilee Book)

38,814 people can't be wrong.
That's how many members the
Ukrainian National Association has
today. How about you? Aren't
you a member yet? Join today!

WAIT A MINUTE!
YOU HAVE A DATE...
4th Annual Dance
NOVEMBER 1, 1941
UKRAINIAN BOYS CLUB
UKRAINIAN BALLROOM
ELIZABETH, N. J.

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLDEN KOZAK TIMES

(Newly translated by S. S. from Andriy Chaykivsky's story for young people "Za Sestroyu")

(2)

The Capture and Destruction of Spasivka

THE village Spasivka was in an uproar.

Flames of the burning village shooting skyward revealed in their ruddy flickering light a scene of terrible confusion. Villagers in their night clothes, rudely awakened from their sleep, scurried about, saving as much of their belongings as possible. Others drove the frightened cattle, sheep and horses out of the stables and pens. Horses and cattle mad with pain from burns dashed wildly about, knocking down and trampling all who got in their way.

A brisk wind, which had sprung up just a few moments ago, served only to intensify the conflagration, carrying sparks from burning dwellings unto the straw-thatched roofs of the adjoining houses, converting them into huge pillars of roaring flames.

Above the roar of the fire and the toppling of timbers could be heard the wild cries of the animals, screams of children and women, and the hoarse yells of men.

As yet most of the villagers were unaware of the fact that this great conflagration was caused by the Tartars. Not a sign of them had appeared as yet. But not for long.

"Allah! Allah!"—a deep roar suddenly welled up from outside the village gates. It was overpowering in loudness and fierceness that it stifled all cries and screams. For a moment nothing could be heard except the crackling of the flames and the crashes of collapsing buildings. Everyone stood riven to the spot, unable to move, stricken dumb by this new terrible danger.

"To arms! To arms!" Old Andrew bellowed, breaking the spell.

Like a clarion call his powerful voice flew over the burning homes, to be caught up by others. Shouting warnings to others, everyone seized the first available weapon and prepared to defend his life and those of his dear ones.

At this moment there appeared, converging from both sides of the village toward the "maydan" (square), great masses of the enemy—the Tartars. They resembled some huge, black and menacing cloud before the outbreak of a terrible storm. Slowly yet irresistibly they moved into the "maydan."

A few shots rang out. But not a break appeared in the Tartar ranks, nor did their advance waver.

Suddenly a hoarse command was heard. The heavily packed ranks broke in a flash, and the Tartars threw themselves with savage cries upon the villagers. Some of latter who were too frightened to defend themselves, and gave themselves up immediately as captives. Most of the others, however, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Death was preferable to the horrors of Tartar captivity, especially for the women, whom the Tartars prized very highly as captives.

Old Andrew took his stand with his son Stephen in front of the doorway of their home, spears in their hands. Behind them, on the abutment surrounding the house, the frightened children crouched, huddled close to one another. Paraska, Stephen's wife, was still inside.

For a moment Paul had thought of taking his sister Anne by the hand and fleeing to hide in the high weeds in an uncultivated corner of the garden. On second thought he decided it would be safer for both of them to remain behind Old Andrew's broad back. So he remained where he was, trying to quiet Anne's fears and at same time to hide his own.

A small body of mounted Tartars with their shaggy coats and conical hats, their ugly features distorted even more by the lust of battle, dashed up in a swirl of dust. Seeing the small group they charged upon it with wild yells. Like a serpent's forked tongue two spears flicked out, and two Tartars rolled to the ground. Again the spears flashed and two more Tartars rolled to the ground. The Tartars drew back in confusion, reformed their ranks, and again charged upon Old Andrew and Stephen from all sides.

Old Andrew and his son, with their backs to the wall, fought like lions. The pile of the dead and dying Tartars around them rapidly mounted. But the uneven battle could not last long. A lasso fell over the Stephen's shoulders, felling him to the ground. Old Andrew leaned over his son to help him loosen the rope, when suddenly a Tartar sabre smote his head and cut it in two. The fight was over.

A terrible scream of anguish and horror rent the air as the children perceived that their beloved grandfather was dead and their father a prisoner. Claspng each other tightly, their eyes shut, they awaited their fate.

The Tartars dismounted off their horses and tied Stephen up. One of them seized the nearly frightened to death Anne. Paul, sobbing with grief and anger, clasped her with all his strength and refused to let go. The Tartar pulled both of them along the ground.

In desperation Paul seized the Tartar's hand with his teeth and bit it so hard that the latter hissed with pain. Letting Anne go he swung his arm and hit Paul a terrific blow on the face. Paul fell to the ground and lost consciousness. Anne seized the opportunity to run as fast as she could towards the house. Another Tartar jumped forward, seized her by the hair and started to drag her along the ground to his horse.

At that moment her mother, Paraska, appeared in the doorway.

Only in her nightgown, her hair cascading over her shoulders in wild disorder, she presented an awesome sight. Her eyes were bloodshot with fury and grief. In one hand she held an ax.

Before the Tartar had a chance to bind her daughter, Paraska threw herself like a wounded lioness upon him and with one stroke of the ax smashed his head. Then jumping in front of her prostrate child, and shielding her with her body, she wielded the ax right and left. Several rash Tartars threw themselves upon her, only to be cut down.

The Tartars usually did not kill Ukrainian women; not because of any humanitarian reasons, however, but because the women brought a good price in the slave market. They therefore tried to capture Paraska alive. One of them approached her from the back and seized her. Another wrested the ax from her hands.

But Paraska did not give up. With fists, teeth and nails she fought the Tartars. They could not down her, particularly when she saw out of the corner of her eye a Tartar carrying off the fainting form of her daughter. With insane-like fury and strength she threw the Tartars off her as fast they approached her, and started to struggle after her child.

There was no other alternative. One of the Tartars drew his knife from its sheath and watching his chance suddenly plunged it into Paraska's side. Blood burst out, Paraska groaned once, and toppled over dead.

At that very moment Paul opened his eyes, coming back to conscious-

ness. The sight that he beheld froze his blood.

Now there was no one to defend, so slowly and painfully he crawled beyond the house into the high weeds, where he hid. From here he had an unobstructed view of all that was happening.

By this time there were not many Ukrainians left who were still defending themselves. Most of them had been either killed or captured and tied up. The Tartars now were chasing after the girls, binding them, and dragging to a spot near the church. Others were catching the cattle and horses, and then looting the homes of all that could be carried. Paul saw how the old priest was dragged out by his beard and his head cut off with one stroke of a sabre right in front of the little old church. His wife, who was straining after him, was also slain, while his daughter was bound and led to the rapidly increasing crowd of captives. A number of Tartars were busying themselves in pulling out the Kozak wagons, harnessing to them the captured cattle and horses, and filling them up with booty. Laughing gleefully to themselves at all this rich booty they plundered everything they could lay their hands on, and threw the rest into the flames. The church they did not set afire, but ransacked it thoroughly.

Paul had more than once, after hearing some of Old Andrew's stories, dreamed of such terrible scenes, and had kept tossing and crying in his sleep until someone had wakened him up. Now, however, no one could waken him. It was real, as real as the throbbing pain in his head where the Tartar had struck him.

Notwithstanding the pain he still had enough wits about him to realize that if he wished to escape captivity he had to flee quickly. Where could he flee to? The best place were the thickets. But to get to them he would have to first run near the "maydan," which was full of Tartars.

How he wished that he could see his sister Anne. But the crowd of captives was so great now that it was impossible for him to distinguish her among them.

The Escape

Crouching in the high weeds Paul saw by the light of the still burning village how the Tartars were plundering everything that could be carried away, and consigning the rest to the flames. He also saw how the crowd of captives in the "maydan" steadily grew larger, as the Tartars continued to drag in those captured in the fighting, particularly the women and children. The cries and screams of the latter only added further horror to the scene.

Paul felt numb, mentally and physically. The shock of seeing his grandfather and mother killed and his father and sister made captives was too much for him. Although he felt a wild impulse to run away from all this, something seemed to root him to the ground. Try as he could he could not find the strength to rise and flee. It was like some horrible nightmare.

Just then he perceived that the Tartars were now beginning to search in the high weeds behind the houses, seeking those who had hidden there. In a few moments fresh outcries were heard, as they fell like hawks upon those hiding, mostly children, and bore them struggling and screaming to the "maydan."

Although in a befogged state, Paul still realized that if he did not escape immediately it would soon be too late. Already the searchers, clad in their rough coats, with the fur turned outwards, high hay-stack shaped hats, their fierce and repellent faces aflame with the prospect of gaining more captives and booty, were approaching the hiding place of Paul nearer and nearer.

Seeing that capture was imminent if he remained there any longer Paul summoned all his strength and hurried

himself forward, as if to break the invisible chains that held him to the spot, and ran as swiftly as his legs could carry him straight towards the stockade, crouching low and avoiding the spots where the light from the burnings might disclose him to the Tartars.

A few moments of fast running, and he reached the weeds growing by the stockade. He paused, breathless, listening intently to hear if his flight had been perceived. Nothing unusual was heard. Ignoring the nettles which burned his face and hands he pushed his way through them until he reached the stockade.

It was work of but a few moments for him to climb to its top. Looking down cautiously from his precarious perch he perceived to his dismay the dim figure of a sentry standing on the other side. He undoubtedly had been placed there for that very reason, to prevent anyone escaping over the wall. Escape this way was impossible.

Slowly Paul slid down. He sat down for a moment, thinking of what his next step should be. He had to get out of the village; that was certain. Finally he decided to make his way to the gate. Perhaps there he would find a way of getting outside.

Pushing his way carefully through the weeds, so that his movements would not be seen, he slowly made his way towards the gate. Luckily for him the weeds were higher than his head. Every now and then he straightened on his tiptoes and cautiously poked his head above the weeds to see if any immediate danger threatened him. At last he reached the gate.

Parting the weeds carefully he looked through them, and his heart sank. For grouped around the gate were a number of Tartars, some sitting and some standing, acting as guards. Near them stood their saddled horses, tethered to stakes driven into the ground.

Paul felt heart sink within him as he reflected that escape was impossible. Suddenly a fit of desperation seized him. Rather than to remain and be made captive he would make a sudden dash towards one of horses, seize one, untether him, leap upon him, and be off before the Tartars could recover from their surprise. The plan was mad. There was hardly a chance of success. But desperation knows no bounds. Silently, his heart pounding furiously, Paul awaited his chance to leap forward.

Suddenly, from the direction of the "maydan," a fresh uproar was heard. It grew louder and louder, approaching the gate. Intermingled with it could be heard the yells of Tartars. Evidently something had gone wrong.

Paul cautiously peered out towards the direction of the "maydan." He perceived in the distance a herd of stampeding oxen thundering towards him, eyes gleaming, tails streaming behind them, knocking down those who sought to stop them. Evidently they had been frightened by the flames and uproar.

Like an avalanche the oxen came on. The Tartars sentries around the gate jumped to their feet and sought to head them off back into the village. But the oxen did not even swerve. Right into the sentries they ran, bowling them over left and right, and then streamed out of the village into the wide steppe, followed by the horses of sentries which had broken loose in their fright.

One horse, however, remained. Although he tugged and reared, the stake and rope held, and he could not break loose.

(To be continued)

The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization. Sign up with them!

To The Professionals

Now, at the dawn of world events which may affect everything that is Ukrainian, has come the time when we American professionals of Ukrainian origin shall have to decide whether the Ukrainian Professionals Association shall continue to exist as in the past or pass out of existence.

The Ukrainian Professionals Association, with its members scattered all over the continent, cannot long continue to exist without some well defined and set objective. As a medium for purely social gatherings, it is bound to fail, and as an institution for professional gatherings, it is limited to failure—because in either case we are faced with physical limitations of time, distance, and numbers. There are too few of us, outside of several congested sections, to permit frequent contact. After all, we can satisfy our social and professional needs through local organizations.

It is time that this organization of Americans of Ukrainian extraction committed itself definitely to that American ideal of freedom, the objective of which should be the advancement of Ukrainian freedom. It is appropriate at this time that we should draw to the attention of the freedom loving people of our country, the aspirations of a kindred nation in Ukraine—bearing in mind that until the Ukrainians, the most numerous minority in Europe, gain their freedom from foreign oppressors, there can never be a permanent peace in Europe. As long as large minorities have to be held in bondage by armed majorities, there shall always be oppression and hatreds which sooner or later must lead to open conflict between nations internally weakened by dissension.

We, the Professionals of Ukrainian descent, are held together in spirit by that one link which has held together our parents and forefathers in Ukraine and all over the world—that one idea: Freedom for Ukraine from all foreign dominations, whether they be Polish, Russian, or German. We must take it upon ourselves to further this idea, with the firm conviction that when this world holocaust is over, a new world order will prevail—an order in which Ukraine will be a member of a family of self-governed nations.

The Ukrainians are unfortunate in that they have no national representatives to support. All they have is only an ideal around which they rally. And because it is only an ideal, there are many materialistic groups which hope to gain at the Ukrainians' expense by trying to demoralize the people who at great costs to themselves are tenaciously holding on to this ideal of Freedom for Ukraine. One may well expect the Ukrainians to be accused of everything under the sun, especially when the international tension throws our country into open conflict with the present axis powers.

It should be the task of this organization, and its individual members, to counteract these malign accusations. It is these problems, and others closely allied to them, that should be considered at this year's gathering of the Ukrainian Professionals in Detroit.

Ukrainian Professional Association
W. SEMENYNA, President

GIRLS PLAN PARTY FOR SOLDIERS

A party will be given by the Ukrainian Girls Club of Baltimore, Maryland for soldiers of Ukrainian descent. Anyone knowing boys stationed at Aberdeen Arsenal, Camp Holabird, Fort Meade, or any other camp within the radius of 50 miles of Baltimore, please send their names and addresses to the Ukrainian Girls Club, 6618 O'Donnell Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Youth and U. N. A.

KEEP YOUR INSURANCE IN FORCE

THE monthly reports of the Financial and Recording Departments of the Ukrainian National Association appear in the Svoboda. The financial report lists the sums paid by the adult and juvenile members of the U.N.A.'s 478 branches, and also presents an account of the month's income and outgo. The recording report lists the names of new members, reinstatements, transfers to other branches, changes of class, cash surrenders, suspensions and the like, and also mentions the branches where in the changes occurred.

A study of these reports will reveal how the two departments are progressing, for they contain the month's grand total closings. It is a fact that the reports of the past several years have always showed gains. In 1933, for example, the U. N. A. had 30,000 members and assets of about \$4,000,000. Today it has 38,500 members and more than \$6,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

In a previous column it was brought out that the majority of the members who are suspended are young people who have been in the U.N.A. less than three years. A glance at recent recording monthly reports will reveal that the suspensions are so numerous they nullify any gains that may have been made through admitting new members and that, at times, the suspensions outnumber the new members. This would not be a serious matter if the suspended members became reinstated the following month, but the number of reinstatements compares very poorly to the number of suspensions.

We all know that when a young person takes out insurance he has a good reason for doing so. We know that he needs it and that he is in a position to pay for it. But we don't know why, after two years or so, this same person suddenly stops paying for his insurance and allows himself to be suspended. No one would deliberately allow such an important necessity as protection to lapse... at least, no one should.

Why, then, so many suspensions among the youth of the U.N.A.? Indifference? Lack of funds? Misunderstanding? Those are the only reasons that come to me offhand.

Only persons that are not serious-minded are indifferent. I can readily understand why an indifferent person would join the U.N.A., pay for a year or two, and then drop out. Indifferent persons just don't care. They do not think seriously of such things as insurance. Later on, perhaps, when they are older, or married, they will think seriously of protection.

Misunderstanding the Cause For Many Suspensions

When a person loses his job, he doesn't have the funds to pay for his insurance, which is easily understandable. But unemployment, particularly among youth, is only temporary. Which leads us to ask, why doesn't the unemployed person reinstate himself when he finds a new job? I believe that his failure to reinstate himself is due to—

Misunderstanding. In fact, I think many U.N.A. members are suspended because of misunderstandings. Some misunderstand the term "suspend." They seem to think that by being suspended their insurance certificates immediately become null and void. Others, who move from city to city, allow themselves to be suspended because they believe that by leaving the city in which their branches are located, they automatically forfeit their membership. Other members refuse to contribute extra dues to their branches for sick benefit privileges,

and allow themselves to be suspended. Some are dissatisfied with the type of insurance they have, and let it lapse. Some really want to be U.N.A. members, but can't pay what they consider "high" premiums or dues.

Getting back to the subject of indifference, I have an argument that indifferent persons would do well to consider. Let us say that you were 18 years old when you joined the U.N.A., and that you were paying \$1.56 monthly for a \$1,000 whole life certificate. You dropped this insurance a few years later (due to indifference). Now let us say you married at age 26, and are no longer indifferent. Well, a U.N.A. whole life certificate for \$1,000 will now cost you \$1.84 monthly. In addition to paying 28 cents more, you lose eight years of "in force" insurance, by which I mean that, if you had kept your original age 18 certificate, it would have been in force eight years when you married. Your age 18 certificate, being eight years in force, has cash value already, or paid up insurance value, or extended insurance. Just think of how many years you'll have to pay on your age 26 certificate before it would have the same value... and you'll be paying \$3.36 more annually (12 months times 28c.). Now, if this fails to impress you, just suppose that you died at age 25... seven years after you took your age 18 certificate. If the insurance was in force, your beneficiaries would have received \$1,000. But, if you were suspended after a few years membership, they would receive nothing and would have a very difficult time scraping up the money necessary for your burial.

How To Reinstate Oneself

Dealing with misunderstandings, let me say that a suspended member whose certificate has any surrender values may reinstate himself within three years of the suspension date, upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of insurability and upon payment of all arrears of dues. So if you were suspended because you could not pay your dues due to unemployment, you have the right to reinstate yourself. All members have that right, and reinstatement means that all privileges are restored to you and your insurance is again in force. If you allowed yourself to be suspended because you moved to a different city, you will no doubt be interested to learn that U. N. A. members have the right to transfer from one branch to another as many times as is considered necessary. All you have to do is ask the secretary of the branch you are leaving for a transfer letter, and present this letter to the secretary of the branch you are entering. That's all there is to it, and your insurance remains in force as though nothing had happened. If you refuse to contribute toward the sick benefit fund of your branch, you may transfer to a branch where you will not be compelled to contribute. On the other hand, if you're interested in such a fund and your branch doesn't maintain one, you may transfer to a branch that has such a fund.

If you are dissatisfied with the type of U.N.A. insurance you have, you may change your certificate for the type you desire, providing that, if you wish to retain the original date of admittance, you pay the resulting difference in dues. If you think you are paying too high a premium for your insurance, or if you can't afford to pay what you consider a high premium, you may change your certificate for one requiring less dues.

Many suspensions are unnecessary and are a result of misinformation or misunderstanding. We urge suspended U.N.A. members to write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., explaining their cases. The U.N.A. will give any

U.N.A. SUMMER SPORTS

A slump in summer sports was anticipated long before the season opened, and it was neither surprise nor disappointment when only four baseball and six softball teams registered. This is a considerable drop from the twenty-eight teams of preceding year, but not so alarming when the cause lies in the national defence.

Baseball had its climax on August 24th, when Millville won the district championship, by beating Centralia, Philadelphia and St. Clair, eliminated in the race, had completed a four-team district. In softball, Rossford took three games out of four from Cleveland, but a third team was needed to form a district. Whatever became of Ambridge, Chicago, New York and Pittsfield team is a mystery. A good guess is that they played "rotation" or "scrub" games.

If judged by the amount of publicity, the value of summer sports to the U.N.A. was insignificant. There were no detailed accounts of games in the Ukrainian Weekly. The names of sandlot players appeared not once in print to excite the ambitions of youngsters that might form a team. Space in the paper was not wasted, as was claimed by the critics who created a bugbear just to say something. It is only hoped that the UNA teams publicized their games in the local papers, and that they fulfilled their obligation by playing under the name of U.N.A.

G. HERMAN,
Athletic Director

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
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BONDS
AND STAMPS

ON SALE AT YOUR POST OFFICE OR BANK

AMERICA ON GUARD!

Above is a reproduction of the Treasury Department's Defense Savings Poster, showing an exact duplication of the original "Minute Man" statue by famed sculptor Daniel Chester French. Defense Bonds and Stamps, on sale at your bank or post office, are a vital part of America's defense preparation.

information asked for, and will be only too pleased to arrange for reinstatements.

The best way to keep your insurance in force is to learn about the U.N.A. Don't allow yourself to be suspended because you lack information. The U.N.A. will send you information on request. If there is something you do not fully understand, write to the U.N.A. for an explanation.

Don't take chances with your insurance. Keep it in force at all times.

In the Army

Charles Maskowita, president of U.N.A. youth branch 471, is in the United States Army at the present time. He is assigned to the Signal Corps, and is stationed in Monroe, North Carolina.

The branch is very proud of its president's rapid progress in the Army, reports John Demkowicz, branch secretary, for, in the few months that he has been in the service of his country, he has been promoted to the rank of Corporal.

The members of the Hetman Mazepa Society, Branch 471, extend their hearty congratulations to Charles Maskowita, and wish him greater success in the Army.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

By ETAION SHRDLU

GET THE HOOK

The Angler spends his cash in wads
For special books and lines and rods,
And strange and esoteric flies
Of every hue and shape and size.

The Angler never is content
To fish where it's con-ven-i-ent;
He seeks out distant regions that
Are difficult arriving at.

Requiring trips by train or car,
And then by boat, and then afar
By muddy trails which he must track
With his equipment on his back.

When he has reached his chosen pool,
It is the Angler's sacred rule
To be, so far as he is able,
Exceedingly un-com-for-table*—
To fish where fish are quick to strike
Is terribly unsportsmanlike.

The Angler's Code compels him to
Fish only where the fish are few,
To stand in water to his thighs
And slowly freeze and paralyze.
And cast and cast and cast and cast
Till his vacation's done and passed;
He coaxed no trout from his abode
But he finished according to the Code.

And this, the Angler thinks, is sport,
And, if you let him, he'll report,
Rehearse, repeat, relate, recall
Each dreary minute of it all.

You'd gather from this rhythmic
jangle
That I don't get the Angler's angle.
Oh, yeah? Right now I'm going out
To try once more to catch that trout.

* Poet's License No. .000000000013

FICTION DEPT.

Once 10 people stood a Civil Service
examination and a person without
pull made the highest mark and got
the job.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

... There are several ways of using
baked ham. One of the best is to
eat it.

... Honey may be used for sweet-
ening almost anything except a bill
collector or a traffic cop.

... Spaghetti should not be cooked
too long. About ten inches is right.

... A cold bath will be found more
pleasant if made with hot water.

... Canned foods are more palat-
able if the cans are opened before
eating.

... Never throw away anything. If
it can't be used in hash or in a salad,
it will do for a Christmas present.

... Carrots will help you see in the
dark. However, many people prefer
sweet potatoes and carrying a lan-
tern when going through a tunnel.

... No bedroom is big enough for
two—if the other occupant is a mos-
quito.

... Fox furs are absolutely water-
proof. This explains why you never
see a fox carrying an umbrella.

... It may be cheaper to buy your
wallpaper and paste it on yourself
but dresses are more becoming.

... Stretching while washing win-
dows is good for the figure. It is also
good for the windows.

The Army War College

THE Army War College is the name
of the army post on the point
formed by the juncture of the Ana-
costa River with that portion of the
Potomac known as Washington Chan-
nel. This site was selected by L'En-
fant in 1791, in his plan for the fu-
ture seat of the Federal government,
as the location of a great military
works that would secure the city
from invasion from the river ap-
proach.

In 1794, the first fortifications were
erected here consisting of a one-gun
battery under the command of Cap-
tain A. D. Villard, a French officer in
the American service who came to
this country with General Lafayette.
This fortification later, in 1803, be-
came the first United States arsenal
and the post was given the name of
Washington Arsenal—a name it was
to bear until 1901.

At the time of the Civil War the
Arsenal was engaged in producing
gun carriages and loading shells and
the need of more space resulted in
the transfer of land heretofore oc-
cupied by a Federal penitentiary to
the War Department and gave to the
reservation its present size of 87
acres, including all the land on the
point from P Street south.

Here, in the old penitentiary build-
ing which still remained in 1865, was
secretly buried the body of John
Wilkes Booth. Here, too, was held
the Conspiracy Trial of those who
were allegedly implicated in the as-
sassination of President Lincoln, and
here, on July 7, 1865, were hanged
the convicted prisoners—one a wo-
man, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt—in the
prison yard at a point which is now
marked by a tennis court practice
board.

The Arsenal ceased operation in
1881 and the post became a Quar-
termaster post for the housing of gen-
eral army troops. Then for a short
period artillery troops were housed
here. In 1901, however, the post was
garrisoned by engineer troops, an
Engineer School was established and
the name was changed to The Wash-
ington Barracks.

The greatest change came to the
post in 1903, however, when it was
selected as the site for Army War
College. The firm of McKim, Mead
and White received the contract to
redesign the entire post, including a
building for the College, quarters and
other buildings. The plans of these
architects never have been complet-
ely carried out, but most of the old
arsenal buildings were cleared away
and a magnificent post was con-
structed.

On the point at the south stands
the imposing red brick and granite
Army War College Building, com-
pleted in 1907 at a cost of \$700,000.
Officers' quarters of a colonial de-
sign, harmonizing with that of the
main building, line the bank of the
Washington Channel on the west side
of the parade ground. Only two build-
ings remain of the old post, in this
area. In the center of the parade
ground, the eastern end of the old
penitentiary and the Arsenal Head-
quarters building are still standing.
Refaced and remodeled, they are used
as officers' quarters.

The name of the post was changed
to Fort Humphreys in 1935 in honor
of General A. A. Humphreys, who
fought in the Civil War and was later
Chief of Engineers. In 1936, the name
was again changed—this time to its
present designation, The Army War
College.

(To be concluded)

Defense Savings Bonds can be
registered in the name of chil-
dren as well as adults.

Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps

THEY HAVE MANY WORDS

EVEN though "the Greeks had a
word for it" the U. S. Army
drivers in the motor transport section
of the Quartermaster corps can go
them one better—they have many
words.

While driving the "jeep" cars, light
trucks, wreckers, passenger cars and
myriads other types of motor vehicles,
the Army drivers have developed a
language just as mysterious as Hin-
dustani—and sounds just like it.

Amid the roar of motors and the
bale of voices that signal the making
up of a truck convoy, the following
words and phrases are invariably
heard above the clatter. Definitions
are provided to translate this unique
language into the King's English.

ARMSTRONG STARTER—Crank
handle! BAREBACK—Tractor with-
out handle; BEACH HER—Coast to
parking space; BIBLE—Driver's
Manual; BOBTAIL—Tractor without
trailer; BOOM WAGON—Ammunition
truck; BROKE TO LEAD—
Needs to be toed in; BULL O' THE
WOODS—Convoy commander; BUT-
TONING 'ER UP—Tie down a load
on a truck or trailer; CACKLE
CRATE—Radio reconnaissance car;
CINCERS—Brakes; COP CALLER—
Truck with noisy brakes; COWBOY
—Reckless driver; DIG-OUT—To
speed up the engine; DOPE—Slow
thinking and acting driver; EMER-
JENSON—Emergency brake; FREE

HOLE—Coast in neutral; GEAR
FIGHTER—Driver who makes
a noise shifting gear; HEARSE—
Ambulance; HIGBALL—Speeding;
HOT FOOT—One who rides his
clutch; JESSE JAMES—Military
police; JOHNSON BAR—Gear shift
lever; KILLER—Truck with no
brakes; LAZY BACK—Tired driver;
MEAT WAGON—Ambulance; NUT
BUSTER—Auto mechanic; PERSU-
ADER—16-pound sledge hammer;
PIN 'ER EARS BACK—Glide the
truck; PNEUMONIA WAGON—
Command car; POP CART—Motor-
cycle; PUNCTURED LUNG—Leaky
radiator; RED BALL—Fast truck;
RIDE A FIREBUG—Drive with one
flat rear tire on dual wheels causing
fire hazard; RUBBER BAND—
Tires; SHAKE DOWN THE ASHES—
Crank a truck; SLEEPER—Assistant
driver; STEM WINDER—Hand-
crank; THROTTLE SNAPPER—
Motorcycle rider; TIMING GEAR—
A watch; THUMB BUSTER—Spin-
ning steering wheel; TOSS OUT
THE ANCHOR—Apply brakes; WIND
'ER UP—Crank the engine; WIND-
JAMMER—Air compressor; YODEL-
ER—Gears that make high singing
noises.

What the motor is called after it
goes dead miles from the nearest re-
pair shop, the Quartermaster Corps
says, is unprintable.

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MARUSIA SAYS:

You know how some wo-
men are when they go shop-
ping: First they look up all
the available information on
the merchandise they intend
to buy, in order to make sure
they are getting their money's
worth. I'll admit I do the
same. But when you shop
at Michael Turansky's you
don't have to bother... for it
makes no difference whether
you are an expert on furs
or know nothing about them.
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CONFIDENCE at MICHAEL
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Turansky started his fur
shop, the words "CONFI-
DENCE" and MICHAEL
TURANSKY have been syno-
nymous. In plain words, it
means you can feel confident
that your Michael Turansky
fur coat is the best buy at
that price. Most important
of all, you can also feel con-
fident that the coat looks well
on you.

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up in various furs and sizes
waiting for you to try them
on. Prices are still at their
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