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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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VOL. X

## Chester Ukrainians Buy \$26,000 In Bonds

Ukrainian Americans of Chester, Pa. purchased \$26,000 worth of Defense Bonds and Stamps at a mass meeting held Sunday evening, December 28, at the Ukrainian Hall at Fourth and Ward streets, according to the "Chester Reporter."

This is the first move of its kind by an organization in Chester, the reports states.

Postmaster Isaac H. Hiorth said it was a wonderful evidence of patriotism, as he sold the first bond and stamp to Rev. Omelan Mycyk, chairman of the United Ukrainian Organization for National Defense.

The purpose of the meeting, the "Chester Reporter" said, was to start off the Defense Bond and Stamp drive among Ukrainian people and the various Ukrainian organizations of the city. William H. Krell, superintendent of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, gave the principal address of the meeting, pointing out the importance of the sale of bonds in the present war effort.

Other speakers were Charles A. Garland, chairman of Chester Defense Bond Committee, Theodore Swystun of Philadelphia, Nicholas Rubash of the local Ukrainian Business Men's Association, and Father Mycyk. The meeting was presided over by John Wolk.

"After the bonds and stamps were sold the meeting was brought to a conclusion by the singing of the National Anthem," the "Reporter" states. "Throughout the evening specially appointed secretaries were kept busy filling out applications for bonds which totaled the amazing amount of \$26,000 before the evening ended. The Ukrainian National Home also purchased \$160 worth of stamps to sell."

The officials of the home also announced that the building is to be turned over to the City Defense Council for a meeting place, or as a suitable gathering place for classes or lectures.

## BRITSKY LECTURES ON ART

An interesting lecture on the development of art from the cave man drawings to the modern surrealists was given by Mr. Nicholas Britsky, University of Illinois instructor of art, at the Ukrainian University Society meeting room at the International Center on East 17th Street in New York City, Thursday evening,

December 29. The lecture, attended by over 75 persons, was illustrated by colored lantern slides. It was followed by a lively discussion. Mr. Britsky was introduced by Natalka Andruson, president of the Ukrainian University Society, under whose auspices the lecture was held.

## THEY SAID...

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England:

"I've been all this week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune. We've been concerting the united pacts and resolves of more than thirty States and nations to fight on in unity together, and in fidelity, one with another without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, of the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop.

"There will be no halting or half measure. There will be no compromise or parley. These gangs of bandits have sought to darken the light of the world, have sought to stand between the people of all the lands, and thence march forward into their inheritance. They shall themselves be cast into the pits of death and shame, and only when the earth has been cleansed and purged of their crime and of their villainy will we turn from the task which they have forced upon us—the task which we were reluctant to undertake but which we shall now most faithfully and punctiliously discharge."

Paul Lukas, actor, in joint Department of Justice and Common Council broadcast:

"In this year of 1942 a new world is being born—slowly and painfully—but being born. It is this new world that we Americans and all other freedom-loving peoples are fighting for today. This issue on this New Year's Day is clear. For the first time in thousands of years, the decent peoples of the earth have their chance to build a brave new civilization based on the willing and free cooperation of all humanity. For the first time, we have a chance to beat down all the artificial barriers, all the suspicions and differences which have kept peoples apart and nations isolated.

"We are the living proof that this can be done—we Americans. We have been the laboratory of Liberty. Our own Democracy, built of the hands, the hearts and the souls of many peoples, is not a noble experiment—it is a great success. Our strength and our unity comes from within; from our own diversity. The Axis powers know this strength of ours. It is their technique to divide the world into nations, and destroy them one by one, and then to divide the nations into peoples, the peoples into racial groups, into religions, into classes, and crush each in their turn. They are trying to divide Americans in this way now. But we hereby resolve, on this New Year, that they will never succeed,

## A Suggestion

At this time when our Ukrainian American organizations are seeking ways to do their full share in our country's war effort, we would like to point out one such way to our Ukrainian choruses and folk dance groups. They should volunteer their services to appear on the various programs arranged to entertain our soldiers and sailors.

Such programs are arranged regularly at the service men's recreation centers in cities and towns as well as in the encampments. Most of the entertainment at them, we have reason to think, is of the usual vaudeville variety. Thus an appearance at such an affair of a Ukrainian chorus or folk dance group is a distinct and most welcome novelty. This has been proven to be the case on several occasions, notably at the Brooklyn Navy Yard YMCA, where the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey appeared with songs and dances, and Camp Dix in New Jersey where a group of Newark and Passaic dancers entertained.

Once such a program of Ukrainian songs and dances has been arranged through the proper officials, the greatest care should be taken to make it as interesting and entertaining as possible. Select the most melodious and catching songs and the most colorful folk dances. Certainly there is more than enough of them in the repertoire. And then introduce them properly, giving in a few brief sentences their meaning and background. Emphasis should be placed here on the fact that these songs and dances are a part of the cultural heritage of our younger generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent, and that efforts are being made to introduce their finest elements into the stream of American culture. In this connection, it is also worthwhile to stress the fact that the value of such Ukrainian cultural contributions to American life has been recognized by authorities in that field on many occasions. If necessary, quote what Allen H. Eaton wrote on the subject in his book "Immigrant Gifts to American Life," published by the Russel Sage Foundation: "In our search for immigrant gifts, sometimes the most interesting and colorful are found among the late arrivals. To me one of the most picturesque of our rather recent immigrant groups is from Ukraine. Their entertainments are full of vivid action and beauty..." and "fascinating" as well, so that he is "impressed... with the thought that their power and beauty will ultimately find their way into stream of our (American) culture..." This was written back in 1932. Since then, of course, Ukrainian songs and folk dances, which especially impressed Mr. Eaton, have won even greater fame here in this country.

Now that America is in this war, our Ukrainian songs and folk dances can be used to lighten the heart of many a soldier and sailor. At the same time they can win further popularity for themselves. It is up to our choruses and dance groups to see to it that all this takes place.

that our unity will never be broken. We hereby resolve that we shall win this war and win the peace, so that men may again walk free in a changed world."

The New York Times, in an editorial:

"Except for some isolated incidents, there has been a marked absence of hysterical outbreaks against the aliens in this country since Japan attacked us and since Germany and Italy declared war against us. People generally have seemed to realize without admonishment that victory will not be hastened by kicking dachshunds off the streets, by chopping

down Japanese cherry trees or by refusing to eat spaghetti."

Brig. Gen. John Chilton McDonnell, First Interceptor Command, Mitchel Field, N. Y.:

"It is the solemn and serious and urgent patriotic duty of every citizen to obey without question or discussion every single air raid warning. An alert and disciplined people, with a sense of their common good and their common safety, will already have solved one of the greatest problems of air defense. An air raid warning is a warning. Just that, a warning. It is not a promise. You will be safer by obeying it, your family, and so will the whole community."

# Ivan Mazepa -- Hetman of Ukraine

(1)

WHILE reading Professor George Vernadsky's book on "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," it occurred to us what a fine thing it would be if a similar work appeared in this country on the life of another great Ukrainian Kozak leader, Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who was one of the chief figures in the decisive Battle of Poltava (1709). As we have already pointed out here recently, much has been written about this intriguing personality not only in Ukrainian but in other languages also, as in French, but what is needed is a work in English like that of Vernadsky's on Bohdan Khmelnytsky, "the Cromwell of Eastern Europe."

Our view in this matter, we have discovered, is shared by quite a number of our younger people who have read Vernadsky's work. They, too, would like to see a similar work on Mazepa. For they realize that perhaps even more than Bohdan's, Mazepa's life and political career were both dramatic and colorful, a strange story of blood and thunder and diplomatic manouevr. Well, indeed did Cresson describe Mazepa in his "History of the Cossacks":

"To have held for an instant the balance of power in the momentous struggle which fixed the supremacy of Russia among the Powers of the North; to lose by the narrowest chance a great place in history; to be remembered only as a hero of a romantic poem [Byron's "Mazepa"], the central figure of a popular opera [Tchaikowsky's "Mazepa"; and also of Liszt's oft-played symphonic poem of that name],—such has been the strange fate of the Cossack Hetman Mazepa."

Possessing great personal charm, well-educated, a brilliant soldier, keen politician, connoisseur and patron of arts, Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine (1687-1709), was indeed a colorful figure, so much so that those who wrote about him dwelt far more upon this aspect of his personality than upon his other sterling qualities.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Mazepa became known to the outside world chiefly by the legendary episode in his life whereby his reputed interest in a certain beautiful lady incurred the enmity of a powerful Polish noble, who had him tied naked to a horse and set loose in the wild steppe. Research, however, has disclosed this episode as being nothing more than a fabrication of a personal enemy of Mazepa, the Polish adventurer and writer, Christosom Paseka (1630-1701). Nevertheless, this legend appeared attractive enough for Byron to base his poem upon it, and for many other writers as well, German, Italian and French, to do likewise. It was not until Victor Hugo wrote his poem about Mazepa, that other writers began to see that which that that great writer had discerned, that Mazepa was a great champion of his people and of his native land Ukraine.

In striving to free Ukraine of Moscow's domination, Mazepa attempted that which appeared well-nigh impossible, and missed succeeding by the narrowest margin.

Ukraine, as we know, was then bound to Russia by the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654), which the great Hetman Khmelnytsky, who had freed the country, had concluded mainly as a defensive pact against the aggressions of Poland and the Turks and Tartars. This treaty, however, between two sovereign states, Russia and Ukraine, proved to be an excellent means for the former's machinations to extend its sway over the latter. Coming ostensibly as an ally, Russia garrisoned various strategic spots throughout Ukraine under the guise of protecting the Ukrainians against the Poles; systematically

spread dissension among the Ukrainians and their Kozaks; poisoned their minds against their leaders; and at every successive election of the Hetman whittled some of the Ukrainian rights away.

Furthermore, in 1667 Ukraine was partitioned by Russia and Poland, the former taking the Left Bank while the latter—the Right Bank.

Such were the conditions under which Ivan Mazepa was elected in 1687 by the Kozaks in their encampment near Kolomaka River as Hetman of Ukraine.

## Rapid Rise to Power

Ivan Kolendynsky Mazepa was descendend of petty nobility. He was born of Orthodox parents in the Mazepinets village, district of Bila Tserkva. His father, Stephen, was the Kozak governor of that district as well as owner of the village. His mother, Mokievska before marriage, entered a convent upon the death of her husband. His only sister also became a nun, upon leaving her husband, Voynarovsky, because of his strong sympathies for Catholicism, which in that Orthodox region was then closely identified with the hated Poles. She left two children, one of whom, Andriy, grew up under the care of Ivan Mazepa, while the other, Martha, soon followed her mother into the convent.

The exact year during which Ivan Mazepa was born is shrouded in uncertainty. It is believed to be somewhere between 1629 and 1632. His early and higher education is also a matter of uncertainty. Some authorities say that he studied in the Kiev Academy; other claim it was at the Jesuit Collegium at Warsaw; still others declare that he studied in West European countries. One phase of his early life is clear however, and that is that in the years 1649-52 Mazepa was at the Polish Court, where he became a polished courtier of very aristocratic bearing, which feature was to distinguish him for the rest of his life.

First as a page, then later as an official or special representative of the King, Mazepa was a member of the various negotiatory royal mission sent to Vyhovsky, Yuras Khmelnytsky, and Tetera, the successive Kozak hetmans of Ukraine.

In 1663, during the expedition of King Casimir into Ukraine, Mazepa quit royal service and returned to his home district, where became a gentleman-farmer.

When this rural life grew too monotonous for him, Mazepa entered the service of Hetman Doroshenko, hetman of the Right Bank Ukraine under Polish "protectorate." His rise was rapid. Starting as "sotnyk," i.e. in command of a company of Kozaks, he soon reached the rank of "generalny osaul" (Chief of Staff), and then "pysar" (Scribe, Chancellor).

In 1674, while accompanying Doroshenko on a state mission to Crimea, he fell into the hands of some Zaporozhian Kozaks, adherents of Samiylovich, hetman of the Left Bank Ukraine (under Muscovian, i.e. Russian "protectorate") and a rival of Doroshenko. Sent under guard to Samiylovich, Mazepa managed to win his confidence. Starting out as an inconspicuous "hetmansky dvoryanyn" (a member of the Hetman's court circle, a courtier), he became, in 1682, Samiylovich's chief of staff and also a diplomat of first rank.

In 1687 Samiylovich was deposed by Moscow as Hetman. He had made many enemies among his own people by his subservience to Moscow and his destruction of Ukrainian church autonomy. Things came to a head and several Kozak high officials drew up an indictment against him and sent it to Prince V. V. Golitsyn, com-

mander of a large Russian force operating then in Ukraine in a campaign against Turkish Crimes. A paramour of Sophia (regent of Russia), and a skilful diplomat, Prince Golitsyn nevertheless was a poor strategist. Consequently, his campaign against Crimea, although assisted by Samiylovich and his Kozaks, turned to be a failure. Anxious to keep his prestige intact, Golitsyn seized upon the indictment against Samiylovich, which stated that the latter wanted to sever Ukraine from Muscovy, and additionally charged him with sabotage. Samiylovich was sent in chains to Moscow and from there, without any trial, to Siberia together with his son Yakiv. His other son, Gregory, was arrested too, and tortured to death.

In this downfall of Samiylovich, Mazepa probably played no prominent role. It is definitely known that he was not one of the signers of the charges against Samiylovich. Nevertheless he knew how to take advantage of the situation. His education, diplomatic skill and general experience won him the support of the Kozak leaders, while his money won the favor of Prince Golitsyn.

The elections for a new Hetman were held three days after Samiylovich's arrest. Not more than 2,000 Kozaks were permitted to vote, but in view of the support Mazepa already had, his election was assured. On July 25, 1687 he became Hetman of the Left Bank Ukraine.

## The War With Crimea

The failure of Prince Golitsyn's campaign against the Crimean Tartars (1687) did not discourage Moscow from making another such attempt. This time, however, it was decided to make better preparations for such a venture. Mazepa, the new Hetman of Left Bank Ukraine, was instructed to build a series of little fortresses ("horodky") along the edge of the wild steppes. Although intended to be used against the Tartars, these fortresses aroused some uneasiness among the Zaporozhian Kozaks, who feared that they might eventually be used to curtail their unlimited freedom. Thus far these doughty warriors had managed to remain independent of both Muscovy (Russia) and Poland, and their stronghold, the famed Sitch, (below the rapids of the Dnieper), was generally regarded as the last stronghold of Ukrainian independence. Mazepa sought to allay the uneasiness among the Zaporozhians by many reassurances of his good faith in building these little forts, and also by sending them gifts of money, but he did not succeed, and they continued to regard him with suspicion.

In the spring of 1689, a large Muscovian army, about one-hundred thousand strong, led by Golytsin, moved towards Crimea. Mazepa joined it with his troops. The huge force, however, got no further than Perekop. In June, it began to retreat, and this much-heralded campaign was another costly failure.

As was expected, this failure did not prevent Golytsin from pretending that he had won a great victory. Regent Queen Sophia of Muscovy, who ruled during the minority of her two brothers, Ivan and Peter, was so enamoured by Golytsin that she could not realize his rank ineptness as a military commander. She ordered that preparations be made to royally welcome him back to Moscow.

## Wins Czar Peter's Confidence

Mazepa, too, made the trip to Moscow. In company of generals and colonels, and with a retinue of about 300 persons, he made a triumphal entry into Moscow, to receive laurels for his part in the campaign. His

triumphal entry was in no whit, however, disturbed by the palace revolution by which 17-year-old Peter sent his sister Sophia to the convent and himself assumed rule of Muscovy. Although several of Sophia's favorites died a violent death, and Golytsin himself was arrested and exiled, not even a hair on Mazepa's head was touched, despite the fact that he had been elevated to his present command mainly as a result of Golytsin's influence. On the contrary, a brief meeting of Mazepa with the new czar, Peter I, won for him the latter's friendship and confidence, which endured until the Battle of Poltava. Mazepa was indeed a master in winning friends for himself.

## Unable To Win Confidence of People

Despite the royal favor that Mazepa enjoyed, he was unable, however, to win the confidence of the common people. Reared in royal surroundings, he tended to rely mostly on the ruling caste, on the Kozak leaders and great landowners, whose exploitation of the ordinary people was steadily growing worse. Monopolistic practices among them, exhorbitant taxation, wrongdoings on the part of many officials, outrages inflicted upon innocent people by mercenary troops, all such things made it difficult for Mazepa to rule the country as he wanted to, and further undermined him in popular estimation.

## Favors Aristocracy and Monarchy

Yet thanks to his talent for making close friends, his ability to judge people, and his understanding of the various factors that governed national life at that time, Mazepa managed even under the most trying circumstances to remain on the top. Force, persuasion, and intrigue were the three elements he applied separately or collectively to remove any difficulties in his way towards personal power. His court upbringing and the example furnished him by neighboring states, together with his general inability to apply democratic principles in the government of the people, led him to favor an aristocratic and monarchistic order. He visioned Ukraine as being ruled by a strong privileged class, with the hetman at its head. At the same time he labored unceasingly to elevate the cultural and economic standards of the country, which he regarded as the strongest guarantee of the state's welfare. That is why he built such fine churches and monasteries, fostered education, spread enlightenment among the masses, and encouraged the development of commerce. That is why, too, he became a great patron of the arts of his country, the greatest in that respect of all hetmans. It is no wonder, then, that his contemporaries began to compare him with Volodimir the Great, or that Moscow could not eradicate his influence on Ukrainian culture following his Poltava disaster.

Although believing in a privileged class, Mazepa was far from regarding the masses of people as so much raw material for exploitation by this class.

In a proclamation issued in 1696, for example, he resolutely championed the cause of those who "with their swords and blood" had won the land upon which they lived and which they tilled, and adjured the landowners and government officials not to make unreasonable demands nor impose excessive taxes upon those under them. Although this proclamation did not abolish any of the practices commonly associated with the manorial system prevalent in Ukraine then, it did manage to soften somewhat their effect upon the "common man."

(To be continued)

## OPPRESSION

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready armed and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden. —Richard Rumbold.

## KIRKCONNELL'S "TWILIGHT OF LIBERTY"

PROF. Watson Kirkconnell is not only a distinguished translator of poetry and a gifted poet, but also a profound student of the two and a half millions of Canadians of other origins than Anglo-Saxon. He not only interprets the activities and aspirations of such Canadians to the five and a half millions of Canadians of Anglo-Saxon descent, but also defends them, if they are misunderstood on one point or another by the Anglo-Saxon Canadians. Thus he helps to unify and integrate Canada into one powerful nation.

Canadians are already well acquainted with his books of translated poetry from over fifty different languages and with his original poems. They have also read in the last few years with great interest such books and pamphlets as "Canada, Europe, and Hitler," "The Ukrainian Canadians and the War," and "Canadians All." His latest book, "Twilight of Liberty," throws even more light on the process of national integration within Canada than his former book on the similar topic— "Canada, Europe, and Hitler." Formerly he presented a lot of interesting information. Now, in his "Twilight of Liberty," he goes deeper into the subject. He classifies and profoundly interprets his facts. He acts not only as a scientific fact collector and student of sociology and literature, but also as a man with the foresight of a philosopher. And as a poet he both praises and warns Canada. He praises her for her up-to-date achievements, and warns her of the dangers that may lurk at present and in the future due to the lack of desire for mutual understanding among the different racial groups of Canadians.

At the beginning of his book, Prof. Kirkconnell tells of the might of pen, interesting historical facts about some European nations, and of his rapid trip all over Europe just before the war. The second part of his book is called "The New Canada." It tells of the two and a half millions of Canadians who are neither of Anglo-Saxon nor French ancestry. He points out that such Canadians are very numerous, considering that there are in Canada beside them only five and a half million Anglo-Saxons and three and a half million French. The most numerous other groups in Canada are: 600,000 Germans, 300,000 Ukrainians, 160,000 Jews, 150,000 Poles, 150,000 Netherlanders, 100,000 Italians, and 100,000 Norwegians. Other groups are much smaller. But even some smaller groups of non-Anglo-Saxon Canadians have contributed so many cultural values to Canada that Canadians are very proud of them indeed. The 20,000 of Canadian Icelanders for example, have produced so many prominent poets that one would be tempted to call them a nation of poets. Canadian Ukrainians, Swedes, and Germans have been also very active in the literary field.

Of Canadian Ukrainians Prof. Kirkconnell says: "Our Ukrainians, for instance, have contributed more than their quota of enlistments" in the Canadian army. And he asks his Anglo-Saxon Canadian compatriots to be "scrupulously and generously just" also to the non-Anglo-Saxon Canadians as to loyal Canadian citizens.

(Twilight of Liberty, Oxford University Press, Toronto—New York, 1941. 75 cents.)

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## UKRAINIAN PATRIOT

BOHDAN: HETMAN OF UKRAINE,  
by George Vernadsky. New Haven:  
Yale University Press. \$2.50.

BOHDAN (or Bogdan, as the name is sometimes more phonetically spelled) Khmelnitzky was one of the outstanding personalities of Eastern Europe in the seventeenth century. On a smaller stage he played a role as soldier and statesman comparable with that of Peter the Great or the adventurous warrior-king, Charles XII of Sweden. He freed his native Ukraine from the tyranny of the great Polish landlords; had he lived longer and had political and social conditions become more favorable he might have created what so many educated Ukrainians have desired: a stable, independent Ukrainian nation.

This dream was not realized; Bohdan's successors in his office as Hetman, or chief of the Ukrainians, were inferior to him in daring and flexibility and popularity; and Polish oligarchy finally gave way to Russian absolutism. But Khmelnitzky left a permanent memory among his countrymen. His deeds were sung in popular ballads and some sculptor erected a fine equestrian statue of the turbulent, hard-riding, hard-fighting chieftain which was distinctly one of the worthwhile "sights" of the picturesque old Ukrainian city of Kiev. It would be interesting to know whether this statue has survived the German occupation of Kiev last September.

The name of Khmelnitzky was made familiar to many American readers by the Polish novelist Sienkiewicz, who made the Hetman an important character in his novel, "With Fire and Sword." But this was the portrait of an enemy, for national antagonisms in Eastern Europe are very slow to abate and the Pole Sienkiewicz gave the benefit of the disputed points to his own countrymen, not to the Ukrainians.

Professor Vernadsky, as a Russian, is able to achieve impartiality in what was primarily a Polish-Ukrainian feud. He achieves an admirable combination of scholarship with popularization in the best sense of the term; his work is not so formidably buttressed with masses of detail as Professor Hrushevsky's recently translated history of Ukraine and is therefore more readable and more comprehensible to the average American reader.

At the same time, the essential facts in the complex East European political picture of the time are all clearly stated, sometimes with analogies drawn from America's own history. Khmelnitzky was an Ukrainian country squire who suffered injustice at the hands of an overbearing Polish lord and sought revenge by appealing to the Cossacks, most of whom were of Ukrainian origin, who lived in a state of wild anarchical freedom, balanced to some extent by a rough-and-ready military discipline, below the rapids of the Dnieper. No landlord could enforce serfdom among these sturdy frontiersmen, who were constantly fighting Turks and Tartars.

Khmelnitzky, a man of unusual political capacity, stirred up the Cossacks and the Ukrainian peasants against the Polish rule, called in the aid of the Crimean Tartars, and, finally, after many vicissitudes and alternations of victory and defeat, won for the Ukrainian districts in the valley of the Dnieper substantial autonomy. Later this was lost under the centralized Russian despotism.

Both as a sketch of a strong and colorful personality and as a clear study of the complicated power politics of the time, when sides were often changed with bewildering rapidity, this little book is of first-rate interest and importance. R. P.

(The Christian Science Monitor,  
December 27, 1941)

## YOUTH And The UNA

FOUR U.N.A. MEMBERS SAFE  
IN HAWAII

The Times-Leader Evening News of December 18th, a Wilkes-Barre newspaper, contains a group picture of five uniformed young men who are said to be safe in Hawaii following the Japanese surprise bombardment that the United States Army and Navy now are resolved to avenge regardless of the cost.

According to John Zwarych, who submitted the newspaper clipping to the Ukrainian National Association, four of the boys are not only of Ukrainian extraction but are U.N.A. members as well. One of the fellows, Andrew Kuzminski, was a player on the title-winning U.N.A. Baseball Team of Wilkes-Barre. The other U.N.A. members are Andrew Nehrebecki, Joseph Kuzemka, and William Melnyk, all of Plains (Wilkes-Barre). The fifth man is Peter Lasinski of Polish extraction.

Under the picture appears the following: "These five boyhood chums, who joined the Air Corps together in July, 1940, have sent word to their families that they are safe and well at their base Hickam Field, Hawaii, a focal point of the Japanese attack. The welcome word of their safety was sent by William Melnyk to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Melnyk, with instructions to inform the families of the other four soldiers."

### Centralia Youth Branch Elects Officers

The Centralia U.N.A. Youth Branch, No. 426, held its annual meeting on December 28th and elected the following officers for 1942: Wawryk Solop, president; John Wysoczanski, treasurer; Joseph Sydor, financial secretary.

### Jersey City Branch Picks Officers

The Sons of Ukraine Society, Branch 287 of the U.N.A., located in Jersey City, elected its officers for 1942 at a recent meeting. Nicolas Tomchuk will continue as president, and Theodore Lutwiniak will serve another term as secretary. Myron Hrabar will replace Frank Dubeck as treasurer, as the latter will be serving in the U.S. Army in the early part of the year. Frank has been treasurer of Branch 287 since its formation in December, 1936.

During 1941, the branch admitted ten new members and has a total of 31 members.

### Jersey City to Celebrate Ukrainian New Year's Eve

At the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City, the Lesia Ukrainka Society, U.N.A. Branch 171, will sponsor its annual Malanka or Ukrainian New Year's Eve party on January 13th. This affair, which has attracted large crowds in the past, is being awaited with anticipation by most Jersey City Ukrainians. Al Kozak and his orchestra will supply appropriate American and Ukrainian dance music, and the Branch 171 girls will do everything to make the affair as entertaining as possible. Those who have attended the Malankas of previous years are looking forward to an eventful evening.

### Join the Ukrainian National Association!

Those readers of The Ukrainian Weekly who are not members of the Ukrainian National Association would be making a wise move in joining the organization... especially at this time. The reader is urged to look over his insurance and see whether or not it affords him sufficient protection. If so, an additional \$500 certificate from the U.N.A. certainly will do no harm, and, if not, then immediate steps should be taken to get the necessary insurance from the U.N.A.

The insurance rates or premiums charged by the Ukrainian National

## Contribute To Infantile Paralysis Fund

Contributions to the 1942 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign will help America gain her eventual victory, Brigadier General G. L. Van Deusen, U. S. Army, commanding officer at Fort Monmouth, said recently in an authorized statement released by Joseph F. FitzGerald, state chairman of the Committee for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the President's Birthday for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

General Van Deusen's statement follows:

"The effectiveness of an army directly depends on the health of the individual soldier and of necessity the health of our military personnel in a democracy such as ours is dependent on the health of our country as a whole. It is for this reason that all of us in the Army so keenly appreciate the public health drive, particularly the 'Fight Infantile Paralysis' campaign.

"This nation is at war. The contribution of those who fight to improve our national health will go far in speeding our eventual victory."

State and local leaders as well as national figures have directed pleas to the citizenry of New Jersey to remember the humanitarian crusade waged annually against the dreaded ravages of polio:

This plea states: "Of course, we fully realize many appeals are being directed at you by various relief societies these days. Although we must not let these wholly worthwhile pleas go unanswered, we must also remember the importance of maintaining our national health during the present emergency.

"We must not and shall not forget that the first line of national defense is the health of our children. They are the future saviours of our democratic way of life. Regardless of everything else, it is up to us to help the youngster around our own corner."

FitzGerald said that President Roosevelt, despite the seriousness of the international situation, has urged all state chairmen to make 1942 a record breaking year because of the intensity of the polio epidemic that swept the nation this year. President Roosevelt reaffirmed his belief that: "nothing is closer to my heart than the health of our boys and girls and young men and young women. To me it is one of the front lines of our national defense."

Fifty per cent of the funds collected remain with the country chapter while the remaining 50 per cent goes to the national foundation for its unceasing search to find the causes and cure for polio.

The 1942 drive officially got underway January 2nd and terminates January 30th when the President's Diamond Jubilee Birthday is marked with hundreds of celebrations throughout the state.

### ADVERSITY

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

### FRIENDSHIP

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rushes to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.—Fuller.

Association are compared favorably with those of large commercial companies. Incidentally, the commercial companies will soon charge about ten to fifteen per cent more premium on new insurance, if they have not already done so. The U.N.A. has no intention of raising its rates, and also does not intend to curtail any of its numerous benefits of membership.

For detailed information concerning the organization write to the U.N.A. Send your post card or letter NOW, while this is fresh in your mind.

TEODORE LUTWINIAK.

OUR regiment passing through the province of Poltava during one of the summer months. These expeditions in time of peace were always quite pleasant. There is great fascination in travelling. Each new day brings one face to face with new wonders of God. Landscapes, people, and languages change with kaleidoscopic rapidity. A person with thirst for knowledge and power of observation learns much during such journeys. It is enough to watch these ancient places, to study the life, customs, and traditions of the inhabitants of each place; to listen to the dialects, stories and folk-songs. It is an interesting, enjoyable, live book of the real truth, unspoiled by lies, and real natural beauty, untouched by falsity...

We stopped for rest at a little town of G—. I was told that about a mile away from the town there were ruins of an old convent. Towards evening, when the heat grew less intense. I started out to explore the beautiful surroundings. A wide road ran up a steep high hill. On the very top of it shaded by a green oak forest loomed the ruins of the ancient convent. There was no roof over the bell-tower and cells; on the fortress-like wall and the huge Byzantine gate grew young little birch trees and high grass. The church alone survived. The cemetery was covered with high weeds, among which appeared a few wooden crosses on graves of monks. This sad and desolate place awakened gloomy thoughts and painful reminiscences in my soul. As I walked on, enchanted views spread before my eyes. The Dnieper, almost two miles wide, splashed noisily at the foot of the steep hill. The rays of the setting sun lit bright fires on the light little clouds and reflected them in the mirror of the river. The beautiful river Dnieper glared like burning lava against the dark green forest on the opposite shore. Beyond the Dnieper lay an endless plain with villages and homesteads, blending with the blue sky and hiding in the mist. The far horizon bent lower and lower over the earth and finally merged with it into one. Along the Dnieper boats and barges sailed, and fishing boats drifted, like little nutshells... I stopped at the escapement and looked down. Another beautiful landscape lay at my foot. The slope was all covered with queer looking stumps of trees. A few centennial oaks, lime and ash trees told of the forest that must have been here years ago. Right over the shore hung a massive rock, on top of which sat a Kozak with a high gray fur hat. Were it not for the curling smoke of his short pipe, he could have been mistaken for a statue. I walked over to the rock, from which the view was still more beautiful. Small springs gurgled pleasantly alongside of the mountain path, running down to the Dnieper.

Absorbed in his thoughts, the Kozak did not notice me.

"Greetings, friend Kozak!" said I, laying my hand on his shoulder.

He dropped his pipe, and looked up at me with a start. He wanted to get up to greet me, but I bade him to be at ease. The Kozak was dressed in a coat of fine blue cloth and expensive wide Kozak trousers. Evidently he was of noble birth. He was about fifty years old but his eyes were young and lively.

"Stay where you are," said I "and I shall stay with you and enjoy the view."

"Yes, it is not ordinary place," he answered.

The rock we sat on was about fifty feet above the river. On the right side of it was a large, protruding rock, which looked like a roof all along the shore to the very river. It must have been a part of a crumbled mountain, the fall of which must have occurred very long ago, for the place was covered with high trees. From beyond the rock came the sound of women's voices and laughter.

"Who is there," I asked.

"Women. This is their bathing place. As you see, it is quiet and protected from all sides. They play and splash around there until midnight. Such is the foolish nature of women, they hide from one's view as though one would harm them. But they are not afraid of things that really should be feared..."

"And what should they fear?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Kozak, looking at me very queerly. "Oh, I have forgotten that you are a stranger here," added he in a moment. "If you knew you would agree with that those women are no cowards. This place is to be feared!" The Kozak frowned and soon was lost in his thoughts.

I asked him to tell me the story of this place, but he seemed unwilling.

"It is late," said he. "Before long the sun will set, and this story should not be told at night..."

I insisted, and finally he yielded, and started to light his pipe. The sun was hiding behind the

# Stessia's Rock

By ALEXANDER STOROZHENKO (1895-74)

(Translated by R. L. W-K)

(1)

mountain, casting a lilac shadow across the Dnieper. The air, rich with the fragrance of wild flowers, was cool and pleasant. The nightingales started their melodious trills, in a chorus.

"Do you know the name of this place?" asked the Kozak, puffing his pipe.

"No," said I.

"Stessia's Rock; it was named thus on account of a thing which happened long ago. When I was a mere boy, my old great-grandfather told me about it. He used to be always busy with his bee hives in the summertime, but for the winter he would come to my father's house, and stay in his corner near the oven. This was a holiday for us children, for my great-grandfather was a wonderful story-teller. As soon as the lamps were lit, we would nestle close to him, and ask for stories."

"What stories shall I tell? A jolly one, or a ghost story?"

"A ghost story! A ghost story!" we would beg in chorus. And as he would tell the story, we would get chills, and would feel our hair on edge. Mother's call for supper would startle us, as though the very devil pulled at our sleeves!

"Now, listen to the story of my great-grandfather about this place.

"Long, long ago, our town was just a small village, surrounded by ramparts, on top of which stood a cannon.

"At the end of the village, right near the river stood the house of a fisherman. He had a wife and a daughter Stessia. Only in a dream was it possible to see another beauty like Stessia. She was tall and graceful, with a beautiful white skin, dark eyebrows, and eyes like the bright stars. Whoever saw her once, could never forget her. Stessia was about eighteen years old, and behaved like a child. She was very timid and quiet, never went to dances and gatherings, preferring to stay home with her mother. A man's look always brought red poppies to her cheeks. And she was very bashful. In the hottest-summer days Stessia never bathed together with the other girls. At about midnight, when the whole village was asleep, she would run down to the river and bathe all alone. Her mother would scold her for her foolish bashfulness, but it was to no avail.

"The town would not have remembered Stessia, if not for her sweet, sad songs every evening. These plaintive melodies gripped the heart of everyone that heard them. As soon as the pilot of some boat on the river heard Stessia's singing, his boat would turn toward the shore. Of course, Stessia never knew it, for if she did, she would cease singing like a scared nightingale. Such was Stessia...

She used to bathe right on this spot. At that time there was a lake here, surrounded by a thick forest. Stessia was never afraid to come here at night, for she knew that no person was here at such an hour. The poor child did not suspect that the king of the water would come out of his watery depths, sit on this rock and warm himself in the rays of the silver moon.

"Once, after the king left his crystal palace, and sat upon the rock, Stessia came to bathe. She undressed and walked over to the river and stopped at the shore. The full moon enveloped her with its mellow light. She stood at the shore, her hands folded on her swan-like bosom, her feet playing with the waves. The old king was bewildered by this unusual beauty. There were many water nymphs with charming faces and lithe bodies, but there was none like Stessia... The girl jumped into the water, keeping to the shore for fear of the deep water. She played, and splashed, and splattered in the water like a fish. When she tired of playing and bathing, she dressed and ran home to sleep. In the meantime the king was pondering over a hard problem: he wanted to bewitch the beautiful girl and turn her into a mermaid.

"When the devil gets something into his mind, he will see that his desires are fulfilled. Stessia's troubles began...

"The king of the nymphs never appeared before the girl in reality, but she often saw him in her dreams. He told her of the marvels and riches of his crystal palace. He used to bring fine white sand to the place where Stessia liked to bathe. Whenever her father went fishing alone, he caught nothing. But as soon as Stessia accompanied her father, the old king

filled his net with fish. Whenever Stessia bathed, the mer-man changed into a wave, washing her tenderly, and carrying her further and further into the river. The girl thought that she swam well and stopped fearing deep water. But the demon in the water did not aim to drown her. He wanted the perdition of her soul to be voluntary act of her own,—for only then would she become a nymph.

"Once Stessia forgot to take off her corals while bathing and the mer-man pulled them off. The girl dived in started to look for the beads. She finally felt them at the bottom with her hand. But what she found were not her corals. These beads were white and shone like stars. When Stessia's mother asked about the new beads, the girl answered laughingly: "The king of the waters gave them to me," and told her all about it.

"The devil was clever and shrewd.

"In about a week a regiment of soldiers came to our town, led a young handsome Kozak officer. The whole town went out to meet the regiment. Among the girls and women were Stessia and her mother. As soon as the officer noticed her, he immediately rode over to her. He hardly knew which was the more attractive and beautiful—the girl or her beads.

"Where did you get these beads?" he asked.

"The mother answered laughingly: "The water king gave them to her."

"Sell them to me, Maiden," said he, "I will pay as much as you ask."

"Stessia blushed but did not look up at the officer.

"We shall be satisfied with anything you give us, Your Highness," answered the mother.

"The officer handed Stessia a small bag of money, while her mother took off the beads and gave them to him. Unwillingly, Stessia lifted her eyes to the officer. The moment she saw him, her heart began to beat violently and a strange new feeling took possession of her whole being. Such is a maiden's heart!...

"The mer-man was very happy, for it was his wish that Stessia should fall in love.

"Stessia's parents made good use of the officer's money. They built a large new house and divided it into two parts: one for themselves, the other for Stessia after she was to get married. The father bought new nets, which occupied a third of the Dnieper. Stessia was dressed like a nobleman's daughter. But the birds ceased singing. Her soul was dark, her heart heavy. She hid more among the cherry trees. All day long she stood at the gate looking for someone.

"The young Kozak officer was also very restless. Wherever he went a strange power drew him toward Stessia's house. Whenever Stessia noticed the officer, she hid behind the fence and watched him from there. Her heart throbbed and fluttered, like the heart of a quail, when a hawk is near. But the young man was observant. Having noticed Stessia's behavior, he soon came to the fence and spoke to her. Before long, the officer climbed over the fence and embraced the girl...

"The birds came to life once more, beautiful songs were heard again, not sad melodies as before, but jolly songs now. But Stessia's happiness did not last long. The Turks declared war, and the young officer was ordered with his regiment to Turkey.

"Painful was the lovers' parting, but time of war with heathens—is no time for love. At parting the officer gave Stessia a beautiful ring and promised to marry her upon his return.

"Life went on gloomily for Stessia during her betrothed's absence. In her imagination she saw him return and love her more intensely than ever. They did not hide among the cherry trees any more. Now they lived together in legal union in a magnificent palace. He embraced and caressed her, while she rocked the cradle with their son... It was sweet to be carried away by such delightful dreams. But the water king was wide awake. As soon as the officer and his soldiers started out, the mer-man rushed through subterranean passages to the river Danube to await them there. In those times there were no bridges on large rivers like the Danube or Dnieper. The infantry used to cross rivers on boats, while the cavalry swam across on their horses. When the Kozak officer reached the Danube, he unhesitatingly started across together with his horse. The water king grabbed his leg and dragged him to the bottom. War is war, and the death of one officer is of little importance to the world, which never realizes that one insignificant person may mean life and happiness to his mother or sweetheart.

(To be concluded)

## The Importance of Air Power

ONE of the great military debates of modern times has been that concerning the relative effectiveness of landpower, seapower and airpower. Each of these fighting arms has had brilliant, convincing, and even fanatical partisans.

The master of land warfare was the great German strategist, Clausewitz. Writing in the days before the airplane existed, he argued that nation with the largest concentration of well-equipped ground troops would be the certain victor in war. The German Imperial Army of 1914, which was unquestionably the finest the world had seen up to then, was largely developed along Clausewitz's ideas. All remember how it swept everything before it and seemed an irresistible force until American manpower came to the aid of the faltering allies and turned the tide of battle.

The most able advocate of seapower was an American—Captain Mahan, who also wrote before anyone conceived of warfare in the skies. Mahan believed that seapower would be the deciding factor in any major war. His writings greatly impressed Emperor Wilhelm II and led to the naval building contest between Germany and England. The end was victory for the British after the battle of Jutland, when the German surface fleet fled to its base at Kiel and was immobilized for the duration of the war by the British blockade.

The most persuasive supporters of airpower were the Italian General, Douhet, and the American General, Billy Mitchell. Douhet wrote that wars could be won through lavish use of the air-arm alone, by terrorizing whole nations and forcing swift internal collapse at home. The tragic case of Mitchell is well known in this country—he was demoted and finally forced out of the Army by superior officers who thought his claims for the airplane were absurd.

The believers in the superiority of airpower to all other forms of attack, have had their chance to say "I told you so" since the U.S.-Japanese war began. When the Oklahoma went down in Pearl Harbor, it was the first time in history that a ship of the line, in commission, had been sunk by an airplane. Most stunning blow of all was the plane sinking of the Prince of Wales. This great warship was one of the very few major fighting vessels launched by any nation since the air bomber attained real range and attacking capacity. Her architects considered her practically invulnerable to air attack. Yet she, along with the Repulse, an older but fairly modern British battleship, were destroyed and sent to the bottom in a matter of minutes. And aircraft alone were employed by the Japanese in the battle which resulted

in Britain's darkest day since Dunkirk.

Does this mean that the airplane has finally and for all time demonstrated its superiority to landpower and seapower? The answer, in the view of most authorities, is No. Fletcher Pratt, the American military expert, writing in Life recently, said: "None of the major victories of this war could have been accomplished by airpower alone. Even in Crete the air victory had to have its preface in form of a land invasion of Greece, which provided the bases from which airpower could operate."

"The great and graphic lesson of this war is this:

"The old terms—seapower, landpower, airpower—have no real and detached meaning. The three are now merged in what might be termed global power, with each service dependent upon the other and with airpower absolutely essential to them all."

In other words, landpower or seapower without strong air support, are under terrible handicaps. There were, apparently, no RAF planes on hand when the Prince of Wales went down. There were few if any American planes in the air over Pearl Harbor when Japan made her attack. And, to look for a lesson on a far bigger scale, England was losing the war and losing it fast until she attained air supremacy above her Isles.

In the Pacific we will need far more planes than we have at present. Japan has imitated leading German, British and American types of aircraft with considerable success, though she has no gigantic ships of Flying Fortress type (nor, for that matter, has any other nation, so far as is known). Japan's weakness, according to the best available evidence, is lack of replacement power. It is said her aircraft plants can produce only 200 to 300 military craft a month. Our production is now many times as great, and is growing fast. An eventual American producing capacity of six or seven thousand planes a month, is confidently predicted. Equally important, we have within our borders all the fuel we need to fly them. Japan must get her fuel, once her reserves are used up, by conquest.

To sum up, airpower has proved itself to be a fighting force which must supplement and back up all other kinds of fighting force. The range and load capacity of bombers steadily increases. Fighters operate at higher and higher altitudes, and the increase in their fire-power since the war began, is nothing short of miraculous. America started way behind in the battle for airpower, but she is beginning to catch up now.

## U.N.A. SPOTLIGHT

### ROCHESTER WINS 3 OUT OF 4

Out of 4 games played thus far this season, reports Michael Danylyshyn, the St. Josaphat's U.N.A. Basketball Team of Rochester, N. Y., has won 3 from top-notch clubs in the city area for a percentage of .750.

In the opening encounter on November 28th, the U.N.A. boys defeated the highly-touted State Fuel quintet by the narrow margin of 1 point, the score being 34-33. It was Johnny Jacula's spectacular 1-handed flip shot in the remaining 15 seconds of play that enabled the Ukrainians to be victorious.

On December 6th the Saints were defeated by a strong Avon team by the score of 44 to 37.

The following Saturday night, December 13th, the St. Josaphat team managed to eke out a 1-point victory over the smooth-working Doughty team, 39 to 38.

The 4th game was played on December 20th and resulted in an overwhelming victory over the neighboring Holy Redeemer club by a 40-18 score.

The St. Josaphat's U.N.A. Basketball Team plays every Saturday at 9:30 P.M. at the St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Auditorium, 303 Hudson Avenue. A fast preliminary precedes the feature game, getting underway promptly at 8:15 P.M.

### MINNEAPOLIS WINS 2 OUT OF 3

The Ukrainian National Association basketball team of St. Constantine in Minneapolis, Minn., Branch 385, is in tie for 2nd place with a percentage of .666. The 385 team has lost but 1 game out of 3 played, and that to a strong St. Hadwig team by a 33-24 score. The game was nip and tuck up to the last few minutes of play when the St. Hadwig team, aided by a couple of foul shots, drove in the winning points.

In the 3rd game, the St. Constantine squad romped to an easy victory over St. Boniface, 30 to 24. Taking an early lead, the U.N.A. boys had a 23-12 advantage at the end of the half. They held their opponents to 12 points in the 2nd half, and scored 7 points to give them margin of victory. John Stepanchuk sunk 5 field goals and 1 foul throw for a high-point total of 11. Walter Kozak tallied field goals and 1 foul throw for a 2nd place total of 9 points. This report was submitted by Henry Shabaturo.

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

## Army Manual Gives Suggestions For Tire Storage

Automobile owners who plan to store their machines for the winter, or for the duration of the rubber shortage, will find timely guidance in suggestions taken from an Army manual just issued by the Office of The Quartermaster General, the War Department announced last Saturday.

Published as a textbook for use by students at Quartermaster Motor Transport Schools, "Care and Maintenance of Pneumatic Tires" includes both the present practice of the Quartermaster Corps and the methods employed by various rubber manufacturers.

"Correct tire storage is a very important part of tire maintenance," the text warns. "Vehicles in storage should be placed on blocks so that the weight does not rest on the tires, and the air pressure should be reduced to a few pounds. If the vehicle cannot be blocked up, the air pressure recommended for the vehicle in

storage should be maintained."

"Tires that must remain outdoors should be coated with a synthetic rubber paint as a protective covering. A cover or wrapping of heavy canvas, or a similar material, may be used for the same purpose."

Rubber is rotted, to varying degrees, by light, heat, air in motion, ozone, oils, dust and dirt. Stored tires will last longer if protected against these agents. The new Army manual tells what to do under such circumstances.

"New or dismantled tires," says the text, "can be protected against light, air, and dirt by covering them with a tarpaulin or other heavy, tightly-woven fabric. The darker the storage place the better. Heat and air have a very destructive effect on casings. Seventy or eighty degrees Fahrenheit should be the maximum storage temperature. Drafts and moving air replenish the supply of

oxygen, causing the casings to deteriorate more rapidly."

Tire dealers handling recapped as well as new tires are further advised to pile stored casings flat, directly on top of one another, to avoid kinking the wire beads and distorting the tire.

Before they are stored, used tires should be cleaned and repaired, and precautions should be taken to prevent the rubber from coming in contact with oil or grease. Air pressure in tires mounted on rims but removed from the vehicle should be reduced to a few pounds. In spite of all these precautions, it is generally not advisable to store tires longer than three years.

Tubes not in casings should be deflated and folded, then covered to protect them from air, moisture, grease, and oil, according to the Quartermaster Corps. They should not be creased or stored for more than two years. Also, avoid inflating tubes in storage since inflation weakens or stretches them.

## Army Air Corps To Send Aviation Cadets To Universities For Meteorology Training

To meet an increasing demand for meteorologists in the Army Air Forces, the Air Corps is offering training in meteorology to a limited number of young men with suitable educational and physical qualifications, the War Department announced recently.

Applicants possessing necessary qualifications will be appointed Aviation Cadets and, upon completion of their training, will receive commissions as second lieutenants, Air Corps Reserve, and be assigned to active duty.

Training is to be given at several leading universities and will take the form of post graduate courses in meteorology. Universities designated as training centers are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California; New York University, New York, N. Y.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; and University of California, Los Angeles, California.

The prospective candidate must be at least in his senior year at a recognized college and must have specialized in the sciences or engineering, and should have satisfactorily completed thorough courses in mathematics, including differential and integral calculus, and in physics, including heat and thermodynamics. It also is preferred that the candidate should have had some training in differential equations and vector analysis.

The candidate must have passed his 20th but not his 27th birthday, must be unmarried, a citizen of the United States, of good character, sound physique and in excellent health. While the physical requirements are less rigid than those required for flying training, candidates must meet the standards prescribed for appointment in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army.

While undergoing training the student serves as an Aviation Cadet on non-flying status, and receives \$75.00 per month, plus allowances in lieu of messing and housing. The pay of a second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve is the same as that of a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, \$125.00 per month, plus allowances in lieu of rations and quarters.

Those able to meet the qualifications should apply to the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D. C., for training. Applications should be filled out in triplicate and the applicant should indicate that training in meteorology is desired. Applications should be accompanied by three letters of recommendation, birth certificate, transcript of college records and a passport-size photograph, if available.

Officers of all branches of the Army of the United States also are being considered for this training, provided they meet, in addition to the educational requirements listed above, the following requirements:

- (1) Be recommended and have applications approved by their military superiors.
- (2) Have an efficiency rating acceptable to the Chief of the Air Corps.
- (3) Agree to serve three years on extended active duty with the Air Corps after completion of such training.

Selections for training are to be made on a competitive basis and training is to begin March 1, 1942.

The issuance of "Care and Maintenance of Pneumatic Tires," one of a series of texts used by the Army, is restricted to military personnel.

## FUNNY SIDE UP

### HOLIDAY SPIRITS

Have you heard the sad story of the lighthouse keeper who promised his wife he wouldn't drink? Seems he came home drunk the other night... and his wife's had him in the fog-house ever since! Which brings us to our subject today... liquidated sunshine.

You know, liquor improves with age. The older people get the better they like it!

But why do they call it straight Scotch when it makes you walk crooked? We observed this phenomenon at a New Year's Eve party we went to. But let us tell you, one can have a barrel of fun with just a pint! There were a lot of nice people there. They were common through the rye! Boy! what a party; We had one rye after another... Golly, guess we must have had at least ten slices!

Incidentally, in order to get to the party, we had to go through Times Square. Boy, what a mob of humanity! Even Shrdlu was there. He was going through the crowd one pocket at a time. Throughout the evening and the wee hours of the morning the gang kept singing, "Old Lang Syne." That's Scotch for "Boy, what a big head I'll have tomorrow!" And behind the bar we had a very clever bartender. His witty quips had the folks rolling in the aisles. After drinking three Scotch and sodas, one guy asked, "Hell, where's the entertainment?" "You're drinking it," replied the bartender.

In between all this hilarity and drinking we managed to make several New Year's Resolutions before ushering in the New Year... and it was five o'clock in the morning before we broke them all!

### SPACE KIBS

Over the Christmas holidays we hopped up to Boston, Mass. and while there we served some hot rolls down the bowling alley. Our pin boy was very obliging. Everytime it came our turn to bowl, he set the pins up in the gutter! After a while we made a 200 score (Reader's Note: In 3 games, no doubt.) and then Emily Onulak of Brockton, Mass. came over to us feeling highly elated. Seems she had just bowled a magnificent score of 86, and thought she was pretty good. Well if you must know, she was pretty, and the 86 was a pretty good score, especially after bowling successive games of 46 and 53! Emily, by the way, is the gal that put us straight on the definition of an alley cat. We used to think an alley cat was a gossipy woman bowler, but now we know differently, don't we?

### IT'S UNANIMOUS!

ELLA LOGAN (Hollywood Screen Actress): "Let's take our wraps off and knock the Japs off!"

DAN PARKER (Sports Writer, N. Y. Mirror): Here's hoping we'll never have a Jerry Christmas or a Jappy New Year!"

WALTER WINCHELL (columnist, N. Y. Mirror): "Here's a toast for the U.S. and a hangover for the manixis!"

ED SULLIVAN (columnist, N. Y. Daily News): "Before we get through with them, they'll be Jap Suey!"

RED SKELTON (NBC Radio Star): "Buy Defense Stamps and lick the other side!"

BROMIDE No. 8: A baby needs milk. A glass of milk is an order. An order is a military command. A military command is "Attention." A baby needs attention, and if you don't think my baby gets attention, then you don't know.

BROMO SELTZER

## RATES CUT ON AIR MAIL AND PARCEL POST FOR U.S. ARMED FORCES ABROAD

Reduced rates for air mail and parcel post to U. S. armed forces outside the continental United States are now in effect, the War Department has been notified. There will now be a flat rate of six cents per half ounce for air mail (Previous rates being 50 cents to the Philippines, 20 cents to Hawaii, 25 cents to Antigua, etc.) Parcel post rates will now be computed only from the point of sending to the point of embarkation; in sending a parcel to a soldier in Bermuda, for example, the sender will pay only the rate from his post office to New York City.

## STATE GUARD UNITS TO WEAR DISTINCTIVE SLEEVE INSIGNIA

In line with the policy of developing the military character of home front defense forces, State Guard units will now wear distinctive sleeve insignia on winter uniforms, the War department announced today.

Insignia will be worn on the left sleeve of the service coat and the overcoat. They will be shoulder patches 2½ inches in diameter designating the State Guard concerned, worn ½ inch below the shoulder seams. This is the same position which troops in the Army of the United States wear their shoulder sleeve insignia.

The various State Guard organizations will choose their own colors since the War Department has issued no color specifications.

## ARMY CHANGES MATERIALS IN MESS EQUIPMENT

For the first time since 1932, substantial changes have been made in the materials for the soldiers' mess equipment including meat can, canteen and cup, and in the standard issue knife, fork and spoon, the War Department announced last week. The changes follow tests by technicians of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

The canteen itself retains its present aluminum body. However, its cast-aluminum cap has been replaced by a plastic cap, and the cap-attaching chain previously made of nicked silver is now produced from tinned steel.

The body of the meat can will be made of stainless steel in place of aluminum and the cover will be made of tinned sheet steel. The handle has been lightened and mechanically improved and is made of cold-rolled, hot-tinned steel.

The fastening-ring on the meat can, known as the D-ring, will be attached directly to the bead of the cover, thus eliminating the clip. The lower half of the hinge will be formed of sheet steel and spot-welded to the body instead of being a casting riveted as at present.

The soldier's cup will be made entirely of stainless steel. The fork and spoon, previously made from nicked silver, will be made from hot tinned steel. The knife now has a plastic handle in place of cast aluminum.

## BOXER TO EDIT 'OPERATIC' JOURNAL

"The Operatic Journal," a new monthly publication, will soon appear on the market under the editorship and management of Stephen Kulka. This journal will be devoted to opera and classical music almost exclusively. Stephen Kulka, an American of Ukrainian descent, in the past had won more than nine trophies or awards in the ring as an amateur boxer. This time he is swinging towards editing a journal with a bang. Assuming that there is no restriction on paper to new publications, this journal should appear shortly.

## NEW ARMY HELMETS IN VOLUME PRODUCTION

The new United States Army helmet is now in mass production, the War Department announced last week. Quantity deliveries were made in December, and many of the new helmets have been turned over to the Quartermaster Corps for issue to troops, according to the announcement.

The new helmet, standardized for Army use in May 1941, will give the American soldier more protection, as it was designed to give more coverage to the sides and back of the head, as well as the top. Another feature of the new helmet is a liner which fits under the steel body. This liner can be worn as a separate headgear.

## SNOWBALL DANCE

— sponsored by —  
MARRIED MEN SOCIAL CLUB  
to be held at  
Ukrainian Sitch Ballroom  
506-508 — 18th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
(cor. 12th St.)  
SATURDAY Eve., JAN. 17th, 1942  
Dancing from 8 p. m. till late.  
Admission 50 cents. Featuring the  
Music of Joseph Raphael and his  
Moonlight Serenaders. 3,8

## CHANGING OUR CALENDAR

Now that our Christmas season is here again, I feel that we should reopen once more the question of changing our calendar.

We are now in a state of war. Defense industries are working six and seven days a week. Conditions are such that we cannot absent ourselves from our work in order to preserve this day of days in the manner in which it should be observed. Certainly, this is the appropriate time to make the change.

The only argument which is made in favor of observing January 7th, is that we should maintain our old traditions. It is difficult to understand how our celebrating our holidays with the rest of the world, will in anyway interfere with our observing any of our traditional rites. As a matter of fact, we will have a far better opportunity of preserving them.

ANNA CHOPEK  
Mattapan, Mass.

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH OUT SOON

"Ukrainian Youth," official publication of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, will soon see the light of day after being out of circulation for the past few years. It is now being edited and managed by Bohdan Katamay, of Philadelphia.

MICHAEL ELKO

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