



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Youth's Poor Showing

Sometimes we cannot help but wonder whether our young people are really sincere when they assert, as they often do, that they are interested in their Ukrainian background, history, traditions and culture. For if they really were sincere, then perhaps they would have shown a greater interest than they have thus far in the Yale English-language edition of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine.

As the matter stands—the Svoboda bookstore informs us—sales of this fine historical work have been extremely low among our younger generation, approximately 10% of the total amount. 90% of the purchases have been made by the older generation.

That is indeed a strange situation. For one thing, these older folks are immigrants. As such they lack that command of the English language which their American born and educated, and now fully grown-up, children are fortunate enough to possess. Consequently, reading any serious work in English is for most of them, to say the least, not an easy task. Still that fact has not prevented them from buying nine times as many copies of Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine in English as did the younger folks.

What is the reason for this? Certainly it is not because of the lack of means, for most of the young people today make more money than do their parents. Perhaps it is because the young people have forgotten that this book, which has been hailed by most critics, was published primarily for them, so that they could acquaint themselves and others of their kind, and their American friends as well, with the historical traditions and national aspirations of the people of whom they are descended. Perhaps they have forgotten how loudly prior to its publication they clamored for it. Finally, perhaps they have failed to grasp the great value of this outstanding historical work, especially in these times when our country is engaged in the greatest of all world wars, when it is the duty of all her citizens to become cognizant of the world-wide conditions that have been instrumental in causing this war, conditions which must be remedied if the principles of freedom and democracy over which the war is being waged are in the end to prevail upon this earth.

Such is certainly the case in Ukraine. Obviously, at least some familiarity with its turbulent history is essential to an understanding of what is happening over there now, in one of the principal theatres of the war.

As that eminent historian, Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University, wrote in his preface to the Yale edition of Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine: "For the understanding of the tangled conditions in Central and Eastern Europe, of the manifold nationalistic and political combinations and rivalries of its peoples, knowledge of its historical background is indispensable..." especially since, as he says, "Ukraine may become before long the pivot of Eastern Europe, and in a sense is that already..."

We hope that our young people realize this and obtain this indispensable understanding of the Ukraine. One of the best sources of such understanding is "A History of Ukraine" by Michael Hrushevsky, published in its English translation by the Yale University Press. (629 pp. maps. Svoboda Bookstore. \$4.00.)

"It is a distinguished piece of work," wrote Prof. Raymond Leslie Buell, former president of the American Foreign Policy Association and now editor of the Fortune Magazine. As such Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine deserves the serious attention of our young people; and with it, of course, Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," published by Yale Press (Svoboda Bookstore. 150 pp. illus. \$2.50), which too has received high praise.

JOSEPH STETKEWICZ

Pedagogue, journalist, and a warm friend of youth, such as Joseph Stetkewicz, pioneer in Ukrainian American organizational life, who died at age 66 last Wednesday morning, January 28, at his home, 609 West 114 Street, New York City, situated close to Columbia University where during 1935-37 he was instructor in Ukrainian.



A graduate of a teacher's seminary in Western Ukraine, then under Austria-Hungary, the deceased came to this country early this century. In 1904 he became a member of the Ukrainian National Association, with

which he was closely associated until his death. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Stetkewicz taught Ukrainian school in Shamokin, and thence in other localities, including New York City. He is regarded as the founder of the first Ukrainian band in this country. Starting out as a contributor to the "Svoboda," U.N.A. organ, he soon became a member of its editorial board, serving as editor-in-chief from November 3, 1910 to November 30, 1911 and from September 26, 1912 to August 14, 1919. Following then he served on the "Svoboda" staff as co-editor and then as proof-reader.

Vitaly interested in the Ukrainian school system in America, Mr. Stetkewicz was from his very arrival here always in the forefront of those who endeavored to raise its standing to an ever higher level. His name figures on the early Ukrainian school boards of this century. One of his chief contributions in this field were the reports on the Ukrainian school situation in this country and ways of improving it which he prepared for the "Obyednanye" in 1926 and 1927.

Mr. Stetkewicz leaves a widow, Mrs. Bronislava Stetkewicz; two sons, Dr. Joseph Stetkewicz, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., Roman Stetkewicz of Akron, Ohio, both of whom are chemical engineers; and two daughters, Vera Stetkewicz, pianist; and Mrs. Nadia Stoner, nurse, of Altoona, Pa.

SEVRIUK REPORTED KILLED IN ACCIDENT

A London dispatch quotes the "Krakivsky Visti" (Cracow News) of January 2nd reporting the death in a railroad accident on December 27 between Warsaw and Berlin of Alexander Sevriuk, chief of the Ukrainian delegation which took part in concluding the Brest Litovsk Treaty in 1918 involving the Central Powers, Russia and Ukraine. The report does not state under what circumstances the accident took place, and whether Sevriuk was going to or from Berlin. Likewise it is not known whether Sevriuk's body has been found.

Wheeler-Bennett's Account of the "Tempestuous Young Men"

A picturesque account of the role played by Sevriuk and of his associates (Liubinsky and Levitsky) at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, is given in John Wheeler-Bennett's book on the "Forgotten Peace" (1939), wherein they are described as a delegation of "tempestuous young men... hardly past their student years," who throughout the entire negotiations "refused to talk any language but their own." Count Czernin, representing Austria-Hungary, suffered from the "natural personal humiliation at being called upon to negotiate with schoolboys."

One scene that Bennett describes is particularly vivid: "... Kuhlmann and

Czernin staged... a three-sided gladiatorial combat between the two Ukrainian delegations and the Russians, their object being to play off one against the other in the hope of making peace with at least one of them. 'I tried to get the Ukrainians to talk over things openly with the Russians (headed by Trotsky),' records Czernin, 'and succeeded almost too well.' This was for the young Ukrainian liberals their brief period of glory, and, fully realizing the precariousness of their position, they enjoyed it to the full. Before a delighted audience of the Quadruple Alliance—even Talaat kept awake and nodded his scarlet, befezzed head in solemn enjoyment—a battle royal raged.

"The Rada leader, Sevriuk, led off by re-emphasizing the complete independence of his State from any ties, physical, spiritual, or political, with Soviet Russia. This was fiercely denied both by Trotsky and by the Ukrainian Soviet leader, Medvedyev. ... Thereupon the second Rada spokesman, retorted with an hour-long speech which for pure vitriolic opprobrium far exceeded anything that had been heard at this strangest of peace conferences. He reviled the Bolsheviks without restraint, recounting a catalogue of their sins...

"A strange, wild figure in his ill-fitting Victorian frockcoat, the young man raged at his enemies:—

"The noisy declarations of the

(Concluded on page 6)

THEY SAID...

A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State:

"The value of freedom is that it never dies. We have seen great military machines built up on despotism. We have seen them achieve temporary success, and we know they may have further temporary success. But we know that they are headed for disaster. This war is a war of people who insist on their freedom—not only freedom as nations, but also freedom as men—freedom in spirit, freedom in economic life. The time to make those freedoms real is now, not later.

"The Axis dictators in a great counter-revolution have endeavored to assault the foundations not only of civilization and nationhood, but even of manhood. They have regarded as their enemy every human being who has not ceased to have a heart and a head. There can be no compromise. There will be but one outcome—our complete victory, and a realization of the ideals of that victory. In justice we can accept no less."

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General, Office of Production Management:

"We must heighten and enlarge all our previous activities in the field of labor supply and training. We must train many more women workers to take the places of men called into the armed services. We must swing wide the doors of industry to every loyal and patriotic worker, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. We must do this not only to serve the material purpose of ever-increasing output, but also for the spiritual purpose of ever stronger democracy. In fact, we must re-direct and revitalize all our resources, and we must be prepared for whatever hardships and dislocations may occur in the process."

Charles A. Thomson, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State:

"The Nazis have brought to perfection a subversive, insidious system which they employ as an implement of aggression, as the psychological arm of their pattern of conquest. It is used as the prelude to military subjection. It is designed to create a pathological condition in the mind of another people, to bring about emotional confusion in a nation in order to 'soften' its will and render it powerless to take action for its own preservation. It represents the now familiar technique of the 'war of nerves'. Those who administer this type of propaganda do not consider the objects of its pressure as equals, whose opinions are to be respected, but as victims to be despised and overcome.

"But there is a second type of propaganda, of which the Nazi form is a corruption or distortion. Propaganda in its original—and correct—sense means simply an effort to urge other people to think as one thinks... It is by such methods that missionaries spread their faith, communities attract new residents, or an association gains members."

Leon Henderson, Administrator, Office of Price Administration:

"The person who continues to insist that business and butter can continue unabated in view of a sudden demand for guns is just fooling himself. Many a housewife has set her heart on the purchase of a washing machine and now finds that because of the war she must continue to use a scrubbing board. Many a user of incandescent gloves will find that lights are today more vital to the functioning of a defense factory than to an advertising sign. Many a

WHY NOT BE MORE AMBITIOUS

SCHOOL records show that children of Ukrainian parentage in general are very capable and diligent. Income tax records show that Ukrainian Americans in general are well-off. Yet the graduation lists of the American colleges do not show as many Ukrainian names as they should. Furthermore, most of the American and Canadian Ukrainian students are satisfied with positions as teachers, stenographers, or with even less.

For example, in Canada there are not more than thirty thousands of Icelanders, yet there are scores and scores of Icelanders all over Canada occupying the most prominent positions. You can find Canadians of Icelandic origin as professors in the Canadian universities, as school inspectors, as prominent lawyers, physicians, aldermen, writers, members of provincial parliaments, and one of them is to be found now even in the dominion parliament. In short, men and women of Icelandic origin are regarded in Canada as the salt of the earth, they are welcome everywhere, and they are gladly entrusted with very responsible and prominent positions. Yet the Canadian Icelanders are 15 times less numerous than the Canadian Ukrainians. If the Canadian Ukrainians proportionally had as many men and women in prominent positions in Canada as the Icelanders, there would be a great many Ukrainian professors in the Canadian universities, one or two Ukrainian judges even in the Supreme Court of Canada, a few Ukrainian ministers in every provincial government, a few Canadian Ukrainian writers of worldwide fame, a few ministers in the dominion government, etc. Well, there are as few Ukrainian Americans in prominent positions, too. Yet Ukrainians in general are a very capable and intelligent race of people. Then why are they so far behind the other people in this respect?

The truth, it appears to me, is that the Ukrainians were so enslaved by their oppressors in Europe for many centuries that even here, in America, they have not yet shaken off altogether all the habits left on them by their age-long slavery. They are too modest yet. They appear to be satisfied with minor positions. But that should not be the case, for America and Canada in which they live, are countries of vast opportunities and freedom?

It is high time for the Canadian and American Ukrainians to wake up and realize their full opportunities and to strive to obtain the very highest positions in the field of art, music, literature, education, science, army, and politics. Let us see in the near future in America scores of opera singers, of movie stars, of prominent musicians, of prominent writers, professors, scientists, generals, and senators of Ukrainian origin! Why not!

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Canada.

former wearer of silk stockings will find that cotton is possible, and that silk to her is not as important as it is in a parachute to her son dropping down over enemy territory.

"We are fighting this war in order that the democratic process of government may continue to exist. If the Nazis prevail, we will be unable to enjoy the luxuries of life that have been ours. We will become slaves of a system. If we want ever again to enjoy those luxuries which are so largely a part of the American way, we must do without some of them until the battle is won."

COMMON COUNCIL

WAR EFFORT AND THE UKRAINIAN-CANADIANS

By DR. GEORGE E. DRAGAN

(First Ukrainian-Canadian to sit in Saskatchewan Legislature)

SOME 50 years ago, the Government of Canada opened its doors to immigration from Central European countries. Immediately following the adoption of this policy, the Ukrainian people, who had suffered oppression in Austria and Russia, began to set their feet on Canadian soil. With the exception of the period of the First Great War, this movement continued until very recent years. From year to year they came here in varying numbers, and now, including their natural increase, the Canadians of Ukrainian stock total over 350,000 people.

What Attracted Them To Canada

Ukrainians were attracted to Canada not only by a suitable climate, beautiful mountains, forests, rivers, lakes, mineral resources and fertile prairies, but as peace-loving, hard-working and religious people, they were drawn by the freedom, the privileges and opportunities, that were extended to every stranger who wished to come here and with his effort and achievements, add to the progress and prosperity of this new Dominion. On their part, they were conscious of their obligations and began to demonstrate their sense of responsibility by immediately engaging themselves, in the basic industries—doing that work which was most urgently needed for the development of the country. Thus it can be said that while today about 25 per cent of the Ukrainian-Canadian people are to be found in the professions, business and labor classes (some of which are highly specialized), 75 percent are to be found engaged in all branches of agriculture, particularly on the western plains. It should also be added that several of these agriculturists have gained fame on the World Grain Fair, becoming Kings in their particular lines.

The Ukrainian-Canadians have endeavored to preserve their religious faith, their language, their music and art, their cultural traditions and their love and admiration of the stock from which they have sprung, earnestly believing that by so doing they were making a rich contribution to the treasury of Canadian nationhood.

It might, at times, appear to some that the way of these people is somewhat odd, but the Ukrainian people feel that those few who would judge other people by superficial appearances do not adequately grasp the magnificence of the fundamental principles upon which the British Empire is founded.

The Ukrainian-Canadians took advantage of the opportunities offered them in schools and today one finds them in sports, in public life, in every profession, in every branch of civil service, and on the staffs of many public schools, high schools and universities. Everywhere they contribute to the effort of this country as a whole and everywhere they try to enrich this country by their culture, their toil, their devotion and their sacrifice. As their roots have been nourished in the soil of this country to the third generation, Canada is their home, and they feel themselves to be partners in Canadian life.

Economically, the Ukrainian-Canadians have fared equally well with other citizens. They stood willingly shoulder to shoulder bearing the burdens of pioneers days. They shared the good times when we had them, and during the economic depression they demonstrated their qualities of endurance and loyalty. There may have been a disgruntled few, but these constituted neither the brains nor the sinews of their peoples best.

During the First Great War they answered the country's call and hun-

dreds of boys joined the colours. Many of them are resting in Flanders fields. Among those who returned there was one who was awarded the coveted Victoria Cross. He is now a resident in the city of Ottawa and we are very proud of him indeed.

High Percentage of Enlistments

The outbreak of the present war found the Ukrainian-Canadians fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities, and hundreds of fine boys everywhere immediately joined the armed forces. In Saskatchewan the Ukrainian enlistments are well above the Canadian average in proportion to the population.

Ukrainian-Canadian women everywhere joined in Red Cross activities and many of them are directing branches themselves, particularly in the districts where they predominate. In every war effort thus far, the Ukrainian people have contributed very creditable sums of money. For example, one women's organization alone very recently forwarded to Ottawa about \$1,000 for the purchase of an ambulance and its equipment.

To every Canadian of Ukrainian race this is his war. They well realize that we are all engaged in the deadliest and most dangerous war in history of this Empire. They are, therefore, united in spirit and in heart with their fellow Canadians. They view this to be a total war which must be fought with a total effort—each one seeking for himself how he can best play his part, and that this war must be won to live in a free world and to preserve personal freedom and the right of the individual to work out his own destiny.

There is no defeatism among the Ukrainian-Canadians. They will defend Canada and the British Empire against all aggressors, come they from where they may. They are confident of the Empire winning this war and that we shall emerge from this titanic struggle all the stronger and all the better.

(Canadian Ukrainian Review)

Children Health Education Needed

The need for child health education is vividly shown in a study made in the typical city of Chicago, by a group of physicians. The health records of more than 6,000 children, about evenly divided as to sex, were analyzed. Their ages ranged from 2 to 18 years, with 88 per cent between 5 and 14.

It was found that children from non-relief families were no less in need of medical and dental care than those from relief levels. Variations between the different income levels with respect to incidence and type of care needed, were small.

The examining physicians discovered four facts of great importance. First, 60 per cent of all the children were in need of medical care. Second, 58 per cent were in need of dental care.

Third, 21 per cent had not been vaccinated against smallpox.

Fourth, 34 per cent had not been immunized against diphtheria.

What is true in Chicago, is unquestionably true to practically the same degree in the country at large. The fact that so large a proportion of our children are growing up in relatively poor physical condition, bodes ill for the nation's future. The responsibility is up to the parents—no child need do without first-class medical attention if and when needed. Take your children to the doctor periodically, and follow his advice to the letter.

IVAN MAZEPPA -- HETMAN OF UKRAINE

(Continued)

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IN view of these circumstances, it is no wonder then that Muscovy had a fertile ground in Ukraine for various machinations weakening the Ukrainian nation. That is why, too, the attempted rebellion of Petryk, described in previous installments of this account, with its direct appeal to the masses to rise and drive their various oppressors, both foreign and native, nearly succeeded.

Why Mazeppa Entered Right Bank Ukraine

The Muscovian-Polish Alliance against Charles XII of Sweden did not find, as recounted in previous installments here, wholehearted support in Poland. A strong pro-Swedish element in the Polish state took a hostile stand against it, and as Charles gained further victories, this element, under leadership of Stanislaus Leschynsky, threatened open revolt against the Polish sovereign, Augustus.

When Augustus was finally annihilated by Charles (1702), and Stanislaus, supported by Charles, became the new king of Poland, that country became the battleground of grave internal dissension and disorder, that threatened to engulf the nominally Polish Right Bank Ukraine, including the fragments hugging the Dnieper that Peter I of Muscovy had ceded to Poland as a price for her alliance against Charles. At the same time Swedish penetration into Poland approached dangerously close to Right Bank Ukraine.

Consequently, as told in a previous installment of this series, Mazeppa decided to take measures to preserve order in Right Bank Ukraine and at the same time prevent it from being overrun by the Swedes and thus protect his own Left Bank Ukraine. First he sent Colonel Mykhashevich with a 12,000 Kozak army into White Russia, to prevent any flank attack from that direction, and secondly in the spring of 1704 he personally crossed the Dnieper at the head of an army of 40,000 and entered Right Bank Ukraine. This crossing, however, was not only intended by him as a strategic step in the war against Sweden, but also as a means of gaining permanent control of that section of Ukraine. He intended to annex it to his Left Bank Ukraine, better known then as Hetmanschyna—over which he ruled, but only as much as Muscovy allowed him.

Semen Paliy

At that time the Kozakdom of Right Bank Ukraine was dominated by Semen Hurka, better known as

Semen Paliy, a man of humble origin and of high patriotism, who found Polish rule very intolerable.

A former colonel of the Khvastiv Region, he decided upon his rise to power to make that town near the Dnieper his headquarters. His contacts with Mazeppa dated back to 1694 when in a letter he wrote to him that, "I found this country a wilderness, and labored over it from Khvastiv as I would over my own property. The wide fields have been sown with grain and have become enriched. I have built and decorated churches wherein to worship and praise the Lord..."

Settling the wastelands with hardy pioneers and organizing them on the order of Kozaks, Paliy gradually made the Khvastiv region a haven against the constant danger of Turko-Tartar attacks. As he grew stronger he no longer contented himself in beating back the wild invaders but began to attack them in turn, at times penetrating as far as the Black Sea.

Paliy's fame as a martial leader and a wise and just ruler caused people to flock to his sparsely-settled domains and settle there. Even many Poles, whose parents had lorded in this territory prior to the national rebellion under Khmelnitsky (1648), began to dribble back and with the backing of the Polish government attempted to reclaim "their ancestral lands." Paliy, however, brooked no interference from them. He had not labored so hard and sacrificed so much merely to provide a field of exploitation for the Poles. A great Ukrainian patriot, his primary consideration was the welfare of the Ukrainian people. Accordingly he did his best to discourage, even by use of force, the attempted Polish colonization of Ukrainian lands, and likewise cast about for some means of forever safeguarding them from further Polish aggression.

Gradually Paliy envisaged the plan of placing his sphere of influence under Mazeppa's rule. In 1688 he sent a message to Mazeppa asking him to take the Khvastiv region under his protection. Just about that time, however, the Muscovians and the Poles concluded between themselves a "permanent" treaty of peace. Armed with the treaty, Poland caused Paliy to be arrested and imprisoned, and a Polish garrison stationed at Khvastiv. But soon thereafter, Paliy broke out of prison and regaining his lost command over the Kozaks drove the Poles pell-mell out of his capital and resumed his interrupted negotiations with Mazeppa.

(To be continued)

Rio Conference Marks A New Step In Hemisphere Solidarity

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of American nations in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is unique in the 115 years of Pan Americanism, and a new step forward in Hemisphere solidarity, according to an announcement by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The conference is the first ever held by the American states during a war involving the Western Hemisphere. Its purpose is consultation among the American republics on means of defending the hemisphere against aggression, and maintaining and increasing the production of materials essential both to war effort and to the economic stability of the 21 nations.

Pan-Americanism was born in 1826, when one of the great South American liberators, Simon Bolivar, called the first meeting of American states. In its 115 years of life, the movement has progressed from a dream to a reality, as evidenced both by events of the last two years and by the present conference, which was called by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the suggestion of the Government of Chile.

When the meeting called by Bolivar was held in Panama in 1826, the United States was not represented because the two commissioners appointed by President Adams arrived too late for the conference. At the meeting in Brazil, all of the American republics are to be represented.

Through the years, the inter-American movement has progressed through diplomatic and other means, gradually but surely. Arbitration and conciliation of inter-American disputes; promotion of hemisphere trade; economic, cultural, and humanitarian subjects; nonintervention of one country in the internal affairs of another, were subjects of successive conferences. The basis for the Pan American Union was laid in the formation in 1890 of a Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, and the Union was formally established in its beautiful building in Washington in 1910.

Good Neighbor Policy

In 1933, President Roosevelt enunciated the Good Neighbor Policy following a period in which definite progress had been made toward inter-American understanding. That same year, one of the final obstacles to collaboration with the United States by the other republics was removed when the seventh conference of American states, held at Montevideo,

Uruguay, adopted a convention of nonintervention which was ratified by the United States Senate on June 14, 1934.

As the European political situation became more menacing in 1936, an Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The provision was made for settlement of inter-American disputes by consultation, arbitration, and other peaceful means, and the countries agreed to consult together "in the event of an international war outside of America."

This movement progressed still further at the conference in Lima, Peru, in 1938, where the "Declaration of Lima" provided machinery for consultation in case of threat from outside the hemisphere. In 1939, the year in which Hitler marched into Poland and precipitated a war which has spread throughout the world, the ministers of foreign affairs of the American states met in Panama to plan common measures for defense of their neutrality, in accordance with the Declaration of Lima.

In 1940, after the fall of France and the Low Countries had further endangered the peace of this half of the world and had seriously threatened the economic stability of countries formerly dependent upon trade with Europe and other areas of the Eastern Hemisphere, the foreign ministers of the American states met again, this time at the Havana, Cuba. There the American nations agreed upon joint action to prevent the transfer of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere to non-American powers, and upon the formation of an "Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administrations" in case it became necessary to occupy any of these European colonies or possessions on or near the shores of the American republics. This meeting also provided for further consultation in time of danger. Thus, the meeting in Rio de Janeiro is in accordance with the Act of Havana.

Meanwhile, many other steps have been taken to cement friendliness and accelerate co-operation among the economic, educational, and cultural fronts.

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

TWO DISTINGUISHED WORKS ON UKRAINE

(1)

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by
MICHAEL HRUSHCHYVSKY
(\$4.00)

(2)

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by
GEORGE VERNADSKY
(\$2.50)

both published by
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 GRAND STREET
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Civilian Replacements In Army Free 20,000 Enlisted Men For Combat Duty

REPLACEMENT of Army enlisted men engaged in clerical and housekeeping activities in which there is no element of field or combat training by civilian employees, some of them women, already has released approximately 20,000 men for duty with combat troops and eventually will free many more, the War Department announced last Thursday.

Begun July 1, 1941, the replacement plan has been speeded since the declaration of war and soon will have accomplished all replacements thus far authorized.

Replacements are being hired in all branches of the service, but chiefly in the Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Corps, Signal Corps, and Administrative offices of the Army.

Women have replaced enlisted men as typists, stenographers, office machine operators, clerks, telephone switchboard operators, messengers, cooks, and kitchen workers in Army installations.

Male civilians have replaced soldiers as plumbers, carpenters, machinists, auto mechanics, welders, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, truck drivers, fire fighters, janitors, coal-passers, laborers and other workers.

The replacement program is being carried out under the direction of the War Department by the nine Corps area commanders and by commanders of exempted Stations, such as the Army War College, United States Military Academy, Army Schools, Ports of Embarkation, Replacement Training Centers, General Hospitals, Base Commands and Departments.

Due to the necessity for keeping some enlisted men in their posts until replacements can be trained thoroughly in specialized duties, there is a time lag between the hiring of a civilian replacement and the assignment of the soldier to combat duty, War Department officials pointed out. Thus, the latest available report,

MILLVILLE U.N.A. BRANCH BUYS \$370 BONDS

At its recently held annual meeting, Branch 347 of the Ukrainian National Association, situated in Millville, New Jersey, took under consideration the matter of doing its bit in America's war effort. As a starter, the branch decided to purchase \$370 worth of defense bonds, and contribute \$10 to the Red Cross, and \$10 to the Millville Hospital. Secretary of the branch is Gregory Timchiy.

that of December 1, 1941, shows 18,595 civilians hired and approximately 10,000 enlisted men sent out to combat or field service units.

However, it was estimated that the number of enlisted men actually released for duty with combat troops in the December and January speed-up has doubled the above figure, and that the number of civilians hired is within 2,000 or 1,000 of the authorized number, while the number of enlisted men returned to combat duty is well over 20,000.

New Standards For Army's Aviation Cadets

Revision of Aviation Cadet requirements for bombardiers, navigators and pilots in the Army Air Corps through reduction of the age limit to 18 years, institution of a uniform simplified test in place of the previously required written examination or college credits, and extension of eligibility to married men, was announced recently by the War Department.

In the past, application for Aviation Cadet Training was limited to men between 20 and 26 years of age. The new age limits provide for the acceptance of men between the ages of 18 and 26, inclusive. This applies not only to bombardiers, navigators and pilots who are the members of the aircrew; but also to Air Corps ground officers, who, as Aviation Cadets, receive instruction in armament, engineering, communications, photography and meteorology.

A revision already in effect is the extension of eligibility to married men. Heretofore, only unmarried men have received training as Aviation Cadets, but under the change authorized a married man is eligible providing he submits, along with his application for enlistment, a written statement that his dependents have adequate means of support. This revision applies equally to candidates for aircrew training and for training in the ground courses.

A new "screening test" will be given to all applicants for air crew training as bombardiers, navigators and pilots. There will be no exemptions because of college credits earned. The test, in which the applicant will choose the correct answer from five possible answers given for each question, is designed to determine the applicant's fitness to pursue successfully the courses of instruction in Air Corps training schools.

Through the wide revisions in requirements approximately 2,000,000 more men are expected to become eligible for enlistment in the Army Air Corps.

Enlistment for such training is open to civilians and to the personnel of any component of the Army. An applicant must be in excellent health and have been a citizen of the United States for at least the 10-year period immediately preceding enlistment.

Where and How to Apply

Immediate enlistment and appointment as an Aviation Cadet is possible under a revision of procedure and the establishment of an increased number of Cadet Examining Boards in each of the nine Corps Areas in the Nation. Application for information may be made to any United States Army Recruiting Station, to any Corps Area Headquarters, or to the adjutant of any Army post or organization.

An applicant will be directed to the nearest Cadet Examining Board, to which he should take three letters of recommendations signed by citizens of established standing in his community, and a birth certificate or other documentary evidence of date of birth.

He will receive a physical examination similar to that given to Reserve Officers called to active duty, except that as a prospective flying officer he will be required to have natural "20/20 eyesight" and normal color perception. He will receive the simplified "screening test" and be examined by the board in formal proceedings for the purpose of determining whether he possesses the required moral and character qualifications.

Whether the applicant has passed will be determined immediately by the Cadet Examining Board, and, if successful, the applicant will be enlisted at once, appointed an Aviation Cadet and sent to one of the three Air Corps Replacement Training Centers. There

he will receive a physical examination for flying duty and further tests to determine the type of training he is to receive.

Under the old qualifications, which have been revised in order to facilitate procurement of the thousands of flyers necessary to meet wartime requirements, applicants for aircrew training were required to take an Air Corps written examination or to have had two years of college. These requirements are no longer in effect, and the simplified test now ready for operation is open to any qualified man regardless of formal education.

Nature of the New Tests

The new tests do not emphasize detailed academic knowledge or studies but are concerned with an applicant's proficiency and ability to comprehend subjects with which he will be confronted in the training texts and manuals. The scope of the test is designed to determine the applicant's mechanical comprehension and his ability to understand mechanical apparatus and diagrams; his alertness to new developments in science, aviation and military affairs and his judgement in practical situations.

Applicants for Aviation Cadet instruction in ground courses of training, however, must meet definite educational requirements, although the physical requirements for this type of duty do not include passing the flight physical examination.

Eligibility for armament training is extended to civilians, former Aviation Cadets now in civil life and to Aviation Cadets currently undergoing instruction, and preferably to men who have had training in engineering or science. Aviation Cadets and former cadets must be recommended by the commanding officer of the Air Corps Training Detachment for such training by reason of mechanical aptitude, and may not have failed in any ground school subject.

Candidates for engineering training must have completed at least three years of engineering studies at an accredited college or university. For communications training, candidates must have completed either two full years of engineering studies or have had two years of college and hold an amateur radio license.

Applicants for meteorological training must be college graduates, or completing their senior year in College, and have specialized in sciences, engineering or similar technical subjects. They must have satisfactorily completed thorough courses in mathematics, including differential and integral calculus, and physics, including heat and thermal dynamics. Applications for photographic training are not being accepted at present, but applicants must have at least three years of chemistry or geology in an accredited college, and preferably have professional or considerable amateur experience.

For successful aircrew candidates, flying training will last approximately seven and a half months, during which time the Aviation Cadet will receive \$75.00 per month, plus \$1.00 per day subsistence. He also receives, at Government expense, lodging, necessary clothing, equipment, medical care and a \$10,000.00 life insurance policy during the period of training. On assignment to active duty he may continue the policy by paying the premiums.

Upon graduation the cadet receives an initial uniform allowance of \$150.00 cash. On relief from active duty in the Air Corps Reserve, he receives \$500.00 for each year of his active service.

Paul: Since I met you, I can't sleep, I can't eat, I can't drink.
Wary (shyly): Why not?
Paul: I'm broke.

THE MORALE OFFICE AT FORT DIX

THE passage of the Selective Service Act involved, among other things, a vastly increased recreational program to cope with the sudden arrival in the armed forces of an unprecedented number of peace-time soldiers. Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Joseph C. Donaghue was appointed Post Morale Officer in November 1940, and immediately began work on the job of providing the fundamentals of this program. An old World War building was outfitted as a Service Club, where the men off duty could go to read, write, or play games; a small library was equipped and administered by Chaplain Bernard Segal, Post Jewish Chaplain, until the arrival of Miss Dorothy Stockford in January, 1941. Miss Stockford became chief librarian of the Post Library system, and established a branch in the New Service Club in the 44th Division area when that was opened in July, 1941. Since that time two other branch libraries have been opened on the Post: one, under Miss Mary Cole, in the Service Club in the 1229th Reception Center, and the other, under Miss Beulah Cooper, in the colored troops area.

In October, 1941, Lieut. Colonel Donoghue was sent to Fort Benning, Ga. to attend school there. His place as Morale Officer was taken by Major John G. Taylor who was at that time Post Inspector.

Athletics

The Morale Office has also provided a great number of sports facilities for the use of the entire Post. At the present time a large sports arena and gymnasium is very near completion; lack of structural steel, as a result of present priorities rulings, has delayed it considerably beyond the time it was expected to be in use. A boxing arena is available to all men at Fort Dix, as are articles of equipment for a wide variety of athletics activities, notably baseball, football, and basketball. There are also several tennis courts located at different points around the cantonment area, as well as a good golf course on which such notables as T. Suffern (Tommy) Taylor and Edward (Porky) Oliver have practised their stuff.

Theatre

One exceedingly popular attraction presented by Lieut. Colonel Donoghue was the Open Air Theatre, which opened July 7 and continued until the end of September to present such famous names as those of Fifi D'Orsay, Sybil Bowan, the O'Connor family, Baby Rosemary and many others. Other "live" shows have been presented from time to time in one or another of the War Department Motion Picture Theatres, of which the first opened in February, 1941, and three others in April of the same year. Numbers five and six have been completed and started doing business.

Here are presented the best of first run movies, which soldiers may see for as little as fourteen cents. In addition to their normal functions, these theatres also are used by the USO Camp Shows, Inc., for the presentation of the plays and revues with which they are now touring the country. For these performances the Morale Officer provides the theatres and the ticket cashiers.

Dances

A great number of less formal recreational activities have been arranged either by or through the Morale Office. Dances in the various service clubs have been held at frequent intervals, and other and widely varied forms of entertainment have also been presented. Commercial firms have on several occasions brought different shows to the Post, all of which have been supervised and assisted by the Morale Officer and his staff. Further, the generous

gifts made by a number of women's groups, as well as individuals, in New Jersey communities, to equip "day" rooms have been made with the cooperation and advice of the same office.

The work of furnishing these rooms with chairs, tables, lamps and other equipment, although quite a task, has found many willing workers. The rooms themselves are built with army funds, but because in the days prior to the passage of the Selective Service Act it was customary for the individual companies to equip them out of company funds, no provisions was made for this in government appropriations.

Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, as chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the Fort Dix region, and Mrs. Frederick M. Knapp, as chairman of the New Jersey service units of the Federation of Women's Clubs, have been especially active in promoting the idea of furnishing "day" rooms. Through the State Federation they secured the cooperation of women's clubs throughout the state. Members were provided with specifications of the rooms to be furnished and a complete description of the furnishings required.

Swimming

Swimming and beach facilities were provided during the summer with the opening of the Post swimming pool and a special beach on the Phipps Estate at Island Beach, N. J. The pool, which is concrete, 50 by 120 feet, was reserved for women, children and Army nurses on the Post and open from 9:30 to 11:30 A.M., and from 1:30 to 8:30 P.M. daily. A staff of volunteer soldier lifeguards, especially trained by the Red Cross in Trenton and headed by Medical Sergeant Morton H. Sill were on guard daily.

Fishing and ocean bathing were enjoyed throughout the summer by the enlisted personnel of the Post at the half-mile long beach of the Phipps Estate. Prior to the opening, the Morale Office had tents erected for dressing and latrine facilities and sank a well for drinking purposes. In addition, life-saving equipment was installed and a concessionaire permitted to sell food and soft drinks. Transportation for the soldiers was provided by the Post garage, or the individual units used their own vehicles.

This beach has since been taken over as a leave area for the Second Corps Area.

Recreation Centers

Plans for the building of barracks and other facilities for the use of enlisted men who are on pass or furlough, at a nominal fee, have been drawn up. The idea of providing centers where soldiers might break away from the routine of military life was conceived by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. The object is to make it possible for a man to go on leave from Friday noon to Sunday evening and have a variety of entertainment from which to select his own.

Meals in the leave areas average from 15 to 30 cents, depending upon whether it is breakfast or dinner. Food for a man from the time he arrives Friday afternoon until he leaves on Sunday evening can be had for approximately \$2.00.

Lists of churches, their locations and hours of service are placed on bulletin boards so the soldier may attend. Motion Picture theaters also are listed. . . Intoxicating liquors and gambling in any form are prohibited in the leave areas. Although the men are free agents while staying in the recreational area, organized entertainment is planned for them if they wish to join.

RUSALKA

EVERY country has its folklore, and the Ukrainians, a race gifted with an extraordinary propensity to leave the world of matter and roam in the boundless realms of fantasy, have a large stock of myths and legends of great poetic beauty.

Among the more popular are the stories about the "Rusalka," a kind of a fairy. She lives in the woods, frolics in fields and meadows, dancing and singing in the pale moonlight, and inhabits the rivers and lakes of the country. A child that dies unbaptized or is drowned or suffocated by its unfortunate mother, a girl or young wife who dies an unnatural death or with the curse of her parents upon her, become "Rusalki."

"Rusalka" usually appears as a young girl or maiden in the full bloom of youth, her beautiful young body dressed in a flowing white gown or simply covered with green leaves. Beves of "rusalki" are found in lonely spots along streams, in deep rivers and under rapids. When the corn begins to ripen in the fields, they can be found within it ready to punish the trespasser who wantonly plucks the ears. With hair flowing and adorned with the many-colored blossoms of the field they dance and make merry, capering over the meadows and frolicking in the cornfields. They

break dikes, flooding fields and wrecking bridges. Sporting in the depths of rivers and lakes they entangle fishermen's nets. They delight in sitting on a mill-wheel and splashing each other. On clear summer nights they rise to the surface of the water, bathing and playing with the wavelets. Rain and hail storms are of their making. Late in the spring they come out of the water and spend the evenings and nights in neighboring woods and thickets, dancing, skipping and clapping their hands, while their bewitching laughter can be heard far and wide. Evenings they sit on slender branches rocking to and fro, ever on the alert for some unwary stroller, whom they entice with their songs and laughter; they try to lead him astray and having done so, tickle him to death. They are very fond of spinning and hang their yarn on the branches of trees. With their irresistible voices they lure the bold swimmer to a deep place and then draw him down into the depths.

The "rusalki" display their greatest activity during Whitsuntide and so great is the popular dread of their fatal charms that at this time of the year people fear to stay out late at night, bathe in deep waters or wander through the forests.

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

In the last issue of The Ukrainian Weekly it was reported that Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Rochester, N. Y., bought \$7,000 worth of United States Defense Savings Bonds; that Branch 270 of Jersey City, N. J., bought \$2,000 worth of Defense Bonds; that Branch 283 of Auburn, N. Y., invested \$1,000 in "V" Bonds; and that Branch 83 of Philadelphia purchased \$1,000 worth of bonds. Furthermore, the Ukrainian Defense Bond Committee of Jersey City, headed by Rev. Wladimir Lotowycz, reports that Branch 70 has invested \$1,000. This committee has reported bond purchases totaling \$12,575 as of January 24th. The Ukrainians of Chester, Pa., have purchased \$26,000 in bonds. The U.N.A. has \$1,268,000 invested in Government and Defense Bonds. Without doubt there are many other U.N.A. branches that have invested in bonds but have not yet reported the fact. The fact that Ukrainians as individuals have invested heavily in bonds must also be taken into consideration.

Lately there have been rumors, probably circulated by persons who desire to besmirch the reputation and character of the U.N.A., that the U.N.A. and the Svoboda are un-American. These "sixth columnists" or "malicious gossipers," call them what

you will, have actually charged that the fraternal order and its organ are Nazi-controlled, and that the editorial staff of the Svoboda had been subpoenaed by the FBI for propagating Nazi propaganda. Suffice it to say that these statements are nothing but lies, easily proven to be such. The very fact that the Ukrainian National Association, its members and branches, have invested millions of dollars in the United States Defense Bond campaign ought to make the sneaky enemies of the organization take refuge. We all know that, during the almost fifty years that the U.N.A. and the Svoboda have been in existence, both have always been 100% American, and we are proud of the fact.

Of course we shall continue to buy Defense Bonds and stamps, and help our country in as many other ways as possible. All branches of the U. N. A., especially those with large treasuries, should not hesitate to buy bonds. U.N.A. youth branches whose funds are not adequate for the purchase of bonds should urge the members to invest. Give bonds as birthday, anniversary, wedding, and other gifts. When an affair is held by a branch, give bonds and stamps as prizes.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

THIS happened in the mountains of Bukovina, in the year 18... The woods there were very thick, the roads primitive, and wild.

A young student of theology, Mikola, was going to his mother for his vacation. He was the only child of a poor widow of a priest. The mother waited with great impatience for the time when her son would graduate, get married, and, if such be the will of God, become the priest in his home village. Always dreaming about her Mikola, the widow would imagine him dressed in a priest's robe, married to a beautiful and wealthy woman, and father of pretty children, whom she, their grandmother would love and pet. At times she even saw him wearing the red sash of an arch priest. He rides in splendid carriages, and the bishop himself visits his luxurious home. There are beautiful hand-made rugs all over the house, such as they make in this neighborhood, and yet other fashionable rugs with bright flowers on them. Those are gifts of the parishioners, who remember Mikola since childhood and had great respect for his father.

Whenever Mikola came home to his mother he always helped her and took care of the household, since the widow's help consisted only of an old woman-servant. The household was really in need of a master, especially in haying time. The mother would impatiently wait for the time her son would be home. He is in his second year at theological school, she thought. Thoughts of some pretty sweet girl must be budding in his mind,—thoughts of marriage, although there is ample time for that. And he, her beloved son, with eyes so much like those of his deceased father, is so far away from her, and she cannot pamper and spoil him as a mother's heart would have her do. There are still weeks of waiting for him and his letters. Weeks of long days and nights. Then the weeks lessened to days, and at last there was just one day of impatient waiting left. He was to leave his school the day before yesterday, and yesterday he must have hired a carriage (she had no horses of her own since the death of her husband) and is on his way home. And she waits and waits while Mikola is riding to her.

He had bought many things, for himself and his mother, dressed in his best clothes, and started out on his journey as happy as a freed bird. At the railroad station he hired a peasant's wagon and proceeded on his trip home. The mother's thoughts were with him, while those of her son drifted constantly towards her. His eyes rested on the mountains, woods, and rocks, and although home was still far away, he felt in his own sphere again. The breeze caressed his young chest and face, and gave him a feeling of great happiness. At last he was going home! At last he was out of the fortress, which had kept him prisoner.

"Hurry, Hryts!" He begged the driver, who was taking him home.

"Don't I hurry?" answered the owner-

The Full Moon

By OLGA KOBILIANSKA (1865—)

(Translated)

(1)

driver, whipping his strong big horses. "I am doing my best!"

At first they conversed, but later both kept silent.

"Make room near you," came from the theologian at about sunset. "I am lonesome here alone. Near you I will be able to see the horses and time will pass more quickly. I do not suppose we can reach home before late tonight."

The peasant shrugged his shoulders.

"About midnight, I guess," he answered gloomily. "The road is bad and stony. One horse lost his shoe and I cannot drive any quicker."

Mikola drew out his watch—a beautiful gold watch on a chain, which he had inherited from his father. He looked at it with surprise for the watch showed a quarter to one.

"What can this mean?!" exclaimed the amazed youth: "The watch stopped! I wound it this morning." He turned to the peasant who remained indifferent to the mechanism of the watch which was beyond his understanding, but whose eyes seemed riveted to the gold.

"I am sure I wound it this morning and it should not have stopped until tomorrow morning. But it stopped at a quarter to one, that means several hours ahead of the regular time. This is strange!"

"Just at the time we will be near your village, master," said the peasant and looked again at the watch which Mikola put in his pocket.

"Master," said Hryts a moment later.

"What is it?"

"Show me your watch."

Mikola took it out.

"Let me hold it."

"It is quite heavy," he said, after Mikola handed it to him.

"It is pure gold," said the boy.

"Pure gold," repeated the peasant, thoughtfully weighing the watch in the palm of his hand and looking at the young man.

"How much is it worth?" he asked.

"I don't know exactly. I inherited it from my father."

"But what is a watch and chain like this worth approximately?"

"I guess, about one hundred and twenty gulden, or, perhaps, even more."

The peasant asked no more questions. They drove in silence, the peasant squatting, his powerful shoulders wrapped in a hairy cloak, drooping heavily, his eyes under jet black brows peering through thoughtfully and searchingly at

the young theologian. His face was almost entirely concealed under a thick beard, and long black curly hair reached his shoulders.

Mikola was greatly pleased with his journey. It was so pleasant to drive through the fresh green forest, passing rocks that stood like high walls here and there, or hung down from high mountains, as though about to fall down and crush the travellers. All this interested the young man and helped him pass the time.

Suddenly the wagon stopped.

"Why did we stop?" asked Mikola.

"It is time to water the horses," Hryts answered. "Soon we will come to a very tiresome road up the hill and through the woods, and we must rest here a bit." And having given the horses some hay, Hryts reached for a bundle containing cornmeal and sheepcheese and sat down to rest and eat.

Mikola felt that the ride in the open and his health and youth had given him a good appetite. Having satisfied his hunger, he got off the wagon and lay down upon the soft green grass on the banks of the river Mourava. He lit a cigarette, and watched the turbulent waters of the beautiful mountain river, which collected streams on its way and rushed noisily ahead. It was so pleasant and restful to lay there, looking at the water to which the neighboring forest lent green hues and a bottomless appearance. Mikola tried to penetrate the green surface of the water and see the depths of the river, but it was impossible.

"Hryts, is this river very deep?" he asked.

"As you see," answered the peasant laconically.

"It seems very deep in some places, but at the shore it is not, I guess," Mikola said.

"There are some very deep places in this river, especially where the wicker-willows grow. It looks quiet and peaceful, but just try to cross that place, and you will be drawn by the current into a pit."

"I should like to go in bathing before we leave," said the boy, looking about.

The sun disappeared already, but its last rays threw a golden veil over the clear sky.

"Go ahead, bathe in good health!" the peasant returned, with a shade of impatience on his face. He wrapped up the remains of his lunch, put it away and added: "But don't waste time. I will water the horses and we will proceed. There is a forest road ahead of us..."

He filled his pipe and came over to the theologian who was finishing smoking his cigarette.

"Let me have a light, master," he said, "I shall smoke my pipe, while you swim."

"Very well," Mikola answered and looked searchingly at the restless water.

So magnificent and tempting was this mountain river! The boy felt an unconquerable desire to try the mysterious place near the wicker-willows. That desire lasted but one moment.

(To be continued)

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

N. Y. TEAMS OPEN SEASON ON FEBRUARY 8TH

The two New York City representatives in the Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League open their season on February 8th as Stuyvesant High School against the invading teams from Millville and Philadelphia, reports MLH. Ozone Park, a newcomer with two old faces in Mickey and Johnny Hamalak, meets Philadelphia at 2 P.M., while last year's champions meet the 1940 champs from New York.

Walter Shipka, one of the most promising scholastic players in Long Island, will captain the Ozone Park team in its 1st attempt to annex the U.N.A. eastern title. The team averages about 19 years of age and, bolstered by the Hamalak brothers, should make a creditable showing in League competition.

New York is still built around the Czarniecki brothers, Mike and Steve, as well as Teddy Dusanenko. In the absence of the Huzar brothers, Mike and Emil, who have been called into Uncle Sam's Army, young Bill Huzar will act as treasurer with Mike Czarniecki and Dusanenko acting as co-captains. Most U.N.A. sports fans will remember these 3 players back in the 1938-39 season when, bolstered by Jimmy Nykyforchyn and Mickey Hamalak, they won the district title and were beaten by the fast Berwick team in the eastern championship finals. That was an iron man team going through its schedule with 5 men. In 1939-40 the same team was strengthened with the addition of the Stadnick brothers, as well as Johnny Hamalak. The team again took top honors in the Metropolitan Division that season. Growth of basketball interest in New York a year ago made it necessary to have 2 teams, so the Hamalak brothers teamed up with Johnny Kosbin and Mike Prylucki to help organize the Long Island Branch 423 aggregation. New York lost in a play-off with Millville for the Met crown last season.

All the fans are invited to see the doubleheader at Stuyvesant High School, E. 15th St. between 1st and 2nd Aves., near Union Square, on February 8th. There will be a small admission charge. Ukrainian music will be played during intermissions and time outs. The 1st game will start at 2 P.M.

ANDREJCO AND CHEVERKO TO ATTEND N. Y. DOUBLEHEADER

Dietric Slobogin reports that Joe Andrejco and George Cheverko, two Ukrainian young men who were the sensational sophomore "Touchdown Twins" of Fordham University's 1941 Sugar Bowl Football Team, had written him that they expect to witness the U.N.A. Basketball League doubleheader between Philadelphia and Long Island, and Millville and New York. The 1st game will start at 2 P.M., Daylight Saving Time Sunday, February 8th at New York's Stuyvesant High School.

PHILLY LOSES WELL-PLAYED GAME

An exceptionally well-played game isn't an honor which is always taken by the winning team, writes Dietric Slobogin. So it was with the Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team on January 21st when it engaged the Rangers of Media, Pa., who hold victories over the renowned Chester Ukrainians and also over the Sun Oil Co. quintet, Delaware County Champions.

The U.N.A. basketeers took an early 10-5 lead before the Rangers knew they were in the game. But, faced with overwhelming height, the "Mighty Mites" of Philly lost this advantage near 1st-quarter time for the remainder of the contest.

The most spectacular part of the game was a brilliant exhibition of defense play in the 2nd quarter in which the Ukrainians held the Media tall-tossers (and they were really tall) scoreless for the entire period. During this same chapter the U.N.A. 5 themselves could muster but 1 field goal.

The scoring was just about evenly distributed among the members of both teams, and there were only 8 fouls committed during the fray. A return match has been arranged between the teams.

The Philly 5 have their 9th and 10th exhibition games to play before clashing with the Long Island U.N.A. team on February 8th in the 1st U.N.A. League encounter.

The score by periods:

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|----|-------|
| Philadelphia: | 10 | 2 | 6 | 12-30 |
| Media: | 13 | 0 | 13 | 12-38 |

Over 700 Witness Ordination

On the morning of January 14th—New Year's Day according to the Julian calendar—two young Ukrainian-Americans, Bohdan Olesh of Philadelphia and Basil Sheremeta of Syracuse, were ordained priests at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.

The ordination rite, performed by Most Reverend Constantine Bohachevsky, was witnessed by more than 700 people. Continuously throughout the Mass, many flash bulbs went off as newspaper and independent photographers took pictures of the ceremony. Many distinguished clergy and laymen of the Latin Rite were present to see these ordinations performed according to the Slav-Byzantine Rite.

The former Basil Sheremeta, after graduating from St. Basil's (Ukrainian) High School in Stamford, Connecticut, studied in Rome, Italy, and then at Catholic University, Washington.

Father Olesh also graduated from the Ukrainian High School in Stamford, after which, in 1936, he went to the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary of St. John Chrysostom at Stanislaw in the Polish Ukraine. However, the Russians seized the Seminary in 1940 and turned it into a barracks. They told Olesh that he could live with his relatives in Ukraine. But when he declined to accept Soviet citizenship, the Russians told him they could not permit him to stay with his relatives any more, because of the proximity of the German border.

When the Russians declared that the young man's passport had run out and, therefore, he was not a citizen of the United States, Olesh was able to go to Moscow and obtain a new passport through the American Embassy.

A 10-day train ride across Siberia carried Olesh to Vladivostok, where he took a ship for Japan. On March 1, 1941 he sailed for San Francisco. Reverend Bohdan Stephen Olesh completed his studies at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore and at the Catholic University, Washington.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN
(Released thru Ukr. News Service)

Don't worry if your job is small
And your rewards are few;
Remember that the mighty oak
Was once a nut like you.

Semi-Formal VALENTINE DANCE

— sponsored by —
UKRAINIAN YOUTH
— of —
CONNECTICUT
Saturday, Feb. 7, 1942

— at —
MOUNTAIN VIEW LODGE
MERIDEN, CONN.
(route No. 14, Southington road)
Commencement 8 P. M.
Adm. \$2.00 Per Couple (tax included)

REUNION DANCE

— given by —
UKRAINIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
Saturday Eve., Feb. 7, 1942
at the Ukrainian National Home
33 West 19th Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Music by Walter Sobal and his Orchestra. From 8:30 until 11:25
Admission 25¢.

DANCE

— tendered by —
ST. VLADIMIR'S UKRAINIAN CLUB
— at their —
CLUB ROOMS, 334 EAST 14th ST. NEW YORK CITY
Saturday, February 7, 1942
Featuring Milton Oleson and his Orchestra. Commencing 8:00 P. M.
Admission 35¢.

DANCE and FROLIC

— at the —
FRIENDLY CIRCLE SOCIAL
to be held at
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
5 W. 63rd St., New York City
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th
8:30 P. M.
Good recorded dance music, old-time movies, entertainment and refreshments for only 35¢.

UCYL "UKRAINIAN YOUTH" APPEARS ANEW

"Ukrainian Youth," monthly magazine published in English by the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, reappeared last month after a rather lengthy absence. Bohdan Katamay, UCYL president, is the publication's editor, with Basil Gela editing its music section and G. Nicholas Russel in charge of its sports section.

The January issue (vol. VI, no. 1) is definitely on the "newsy" side. Its table of contents includes an editorial on "We stand at Armageddon—And We Battle For The Lord," an article by George A. Baranec on "We Are Standing Still!" Rev. Volodimir's Andrushkiv's "An Old Friend," a short story by Basil Medwid on "A Loving Father," and other interesting features. The sport section is especially newsy.

ARMY REMINDS SOLDIERS HITCH-HIKING IS FORBIDDEN

Soldiers may accept offers of rides voluntarily made by individuals or organizations, but the War Department today reminded men in uniform that solicitation of free rides is prohibited.

Commanders have been requested to halt "thumbing" of rides by soldiers as unmilitary, a discredit to the uniform, and, in some states, unlawful.

SEVRIUK REPORTED KILLED

(Concluded from page 1)

Bolsheviks regarding the complete freedom of the people of Russia is but the vulgar stuff of demagogy. The Government of the Bolsheviks, which has broken up the Constituent Assembly, and which rests on bayonets of hired Red Guards, will never elect to apply in Russia the very just principle of self-determination, because they know only too well that not only the Republic of the Ukraine, but also the Don, the Caucasus, Siberia, and other regions do not regard them as their government, and that even the Russian people themselves will ultimately deny their right; only because they are afraid of the development of a National Revolution do they declare here at the Peace Conference and within Russia, with spirit of demagogy peculiar to themselves, the right of self-determination of the peoples. They themselves are struggling against the realization of this principle, and are resorting, not only to hired bands of Red Guards, but also to meaner and even less legal methods.

"To Czernin, sitting enthralled among the spirits which his strategy had conjured up, the scene appeared 'grotesque,' but he obtained satisfaction from watching Trotsky, who sat with a chalky face, nervously drawing on his blotting-pad, staring fixedly before him, great drops of sweat trickling down his forehead..."

MARUSIA SAYS:

Do You Count Your Pennies?

If you don't, you should! Even the Government is urging all women to buy wisely and make each penny count.

When you buy your furs at Michael Turansky's, you'll be making each penny count... for your furs will be smartly styled, they will flatter you, and you'll be getting full value for each cent.

Turansky furs are bought and worn with Confidence. Come in today and see this large collection of superior furs at budget prices.

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350 SEVENTH AVENUE
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