

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK XLIX Ч. 236.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. XLIX. No. 236.

SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 40

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1941

VOL. IX

Needed: Ukrainian Representation In London

About a half a year ago we stressed here the vital need for the establishment in London of a Ukrainian representative committee or mission charged with the task of winning support for the Ukrainian national cause. We pointed out that every nation, big or small, rich or poor, free or enslaved, which hopes for a British victory, has its representatives and press there, devoted to the task of winning British, and with it American, support for the causes they represent, while the forty-five million Ukrainian nation, which certainly is democratic in character, has no representation there at all, outside a small information bureau about which nothing has been heard for quite a long time. We argued that the establishment and work of such an authoritative and competent Ukrainian body in London might at least make the Ukrainian cause better known there.

The other day, while leafing through some copies of that excellent quarterly "Contemporary Russia" (editor—Lancelot Lawton) which used to appear in London prior to the outbreak of the war, we ran across an editorial in its August-October, 1938 issue which we believe is as timely today as it was then and which underscores the necessity of establishing in London as soon as possible of a Ukrainian committee such as we recommend. Here's what the editorial says, in part:

"In this issue we publish several articles dealing with the nationalities in the Soviet Union, the largest of which is Ukrainian. Little is known about Ukraine in this country [England]. For that, Ukrainians outside Ukraine have only themselves to blame. Many people are only too willing to listen to anyone who pleads a just cause. The Ukrainian cause is just; but there has been no one to plead it. Hence most English people do not know where Ukraine is; and many of those who do are unaware of the greatness of its history, the richness of its culture, the beauty of its nature, the giftedness of its people, and the heroism of its peasants in their struggle to free themselves from the Soviet Union. These peasants, who form the major part of the Ukrainian people, are in perpetual revolt against Soviet Muscovy; although they are the fury and fibre of the insurrection, all manner of men participate in it: professors, scientists, journalists, officers, soldiers, and even members of the Communist Party, including its foremost leaders. Hardly a day passes without numerous arrests and executions.

"When we reflect upon the origin and fate of the Ukrainian people, it is not surprising that Ukrainians abroad should be so remiss in informing Europe about their nation and its fight for life. The Ukrainians are essentially a peasant people. As a result of centuries of oppression even their aristocracy came to be dissolved in the peasantry. The middle class was too small to be of importance; the towns were almost wholly occupied by Muscovite Russians and Jews. Those Ukrainians who managed under great difficulties to become intelligentsia, retain the peasant outlook and psychology. Such a circumstance would be commendable were it not that the qualities of leadership are now demanded from them. If a sufficient number of them had possessed these qualities, with so magnificent a cause as theirs, everyone in England would to-day have known of the existence of Ukraine; whereas to most people it is an odd name and nothing more."

Today, of course, Ukraine stands for more than just an odd name in England. Still that does not minimize in the least the necessity of establishing in London a Ukrainian mission for the purpose of making better known there the essentials of the Ukrainian cause and winning support for it.

The establishment of such a mission there is a task which we Americans of Ukrainian descent together with our Canadian kinsmen are in the best position to undertake. Whether we do it or not, however, depends upon how much material support

YALE PUBLISHES VERNADSKY'S WORK ON "BOHDAN, HET MAN OF UKRAINE"

Advance review copies of Professor George Vernadsky's book on Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Hetman of Ukraine, published for the Ukrainian National Association by the Yale University Press (\$2.50), appeared late last week.

Consisting of 150 pages, a number of fine illustrations, most of them being eighteenth-century copies of the seventeenth-century paintings by A. van Westerfeld, and written in a masterly fashion by an outstanding scholar, this account of the dramatic and colorful life of the famous Hetman of Ukraine, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, "the Cromwell of Eastern Europe," is a finely drawn story of blood and thunder and diplomatic maneuver, and likewise a striking picture of the rise of the Ukrainian people under this powerful leader, beginning with the Kozak Revolution of 1648.

Its author, Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University, is author of Lenin: Red Dictator and a Political and Diplomatic History of Russia, as well as other historical works on Russia. He also wrote the preface to Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine published recently in English for the Ukrainian National Association by the Yale University Press.

Summing up the career of Khmelnytsky, Vernadsky asks: "In contemplating the sad story of the gradual extinction of Ukrainian liberties, we

may ask ourselves, how valid was the life of Bohdan? Were his rugged courage and tenacity in vain? Were his own shortcomings, or mistakes of his successors, decisive in hampering the development of a free Ukrainian state and in bringing about its apparent complete collapse by the middle of the eighteenth century?"

Answering these questions, the author says:

"We must first recognize that, incomplete as were Bohdan's achievements, what he accomplished was of tremendous importance for the history not only of Ukraine but of so-called Eastern Europe at large. In a sense Bohdan may be called the father of modern Ukraine. The Ukrainian revolution would certainly have come even without him, but it was owing to his skilful leadership that the various elements of the movement—political, social, national, religious—were welded together to create, or rather re-create, a Ukrainian nation. Although the state he built up did last for more than a century, the very fact of its existence during this span of time gave tremendous impetus to Ukrainian national spirit. By creating a national Ukrainian government in the seventeenth century Bohdan realized for the people of his time the tradition of the old Kievan state, just as Ukrainians of our days may look to Bohdan's time for the historical background of their own aspirations."

Annexing of East Galicia to Polish Area By Nazis Irks Ukrainians

The inclusion of Eastern Galicia, part of Western Ukraine, which had been occupied by Soviet Russia under the German-Soviet division of Poland in 1939, in the Polish Gouvernement General came as a surprise and shock "to Ukrainian nationalists of German orientation," the Berlin correspondent of The New York Times reported last Thursday, October 9.

"They saw their hopes for a greater Ukraine under some kind of German protectorate," the dispatch says, "hampered by the decision to incorporate Galicia as the fifth 'district' in the Gouvernement General.

The loss of the main provincial city of Lviv—generally considered as the spiritual capital of Western Ukrainian nationalism—"was regarded as a particularly heavy blow

to their national aspirations," says the Times report.

Erich Koch, Gauleiter and Governor of East Prussia, has been appointed Reich Commissioner for Ukraine, although the territory subject to his jurisdiction has not yet been defined and civil administration has only been introduced in a small part of the occupied zone, the Times dispatch further reports.

The headquarters of the Reich Commissioner for Ukraine, according to this report, are apparently still in Koenigsberg, Herr Koch's provincial capital, as may be judged from the advertisements placed by his office in Berlin newspapers for stenographers who are willing to accept employment in Ukraine and to whom a special per diem remuneration apart from the usual salary is promised.

we are willing to contribute out of our pockets for its maintenance.

We realize, of course, that the actual accomplishments of such a mission may be very limited indeed, especially now that the Soviets are allies of England. Still it may have some beneficial results. At any rate, it is far better now to try to do something to improve the Ukrainian situation there than to do nothing about it at all.

Ukrainian Farmers In The United States

By DR. WASYL HALICZ

THE history of the Ukrainian people has many contrasts.¹ Their homeland is a vast territory abounding in riches, including navigable rivers, minerals, forests, and fertile soils. Scholars have variously estimated the number of Ukrainians, but all agree that there are at least forty million. They are enterprising, hard-working, thrifty, and gifted with native intelligence. Yet, having lost political independence at the close of the Middle Ages, they have had no generation able to regain it. Although the Ukrainians have produced some noted men of science, music, and literature, they have failed to develop *Maasryka*. The obvious enemies of an independent Ukraine have been the Poles, the Russians, and Rumanians, who partitioned the country among themselves.

Oppression of Her People

Without political independence, the people were hindered in their cultural and economic development. Even the use of the names "Ukraine" and "Ukrainians" was prohibited by the Russian overlords who misruled the country for nearly three hundred years. The [recent] Polish reign over the Ukrainians in East Galicia is thus described by an eminent English author: "The Ukrainian nobility (boiary) were either Polonized or exterminated; the middle-class was destroyed; the Ukrainian cities were Polonized and church property plundered. The Ukrainian peasants were deprived of personal liberty, converted into serfs, and became the absolute property of the Polish nobility."² Compulsion on the one hand and the desire to gain political and social advantages on the other led the Ukrainians of the higher classes to re-

nounce their nationality in favor of the Polish or the Russian. The masses, on the other hand, though poor, abused, and kept in ignorance, remained Ukrainian, and they produced a folklore of which any nation would be proud. Along with folk songs and folk dances, they developed handicraft and domestic arts, and also made contributions to music, art, literature, and science.

Their Economic Maladjustment

The soil of Ukraine has been much publicized for its productivity, but it was held mostly by Russified or Polonized nobles who exploited the people. The small privately-owned farms suffered further division with each succeeding generation. Since there were no industries, the people had to remain farmers, and as it was impossible to make a living on the small strips of lands, the young men sought seasonal employment in the cities and even in foreign countries. The mass emigration to the New World which followed was likewise for the most part due to economic maladjustment. Long periods of compulsory military service and political and religious persecution also contributed.

Beginning of Immigration

Although political exiles from the Ukraine had found refuge in the United States before the close of the American Civil War, it was not until 1877 that Ukrainians began to migrate to America in any considerable number. This immigration increased as the years went by until the Ukrainians became one of the important elements of the immigrant stream. The reports of steady employment, high wages, an abundance of good land, and personal freedom in the United States were a stimulus. By the close of the nineteenth century emigration from the Ukraine assumed the character of a mass movement. The people went not only to the United States, but to Canada, Brazil, and Argentine. There is hardly a village in Western Ukraine, commonly known as East Galicia, from which scores did not emigrate to the United States. In some instances, a single household furnished three or four persons; in others, the entire family left for America. The agents of steamship lines did all within their power to stimulate the exodus as it meant commissions for themselves as well as larger receipts for their companies. The efforts of the ruling classes to stop this emigration proved ineffective.

Lack of Reliable Records

Prior to 1899 the United States immigration authorities kept a record of the country from which the immigrants came rather than a record of the nationality of the immigrants. Since various countries of Europe ruled over several nationalities, it is impossible to make more than general statements concerning the number of each national group that came to the United States before that time. This is especially true of the Slavic immigrants. In the case of the Ukrainians, the immigration records and the reports of the United States Census are of little help as many continued to give their nationality as Russian or Austrian since they had used Russian or Austrian passports; there were also many who retained the archaic Ruthenian or Carpatho-Russian classification, a practice which complicates research and makes it difficult to assemble reliable data. The immigration records show that 147,375 Ruthenians (Ukrainians) were admitted to the United States during the decade 1899 to 1910; this number does not include those whose na-

tionality was given as Russian, Austrian, or in some cases Polish and Slovak. According to the same records 268,311 Ruthenians (Ukrainians) entered the United States during the years 1899-1930.

The United States Census for 1930 reported close to 70,000 Ukrainians, including some nine thousand Ruthenians. Yet the current membership of Ukrainian religious denominations is about 500,000. By adding 80 percent of those who gave their nationality as Russian, one finds it possible to arrive at a nearly correct figure, namely 700,000. This number includes the children and grandchildren as well as the original immigrants. They are scattered throughout the country, except in the southeast, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan having the largest number. A majority have turned to trades, factories, mines, railroads, and forests for a livelihood. A small number are engaged in business and professions.

Farmer Immigrants

Although agriculture was the main economic interest in the homeland, the Ukrainian immigrants did not always turn to farming on their arrival in the United States.³ The country and its language was strange to them. Practically all were without the capital necessary to start farming, and they were afraid to purchase land on borrowed money. The result was that a considerable number who ultimately became farmers worked in industries for several years to accumulate the necessary capital. On the other hand, an equally large number emigrated with their families from the provinces of East Galicia, Bukovina, and Kiev with definite purpose of becoming farmers in the new land. They were, for the most part, the people who took up homesteads in North Dakota, Montana, and Canada.

In the beginning, Ukrainian farming in America was an individual rather than a group undertaking, and this feature was characteristic for many years. As there was no organization to guide or direct the immigrants to farms, their agricultural communities were settled sporadically and are widely scattered.⁴ There was likewise no Uk-

³ According to the authority on Ukrainian geography, Dr. Stephen Rudnitsky, in his *Rochnikova Geografia*, 82 (Kiev, 1919), more than eight of every ten people in the Ukraine were farmers. For a similar statement, see Emil Reyuk, *Ukraine and the Ukrainians*, 17 (Washington, D. C., 1920).

⁴ The following settlements and villages have a large Ukrainian agricultural population: Connecticut.—Colchester, Willimantic. Georgia.—Nitra. Iowa.—Lovilla, Osage. Maryland.—Chesapeake City, Curtis Bay. Massachusetts.—South Deerfield. Michigan.—Copenish, Fosters, Bruffport, Pinconning. Salline. Minnesota.—Barnum, Osseo, Roylton. Missouri.—Desloge. Montana.—Giltedge, Larshan, Sand Creek, Scohey. New Jersey.—Blairstown, Great Meadows, Johnsonburg, Millville, Newton, Nova Ukraina. New York.—Babylon, Brozdalbin, Churchville, Durhamville, Far Rockaway, Galway, Glenfield, Lee Center, Matlituck, Middleburg, Orient, Riverhead, Roslyn, Spring Valley, Stapleton, Woodhaven. North Dakota.—Backoo, Belfield, Benedict, Butte, Caledonia, Casselton, Douglas, Fayette, Fredonia, Fried, Fryburg, Gorham, Grassy Butte, Kief, Killdeer, Kongsberg, Makoti, Mary, Max, Oakdale, Pembina, Raleigh, Ruso, Ryder, Snow, Ukraina, Williston, Wilton. Oklahoma.—Harrah, Hartshorne, Jones, Prague. Oregon.—Eugene. Pennsylvania.—Albion, Doylestown, Smithmill. Texas.—Anderson, Bremond, Dundee, Marlin, New Waverly, Schulenburg. Vermont.—Manchester (near). Rutland. Virginia.—Yale. Washington.—Cedar Valley, Ravensdale. West Virginia.—Wheeling (near). Wisconsin.—Clayton, Cornucopia, Huron, Lublin, Suring, Thorp. Wyoming.—Frontier, Rock Springs, Sublet.

rainian government to encourage or aid the formation of agricultural colonies in America.⁵ An individual, having bought a farm in a community that pleased him, informed relatives and friends who followed him. Occasionally these pioneer farmers appealed to countrymen through the Ukrainian press in America. They pointed to the advantages of farm life as compared with the dangerous and unsanitary conditions in the mines and mills. Their strongest points of appeal were the independence of farmers and the satisfaction of owning land. Such arguments impressed Ukrainian immigrants favorably as they were individualists by nature.

Although a few settled on farms immediately after the Civil War, the main movement to the land took place during the years after 1890.⁶ It slackened for a time during the World War, apparently because of the high wages in industrial centers and because many were serving in the American army. This was particularly true of the Ukrainians of Chicago who had been moving to farms in Indiana and Wisconsin.

When the Ukrainians turned to farming, the best land was already occupied, and they had to take what was left. There were several alternatives, the purchase of developed farms with modern buildings, the acquisition of barren and cut-over land, much of it unfit for settlement, or homesteading in the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming. Lack of capital prevented the purchase of high-priced improved farms. Yet, it is interesting to note that most of the Ukrainian farmers in America are landowners, the number of renters and hired laborers being insignificant.⁷

In New England

The Ukrainian farmers in New England are widely scattered.⁸ Individuals have been farming there for nearly fifty years; group settlements, however, are a more recent development. Many bought so-called abandoned farms, and just as the New Englanders of early colonial times turned to the sea or moved westward, so many of their Ukrainian and other Slavic successors who settled on the same farms two hundred and fifty years later were forced to supplement the family income from elsewhere. Many of them worked in factories of the nearby cities where there was employment, and tended the farms part-time and with the help of their families. Frequently the men worked in the mills during the day and returned to their farms in the evening. Such part-time farmers are common along the coast.

One of the largest Ukrainian rural settlements of New England is at South Deerfield, Massachusetts.⁹

(To be continued)

⁵ Julian Batchinsky, *Ukrainska Immigracia w Zjednoczonych Derzhavakh Ameriky*, 1:167-168 (Lviv, W. Ukraine, 1914), recorded that the Ukrainian paper, *America*, no. 31 (1889), advocated the establishment of Ukrainian agricultural communities.

⁶ Rev. Nestor Dmytrow, in the *Svoboda* (Jersey City), Feb. 16, 1899, mentions a Ukrainian farmer whom he met in 1895 near Troy, N. Y., who had been in the United States since 1864, but he did not state if the man had lived on the farm all of that time.

⁷ According to the *Spominki Ahapii Honcharonka*, 34 (Kolomez, 1894), he purchased a farm 26 miles north of San Francisco from his fellow countryman, Joseph Krishevsky, in 1872.

⁸ At first about 200 Ukrainian farmers in the South rented their farms. John Kovalsky, in the *Svoboda* (Scranton), July 27, 1905, p. 7. A small number in North Dakota rent their farms, especially in the vicinity of Tower City. Letter from Amelia Weshnevsky to the author, Aug. 24, 1933.

⁹ Letter from Rev. Theodore Halenda to the author, Mar. 8, 1932.

¹⁰ Letter from Mary Pastehnyk to the author, Feb. 8, 1932; "Ukrainians in Colchester," in *Narodne Slovo* (Pittsburgh), Mar. 24, 1932.

¹ This article (reprinted from *Agricultural History*, Vol. 10, No. 1, January 1936) is an expansion of research embodied in the author's doctoral dissertation for the University of Iowa on "Economic Aspects of Ukrainian Activity in the United States" (Iowa City, 1934). For an abstract, see the University of Iowa Studies in the Social Sciences, 10 (1), Abstracts in History, 295-193 Iowa City, 1934.

The dissertation includes the most complete bibliography on the Ukrainians in America thus far compiled. The following are some of the more important sources not specifically referred to in the footnotes of this article. Documents:—*Dictionary of Races or Peoples*, 116-118 (61 Congress, 3 session, Senate Documents, no. 662). *Statistical Review of Immigration, 1820-1910; Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900* (61 Congress, 3 session, Senate Documents, no. 756). U. S. Bureau of Immigration, *Annual Report of the Commissioner-General, 1899-1930*. Articles:—"Birth of the Ukrainian Republic," in *Literary Digest*, 36 (8):7-8 (Feb. 21, 1918). "Ukrainians in America," in *ibid.*, 63 (7):46 (Nov. 13, 1919). Ivan Ardan, "The Ruthenians in America," in *Charities*, 11:246-252 (Dec. 3, 1904). E. G. Balch, "Slav Immigration at Its Source," in *ibid.*, 16:171-183 (May 3, 1906). *Calendar of the Orphan's Home* (in Ukrainian, Philadelphia, 1935). *Calendar of Ukrainian Workingmen's Association* (in Ukrainian, Scranton, Pa., 1935, 1936). Nicholas Ceglinsky, "How the Ukrainians Came," in *Interpreter*, 3 (1):5-7 (January 1924), and "Ukrainians in America," in *ibid.*, 3 (12):4-7 (December 1924). Books:—Emily G. Balch, *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens* (New York, 1916). Jerome Davis, *The Russians and Ruthenians in America* (New York, 1922). H. P. Fairchild, *Immigrant Backgrounds* (New York, 1927). Michailo Hrushevsky, *Iliustrovana Istorija Ukraini* (Winnipeg, n.d.). Orest Klirienko, *Ukrainitsa w Amerytsi* (Vienna, 1916). Archibald McClure, *Leadership of the New America, Racial and Religious* (New York, 1916). D. S. Mirsky, *Russia, A Social History* (New York, 1932). Luke Myshuha, *Propamiatna Knizka* (Jersey City, N. J., c. 1936). Stephen Rudnitsky, *Ukraine, the Land and Its People* (New York, 1918). Charles H. Young, *The Ukrainian Canadians* (Toronto, 1931).

² H. Hessel Tiltman, *Peasant Europe*, 223 (London, 1934).

A REVIEW OF ALLEN'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE BY PROFESSOR G. VERNADSKY

THE UKRAINE. A History. By W. E. D. Allen. Cambridge: The University Press; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1940. Pp. xvi, 404. \$4.50.

The Ukrainian question is one of the major problems in the present day developments of the international situation in Eastern Europe. And yet, until recently, its importance has not been sufficiently realized even by serious students of diplomatic history, and the information on Ukraine available to the average reader has been scarce. Any reliable new book on the history of Ukraine is therefore timely and welcome. As Mr. Allen himself says in the preface, his book "is intended as a serious contribution to an English understanding of the history of Eastern Europe... to clarify the details of the difficult Ukrainian problem." One must admit that the author has been only partially successful in carrying through his intentions. In his own words, his book "was unfinished on the outbreak of war," and it is apparent that the author had no time to put his manuscript in final shape. The reviewer presumes that the author is unfamiliar, or not sufficiently familiar, with either the Russian or the Ukrainian language, since he mentions that "three or four scholars, Russian and Ukrainian, have collaborated in the preparation of the material... In the circumstances of today these friends wish to remain anonymous." Their desire may be easily understood, but the author's uncertainty about the exact number of his collaborators seems rather puzzling. The author did not quite succeed in coordinating information supplied to him by his Russian and Ukrainian friends. Generally speaking the book is poorly organized. There is a number of "additional notes" on various subjects the contents of which might have been easily incorporated into the main body of the book.

The first three chapters of the book cover the Middle Ages and the early modern period down to the Pereyaslav union between Moscow and Ukraine (1654). These chapters may be considered the best in the book, except for the section on the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648, which is not devoid of inaccuracies. The mighty personality of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky has not been rightly appreciated by Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen seconds Nisbet Bain's characterization of Khmelnytsky's as of "an incalculable weather-cock; blindly obsequious to every blast of passion. He could destroy, but he could not create." Such characterization is certainly not supported by the documentary evidence available. There is no doubt that Khmelnytsky was endowed with great constructive abilities and may be considered one of the outstanding statesmen of the seventeenth-century Europe. The Polish historian, Kubala, aptly called him the Cromwell of Eastern Europe. Chapter V covers the period of two centuries between the battle of Poltava and the outbreak of World War I (1709-1914). It deals with "the Ukrainian land within the Russian Empire," but has no counterpart with regard to the history of Western Ukraine for this period. This is a serious gap, especially since it was in Austrian Galicia that the modern Ukrainian movement crystallized itself toward the end of the nineteenth century. Chapter VI deals with "Nationality and communism in the Ukraine" (1914-1939). The book as a whole is primarily a political history of Ukraine, and it is only in Chapter VII that the problems of economic history are discussed, as such. That chapter covers chiefly the

SKOVORODA AND EMERSON

SKOVORODA and Emerson are philosophers from two widely separated countries and from two different centuries. Yet there is such a close spiritual tie between them that one is tempted to put them side by side and see their similarities.

At the time when the tsarist government of Russia was relentlessly suppressing Ukrainian autonomy and the democratic pattern of economic and social life in Ukraine, Gregory Skovoroda (1722-1794) was the only powerful voice in Ukraine which still dared to defend the democratic rights of men and refused to be suppressed. He kept on telling people, in his wanderings through Ukraine, that every man, no matter how humble his position, had the divine spark in him that denotes the highest conception of life. Skovoroda taught that "the real man was identical with God." A century later Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) said to the Americans: "The highest revelation is that God is in every man." Both Skovoroda and Emerson taught their countrymen to study themselves and thus to realize their own power and dignity as men, the children of the supreme power of life. In short, both Skovoroda and Emerson were teaching men how to transcend their petty daily limitations, and how to express themselves not as slaves but as free men, masters of their own destiny.

Skovoroda is known as a mystical philosopher, or simply as a mystic. Emerson was classed as a transcendentalist. Those are only different labels, meaning the same thing. Both Skovoroda and Emerson were primarily interested in men as multifarious revelations of that supreme source of life which is known to the theologians and laymen as God and as the Absolute to the philosophers. In every man they saw the spark divine,—shining brightly in the fully awakened men, and hardly visible in others. They tried to help man to awake to the full dignity of his divine origin and power.

It was due to Skovoroda's influence that Ukraine on the left side of the Dnieper was the first of Ukrainian territories to regain its national consciousness, producing the first Ukrainian writers who wrote in vernacular—Ivan Kotlyarevsky and Gregory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko. And it was due to Emerson's influence on the American writers and educationalists that the trend of American cultural development is still highly idealistic.

HONORE EWACH
Winnipeg, Man.

recent trends in Ukrainian economics. The cultural aspects of Ukrainian history are treated even less systematically. Insufficient attention has been paid to the complicated problems of Ukrainian religious life. Historically, civilization in Ukraine was based upon Byzantine, or Greek-Orthodox Church. By the end of the sixteenth century, the so-called Uniate Church was organized, which, eventually, became predominant in Western Ukraine. The respective role of each of these two trends in the development of modern Ukraine has not been sufficiently clarified by the author and the information he gives concerning the Uniate Church is particularly scant.

All said, the reviewer would not like to create the impression that Mr. Allen's book has negative aspects only. It offers much sound information on various stages of Ukrainian political background, and in spite of its limitations, may be of considerable use to both the student of history and the general reader.

G. VERNADSKY,

Yale University.

(Thought)

Ukrainian-Canadians

They came from afar.

In territory theirs was the second largest country in Europe; in land they possessed the richest soil on that continent. History credits them with eight centuries of unending struggle against numerous foes in the name of liberty. Their creative genius enriched the cultures of many peoples, and through them others became great. Their warriors fought in countless battles to win and die and mark the ground and with their bones link the Ural Mountains to Europe's western shores. From east and west and north and south men left their kin and home and country—even Britain's stalwart sons—and all came to champion their freedom, for did not the English princes find refuge in that land? And then it came to pass that they bade farewell to their kinmen forever for fate decreed that they live in the New World. In the twilight of their departure they saw the glory of the old land, in the dawn of their arrival they beheld the greatness of the new. They left behind the wide steppe of the Ukraine and set foot on the boundless prairie of Canada.

To Canada they came.

The history of the Ukrainian people is a long story of their fight for freedom, for a democratic form of life and for the right to be called the children of the soil.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the countries of North and South America opened their gates to the peoples of Europe and emigration to the New World was on. Some Ukrainians went to Brazil and Argentine; some to the United States and others to Canada. To Canada, whose form of government and mode of life is based on British tradition of tolerance and fair play—to Canada, where virgin lands stretched wide as the ocean over which they had sailed, with a climate akin to that of the Ukraine—to Canada they came.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to the Dominion. Today, there are about 400,000 of them, including the original, the second and third generations, of whom about one-fifth live in our province of Manitoba.

The Canadian Ukrainians feel themselves fortunate to be living in Canada. But, finding peace, freedom and prosperity in their adopted country, they have not been unmindful of their duties towards their new homeland. For decades they had toiled as farmers and laborer to secure a foothold in the country; then they began finding their way into the business life of the community; later the younger generation entered the professions; some sought service in the army, and finally, the Ukrainians sent their representatives to the legislative bodies of the country, including the highest—the Dominion Parliament.

But what have they given to the country in return? Judged on their record the Ukrainian Canadians may be justly proud of their manifold contributions.

Roads, bridges and highways throughout the land; edifices, schools and paved streets in the cities; fields drained of swamps and cleared of rocks and forests. Prosperous cities and happy communities bear testimony to their love of hard work; grain fields glistening in the golden sun and cattle grazing on the former waste lands give proof of their devotion to the soil. Yes, and through their thriftiness, they have succeeded where others might have failed.

But what of the spiritual side of these people—their artistic and cultural attributes? Wherever the Ukrainians are to be found in greater numbers, both in the urban and rural communities, they have given freely of their art and their heart. The music of the Ukraine, dances, embroidery and handicraft—all of these

are being shared with their Anglo-Saxon neighbors and other fellow Canadians for the benefit of the whole Canadian people.

And yet this is not all.

During the first World War thousands of young Ukrainian Canadians fought alongside their Canadian compatriots to defeat the Central Powers and achieve victory for our British Empire. But the supreme test for those of Ukrainian descent, as for all Canadians, came with the second World War. Weighed in the balance, they were not found wanting. Ukrainian communities, organizations, individuals—men, women and even children have responded magnificently to our war effort. Thousands upon thousands of young Ukrainian Canadians volunteered for the defence of our country and the Empire. Official statistics show that in the province of Saskatchewan their enlistment has been greater in proportion to the Ukrainian population than that of any racial group, surpassing even the Anglo-Saxons. In the words of the announcer, speaking during the "Canadians All" program broadcast from coast to coast recently, the Canadians of Ukrainian origin are "true sons of Canada." Truly, this is proof of their nobility, for they serve the cause of freedom, and of their patriotism, for they offer their lives for King and Country.

And what of the future?

Canadians of Ukrainian origin are proud of the name Canadians; they will continue to worthily play their part in the upbuilding of a greater, stronger, more prosperous Canada. They have dissociated themselves from the quarrels of Europe; they wish to live in amity and peace with their neighbors and co-citizens irrespective of who they are and whence they come. They want a United Canada, and, working, striving, building, fighting and intermingling they stand at all times for Canada, for the Empire and for the preservation of the British institutions. Canada expects co-operation among its citizens and Ukrainian Canadians co-operate; Ukrainian Canadians desire participation in Canadian life and they participate all along the line.

Canadians are for democracy; but those of Ukrainian origin trace their democracy to the glorious democratic Republic of their Kozak forefathers; Canadians are for the Empire, but so are those of Ukrainian descent, for their ancestors ruled an empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea; Canadians are patriots, but those who came from the land of the Ukraine have also sealed their loyalty to Canada with their blood... The spirit of Christianity dwells in the homes of the Canadian people, but the Ukrainians stood off the Tartars and the Turks that the cross might triumph over the crescent... Old sentiments these with the Ukrainian people, and certainly dear to them as life itself. And so, shoulder to shoulder, and man to man, we stand united for Canada, for Britain, for the Empire. Neither will we rest till freedom triumphant yet again shall arise! Then, in peace and progress, in work and play, in love and mutual esteem we shall march forward, bound together by faith in Canada's destiny.

(Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club of Winnipeg 1941 Yearbook)



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") (8)

The Encounter Between the Kozaks and Tartars

THE Kozak did not know what to do now. For a second he thought of calling his comrades and with their aid capturing the two approaching Tartars. But it was too late for that, for the two Tartars seeing no signs of the sentry quickened their steps, and then broke into a run. The whole plan of a Kozak surprise attack was now ruined.

Seeing the two Tartars running towards him and realizing that a surprise attack upon the Tartar encampment was now out of the question, the Kozak scout scrambled down the slope of the "mohela" and ran over to his companion. The latter was waiting impatiently, holding the horses. Both mounted, and raced back to the Kozaks under Triska.

The latter was reached in a few moments. Quickly the story was told to him. He immediately ordered the man who had killed the Tartar sentry to rush back to Nedolya and inform him of what had happened. The man was off in a swirl of dust.

Triska spurred his horse to the head of the column.

"Deploy!" he roared.

The Kozaks quickly spread out their lines, forming for a charge. Lances were unslung and pointed to the front, sabres loosened in their scabbards. Again a command rang out, fierce, compelling:

"With God! Forward!"

The Kozaks were off. They held down their mounts to a trot, and then gradually let them out into a canter, thus conserving their strength for the final charge.

Meanwhile the two Tartars who had come to relieve the slain sentry had discovered his body, and the Kozaks in the distance. They ran back to the camp and gave the alarm.

The Tartars came tumbling out of their tents and wagons like ants. What was but a quiet sleepy camp became now a veritable bedlam of noise, shouts, commands, as the Tartars prepared to repel the attack of the Kozaks. The young Tartar prince, Mustapha-Aga, mounted on a curvetting black stallion, was giving orders. Not knowing the size and strength of the approaching Kozak force he prepared to defend rather than to attack. While the Tartars warriors assumed their stations in front of the camp in the typical Tartar half-moon formation, others scurried about harnessing the horses and oxen to the wagons, pulling down the tents, preparatory to quick retreat if one became necessary.

The Tartars were all set and waiting, when the Kozaks under Triska appeared over the knoll.

The Kozaks presented a brave sight. Mounted on wiry horses, dressed picturesquely, lances to the front, they came on at an easy gallop, a small band against an overwhelming Tartar force. At their head rode Triska, sabre in hand.

Triska was about to give the command that would hurl his little force against the Tartars when suddenly he perceived that while the Tartar center remained fast in their tracks, both wings of their long battle line were stealthily converging on both sides, seeking to surround him. He quickly perceived the trap, and realized that to attack now would be the height of folly. Reining his horse to a sudden stop he raised his sabre in to the air as a signal to halt.

"Retreat! Retreat!" he cried.

The Kozaks brought their horses to an abrupt, sliding stop. Wheeling around they dashed back in the direction from which they had come, and just in the time, for the Tartar wings nearly closed upon them.

Mustapha-Aga, seeing how puny in size the Kozak forces were, gave the signal to pursue. Shrill Tartar whistles pierced the air, sounding the charge. With wild cries and deafening Allahs, the Tartars flung themselves in pursuit after the Kozaks. The chase was on.

The fresh Tartar horses, their necks outstretched like those of geese and their bellies nearly touching the ground, so fast did they run, steadily overhauled the tired Kozak horses.

Triska's Last Stand

Triska immediately perceived that unless something was done quickly, it would be but a matter of a few moments before his Kozaks would be overhauled by the vastly superior Tartar force and cut to pieces.

Without any warning to the others he dropped out of ranks. Wheeling his horse about he turned to face the enemy, alone.

The chase had broken up the Tartar formation. Some were far ahead of the others. Perceiving the lone figure of a Kozak calmly awaiting them, those in front spurred on their horses, anxious to be the first to deal with this upstart who dared to face them alone.

The first Tartar came up to Triska with a rush and aimed a savage blow at the latter. Before his arm could descend Triska's sabre flashed through the air, and the Tartar's head rolled to the ground. The Tartar horse ran on, the headless body still sitting in saddle, sabre in hand, until at length it fell off. But the foot got caught in the stirrup, and the horse went plunging into the steppe, dragging the lifeless form after him.

Two other Tartars reached Triska simultaneously. There was a brief flurry, flashing of swords, and two more Tartars fell to the ground, mortally wounded. Triska remained upright, his head bleeding from a nasty sabre cut, awaiting the others.

Meanwhile some of the Kozaks had perceived their leader's plight and were galloping to his rescue. But they were too far away. For by this time Triska was surrounded by a milling throng of Tartars. Their very numbers stood Triska in good stead. A silent, furious battle raged. Triska knew that this was the end, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. For awhile he seemed to gather some superhuman power as he cut, slashed, thrust. Tartars fell on all sides of him. But the inevitable could no longer be postponed. A particularly heavy blow upon Triska's upraised sabre knocked it out of his hand. Another swing, and Triska tumbled to the ground, his head shattered.

The half-score of Kozaks who were rushing to Triska's aid seeing that it was no longer needed, wheeled to return. But now they found themselves surrounded also. They fought desperately. The pile of Tartars around them grew rapidly in size, but the odds were too great for them. One by one they were slain, falling to the ground underneath the plunging hoofs of the horses. Finally only about three remained. These three by a sudden concerted attack managed to break through the Tartar cordon, and speed after their comrades.

This brief flurry, and Triska's sacrifice, however, had served to hold up for a few precious moments part of the Tartar pursuit. But now the Tartars, their lust for blood aroused by the brief encounter, resumed their chase after the Kozaks with redoubled fury. Not one Kozak would escape, vengefully muttered Mustapha-Aga to himself. He

would teach these infidels a lesson.

Despite the temporary advantage gained, the position of the fleeing Kozaks was rapidly growing desperate. There were only about 40 of them left, while the Tartars numbered close to 300. And no sight of Nedolya. It seemed to the fleeing Kozaks that death was inevitable. They began to say their prayers, and resolved to give a good account of themselves before their end came upon them.

It was just at this desperate moment, that those in the front discerned Nedolya's Kozaks. The latter were stretched out in two columns, about 600 paces apart.

Between these two columns the fleeing Kozaks dashed, the Tartars right on their heels. So intent were the latter upon catching their prey that they had released all caution, and were unaware of the trap they were running into until it was too late.

When the Tartars were fairly well in the trap, Nedolya gave a prearranged signal. Spurring their horses, Nedolya and his men dashed furiously upon the startled enemy from both sides. Simultaneously the fleeing Kozaks wheeled about and faced their pursuers. Now they would get their revenge!

With the fierce cry, "Glory Unto God," the Kozaks fell upon the Tartars.

The Carnage

The carnage that ensued was terrible to behold. The Tartars, beaten together into one clumsy mass, unable to halt their excited horses, being driven further into the trap by those in the back, became so confused that it did not occur to them to wheel left and right and meet the attack on all sides. Like sheep they milled around, while on their outskirts the Kozaks, although much smaller in numbers even with the reinforcements, mowed them down mercilessly. The Tartars attempted resistance, but it was impossible now in the cramped space.

At first the Kozaks used their lances, but soon even the lances became too cumbersome for the task, for they could not be pulled out fast enough after the thrust. They drew out their beloved sabres. The slaughter that followed defies description.

Already the arms of the Kozaks were growing tired from the continual hacking and thrusting. Tartars, panic stricken, fought one another to escape from the press of men and horses. Hoarse shouts, cries of the wounded, shrill screams of horses, made a veritable hell out of the peaceful steppe. Above it all resounded the fierce Kozak battle cry "Rizh i Biy!" (Cut and Kill!)

Helpless Enters the Fray

Up to this time Helpless had remained on the outskirts, itching to get into the fighting, and yet prevented from doing so because he had at the end of a rope the Tartar captive whom Triska had entrusted in his care. When his companions were fleeing before the Tartars he had fled with them, driving ahead of him the Tartar horse with the Tartar on it. Even during those dangerous moments he could not help but laugh at the ludicrous sight he must have presented, fleeing for his life, and yet holding on to his captive. The latter, tied on a rope, reminded him so much of a calf being led to slaughter. But now, Helpless could no longer hold back from the fighting. Giving his charge to a young Kozak, he threw himself into the battle. It was difficult, however, to approach anywhere near the heart of it, for the Kozaks were massed on all sides. Just then he saw several Tartars break through and head for the steppe. An idea struck his mind.

"This is right along my street," said Semen to himself. He took his lasso off the horn of the saddle.

Another Tartar broke loose, and started to head for the steppe. The lasso swung in the air, and like a

snake settled over the fleeing Tartar's shoulders, felling him heavily to the ground.

Helpless drew sabre, placed it between his teeth, and with both hands took in the slack while getting closer to the prostrate Tartar. Reaching the latter he took the sabre in his hand and calmly and methodically slew him.

"My bullet will go faster and further than your lasso," remarked old Panas at his side, as with an unerring aim he picked off in the distance a fleeing Tartar.

"But who wants to bother loading a clumsy musket," replied Helpless.

And thus the two, conversing calmly, went about their business of catching stray Tartars.

And Captures a Tartar Prince

Helpless was beginning to weary of the sport of lassoing fleeing Tartars and was about to give it up, when he saw out of the corner of his eye a Tartar dashing away from the fighting.

Something about the Tartar's appearance caused Helpless to give chase. Getting close to him Helpless swung his lasso, and in a second the Tartar was on the ground, while the riderless horse galloped into the steppe. Helpless leaped off his mount and ran up to the prostrate Tartar to put an end to him. The latter raised his hands over his head and cried:

"Don't strike! Don't strike! I am wealthy, and will give you much gold. Don't strike!"

Helpless lowered his sabre. He recognized the Tartar to be some prince of high rank, judging by his rich clothing. Bending over him Helpless tied him up securely, and assisting him to rise led him over to the side.

By this time the battle was practically over. All around lay dead and wounded. The Kozaks, dismounting off their horses, went about, giving aid to wounded Kozaks and killing off the wounded Tartars. In those days no quarter was given nor expected. It was always a fight to death, for neither side could encumber itself with prisoners unless they were wealthy and would bring ransom. The only exception to this was when the Tartars captured Ukrainians alive in order to sell them in the slave markets.

Nedolya, the Kozak commander rode around, his hand on his hip, directing. He gave orders to a number of Kozaks to catch the Tartar horses that were wandering around nearby.

"Where is Triska?" he suddenly demanded.

"He was the first to go down," someone replied. "He turned back to face alone the entire Tartar force, and by his sacrifice saved the others."

Nedolya's face clouded. He had known Triska but a short time, yet in that brief interval he had perceived in him a splendid character, a brave Kozak. He resolved to find the body of Triska and have it buried fittingly.

"Let's search for him," he commanded. "You, Stephen, Antin, Danilo, come along with me and help me find him." The Kozaks called, mounted their horses, and the group dashed off in the direction where Triska had been seen last.

A few moments of riding brought them to a pile of dead. Most of them were Tartars, with seven Kozaks among them, but Triska was not one of them. This was the small band that had attempted to rush to the succor of Triska and had found itself cut off. The Kozaks continued their search. Finally they perceived in the distance another, but a smaller, mound of dead. Spurring their horses they saw that with but one exception all the sprawled out figures were Tartars, and that the one exception was Triska himself. He was lying face down, his hand clutching his sabre, with its blade broken off.

(To be continued)

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

By ETAION SHEDLU

BALLAD OF THE QUIZ PROGRAMS

When is it that Advent begins?
What is meant by a pyrotechnician?
Whose work was "The Heavenly Twins"?
And what was the Great Coalition?
What vitamins help in nutrition?
Why is it called mayonnaise?
May I add my own humble petition—
Who started this quiz program craze?
Crosswords we took (for our sins),
Very strong is the bridge-playing tradition;
But I think this questioning wins
Number 1 plague for pleb or patrician.
It continues without intermission;
And I hold in deepest dispraise
The man of perverted ambition
Who started this quiz program craze.
Has a porpoise got flippers or fins?
Who was called the Beloved Physician?
Who invented the Jenny that spins?
And what is a hydrostatician?
Give the dates of the French Inquisition.
Do you know who invented X-rays?
Oh, say, have you any suspicion
Who started this quiz program craze?

Envoy

Prince, had I your power and position,
Without any further delays
I'd exile or shoot the magician
Who started this quiz program craze.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY, NOW

"Now cough."
"Sign here."
"When do we eat?"
"Haven't any 8's. Take a pair of 10's."
"There's a soldier in the grass."
"You're in the Army now."
"Yoo hoo!"
"Treat 'em rough."
"Read 'em and weep."
"All we do is sign the pay-roll."
"Lend me two now and I'll pay you three on pay day."
"Where do we go from here?"
"So I says to her—"
"You can't hang around here, soldier."
"Why don't you smarten up and go over the hill?"
"Deal me three."
"Two bucks! Do I look like young Rockefeller?"
"You're captured; I'm a tank."
"Is your right arm paralyzed?"
"Hey, sarge, my feet hurt."
"Hi ya, babe."
"A week's K. P. for you, private."
"Dear folks, I am feeling fine—"
"Oh, boy, ten days leave."
"Sure, mom, I'll be a captain pretty soon."
"Hello, mom, have you been behaving yourself?"
"I'm telling you fellows, it's a great life."
"So I says to the general, 'Listen, buddy—'
"Gosh, sweetheart. I'll sure miss you."
"Goodbye, folks, and I'll write more often."
"Ho hum, back to the salt mines."
"Yes, sir, Lieutenant. No, sir, Lieutenant."
"I shudda joined the Navy."
"If I ever get out of this man's Army—"
"We must have walked clear across the desert by now."
"Look, Wanda!"
"Wotta life!"

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SCHOOL

IMMEDIATELY following the First World War, the Chemical Warfare Service was still an emergency branch of the service and no decision had been made as to whether it should become part of the Regular Army.

However, it appeared probable that large-scale production of chemicals, and the development of new equipment for their dissemination, would inevitably lead to their extensive use as a weapon of war. It, therefore, seemed desirable to Major General William L. Sibert, who was at that time Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, to establish a Chemical Warfare School as a training center for the instruction of Army personnel in the technique of using these new materials.

The site originally selected for this school was the Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, New Jersey, since a training center for chemical troops had already been established there in the late summer of 1918. Authority for the establishment of the school was accordingly requested of the War Department, and the necessary school regulations were prepared and submitted for approval. Official founding of the Lakehurst School dates from January, 1920. The first course was held from January 5 to March 31, 1920.

When the Chemical Warfare Service became part of the Regular Army on July 1, 1920, it seemed advisable to transfer the Chemical Warfare School to Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, where the general Chemical Warfare Service center had been established. Authority for this transfer was given by the War Department on September 20, 1920. Permanent establishment of the School at Edgewood Arsenal was accompanied by a complete reorganization. Provision was made, not only for the training of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers in the offensive use of chemicals, but also for the dissemination throughout the Army of information as to training methods. A reflection of the Washington Disarmament Conference is shown in General Order No. 24 WD, 1922 which charged the Chemical Warfare Service with supervision of training of the Army in "Chemical Warfare including the employment of smoke, incendiary materials, non-toxic gas, and defense appliances."

The First Class

The first class at Edgewood was held from January 10 to March 31, 1921, and included officers from the Marine Corps as well as officers of the Chemical Warfare Service. The initial short courses for noncommissioned officers were also instituted at about this time. Separate Navy courses were begun in 1922. In that year the first Line and Staff Officers' Course was given, introducing the training not only of the Chemical Warfare Service but of the arms and other services as well.

Research on the various phases of chemical warfare led to the development of new theories and practices which were constantly being incorporated in the courses of instruction at the school.

During the next six years, the practice of training reserve officers at Edgewood Arsenal during their two weeks' tour of active duty was established. Correspondence courses in chemical warfare also came into being during this period. By 1929, the schedules had more or less become uniform, with three Army and three Navy courses being given yearly, with a few Navy and Marine Corps officers usually assigned to the Army classes.

During the period 1927-1932, in addition to the regular courses, numerous short courses, which included those for Tank School officers and petty officers of the Navy, were conducted. These courses ranged from a few days to three weeks in length.

However, economy measures taken in 1933 necessitated drastic reduction in the number of students attending the different courses.

The faculty and staff in recent years has consisted of a General Officer, who is also Commanding Officer of Edgewood Arsenal, as Commandant; an Assistant Commandant, who has active control of the School; an Executive, a Secretary, and several instructors including representatives of the Cavalry, Signal Corps, and Air Corps, as well as a Director of the Department of Naval Instruction. With the current expansion of the Army, many officers of the regular establishment have been called to command and staff duties elsewhere, and reserve officers have been called to duty as instructors. The faculty now numbers over thirty officers. In addition, there is a school detachment of enlisted personnel of over one hundred, which assists in conducting the many field exercises given in conjunction with the courses.

School's Three Divisions

The School is organized into three general Divisions. The first is the Instructional Division, which includes a Department of Technique, in charge of subcourses in chemical agents, weapons, and meteorology; a Department of Protection, in charge of subcourses in protection against chemical agents; a Department of Military Art in charge of subcourses in chemical warfare tactics and training; a Department of Incendiaries, in charge of subcourses in fire defense; and the Department of Miscellaneous Subjects which has charge of subjects not properly included in other departments. Second is the Supply and Administration Division which is divided into the Administrative Section, the Supply Section, the Library and the Duplicating Section. The third is the Extension Course Division which prepares all the Chemical Warfare School extension course texts and subcourses.

In recent years the following courses have been given:

Unit Gas Officers' Courses
Line and Staff Courses
Field Officers' Courses
Navy Courses
Basic Courses
Coast Guard Courses
Noncommissioned Officers' Courses

As a result of the expansion of the Army during the present national emergency, the Chemical Warfare School has found it necessary to revise its curriculum, which at present includes: Unit Gas Officers' Course (Aviation), for officers of Air Service Units; Unit Gas Officers' Course (Line), for officers of the various arms and services; Navy Spring and Fall Courses. All these courses are of four weeks' duration, so that thirteen courses for aviation and line officers are given annually. They are normally attended by about fifty captains and lieutenants who first get a brief course in the fundamentals of chemistry as a guide to further study of the various agents. They are then instructed in the technique of chemical weapons and munitions, in meteorology, and in the tactical employment of chemicals by the several arms as well as by the Chemical Warfare Service. A subcourse in chemical warfare training which prepares the student for duties as an instructor in gas defense is augmented by a subcourse in protection which covers the latest theories and methods of chemical defense. The theory of bombing and defense against incendiary and explosive bombs is also taught.

In collaboration with the Office of the Civilian Defense, the Chemical Warfare School is at present charged with the training of civilians in defense against chemical attack. Classes are of two weeks' duration and run consecutively, with approximately fif-

"A DISTINGUISHED PIECE OF WORK"

says Dr. Raymond Leslie Baell, scholar, author, and at present Editor of Fortune Magazine about the newly-published

A HISTORY of UKRAINE

By MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Edited by

O. J. FREDERIKSEN

Preface by

GEORGE VERNADSKY

Published for
THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

by

THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRICE \$4.00

"SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE

81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N. J.

ty students from municipal fire and police departments in attendance. The standard Army technique of training is followed. Where possible, procedures are first explained, next demonstrated and practical applications are given in field exercises.

Military and Civilian Training

Coordination between military and civilian defense is emphasized and the organization and functioning of national and local agencies concerned with protection of the civilian population and industrial facilities is studied in detail. It is intended that municipal officials trained at this school will in turn be responsible for the instruction of local defense units.

The characteristics of war gases as well as equipment designed to neutralize their effects are studied. Students reconnoiter contaminated areas in the field and decontaminate areas and structures gassed with persistent agents. After the theory of incendiary bombing has been taught, various types of incendiaries, especially the magnesium bomb which has caused such widespread damage in European cities, are ignited and actually extinguished by student groups.

Explosive bombs are discussed and their effects against personnel and structures is demonstrated as a basis for planning defense against these particular munitions. Methods of removing and destroying dud and delayed-action bombs are also shown in field exercises.

Since its founding, the Chemical Warfare School has graduated a total of 4,044 students, including 3,330 officers and 570 enlisted men of the various components of the armed forces. Approximately 150 civilians have completed the course in Civilian Defense and are now being trained at a rate of 50 each two weeks which will soon be increased to 100.

Due to growth of the School and to the scientific advances made since the First World War, there have been many changes and improvements in instructional methods as well as in the scope of courses given.

It is the policy of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and of the Commandant to avoid dogma in instruction. It is believed that the ultimate in the employment of chemicals in war has by no means been reached. It is, therefore, the aim of the School to approach the subject with an open mind, permitting students to consider the employment of chemicals from all angles. In this manner, it is hoped there will be evolved improved methods for the use of and protection against chemical warfare.

FUNNY SIDE UP

POST MORTEM ON "THEM DEM YANKEES" VIA "OUR BUMS"

Well, folks, we finally got around to seeing a World Series baseball game! We took our "One-and-Only" (subject to change without notice) to the game and after walking five miles, she didn't want to go in. She was too tired to climb over the fence!

We sat in the second grandstand and there were five blondes sitting around us (Oh, boy!). That's the first time we've ever seen the bleachers in the top of the grandstand! As a matter of fact, we sat up so high, we were getting spirit messages!

And then naturally we couldn't resist betting some do-re-me on the side (the wrong side), and our losses ran to four figures... \$11.13; that's how much it cost to find out what a "dive-bomber" was, namely "Our Bums" otherwise known as the Brooklyn Dodgers. They wore silk stockings... and it seems that was the only way they ever got a run! They couldn't get any runs even if they had some battleships to swap for them! Yankee pitchers had those Dodger sluggers wound up like springs from popping up futilely inning after inning. Dodger sluggers were mowed down like casualties in a movie war scene. They hit nothing but the road! The clean-up hitter got nothing in four times at bat in four of five games... that's keeping his record clean!

At any rate, the Dodgers had pretty fair pitching, and one of their pitchers; what a spitball pitcher he was... he was a favorite in the Dust Bowl League! During the game, one guy sitting behind us kept yelling, "Throw a screwball! Throw a screwball!" First thing we knew, we came flying out of the grandstand! And the Umpires, they knew enough about baseball all right, but there was one thing wrong... they couldn't run fast enough! One umpire yelled "Strike" so loud that a factory heard him in Pittsburgh and shut down!

Several times during the Series the Yanks had men on every base, but that was nothing... so had the other team! Yep, the greatest colonizers used to be the English until the Series when the Yanks left 42 men on base in five games to 27 for the Dodgers. They should have set up an unemployment relief bureau at home plate for the Yanks!

Keller of the Yanks was the outstanding player of the series both in the field and bat. He stood out like a Harvard accent in Scranton! During the game we saw he made two catches in left field... and both pop bottles were empty! You know, for awhile they didn't allow soda pop in the ball parks, but they do now, on the grounds that soda pop can't hurt players or umpires because it's a soft drink! (All right, Editor, we'll go quietly!)

After all this, we learned there are only two safe bets to make. Bet on Joe Louis, and the Yanks, because trying to beat either of the two is like voting a Republican ticket in Greenpoint... you'll always finish second!

OUTCH GAG OF THE WEEK

Question: "If the devil lost his tail, where would he go to have it mended?"

Answer: "To a liquor store, because that's where they retail spirits!" (To Dorothy Kibbuk of Astoria, Long Island, we award this week's bundle of boos, Bronx cheers, and what you will, for this bit of punny stuff!)

BROMO SELTZER

K I E V

Oh, Kiev, holy Kiev,
Thou Mother of them all—
Again they say you're fallen,
Again they mourn thy fall.

Thou Mistress of the Dnieper,
St. Andrew's holy place;
The shelter of the tradesmen
In Europe's ancient race.

St. Olga knew thy welcome—
The Christian mother she;
And Ukraine's ancient princes
Were crowned once by thee.

You still remember Hetman
Khmelnitsky's stately ride
When golden domes resounded
Thy God's immortal pride.

Oh, Kiev, holy Kiev,
Polovtsi trod thy fame,
And Andrew Bogulubsky
Did all but spoil thy name.

And Rurik Rostyslavich,
And Mongols did you harm;
Nor Tartars' sword and plunder
Had e'er spoiled thy charm.

Behold, the newest Mongols,
Behold, the Huns proclaim
That you again have fallen
To share the prison's chain,

Behold, the devil triumphs,
And hark, the chains resound.
Oh, hear the tyrant's footsteps
Upon thy holy ground.

But listen, Mother Kiev,
Thy sons and daughters rise;
Oh hear the Freedom's voices,
And hearken to the cries.

The sun will rise triumphant
And shine through prison walls;
For Kiev shall not falter,
For Kiev never falls.

The time is not far distant
When thou, in Freedom's name
In Europe's nations council
Will God's own will proclaim.

J. J. DANYLCHUK
(Saskatoon Star Phoenix)

NEW YORK TO PRACTICE

The basketball team of New York's U. N. A. Branch 361 started its basketball practice on Oct. 11th, at Labor Temple Gym, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. in New York, reports Emil Husar. Interested players are asked to report at the gym any Saturday at 4:30 P. M.

KEEP A SECRET??

Rumors have it that another Gala Dance will be given by those Active Elizabethans—3 weeks from today. Tell this only to friends whom you can trust, now.

FOURTH ANNUAL DANCE ELIZABETH, N. J. NOVEMBER 1. UKRAINIAN BOYS CLUB

CONNECTICUT DANCE

given by the
COMBINED UKRAINIAN
ORGANIZATIONS of N. B.
SAT., OCTOBER 25, 1941
8:00 P. M.
LITHUANIAN HALL
Park St., New Britain, Conn.
(Benefit for the newly acquired
Cathedral and Seminary
in New York)
Admission 35 cents (tax incl.).

Using a rolling pin on your husband's head is old-fashioned. Try psychology. Married or Single, come to the
LECTURE and DISCUSSION

planned by the Ukrainian Civic Center for Tuesday, October 21, at the International Center, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. Dr. Clementine Paloue will speak on the Psychological Aspects of Marriage. Free admission.

P. S. Sorry boys, this lecture is strictly for females only. P. P. S. If you'd like to have the same, strictly for males, let us know. 236,42

YOUTH And The UNA

The U.N.A. Spirit

HARRY GEBA, secretary of Branch No. 344 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Bound Brook, N. J., writes that Andrew Reznik, a member of the Branch, came to him and requested that his wife be admitted as a U.N.A. member. Andrew had married only recently, and lost no time in insuring his wife with a U.N.A. benefit certificate.

Of course it is not unusual for a man to insure his wife in the organization of which he is a member. But Andrew's wife, who takes keen interest in Ukrainian affairs, is of American descent. In the future any U.N.A. member may insure his wife or her husband with the U.N.A., regardless of nationality of the member's wife or husband. This was made possible by the 20th Convention of the U.N.A., which was held in Harrisburg, Pa., in May of this year. Before the convention, only Ukrainians and persons of Slavonic extraction could become U.N.A. members, but this has been revised to include the wives and husbands of U.N.A. members, and their children.

U.N.A. News Briefs

The U.N.A. now has more than 39,000 members.

The two new juvenile certificates, class 4 (twenty-payment life) and class 5 (twenty-year endowment) are increasing in popularity. Already hundreds of the new type certificates are in force, and indications are that many more hundreds will be issued before the year ends. Like the other types of protection certificates issued by the organization, the two new classes will also earn dividends after being in force two years.

THE U.N.A. SPORTS

WILKES-BARRE GIRLS ORGANIZE

The U.N.A. Bowling Girls of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held their first meeting on October 1st. Two teams have been organized, and a third is on the way. The teams will combine into a league having the following officers: Julie Konick, president and manager; Stephanie Iwaniw, secretary; Miffie Ole-nik, treasurer; Peggy Melnyk, publicity secretary.

The girls were successful in their efforts during the last season, having entertained bowlers from Perth Amboy, N. J., Philadelphia, Hazleton, Simpson, and Nanticoke, all in Pennsylvania. For return matches, the girls traveled to Philadelphia and Perth Amboy. Their last season was crowned by a dinner-dance which attracted young U.N.A. members from far and near. The current season opened on October 5th, when the two teams met at the Hampton Alleys in Wilkes-Barre.

Games may be arranged by addressing Miss Julie Konick, 748 N. Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A new branch, number 395, was recently formed in Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch 825 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has admitted more than 50 new members in recent months. Many of the new members are young people.

Branches 361 and 204, both of New York City, have a combined membership of 1,200! And this does not include juvenile members, which number another four or five hundred. Branch 361 has about 650 adult members, while branch 204 has about 600 adults. Of the close to 500 U.N.A. branches, these two New York groups have the largest membership.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

MARUSIA SAYS:

When you get a permanent wave, you know it isn't really permanent... and as soon as your hair loses its curl, you get yourself off to a beauty parlor for another wave.

But when you buy a Persian Lamb fur coat, you want to be sure the curl and color will stay in permanently—for you can hardly take your coat to get a permanent wave each year.

MICHAEL TURANSKY'S, the well known spot for high quality furs, carries the Hammer Brand Persian Lamb. This brand on each skin means that your coat will have tight, lustrous, distinct curls, beautifully patterned. Your skins will have a blue-black color, the fur will be pure black. And the curl and color are there to stay permanently.

Visit the shop of MICHAEL TURANSKY today, and try on the Persian Lamb coats all ready made up in various sizes and styles. Or select a bundle of skins and have a coat made up special for you. REMEMBER, A MICHAEL TURANSKY COAT IS BOUGHT AND WORN WITH CONFIDENCE.

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

Tel.: LACKAWANA 4-0973

DEAR JOHN:—

I just received a reply to the letter I sent to your Commanding Officer and he says you certainly can get off for the TENTH ANNUAL DANCE of the Ukrainian Civic Center. In fact, he adds, he has heard so much about the Ukrainian Civic Center Annual Dance he's planning to come himself. So don't forget the date, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at the Keyhole Room of the Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York City. The small band that played last year is playing again and I know we'll have a grand time. Write me in care of the "Ukrainian Weekly" next week and let me know what else is coming.

Your Civic Centerette, MARY.

236,423