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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## YOUTH CONGRESS CONCERT INSPIRING

Undoubtedly the most inspiring feature of the three-day annual conclave of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America in Detroit, was the concert presented by the league Sunday afternoon, August 31st, at the Chadsey High School on Martin Avenue.

Well over one thousand persons saw and heard young people from the East and young people from the West present a concert that in general attained great musical heights and revealed among the young performers talent above the average, and, in some instances, way above that.

The concert's chief attraction, of course, was the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey. The reputation that had preceded this chorus as one of the finest in the country, became further enhanced at this concert, as under the masterly and inspired direction of Stephen Marusevich it gave one of its best performances in the four years of its existence. Especially well sung and interpreted were Revutsky's dramatic "Oy Choho Ti Pochornilo" and Vedel's beautiful "Pokayaniye" (Repentance).

The other singing group participating in the concert, Trembita Chorus of Detroit, though only recently organized, and composed largely of tyros in choral work, showed itself to a good advantage in this its initial performance. The painstaking efforts of its director, Stephen Lucky, were evident by the absence during its singing of those glaring faults usually associated with a new and inexperienced chorus. One of its best numbers here was Hayvoronsky's "Shumyt Hudyt Dibrovonka."

Very enjoyable, too, were the offerings of the soloists. The fact that there were four of them and all sopranos did not detract from one's enjoyment at all, for each of them had something different to offer from the other. Mary Polyniak and Anne Trocianecky, members of the New York-New Jersey Chorus, showed the Westerners that the East is producing among our younger generation some truly fine and highly promising soloists. Likewise the Detroit soloists did themselves proud too, namely, Eleanor Krisky and Donia Stephania. Lack of space does not allow us at this time to write something about their offerings. They included Ukrainian songs as well as operatic arias. Still another soloist, but this one in the field of folk dancing, who showed herself to a good advantage at this concert, was Olga Pasichnyk, member of the New York-New Jersey chorus. And in one of the choral numbers, "Oy Choho Ti Pochornilo," the alto solo work and declamation of Tekla Paraschuk of Irvington, N. J. was outstanding.

The concert was concluded by the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Chairman of the concert committee was Stephen Lucky. Announcements and explanation of the songs were made by Joseph Gurski of Detroit and Stephen Shumeyko, member of the N.Y.-N.J. chorus.

## Youth Congress Condemns Calumniators of Ukrainians

### Labels Them As Un-American and Red-Inspired

THE current attempts by various Communist and other un-American elements to besmirch the traditionally democratic character of the Ukrainian people was the chief topic under discussion at the ninth annual congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Detroit during the past Labor Day weekend, August 30, 31 and September 1st, at the Detroit-Leland Hotel.

This discussion resolved itself into a formal resolution passed unanimously, calling upon the Ukrainian Congress Committee, the League itself, and its constituent member clubs, to take definite action against this baseless campaign of vilification and distortion directed through the press and radio against loyal Americans of Ukrainian descent, and also to expose the sinister forces behind it, which are un-American and undemocratic and devoted to the task of preventing the arising in Eastern Europe of a free and independent and democratic Ukraine.

The discussion on this subject was formally opened by an address on "Hyphenated Americans" delivered by Michael Piznak, New York attorney and a member of the UYL-NA Board of Advisors.

The sixty delegates and several hundred guests assembled at this congress from all parts of the country, including Boston and Chicago, and from Canada as well, also heard and discussed an address on "Ivan Franko, Exponent of Ukrainian Freedom and Democracy," given by Genevieve Zepko, a member of the Ukrainian National Association Board of Advisors from Akron, Ohio.

Still another subject that excited considerable interest was "Traditional Ukrainian Democracy," presented to the congress in form of an address by Joseph Lesawyer, League treasurer, on furlough from the army.

The Congress was formally opened Saturday by John H. Roberts, retiring president of the league. He was introduced by Peter Kasey, chairman of the local Detroit congress committee, who extended greetings to the assembled delegates and guests.

The election of a convention chairman and secretaries then ensued. Joseph Gurski of Detroit Michigan was elected chairman. He served through Sunday, when because of sudden illness he had to relinquish his duties to his successor, John Evanchuk, also of Detroit. Mary Koss of Akron and Sophie Storoz of Detroit, were elected secretaries of the congress.

Reports of the retiring officers were opened by John H. Roberts, president. He stressed that during his one-year administration the chief emphasis had been placed on consolidating the gains the league had made in previous years. Likewise he indicated some of the difficulties he had encountered, including the lack

of cooperation in certain quarters. Finally he outlined his work in connection with publishing the league organ, "The Trend."

In his report as Cultural Chairman, appointed to that position last June, Stephen Shumeyko announced the publication by the Yale University Press of Michael Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine," with a preface to it by Prof. George Vernadsky of Yale University. This work is the most authoritative and scholarly in the English language, he declared, and should be read by every young American of Ukrainian descent and all others interested in the Ukrainian people. Its publication, he said, was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

The announcement of this work aroused high interest among the assembled delegates and guests at the congress, and before the congress was concluded a great many persons took advantage of the opportunity offered them of personally examining the book.

Among the measures adopted by the congress was one authorizing the newly-elected executive board of the league to present by referendum to the league member clubs, as soon as possible, the question whether the present name of the league should be changed to some such name as "The League of Young Americans of Ukrainian Descent." In the light of present-day conditions, the proponents of this change asserted, the proposed name would be more suitable. Likewise the word "young" in it would better describe the present league members than the word "youth."

New officers elected for the coming year consist of the following: President, Chester Monasterski of Aliquippa, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Anne Chopek of Boston, and Joseph Gurski of Detroit; Recording Secretary, Sophie Storoz of Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, Michael J. Prylucki of New York; Financial Secretary, John Evanchuk of Detroit; Treasurer, Joseph Lesawyer; Advisors, John Roberts, John Romanion, Stephen Shumeyko, Michael Piznak, and Peter Zaharchuk.

Saturday night a huge welcome dance was held at the Ukrainian National Temple on Martin Avenue. Merry-makers filled both the lower and upper very large halls to their capacity.

## Professionals To Reorganize

The necessity for reorganization and the redefining of its objectives, as a means of putting new life into the organization, were the principal points under discussion at the eighth annual meeting of the Ukrainian Professional Association of America, held in Detroit, Sunday, and Monday, August 31st and September 1st last, at the Detroit-Leland Hotel.

The necessity for these changes was stressed by Waldimir Semynyna of Newark, N. J. retiring president of the association and a mechanical engineer by profession, to the two score members of the organization attending the meeting from various parts of the country and Canada. Unless they are made, he said, the association might as well disband before it dies of complete inertia.

Acting on the retiring president's recommendation and similar ones of others who were present, the meeting unanimously resolved to reorganize the association during the course of the coming year.

The meeting passed only one resolution. It lauded the recent publication of an English translation of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine by the Yale University Press for the Ukrainian National Association, with a preface to it by Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University. This volume, the resolution read, "is the most scholarly and authoritative work in the English language on Ukrainian history." The resolution further urged all interested in learning the true facts about the Ukrainian people and their centuries-old movement for freedom and independence, to obtain and read a copy of the work.

The meeting was presided over by John Koos, a Detroit attorney. Secretary was John Panchuk, former assistant attorney general of Michigan.

New officers elected include: President—Joseph Charnoske, Detroit attorney; Vice-Presidents—Michael Piznak, New York attorney; Stephen Shumeyko, editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly"; Anne Chopek, Boston attorney; Dr. Stephen Kulick of Pittsburgh; and Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, Ontario; Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. A. T. Kibzey of Detroit.

The program of the meeting also included a luncheon Sunday, attended by over sixty professionals.

Sunday evening a banquet was held at the Detroit-Leland Hotel ballroom. Over four hundred and fifty attended it. Toastmaster was Peter Kasey. He introduced the various young and older prominent persons present. Miss Mary Popyk, local 1941 high school graduate, was publicly awarded at the banquet a scholarship by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit. The presentation was made by Dr. John Yatchew of Windsor, Ontario. Following the banquet a dance was held.

One outstanding feature of this ninth annual UYL-NA Congress was the unprecedented amount of press and pictorial publicity it received.

# Chief Events in Ukraine's History Since 1918

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

(Concluded)

(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.)

## 1923

A GREAT Ukrainian demonstration against the Conference of Ambassadors decision takes place in St. George's Square, L'viv. The oldest of Ukrainian leaders, Julian Roman-chuk, leads the masses in an oath that the Ukrainian people will never renounce their rights to their native land.

The Western Ukrainian Republic's government in exile under Petrushevich is forced to move to Berlin, from where it conducts its defense of Ukrainian national rights, mainly in form of petitions to the League of Nations.

The Ukrainian Free University is transferred from Vienna to Prague.

The Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute is established in Prague.

The Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society and the Union of Ukrainian Physicians of Czechoslovakia become active.

Professor Michael Hrushevsky returns to Soviet Ukraine at the invitation of the authorities there and becomes very active as the head of the historical division of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev.

## 1924

Simon Petlura, former head of the Directory which governed the Ukrainian National Republic, moves from Poland (Tarniw) to France.

A member of the Polish Diet, Tugut, predicts that unless conditions in Polish-occupied Western Ukraine change a revolution will break out there.

February 13. Olga Bessarabova, a Ukrainian patriot, dies in a Polish prison from tortures and beatings inflicted upon her by her jailers.

Prominent Frenchmen, including Panleve, Herriot, Blum, protest the Polish reign of terror in Ukraine and the murder of Bessarabova.

May 28. The Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation from Volhynia, Kholm, and Policia passes a resolution that "Poland must be rebuilt, on the principle of national self-determination."

July 31. Polish laws are passed banning the use of the Ukrainian language in governmental and autonomous departments.

## 1925

Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in Poland together with the Ukrainian populace conduct campaign against the parcelization, colonization and settlements laws which have caused the artificial inflow of masses of Polish colonists into Ukrainian territories.

The Museum of Ukraine's struggle for Liberation is founded in Prague.

May 10. The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets revises the 1919 Ukrainian Constitution to adjust it to the frame of the Constitution of the Union. The Ukrainian S.S.R. is referred to as an "independent republic, having the right to freely secede from the Union."

A policy of "Ukrainization" is introduced in Soviet Ukraine as a means of harnessing the Ukrainian language and culture to the new Soviet economic policies.

August 16. The International Congress of Free Thoughts of Paris passes a resolution condemning Poland's rule of terror.

Famine breaks out in Ukrainian lands under Poland. American-Ukrainians set up the "Hungry Village Relief Committee."

## 1926

February 5. A proposal in the Polish Sejm by Ukrainian representatives relative to the establishment of a Ukrainian university, is defeated.

May 25. Simon Petlura is assassinated in Paris. His place is filled by Andrew Levitsky, who up to then was head of the Ministry of the émigré government of the Ukrainian National Republic.

September 24. The Polish Minister of Education, Sukowski makes an interpretation in the Sejm concerning the proposed establishment of the Ukrainian university. The Minister of Interior, Mlodzanowski, appoints a commission to create a political program relative to the Ukrainians. For their pains both ministers receive a vote of non-confidence in the Sejm.

October 19. By order of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO), Atamanchuk and Verbitsky assassinate in L'viv a Polish school curator, Sobinski.

## 1927

Ukrainian Scientific Institute founded in Kiev.

Soviet authorities establish Russian, Jewish, German, and Polish nationality "islands" in Ukraine, in addition to creating a "Moldavian Autonomous Republic." They also forcibly shift portions of the Ukrainian population to Russian and Siberian territories.

A great Ukrainian Agricultural Fair is held in Striy, Galicia.

## 1928

Galician Ukrainian parties participate in the elections to the Sejm and elect 34 representatives.

March 29. At a session of the Sejm, Dr. Dmytro Levitsky, head of the Ukrainian Sejm Club, formally declares that the Ukrainian people have not renounced their aspiration to national independence, that their ideal is a "free, independent and united Ukrainian national state embodying all Ukrainian territories," and that, finally, all international treaties and acts which contravene the right of the Ukrainian people to national self-determination are illegal.

The Ukrainian National Party in Bukovina takes the lead in the struggle against Rumania for Ukrainian national rights. Ukrainians participate in national elections. Ukrainian newspapers re-appear, having been banned thus far.

The Czechoslovak government designates Carpatho-Ukraine as "The Sub-Carpathian-Rus' Province," and appoints its president and vice-president.

Soviets export food supplies out of Ukraine and create famine in many regions. Volobuev, a Russian Communist protests against the economic exploitation of Ukraine and asserts that the "budgetary rights of Ukraine are but a fiction."

## 1929

The Ukrainian Scientific Institute is opened in Warsaw.

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) is founded, and gradually takes over the purposes and work of the UWO and expands them.

Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO) intensifies terroristic action in Ukraine under Poland.

Remnants of Ukrainian autonomy under Soviet rule are liquidated by the abolishment of the Commissariat of Agriculture and the curtailment of powers of the Commissariat of Education.

The Five Year Plan and Rural Collectivization is launched by the Soviets in Ukraine. Masses of "Kulaks" (peasants of means) are banished to

the prison camps of the Solovetsky Islands.

Work on the Dnieprelstan begun.

## 1930

Mass executions without the benefit of trial are held throughout Soviet Ukraine. The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine goes on trial together with its leaders, headed by Sergius Yefremiw, secretary of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. (Concerning this trial, the "London Saturday Review"—(January 18, 1930—wrote: "the real reason for bringing a charge against Jefremiw, Czechivsky and others is the desire to destroy the Ukrainian intelligentsia by getting rid of its chief representatives... Realizing its failure, Bolshevism has taken to alternative weapons—terrorism and provocation. By this means it seeks to kill the creative efforts of Ukrainian culture and that is the real significance of the present trial.")

September 16 through November.

Polish authorities with the aid of troops and police conduct the "pacification" of the Ukrainian populace. Ukrainian libraries and cooperatives are subjected to destruction; the Ukrainian Boy Scout Organization is dissolved; Ukrainian gymnasiums (secondary schools) are shut down; and thousands of Ukrainians are beaten, tortured and imprisoned.

The Ukrainian Catholic bishopric condemns the "pacification." Polish authorities confiscate this pastoral letter of condemnation.

Protests mount in the United States and Canada against the Polish "pacification" as well as against Soviet executions of Ukrainian patriots.

## 1931

January 26. Polish Sejm rejects interpellation of Ukrainian representatives relative to the "pacification."

Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation dispatches to the League of Nations a petition concerning the "pacification." Similar petitions are sent by Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

August 21. Ukrainian revolutionists assassinate T. Holowko, a Polish political leader.

## 1932

The Council of the League of Nations expresses its regret that the victims of the "pacifications" had not been reimbursed for their personal injuries and property damages they had suffered.

Moscow conducts a purge in the All-Ukrainian-Academy of Sciences in Kiev.

December 23. Vasile Bilas and Eugene Danylyshyn, two young members of UWO, are sentenced to death for their activities and are hanged.

M. Skripnik, Commissar of Education of the Ukrainian S.S.R. commits suicide, in protest against Soviet policies in Ukraine, especially the export of food supplies out of Ukraine and the Soviet system of education there.

A great famine sweeps through Soviet Ukraine. Ukrainian-Americans launch campaign for the dispatch of international commission to the Soviet Ukraine to report on the famine conditions there. Likewise they protest against American recognition of the USSR.

Moscow establishes a Commissariat of Justice for Soviet Ukraine.

Mailov, a Soviet consular official in L'viv, is slain by a Ukrainian student, Mikola Lemyk, in protest against Soviet policies in Ukraine.

## 1934

Kiev again becomes capital of Ukraine, in place of Kharkiv.

Prof. Hrushevsky is transferred from Kiev to Moscow. Many Ukrainian intellectuals, especially those who had worked with him, are arrested and imprisoned.

May 28. A resolution concerning the famine in Soviet Ukraine is introduced in the American Congress, wherein it is stated that "Whereas

the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although being fully aware of the famine in Ukraine and although having full and complete control of the entire food supplies within its borders, nevertheless failed to take relief measures designed to check the famine or to alleviate the terrible conditions arising from it, but on the contrary used the famine as a means of reducing the Ukrainian population and destroying the Ukrainian political, cultural and national rights..."

September 13. Poland repudiates the Minorities Treaty which she had signed upon coming into existence and by which she had solemnly pledged herself to respect Ukrainian national liberties.

A group of English lords and M. P.'s sent petition to the League of Nations at Geneva concerning the plight of Ukrainians under Polish rule.

November 26. Prof. Hrushevsky dies in Kislovodsk, North Caucasus, a victim of Soviet Russian persecution and a martyr to the Ukrainian national cause..

## 1935

Mass trials of Ukrainian youth take place in Poland, on charges of membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, successor to UWO.

Death sentences are imposed upon three Ukrainian youths accused of complicity in the assassination of the Polish Minister Pieracki.

The Ukrainian National-Democratic League (UNDO) attempts a period of "normalization" with the Polish Government in an effort to improve Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Carpatho-Ukrainian populace demands autonomy.

An interpellation is made in the British Parliament concerning autonomy for Galicia and Carpatho-Ukraine.

## 1936

More mass trials of Ukrainians on charges of membership in the OUN are held throughout Poland.

Courses on subjects pertaining to Ukraine are introduced at Eastern Institute in Naples, Italy.

Poland utilizes "normalization" policy to further harass and oppress the Ukrainians.

## 1937

Poland liquidates many Ukrainian political, economic, cultural and sport organizations.

Panas Lubchenko, Premier of Soviet Ukraine, commits suicide.

A new "pacification" wave sweeps Western Ukraine under Poland.

## 1938

Polish oppression of Western Ukrainians increases.

Poland forbids the use of the terms "Galicia" and "Galician," and imposes "Malopolska" (Little Poland) in their place. Polish authorities seize Ukrainian Park in L'viv, scene of many stirring Ukrainian national events. Jubilee celebrations of the Prosvita (Enlightenment) Society are banned. The Soyuz Ukrainok (Ukrainian Women's Alliance) is dissolved. The proposed All-Ukrainian Congress and the Congress of Ukrainian Culture are placed under ban. The Vidrodzhenia (Rebirth) Temperance Society is persecuted.

May 23. Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, head of OUN, is assassinated in Rotterdam, apparently by a Soviet agent.

October. Carpatho-Ukraine receives autonomy from the Czechoslovak government. Andrew Brody becomes its first premier. He is succeeded (October 26) by Rev. Augustin Voloshyn.

Polish police and troops begin still another "pacification" in Western Ukraine in an attempt to quell the public demonstrations on behalf of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Soviets conduct purge in Ukraine of "nationalistic elements."

# BACK IN THE POLISH UKRAINE, TWO YEARS AFTER

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

TWO years ago this morning Poland was the fifth power of Europe. Its population was 35,000,000, only one fifth less than that of France. In no respect, of course—man power, air power, armaments, industrial capacity—was it any match for Germany. Looking back, we see that from that first drive to the east which began the war the Wehrmacht never challenged a force anywhere near the equal of itself until it turned eastward for the second time and invaded Russia. Poland had not a chance. That she decided to fight after signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact divided her up and practically decreed her doom will live as an act of reckless heroism with few parallels.

Poland was fated to be the hinge on which Hitler turned. It was fated to be the testing ground of his war methods—and also of his idea of peace. Less than two after her mutilation by agreement with Stalin, Poland is put together again. The Germans have not only taken back the lands occupied by Russia, so that all of Polish territory is now in their hands; during the past month they have quietly incorporated Galicia in the Polish Government General.

This is one of the most interesting developments of the Russian campaign. It means that the Polish Ukraine, which the Germans contended should never have been part of Poland, is now, by direct order from Hitler, returned to the German province of Poland. This disposition of the Polish Ukraine is made while the German armies are deep in the Russian Ukraine, with the obvious purpose of annexing the richest of the Soviet republics and using it as a springboard and base of supplies for further conquest. What is happening in Galicia, therefore, offers a kind of preview of Hitler's plans for the whole Ukraine.

The first news of these events comes in dispatches relayed from Bern to the Ukrainian daily Svoboda and the Polish Nowy Swiat, both published in this country. According to these reports, on June 30, the day Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, was surrendered by the Russians to the Germans, a great meeting was held in that city to proclaim Ukrainian independence. The two leaders mentioned in the proclamation, which was broadcast over the Lwow radio,

were Yaroslav Stetsko and Stephen Bandera, described as prominent figures in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. The reports add that the new State was blessed by the venerable and beloved Metropolitan, Archbishop Sheptytsky, whose death was reported after the Soviet occupation of Lwow; by the Orthodox Archbishop Polykarp, and other religious leaders.

Whether this was a spontaneous development, or whether it had the early approval of the Germans, we do not know, but any reporter who has sampled sentiment in the unhappy city of Lwow can testify that an explosive Ukrainian home rule movement existed. Perhaps the rising was too spontaneous, for as soon as the German authorities were firmly established, Stetsko and Bandera were placed first in "honorary confinement" and afterward exiled, on the ground that the attempt to set up an independent Ukraine was "premature." How premature may be gathered from the summary transfer of authority over the Western Ukraine to Warsaw, where it used to be—with the great difference that the command is in German instead of Polish hands, German is the official language for Poles and Ukrainians alike, and the "restored" territories are now subject to the rule that makes Poland the most horrible example of the New Order.

The first glimpse of how the Nazis "liberate" the lands they abandoned two years ago to their present enemy reveals their aims in Russia. It should be instructive to the Ukrainians in this country who hoped that a Nazi-Soviet war would lead to the realization of the age-long dream of a united and independent Ukraine.

But if there is one lesson that stands out above all others at the end of two years of war, it is that there can be no shred or shadow of independence in Hitler's order. If he conquers the Ukraine, it will be another Poland. And this in the end will defeat him. He has made his purpose clear to too many people. In two years he has proved by his actions that this is an inevitable war, and wherever he prevails, from France to the Ukraine, he has also demonstrated that he offers an impossible peace. Hitler repeats on the threshold of the New Order the motto written long ago by Dante on the gates of Hell: All hope abandon, ye who enter here"

The New York Times, September 1, 1941.

Ukrainian-Catholic diocese protests Polish persecution of Ukrainians for expressing its pro-Carpatho-Ukraine sentiments.

The Polish Sejm refuses to consider a bill introduced by Ukrainian representatives providing autonomy for Ukrainians under Poland.

November 2. The Vienna Arbitration Commission in the Hungarian-Czech dispute allocates to Hungary a goodly portion of Carpatho-Ukraine with its capital Uzhorod, and the cities of Mukachiw and Koshytsi.

Rumania bans the publication of Ukrainian newspapers.

Celebrations of the 950th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine are held throughout Western Ukraine.

Khust becomes capital of Carpatho-Ukraine.

### 1939.

Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation introduces a bill in the Warsaw Sejm providing for the creation of an autonomous Galician-Volynian State, which the Sejm rejects and even refuses to have included in its records.

February 12. Ukrainian National Union wins an overwhelming victory in the Carpatho-Ukraine national elections.

March 13. Hungarian troops invade Carpatho-Ukraine.

March 15. The Carpatho-Ukraine Parliament in Khust proclaims the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and Augustin Voloshyn as its first president.

March 16. Hungarian troops occupy Khust. The Carpathian Sitch Corps conducts a valiant defense against the invaders. President Voloshyn and government are forced to flee abroad.

Poland continues persecution of Ukrainians and the dissolution of their various national, cultural and economic institutions.

September 28. The Soviets occupy Western Ukraine in accordance with their treaty with Germany partitioning Poland.

### 1940

Close of June. The Soviets occupy Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

# СВОБОДА



Miniature Reproduction of First Issue of the "Svoboda."

# SVOBODA

Next Monday, September 15th, the Svoboda will observe its forty-eighth anniversary.

To many of our younger generation this anniversary is of little significance. True, the Svoboda is a newspaper they have been accustomed to seeing from their early childhood. Every day the mailman has delivered it to their homes, and every day their parents have perused its pages. Nevertheless the young folks have not taken much advantage of it, mainly on account of their difficulty in reading Ukrainian. Nor have they taken advantage of the opportunity offered in the U.N.A. Jubilee Book and other sources to learn something of the great role this newspaper has played in the development of Ukrainian-American life.

Whether they realize it or not, however, the fact remains that the Svoboda has definitely moulded their lives—through the older generation. Many of the latter came to America with very little clear consciousness of their Ukrainian nationality. The denationalizing policies of their misrule in the old country had deprived them of the opportunity to develop within themselves the elements that constitute such consciousness. Even here in America this development was retarded for awhile, not, as would be expected, by assimilation, but by the insidious propaganda spread among them by Russian agents that they were all one Russian people. To counteract the effects of this propaganda, to expose and drive out from among our people those who fostered it, to teach the immigrant to love and cultivate his native heritage such was one of the first main tasks that the Svoboda successfully undertook. Had it failed in it, then likely the Ukrainianism of the older generation would not have been what it is today, with the result that many of our younger generation would today be classifying themselves as being of Russian, Polish or other extraction.

Another outstanding service the Svoboda has performed for our people has been in the field of their organization. The Ukrainian National

Association, for example, owes its unchallenged leading position in organized Ukrainian-American life largely to the Svoboda. Numerous other institutions, both national and local, have a great deal to be thankful for to it. The Ukrainian Church here has also been benefited by it, far more than is generally realized. And finally, many youth organizations of today have been encouraged and strongly supported by it.

Still another great service of the Svoboda, is the very influential role it has played in aiding our people to become adjusted to the American scene and in becoming loyal and worthy citizens of the United States.

Aside from such crusading, organizational and Americanizing activities, the Svoboda has also been the foremost Ukrainian news distributing medium in America. On its pages have been mirrored leading events in the old country, here in America, and elsewhere throughout the world. True, it cannot compete with the multiple-page American dailies in the coverage of non-Ukrainian news, nevertheless it manages to keep its readers well informed. And as for Ukrainian news, here of course it is unsurpassed. The importance of the latter fact to the Ukrainian Cause cannot be over-stressed, for it is this news from the old and now war-torn country that keeps ever strong the bonds between Ukrainian-Americans and their kinsmen over there.

These cited services of the Svoboda, it should be borne in mind, are but few of the many it has performed for the benefit of both the old and young among us during the 48 years of its active existence. Perhaps some of these services are not very apparent to our youth. Close study, however, of our organized life, its past and present, is bound to reveal them clearly. A good source of such study is the U.N.A. Jubilee Book. But especially revealing in this connection are the pages of the Svoboda itself. Forty-eight thick yearbooks of it repose in its editorial offices, open to any serious student. Informative, exciting, poignant, they are to the one who reads them.

## 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") (3)

PAUL immediately realized that here was his golden opportunity to escape. Regardless of the danger that he might be seen by the oncoming Tartars chasing after the cattle, Paul dashed forward from his hiding place towards the horse. It was but a work of a moment for him to quiet the horse, untether him, and clamber into saddle.

The horse, feeling someone upon his back, grew frightened again. A reassuring pat, however, quieted him down. Gathering up the reins in his hand, Paul dug his heels hard into the horse's flanks. The horse leaped forward and galloped out of the village with Paul on his back.

But danger was not yet past. Although it was dark outside, the white shirt which Paul wore made him a clear mark against the dark background. A Tartar sentry standing outside the gate suddenly saw him. Yelling the alarm to his approaching comrades the Tartar leaped on his own horse and sped after him, the others following. The chase was on.

On through the night Paul sped across the steppe. Behind him streamed the pursuit shouting to him to stop. The faint moonlight was of sufficient light to show him where he was going, but there was always the danger that his horse might step into a hole, bringing disaster and perhaps death to both. The rapid pounding of the horse's hoofs was only equalled by the pounding of Paul's heart.

Gradually the distance between the pursued and the pursuers lengthened. Paul's horse was the faster. Seeing this the Tartars drew their bows and began to shoot after their quarry.

The hiss of the arrows as they streaked past only served to frighten a horse to greater efforts. The ground fairly flew beneath them. Paul was obliged to lean over the horse's neck and grip hold of the mane to prevent himself from falling, particularly since his legs were too short to reach the stirrups. The wind whistled in his ears, while the entire earth and sky seemed blurred into one jerking, heaving vista.

Paul now began to feel that escape was certain, barring accidents, for the sounds of pursuit grew fainter. Just as he was about to congratulate himself, he felt a sudden pain in his shoulder, as if someone had slashed him with a knife. Reaching back he felt an arrow hanging, its barbed head caught in his sleeveless "zupan." Something warm flowed down his spine, frightening him for the moment. He knew it was blood, and only hoped that the wound was not serious. But he felt cheered that he had managed to escape, for now there was no sound of the pursuers. He slowed his horse down a trifle, giving him a chance to recover a bit.

Night began to lighten into early dawn, when Paul reached the Samara River. He felt tempted to stop here, for he was exhausted, but decided it was better to continue, putting as much distance between himself and what was left of his home town. Accordingly he gave full rein to the horse, and the latter plunged into the water gleefully, lapping up the water before he swam. Paul was not afraid that his horse might not be able to get to the other bank, for his Old Andrew had often told him that Tartar horses took to water like ducks.

Snorting occasionally the horse steadily plowed through the water, his rider hanging limply on. In a few moments they reached the other bank and clambered ashore. Once on dry land the horse gave himself such a shake that poor Paul in his weakened state nearly flew off.

The sun had risen by now. The vast steppe was bathed in the soft morning light, lending enchantment to its limitless expanse. High above the "zhayvoronok" trilled the most beautiful melodies imaginable, heralding the coming of a new day, and new hope. Paul felt cheered, and urged his horse onward.

### Semen "The Helpless"

Far out in the limitless, rolling sea of sun-dried vegetation known as the steppe, there stood like some lone island a high burial mound ("mohila"), known as Sveredova.

No one knew its age, who was buried in it, whence came its name, nor did anyone care. It was a landmark known to all who roamed the steppes. Situated in the midst of a quiet grove, near a gurgling, shimmering stream which eventually found its way into the Samara river, the Sveredova was indeed a most welcome sight to the weary traveller. Here he could stop and rest, pasture his horse in the luxurious grass, and even find an excellent hiding place in the nearby thickets in case of danger. And for these reasons it was very popular among the Kozaks.

It was early dawn. The sun was just peeping over the horizon, dispelling the soft darkness of the night, when a Kozak who had been sleeping under an ancient oak tree in the shadow of the Sveredova awoke from a deep slumber. He rubbed his eyes sleepily, threw off the coat covering him, and slowly, with much yawning, rose to his feet. Crossing himself, he pulled on his boots, and then gazed around him to see if all was well.

Looking through sleep-laden eyes he perceived in the west a bright glow illuminating the sky. He blinked his eyes in bewilderment. What's this—he thought to himself—last night the sun had set in that direction, and now it is risen from there.

To see better, he climbed up on top of the "mohela." Immediately he perceived what was the matter. Some village was afire. Most certainly the Tartars had fired it, and now were looting it, no doubt. Oh God, save our people—he thought.

Reciting his morning prayers he descended from the "mohela" and went to the stream to wash himself. His fleet horse, tethered nearby, neighed in pleasure upon seeing his master.

"Good morning comrade! Did you sleep well?"—the Kozak spoke to his mount, interrupting his prayer. The horse neighed in reply.

Reaching the bank of the stream the Kozak knelt down, rolled up his sleeves, disclosing brawny arms, and washed himself. Then pulling a comb and a bit of mirror, he started to comb his queue, which he braided and wound around his ear. His long moustaches came next. Combing them carefully, he arranged them in true Kozak fashion, with the ends hanging down and then curving upwards. His ablutions completed he then went over to his horse, untethered him, and led him to water. The horse drank its fill slowly, pausing occasionally to snort, or poke his master playfully with his muzzle.

Semen the Helpless was the Kozak's name. He was a muscular man of about thirty-five years of age. He was dressed in the typical costume of the Kozaks, prodigiously wide, "as wide as the sea," trousers, held in place by a wide satin belt wound many times around his waist. His feet were shod in flexible horse-hide boots. His shirt had

seen much wear, and was torn in many places, disclosing a deep, tanned chest.

Down in the Sitch he had a reputation of being quite a strong man. He could bend a steel bar, or lift a horse as easily as one would lift a sheep.

Although his very appearance, courage and fighting ability belied it, he was known as Semen. "The Helpless." The explanation for this curious name lay in the fact that once, in his earlier days as a Kozak, during a skirmish with the Tartars, he had, in the heat of the fighting, plunged recklessly into the midst of the Tartars. Surrounded by enemies he quickly was overpowered and made helpless. He was just about to be killed when a Kozak rally saved him. Since then he had been known as Helpless.

But this appellation did not worry him in the least, nor cause him any embarrassment whatsoever. For in those days the Kozaks believed that "the name does not decorate you—you decorate the name." The greatest source of pride for the Kozak was the time when he was able to conclusively show by some valorous deed that he was not as he had been dubbed at the beginning...

Having fed and watered his horse, the Kozak led him back and tethered him. Then he began to prepare his breakfast. Going over to the stream he cut himself three stakes in the thickets, which he stuck into ground in such manner that their tops met in the centre. From the center he hung a copper kettle, filled it with water, and then poured into it some "kasha"—meal. Gathering up a pile of dried reeds from the nearby bank he placed them under the kettle to serve as fuel. Then he pulled out of his belt a piece of flint and steel, with which he started a fire. In a few moments he had a fine blaze roaring under the kettle. He was careful to make it small, however, for fear that the Tartars might detect it.

Well, by the time this meal finishes cooking, my friends will come—he thought to himself,—and certainly there will be enough to eat for five of them.

He settled himself comfortably on the ground, pulled out his pipe, and began to fill it up with tobacco.

Just then his horse suddenly snorted, lifted up his head and pricked his ears, as if hearing something.

Semen jumped upon his feet. The horse tossed his head towards his master and then back in the direction where he heard something. Helpless ran over to where he had slept, picked up his musket, and then climbed to the top of the "mohela." Now he distinctly heard something himself. It was the thumping of a horse's hoofs. Straining his eyes he perceived in the distance how the tall grass, high enough in that part to cover both horse and rider, swayed from side to side. Somebody was coming through. Was it friend or foe?

Suddenly the grass parted and out galloped a horse, running in the direction of the camp. On his back Helpless perceived a small, white-shirted boy hanging on desperately. On came the horse. Before him appeared the stream. With one mighty leap the horse cleared it and landed heavily on the other bank. But the shock of the landing was too much for the boy. He lost his hold and fell to the ground, where he lay without moving. The horse, feeling that his rider was no longer on his back, slackened his pace and trotted over to Helpless horse. Soon both horses were rubbing noses like old friends.

Helpless clambered down from his perch and ran over to the inert figure of the boy. Reaching him he perceived that blood was running from the boy's shoulder. He ran back to the fire, picked up a cup, hurried over to the stream, and filled it with

## ARMY STRENGTH IS ESTIMATED AT 1,576,400

The strength of the Army of the United States today is estimated at 1,576,400 officers and enlisted men. The breakdown is as follows:

Officers	
Regular Army	15,000
National Guard	22,300
Reserve Officers	67,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,400</b>
Enlisted Men	
Regular Army, 3 year enlistments	501,000
Regular Army Reserve and one year enlistments	17,500
National Guard in Federal Service	256,500
Selective Service Trainees	697,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,472,000</b>
Total Combined Strength	
Regular Army	533,500
National Guard	278,800
Reserve Officer	67,100
Selective Service Trainees	697,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,576,400</b>

water. After first divesting of the boy his coat and shirt, he washed his wounds. Then plucking out some leaves he placed them on the wound, and tied it up with a bit of cloth torn from his belt. Then he took the boy in his arms and carried him over to his rough bed and placed him tenderly thereon.

The boy lay quietly for awhile. His face was very pale. Only the slight movement of his chest showed that he was alive. Helpless took some whiskey, opened the boy's mouth and poured a little in, and proceeded to rub the boy with some of it. He knew that this boy must be a fugitive from the burning village whose glow he had seen before.

The boy made a wry face as the whiskey went down his throat. He gasped, choked, and his eyes fluttered, open. Gazing blankly around him he perceived the face of the Kozak over him. He did not know whether he was real or perhaps only an apparition.

"Tell me 'diadechku,'" Paul spoke, for it was Paul, "where am I, and am I still alive?"

"Yes, yes, sonny, you are very much alive. Where are you from?" the Kozak asked.

"From Spasivka... The Tartars attacked and burned everything, robbed, killed... They killed my mother and Old Andrew, and took my father and sister..." The boy covered his face, as if to shut out the horrible memory. His body began to tremble.

"There, there, quiet yourself, my boy. Everything will be all right. You are safe with me," the Kozak cheered him.

Paul quieted down.

"Were there many Tartars?"

"Yes, 'diadechku,' a whole cloud of them. They set fire to the village at its four corners; the people ran out; they then butchered them—oh, it was terrible, terrible!" and the boy once more began to tremble.

"I am not doing very wisely," thought the Kozak. "By asking him questions I only make him feel worse. Best let him sleep until he has recovered a bit, and then I can find out more information."

"Come, come sonny. What kind of a Kozak will you be if you are going to learn to cry. Stop your crying, try to sleep a bit. You are as safe with me as behind God's back. And others will be here in a few moments. So sleep now..."

Helpless took his heavy coat, and covered Paul with it. The latter soon grew quiet again. The weariness of his body soon took its toll; slowly he began to drift off into slumberland.

(To be continued).

## Fifty Years Of Progress In Canada

IT was in September of 1891 that the first Ukrainian settlers came to Canada. One of them, Mr. Vasil Ilynyak of Chipman, Alberta, is still strong and hale at 82. Recently he took part in the Golden celebration at Mundare and was very much surprised to find himself the center of attraction there.

Large groups of Ukrainian settlers began to pour into Western Canada five years later when the government of Premier Laurier encouraged them to them come from Europe and settle on the almost empty spaces of the western half of Canada, between the Red river and the Rocky mountains. It was just a decade after the vast spaces of Canada had been spanned by a railway from Halifax to Vancouver in the west, right across the North American continent. There were very few settlements, indeed, when the Ukrainians settlers appeared on the scene in Western Canada; a few large settlements along the Red river in Manitoba—a province just twenty-one years old—and a few scanty settlements of the Metis, the French-Indian half-breeds, farther west.

Hardships and suffering were the lot of the first Ukrainian settlers in Canada. They had to get used to swarms of mosquitoes and days when they ran short even of bread and to subsist on the vegetables, wild berries, or wild rabbits. As they knew no English yet, they were ignorant of what was going in the world. It was the "Svoboda" from Jersey City that found its way to some Ukrainian settlements in Canada. Rare copies of it were read and re-read many times, as they went from hands to hands, till finally they were all in tatters. The first Ukrainian weekly in Canada, The Canadian Farmer, made its first appearance in 1903, to be followed seven years later by another prominent Ukrainian weekly, The Ukrainian Voice. Later on, many more Ukrainian papers appeared in Canada.

When the first World War broke up in 1914 it was in a way an un-

foreseen calamity for the Canadian Ukrainians, as due to the meagre information the Canadian government had about the racial groups in Central and East Europe, it looked upon them simply as "Austrians," and as a result some of them were even sent to the camps of the interned.

Due to the war the silver jubilee of the Canadian Ukrainians went by almost unnoticed. Yet, by a mere coincidence, the next year was marked by the founding of the Peter Mohyla Ukrainian Institute in Saskatoon, a home for over a hundred of the Canadian Ukrainian students where they live and study Ukrainian subjects while attending the local colleges, high schools, normal school, and university. Its founding was really symbolic of the new trend in the life of the Canadian Ukrainians. During the first twenty-five years the Canadian Ukrainians spent most of their time in improving their economic lot and during the next twenty-five years they paid special attention to their educational and cultural problems, sending their sons and daughters to schools and universities. By now they have produced hundreds of teachers and scores of physicians, lawyers, druggists, and engineers. Their singers participate in the radio programs, and their writers have already produced some noted chapbooks of verse and stories.

Thousands of Canadian Ukrainian volunteers have joined the Canadian army since the beginning of the present war and thousands of other Canadian Ukrainians have contributed considerable sums of their hard-earned dollars to the Canadian Red Cross and the war loans. And as they are the fourth biggest racial group in Canada, over 400,000 strong, they are paid a special consideration by the Canadian government, especially since in the autumn of 1940 their various groups achieved unity in founding the Canadian Ukrainian Committee.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Canada

## The Present And The Future

IT is almost superfluous to state that the past is not in our power, generally speaking. There is nothing much that we can do about it. It is gone and forgotten. If, however, it cannot be forgotten, we may derive some good therefrom, and profit by our past experience for later guidance of our lives. Yet the present and the future are within our power; not wholly, perhaps, but to a very large extent in a great many instances. If we could only constantly bear that in mind, we would succeed in keeping our spirit out of the "Slough of Despond" to which it so often descends.

This applies particularly to youth where life is ascendant, where the soul is fired with ambition, enthusiasm and Divine energy to proceed triumphant to a definite goal; when the vital powers crave expression; when there is no thought of rest as is the case in old age, except after utter exhaustion. In the present and the future youth can find a master key to a coveted objective, to its destiny.

But there is a price on every attainment. There is no royal road to success. There must be planning, exertion, persistence, "stick-to-it-iveness," in spite of numerous, and often apparently insurmountable obstacles. And, above all, a person must be inwardly vibratory to the subject at hand. He must be attuned to it, and like it.

Hence the supreme importance in choosing an occupation, a trade or a profession. It is not enough that our

friends or relatives are engaged in some work in which they excel; the important question is have we the natural, God-given capabilities to pursue the work ourselves. Can a hen hope to swim as well as a duck? Of course not, they are differently constructed. Moreover, there is no need for some to be doing the same work as others are doing; and, each person belongs somewhere in life. The Maker has implanted a seed in the soul of every human being fitting him for some definite work. Therefore, unless he has no alternative under the circumstances, he ought to do that which is within his particular sphere.

I believe that American and Canadian-born Ukrainian young people carry a particular responsibility in matters pertaining to our work and progress on this great continent, where all enjoy the privilege for advancement.

There is much room for improvement, however, in all the lines of our endeavor. We have not as yet too many physicians, lawyers, dentists, engineers, journalists, artists, musicians, singers, professors, nurses, members of Parliament, and others. There is still much room for qualified young men and women who would occupy places of usefulness and responsibility in their respective communities, and thereby justify their existence in the land of freedom and opportunity. "The harvest is great but the reapers are few." Let us, therefore, put our hands to earnest toil.

JOHN YATCHEW,  
Windsor, Ontario

## Interested But Inactive

Practically everybody has heard this remark: "I go to youth congresses every year, and every year I see the same group of individuals monopolizing the floor. They make all the speeches, do most of the discussing, and make all the plans. The same holds true for the Ukrainian Weekly...the same writers week after week. Of course, a stranger breaks in occasionally...but most of the time its the same old gang."

And its true, too. This writer has observed as much at youth congresses, and, having read the Weekly since its first issue, is forced to admit that several persons have something published almost every week.

But what is this supposed to prove? The way some people tell it, they'd have you believe that certain "cliques" or groups have succeeded in completely controlling the youth leagues and press. Of course, this is pure nonsense...nevertheless that is what some folk are saying.

Let us look in on a youth congress...what do we see? We see hundreds of young people gathered together, representing clubs and organizations from all parts of the country. They are delegates, and they are at the congress to discuss important problems affecting Ukrainian youth. Someone on the platform is speaking...we recognize him as a person who has spoken at youth congresses before. He finishes his talk, and then a discussion starts. Taking part in the discussion are people we recognize as having participated in previous congress discussions. But what about the other delegates?...all those scores of club representatives who are supposed to be at the congress to make it a success? Are they taking part in the discussions? No! They are interested...but they don't say a word. They may have good ideas...even important ideas—but they are timid. They are reluctant to get up and speak. They have rarely addressed a crowd and the idea of addressing a youth congress chills them. So they just sit and listen to the "same old gang" make all the speeches and do all the discussing. Even an appeal from the chairman for all to participate has no result...they continue to be interested but inactive.

The Ukrainian Weekly has a circulation of about 18,000. Time and

time again the Weekly has appealed to its readers for their contributions...even going so far as to offer prizes for especially meritorious work. Result? Several contributions, mostly from persons who have contributed before. Where are all the thousands of interested readers? They are probably timid...they don't believe they can write—or they claim they have no time. The reasons are numerous...but they boil down to one sentence: Interested but inactive.

This situation is not confined solely to youth congresses and the Weekly. It exists in every club and organization, every youth periodical, every affair, and everywhere. No matter how many members a club has, no matter how many readers a periodical has, no matter how many persons are supposed to help give an affair, only a small percentage does the actual work...performs the activity that makes success.

Now that I have presented the problem, I presume I am supposed to offer a solution. Let us go back to the youth congresses...how to make inactive delegates active? We all know that they're supposed to active. Why not have the chairman call on them to speak? I know it is the custom to call only upon those who raise their hands...but why not call upon some of those who just sit? This is one way to hear new voices at youth congresses. I would also suggest that clubs who send delegates to congresses pick youth who can be relied upon to be active.

Getting the youth to take active interest in periodicals is a difficult problem. If they aren't interested in writing for prizes, how would one get them to write? Well, let's ask the reader. Why don't you contribute to the Weekly? What's holding you back? You must have ideas, problems, news of general interest and such...so why not put it in writing and send it to the Weekly? It won't take very much time to write something...even if its only a letter to the editor. We all want to see new names in the Weekly...including yours.

If this article starts a discussion in the Weekly and induces readers to write, and also gives these inactive delegates at congresses something to think about, then, I consider my purpose accomplished.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

## • Youth and U. N. A. •

### Philly Plans for U.N.A. Day

The twelve branches of the Ukrainian National Association located in Philadelphia, together with the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club, will sponsor a U.N.A. Day on Sunday, September 16th, at Cherry Grove, which is situated a short distance northeast of Philadelphia and near Bristol, Pa., reports Dietric Slobogin.

A similar affair, held in 1938, met with extraordinary success, and it is expected that the one being planned will even surpass it.

Among the groups scheduled to participate in this U.N.A. Day will be the Millville and the Philadelphia U.N.A. baseball teams. Church choirs and independent church groups are being contacted to furnish color with our beautiful Ukrainian songs.

### The Get Acquainted Club

Readers will no doubt remember club member number 30, Wasil Plas-konos of the United States Coast Guard, who was stationed in Baltimore, Md. Wasil hails from McAdoo, Pa., and is a member of U.N.A. Branch 7. Recently we received a communication from Wasil post-marked Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. We quote from his letter: "As you know

I was in Radio School in Baltimore, but now have completed my course and have been transferred here. Quite a bit to travel, and it is quite an interesting place."

Wasil asked for a complete list of all 37 of the members of the Get Acquainted Club, and wished the club continued success. His present address will be sent to all readers who mention their U.N.A. branch numbers. A complete list of all the members will also be sent on request. To join the club, which is restricted to U.N.A. members, write a letter giving information about yourself and we will publish it in this column. Interested readers will be asked to write us for your address, and in due time you will be hearing from young U.N.A. members like yourself. The purpose of all this is to promote U. N. A. Fraternalism. Communications should be sent to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

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!

# THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

(Concluded)

(2)

## The College

The Army War College, as an institution of learning, was founded in 1901 and was first housed at 22 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. It moved to the present location upon the completion of its building in 1907. It was founded, in the words of the first appropriation act, for the "direction and coordination of the instruction in the various service schools, extension of the opportunities for investigation and study in the Army and Militia of the United States and the collection and dissemination of military information."

Thus, according to its original conception, it was to have as its mission functions now performed by the General Staff. Before the college had hardly started operating, however, the General Staff was organized and made a permanent part of the army. The Army War College was then embodied in the General Staff and was used as a part of that Staff in solving questions before it, up to the beginning of the World War.

After the World War, during which war no courses were conducted, the college was reestablished in 1919 under the temporary name General Staff College. It was then divorced from current business of the War Department and made a purely educational institution. The original name of The Army War College was soon restored and has continued to date.

The mission of The Army War College, as prescribed in Army Regulations, is:

- To train officers for the conduct of field operations of the army and higher echelons; and to instruct in those political, economic and social matters which influence the conduct of war.
- To instruct officers in War Department General Staff duties, and those of the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.
- To train officers for joint operations of the Army and Navy.
- To instruct officers in the strategy, tactics, and logistics of large operations in past wars, with special reference to the World War.

The faculty in recent years has consisted of a General Officer as Commandant, an Assistant Commandant, an Executive Officer, and about fifteen instructors, including a representative of the Navy.

The student body normally consists of about a hundred especially selected officers from the Regular Army, including a few officers from the Navy and the Marine Corps. The course runs for about ten months, from September to the latter part of June. In the past, when funds have been available, some thirty or more National Guard or Reserve Officers have attended certain parts of the course.

On account of the tremendous expansion of the Army incident to the present emergency, the officers who would normally constitute the faculty and student body of the Army War College were urgently needed for command and staff duties. Consequently, instruction was suspended, by order of the Secretary of War, with the graduation of the class of 1940.

Subsequently, The Army War College building was used from June 17, 1940, to February 15, 1941, to house a group of officers engaged in a special project under the War Plans Division, General Staff. On June 28, 1940, the National Headquarters, Selective Service System, was organized and remained here until it outgrew the available office space. It moved to larger quarters on Sep-

tember 18, 1940. There were also various schools for Adjutants General conducted here by The Adjutant General during the period from September 23, 1940, to June 19, 1941.

## The General Headquarters

By order of the Secretary of War, there was created on July 26, 1940, at The Army War College, the nucleus of the General Headquarters of the Army, or GHQ, as it is more commonly known. Since that date it has expanded until it now occupies practically the entire War College building, as well as other buildings on the post.

The function of GHQ is to decentralize the activities of the War Department by forming a Headquarters for the Army Chief of Staff in his capacity as Commanding General of the Field Forces. This is distinct from his function as Chief of Staff. It is similar in its organization and function to the GHQ established in France as General Pershing's headquarters. Working in cooperation with War Department agencies, GHQ directly supervises the four Field Armies, the Armored Force, the Air Force and all other combat troops in the continental limits of the United States.

The Chief of Staff of GHQ is Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair.

## The Library

The Army War College houses what is said to be the largest library on military science and related subjects in the world. In 1914, the War Department Library was consolidated with the Army War College Library to form the present library, which is thus the oldest governmental library in the country, with the exception of the State Department Library. From its collection of more than 280,000 books and manuscripts, many of which are exceedingly valuable, material is circulated throughout the United States.

## The Historical Section

The Historical Section of the Army War College is, at the present time, housed away from the rest of the College, in Temporary Building E, on the Mall at 6th Street. Its function is to collect and study official records of the participation of American forces in the World War. A Translation Section, for the translation of foreign military documents and articles, is administered with the Historical Section.

## The Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory

Operating directly under the Chief Signal Officer is the Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory, which occupies a separate building on the post. It is here that the photographic activities of the Army are centered and here are processed the "stills" and moving picture films used in publicity and in the training of the army by approved visual instruction methods.

## The Army Band

The station of the Army Band is at The Army War College. In addition to frequently playing at official ceremonies in the vicinity, the Army Band also broadcasts twice a week on a coast-to-coast radio network. These broadcasts originate the Army Band Auditorium and the public is invited to them.

In Connection with the Army Band, there is conducted here a School for Army Band Leaders. Three months of intensive training is given to selected bandmen who have had at least three years' service and who have displayed aptitude as potential band leaders. There are twenty-five in the present class.

# Millville Rallies To Nip Centralia For U.N.A. Diamond Title

## Panczyszyn Homers With 2-on to Clinch 11-8 Verdict

Playing on neutral Edgely Field in Philadelphia, the Millville team rallied for a quartet of runs in the 8th inning to nose out Centralia for the Ukrainian National Association Baseball Championship on August 24th.

Before this splurge, which featured manager Franky Panczyszyn's home run with 2 aboard, the game was a ding-dong affair. Centralia solved Mike Romanik for a trio of markers in the very 1st inning to assume an early lead, but the South Jerseyites unleashed some of their vaunted batting power in the 2nd and 3rd frames to take a 5-3 lead, and almost drove Centralia's Johnny Koschoff from the mound. Johnny, however, settled down and blanked Millville for the next 2 rounds while his mates pecked away at Mike Romanik's offerings to finally take the lead again at 6 to 5. After Millville had pushed across a pair of counters in its half of the 6th to go out in front by a run, Centralia knotted the score in its half of the 8th. But then came the aforementioned Millville 8th. Centralia threatened in its last turn at bat but, with 1 run across and the tying run at the plate, a pop-up to the infield ended the contest.

The game was anybody's for the full 9 innings, and the abundance of base knocks gave the large crowd of impartial Philadelphians plenty to cheer about.

After the game, members of both teams were tendered a reception at the Ukrainian Citizens' Home, 23rd and Brown Sts., with members of the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club and the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir acting as hosts. During the dinner, short addresses were delivered by Gregory Herman, U. N. A. vice-president and athletic director, Stephen Slobodian, a U.N.A. advisor, Dietric Slobogin, the U.N.A. district athletic director, and the managers of both teams. Members of the Cath-

edral Choir then sang "Mnohaya Lita" and several other selections.

The players of both teams had exhibited excellent sportsmanship, and once again the wisdom of U.N.A. sponsored sports was vindicated. Advance publicity of 5 column inches and reports of the game to the extent of 8 column inches with 1/2-inch headlines appeared in the Philadelphia morning newspapers.

## CENTRALIA

	r	h	po	a	e
Balandovich, cf	3	3	2	1	1
Brodish, 3b	2	0	4	3	0
S. Koschoff, c	0	1	3	1	0
J. Wysoczanski, rf	1	3	2	0	1
May, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Locke, 2b	1	3	2	2	0
Lawrie, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Nodich, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
J. Koschoff	0	2	2	2	0

Totals: 8 12 24 11 2

## MILLVILLE

	r	h	po	a	e
Sacharnoski, ss	2	3	2	3	0
Jim Romanik, 2b	1	2	3	1	0
Chopek, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Panczyszyn, 3b	2	1	3	2	1
M. Romanik, p	0	3	2	2	0
S. Romanik, c	1	0	2	0	0
P. Romanik, 1b	1	2	6	0	0
Joe Romanik, lf	1	1	3	2	0
Fedyk, rf	1	1	3	0	0

Totals: 11 15 27 10 1

Centralia: 300 102 011—8 12 2  
Millville: 014 002 04x—11 15 1

Two-base hits: Chopek, M. Romanik, J. Koschoff, Locke. Three-base hit: Chopek. Home runs: Brodish, Panczyszyn. Bases on balls: off Koschoff 5, M. Romanik 2. Struck out: by Koschoff 2, M. Romanik 2. Hit by pitcher: S. Romanik, Chopek. Umpires: J. Slobogin, Olesh, Sikora, Zurybida. Time of game: 2:17.

## DIETRIC SLOBOGIN.

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

## Marusia Says:

Meet my beau, Petro! He claims it's around time the masculine viewpoint was expressed in this column, so here he is:

PETRO SAYS: I like silver fox on a girl. It's an elegant fur and a fellow likes to be seen with a girl wearing silver fox. When a girl gets her fur coat at Michael Turansky's she's being smart, for that's where she gets her money's worth. If she buys the coat now, she's economical, for prices are lowest this time of year. (And when a man finds a gal that's smart and economical, besides being glamorized by her fur coat... well... wedding bells...)

One more tip, girls come in such a variety of sizes and shapes, our advice is to be sure to pick the right kind of coat for your particular type. Whether you are the pee wee type, the tall, willowy type, the soft, round "pompushka"-like type, or just an in-between, you don't have to worry when you go to Michael Turansky's. For he has the largest collection of ready made silver fox coats.

They come in all kinds of styles and sizes.

The shop is open to 7 o'clock each night and Saturdays till 5, so make a date with your beau to help you select your silver fox coat now. Come with Confidence to

**MICHAEL TURANSKY**  
350 SEVENTH AVENUE  
(Between 29th & 30th Streets)  
NEW YORK CITY



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