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The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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THE SAME ISSUE

In these critical times, when the cause of the United Nations has suffered some reverses throughout the world, it is well to recall the inspiring resolution and fortitude under discouragement of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday anniversary we observed last Thursday.

Lincoln knew defeat. In fact he had more than his share of it, ranging from Bull Run to Cold Harbor. Still he never wavered in his resolution to keep on fighting until victory was won, until the issue of the Civil War was settled once and forever.

That issue is the same today, although now it is posed on a global scale. Lincoln defined it as early as June 16, 1858, in the famous speech he delivered following the adoption by the Illinois Republican State Convention of a unanimous resolution declaring that he was its choice for the United States Senate as successor of the redoubtable Stephen A. Douglas. Said Lincoln:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other..."

That is exactly the issue today, whether the world can exist half slave and half free. As with Lincoln then so with us now, there can be no midway measures. It must be one or the other. It must be free. Lincoln's faith and courage will inspire us to greater efforts, deeds and sacrifices to make it thus.

PETLURA'S DAUGHTER DIES IN FRANCE

The Portuguese-language Ukrainian newspaper in Brazil, "Khliborob" (Farmer), published in Curitiba, reported in a December issue the death in France on November 16, 1941 of Lesya Petlura, only child of Semen Petlura, Ukrainian war leader and head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, who was assassinated in Paris by a Communist agent on May 25, 1926.

Following her father's assassination, Lesya and her mother found living conditions even worse than they had to endure before, despite efforts of sympathizers to help them. To make matters worse, she contracted tuberculosis. Friends made it possible for her and her mother to live in the mountain regions of the Pyrenees. There they managed to exist, buoyed by the hope that someday they would be able to return to a free and independent Ukraine. The present war shattered this hope. Lesya's condition took a turn for the worse, and on November 16, 1941 she died, at the age of 29.

At the time of his assassination, her father was a political refugee living in Paris. The assassin, Sholem Schwartzbard, alleged as an excuse for his deed that Petlura was responsible for the anti-Jewish excesses which took place in Ukraine during those turbulent times when various enemies were destroying from both within and without her newly-won national independence.

This charge has since been disproved, as by the publication of Petlura's orders banning the pogroms (see The New York Times, June 20, 1926 for their text), and the testimony of a number of prominent Jews themselves that he was not responsible for them. By now it is generally acknowledged that the order to murder Petlura had its origin in Moscow, as Petlura stood for an independent and democratic Ukraine.

"SVOBODA" PICTURED IN "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN"

Last Thursday's issue of the New York Journal-American bore a full half-page picture of a staff of interpreters ready to give assistance during the registration for military service of men 20 to 44, held yesterday and also today. The interpreters are shown reading stories on registration in five different foreign language papers. Pictured most prominently of them all is the "Svoboda," Ukrainian daily. It is shown being read by Miss Anne Syretz.

BOSTON TO HAVE VICTORY RALLY

With its proceeds to be used to establish a Ukrainian American First Aid Unit in the community, a Victory Rally will be held in Boston this Saturday and Sunday, February 21 and 22, at Hotel Bradford, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America and the Ukrainian Youth Council of Boston.

The program will consist of a banquet and dance in the hotel ballroom, Saturday, beginning at 6:30 P.M., and a concert Sunday afternoon at the Elizabeth Peabody House, beginning at 3, followed by a party for out-of-towners. On Monday a sightseeing tour will be held.

BUYS \$1,000 DEFENSE BOND

Setting an example for other Ukrainian American women, Mrs. Katherine Chandoha of New York City, mother of Michael J. Prylucki, "Bromo Seltzer" columnist of the Weekly, recently purchased a \$1,000 Defense Bond, and has announced her intention of purchasing another one in the near future. During her spare time Mrs. Chandoha does voluntary work for the Independent Gold Cross, a Ukrainian unit of the American Red Cross, such as making surgical coats for doctors.

Young Ukrainian American Luzon Hero

The skill and daring of the U. S. Army Engineers who have been doing the "dirty work" in General MacArthur's Army, proof of which often has been buried in blasted concrete and twisted steel, is just beginning to emerge from the confusion and secrecy that has marked the progress of the Battle of the Philippines.

And one of those who has played a major part in that war-time engineering tale is Capt. Steve Malevich of Pittsburgh [a young American of Ukrainian descent].

Heads Bridge Repair Crew

Captain Malevich, a graduate of Carnegie Tech who went to the Philippines last July as a volunteer, was in charge of an engineering crew whose work under pressure made it possible for General MacArthur's men to withdraw successfully across a bridge damaged by a Jap bomb.

For 26 hours under Captain Malevich's direction, the repair crew worked at breakneck speed to make the Carmen Bridge, one of the largest in the Islands, safe for troops to cross.

Even before repairs were completed, other U. S. Army Engineers were making preparations for destruction of the bridge.

Americans Repair, Destroy It

When the last detachment had crossed the repaired structure, blasts were set off to destroy the bridge and

delay the oncoming Jap troops until the American forces could dig into new positions.

Captain Malevich is the son of Vladimir Malevich of 334 Becks Run Rd. [former Vice President of Ukrainian National Association], an engineer of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. [and of Mrs. Maria Malevich, Vice Presidentess of the Ukrainian National Association].

After graduating from Tech, where he was active in the ROTC, Captain Malevich worked at J. and L. and later went to Baltimore to aid in development of Government war projects.

In Active Service A Year

He was called to active duty with the U. S. Engineers about a year ago.

He is married to the former Dorothy Paulick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Paulick of Bethel Twp.

Mrs. Malevich, who had studied interior decorating before her marriage, is an "engineer" now, too. She has obtained a position as a draftsman with a local firm and is living with her parents. She has two brothers, one a West Point graduate, in the armed services.

The last time Mrs. Malevich heard from her husband was on Dec. 31, when he cabled that "everything is all right."

("The Pittsburgh Press,"
February 12, 1942.
Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Cited For Superior Effort

Corporal William Kwasnick, of Ukrainian descent, son of Mrs. Jacob Kwasnick of Flatbush road, Glasco, New York, and a member of the U. S. Army aerial forces, attached to the 18th Air Base, Wheeler Field, Hawaii, stationed there at the time of the Japanese attack on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, was recently recommended with two other Air Corps men for a citation for superior performance of duty by the commanding officer of the Air Corps, Lieut. Bascom A. Brooks.

The citation reads:

"When it was apparent that Wheeler Field was being attacked by the Japanese, the above mentioned men manned, started and supervised defense preparations. Within five minutes they had installed and were directing the fire of anti aircraft weapons upon the enemy planes. With utter disregard for personal

safety they stayed at their posts in exposed positions directing the defense until after all attackers had withdrawn."

"It Takes More Than a Jap to Kill a Ukrainian"

In a letter to his god-mother, Mrs. Frances Zyblikewich (Sibley) of 540 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., dated January 15, 1942 Corporal Kwasnick wrote that:

"Yes, the Japs bombed and machine-gunned us here Sunday, December 7th. I am all right and hope to stay that way. It takes more than a Jap to kill a Ukrainian, so don't worry too much about me.

"Christmas down here wasn't as jolly as probably it was in the States. You probably have a good idea how we spent it here!"

He Died For His Country

Another Ukrainian American who fell victim to the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the not-to-be-forgotten December 7th, was 19-year old Anthony Bilyi of Philadelphia, reports "A.Y." of Philadelphia.

This was confirmed by a telegram from the Navy Department sent to the home of Bilyi's parents and reported in the Philadelphia papers.

Young Bilyi enlisted in the Navy

three years ago and had been a cook aboard a vessel prior to being stationed at the Pacific outpost. Last November he wrote to his mother that she should not expect to hear from him for quite a while.

Anthony left behind him five brothers and two sisters, one of them Anne, who took an active part in the discussion periods of the recent Ukrainian Youth's League of North American annual conventions.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

January 31 marked the end of an era. On that day the great Detroit automobile factories turned out their last cars. The next day marked the beginning of a new era. The motor plants, working on a 24-hour-a-day basis, began the tremendous job of switching to war production. There is a striking symbolism in that change. The automobile industry is a magnificent example of free enterprise at work to improve the standard of living, and to give the public a better product for less money. But the arts of peace must take a back seat now, and the arts of destruction hold the center of the stage.

What is taking place in Detroit is taking place in all the other industrial areas of this country, in a thousand-and-one different kinds of industry and business. The American production machine is unequalled. Its potential aims capacity is greater than that of all the other powers combined. But we are starting to use this machine at a very late date. Our enemies have a long head start on us. While the democracies were giving their energies to bettering the lot of the people, the total states were devoting theirs with ruthless single purpose to the creation of armies, navies and air forces. The most valuable commodity in this war is time, and we must make the most of it, stinting nothing, now.

The series of disasters which have taken place in the Pacific, are a grim testimonial to more than 20 years of blindness, inefficiency and wishful thinking on the part of this country, England and other democracies. So far as the fighting quality of the United Nations troops are concerned, we need have no qualms. It is a fact that in every instance where those troops have met Axis troops on anything resembling even terms, they have emerged victorious. The tiny Dutch navy and air force has inflicted blow after blow against a Japan which is infinitely stronger in every military branch. Empire troops in Malaya took a heavy toll of an enemy which outnumbered them terribly and had virtually complete mastery of sky and sea. A relative handful of American and Filipino soldiers under the great General MacArthur have held off a Japanese army estimated at more than 200,000 men—and they have done that with almost no hope of relief or aid. The tragedy is that MacArthur and other leaders were given so little to work with. We delayed, we refused to read the writing on the wall, we practiced business as usual and politics as usual and strikes as usual, and so the defeats we have suffered became inevitable.

Now there has been some reorganization in government, designed to give it flexibility and speed. Donald Nelson is using the vast powers conferred upon him to cut out dead wood and clear the way for swift and decisive action. Industry is confident of its ability to do the job, no matter how long and arduous it proves to be. As Raymond Clapper recently wrote, "I have talked with executives of the chief automobile companies and I haven't heard a defeatist word. They are making it a matter of personal and firm pride to demonstrate that in war production they can astonish the world just as they did in automobile production." That confident attitude extends throughout all industry.

One of the most difficult jobs for the immediate future will be to mobilize small factories for war work. It is much easier to produce the peace-to-war transition in gigantic industries with their great staffs, endless facilities and vast resources of capital, knowledge and talent. These great plants can't do the whole job. There are thousands of small plants in this country which can make needed parts, and which possess machine tools and

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBERS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

One In Dominion Parliament, Nine In Provincial Parliaments

ONE Canadian Ukrainian in the House of Commons of Canada's Dominion Parliament, and nine Ukrainians in the Canadian provincial parliaments, are listed in a recent issue of "Ukrainski Visti" (Ukrainian News), published in Edmonton, Alberta.

The Dominion Parliament member is Anthony Hlynka, whose speech on Ukraine in the House of Commons appeared here last week.

Members of the provincial parliaments are Nicholas A. Hryhorchuk, Nicholas Volodimir Bachinsky, Stephen Krawchik, Joseph Vavrikov, John Roman Solomon, John Stryk, all of the Manitoba Parliament; Vasile Tomyn and Dmytro Popil of the Alberta Parliament; and Orest Zhrebko of the Saskatchewan Parliament.

Most of them are Canadian born, but some were born on the other side and brought to Canada by their parents, such as

Anthony Hlynka

He is still a young man, only thirty-five years old. Son of Gregory and Catherine Hlynka, he was born in the village of Denisiv, Ternopil district of Galicia, Western Ukraine, May 28, 1907. His parents brought him to Canada in 1909, to a farm in Alberta, where as he grew into boyhood he divided his time between helping on the farm and attending public school. At 15 he came to Edmonton, and for the next six years he attended high school and during the summers worked in a brickyard. In addition he taught English two or three times a week to Ukrainians. Upon graduation he sold insurance and read a great deal.

Between 1935 and 1940 Hlynka published "The Call," a magazine written in both Ukrainian and English. During the same time he published in Ukrainian the newspaper "Social Credit." Beginning in 1938 he worked as a translator and interpreter in the Alberta government. In 1940 he ran for the House of Commons as a New Democracy member, and was elected in the Vegreville constituency with a clear majority.

"Dark, thick-set, and with a look of unwavering determination," the "New World" magazine of Montreal recently said of him, "Anthony Hlynka makes an instant impression of courage and clear purpose. Ask him a question and it is answered with promptness of one whose opinion is definite and unswerving. But modesty is another attribute of this rising young politician who claims earnestly that 'my success is due to my fellow Ukrainians. Perhaps I understand them better than most members do their people, but I'm just one man with thousands behind me'."

Mr. Hlynka is firmly believes that, "In Canada we will never flinch in our loyalty. We will stand beside the British people, for we believe that

other equipment which must be utilized. Past efforts to do this were ineffectual. Now a new division has been established by Mr. Nelson to deal with the problem, and much is expected. Some think that even one-man ships will be drawn into the vast plan of total war production.

There will be no unemployed soon, save for a scattering of unemployables. The Army will be doubled in size, and that will mean that 4,000,000 or more American men in the prime of life will be serving in uniform. Plans are on foot for putting women to work in jobs that used to be done entirely by men—driving trucks and taxis, performing minor industrial operations, etc. Six months from now the problem will be how to find enough workers. This arms program will require the use of every pair of capable hands in the country.

the future of the Anglo-Saxon world will be closely linked with that of the Ukrainian people. It is my sincere hope and belief that Ukraine will, after this war, become an independent state."

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT

Turning our attention next to those Canadian Ukrainians, who are members of the provincial parliaments, we find in the Manitoba Parliament—

Nicholas Hryhorchuk

He was born December 19, 1888 in Butchakakh, district of Kolomyia, Galicia, Western Ukraine, and came to Canada as a nine-year old boy. His parents settled on a homestead about thirty-two miles from Dauphin, Manitoba. Several years later a school was erected about six miles away from the homestead, which the future M. P. attended. For some time he worked for the International Harvester Company. In 1911 he settled down in Ethelbert, Manitoba, where he opened a farm implements store, which he has conducted to this day. During 1917-1919 he was mayor of his municipality.

Hryhorchuk was elected to the Manitoba Parliament, June 29, 1920 as a representative of the Ethelbert district. He was re-elected July 18, 1922, then June 28, 1927, June 16, 1932, and finally April 22, 1941. During the last elections he received 2,099 votes. He belongs to the Liberal Progressive Party.

Another old-country-born member of the Manitoba legislature is—

Nicholas Volodimir Bachinsky

Son of Vasile and Caroline Bachinsky. He was born in September, 1887, in the village of Seraphintsi, Horodenka district, Galicia, and came to Canada in 1906. There he married Julia Vlasiniuk of Winnipeg, June 5, 1920. They have three children, Olga, Yaroslav, and John.

Bachinsky was first elected to the Manitoba parliament as representative of the Fischer district July 18, 1922, and then was re-elected four times in succession: June 28, 1927, June 16, 1932, July 17, 1936, and April 22, 1941. During the December 1941 session, he was vice-speaker of the House. He is a member of the Liberal-Progressive Party.

Born in Canada, however, is—

Stephen Krawchik

son of Nicholas and Anne Krawchik of Skala village, Borschiw district, Galicia, Western Ukraine. He was born in Garland, Manitoba, January 1, 1903. At present he is a school inspector in Brooklands, near Winnipeg. He was elected to the Manitoba Parliament from Winnipeg, April 22, 1941, receiving 5,315 votes. He is an independent, but supports the present coalition government.

Krawchik's father died 1911. His mother lives in Winnipeg. On June 27, 1941 he married Anne Wasko.

Joseph Vavrikov

Born in Gimli, Manitoba, April 25, 1908. His parents, Gregory and Martha, came to Canada from the Lubianka village, Zbarazh district, Galicia, and settled in the vicinity of Gimli wherein they have been engaged in farming to this day. Joseph graduated high school at Gimli, and then matriculated at Manitoba University, where he received a B.S.A. in 1932. Two years later he graduated from the Winnipeg Normal School. He was first elected to the Manitoba Parliament from the Gimli district July 17, 1936, receiving 1,850 votes. He was re-elected April 22, 1941, with 2,666 votes. He is engaged in farming with his parents. Not married.

John Roman Solomon

Born in the vicinity of Zoria, Manitoba, May 24, 1910. His parents, Roman and Anne Solomon, came from the Sapohova village, Borschiw district, Galicia. They arrived in Canada in 1910 and settled near Zoria, not far from Sipton, Manitoba. They are now engaged in farming near Ashville, Manitoba.

John Solomon received his Bachelor of Laws degree at the Manitoba University and now practices law in Winnipeg. He was elected to the Manitoba Parliament from the Emerson district April 22, 1941, receiving 2,500 votes. He is a Liberal Progressive. On July 20 last, he married Eugenia Ogrzylo.

John Stryk

John Stryk, a teacher by profession, was elected to the Manitoba Parliament April 22, 1941 from the St. Clement district. His party affiliation is Liberal Progressive.

ALBERTA PARLIAMENT

Vasile Tomyn

Born near Warwick, Alberta, September 4, 1905. His parents, Maxim and Nastia Tomyn, came from the village of Skoviatyn, Borschiw district, Galicia. Father was town secretary of Sobor for thirty years, to his death (January 4, 1941, 59 years of age).

Vasile Tomyn received his elementary education at Plain Lake and Vegreville, and higher education at Edmonton. He graduated from Normal School at Calgary. While attending summer courses for teachers at Edmonton he received various awards during the four years. At present he is school principal at Chahar, near Wellington.

Tomyn takes an active part in teacher's organizations and occupies office in several of them. On July 21, 1927 he married Katherine Hryciw. They have one child, Ronald Vasile Tomyn, nine years old. Tomyn belongs to the Social Credit Party.

Dmytro Popil

Born near Redwater, Alberta, November, 1909. His parents, Michael and Mary Popil, came from the village of Zvianych, district of Chortkiw, Galicia, Western Ukraine, and arrived in Canada in 1905. He was first elected to the Alberta Parliament from the Sturgeon district, receiving 2,465 votes, and re-elected from Redwater March 21, 1941, receiving 2,262 votes.

On October 11, 1935 he married Julia Hryciw, a teacher.

SASKATCHEWAN PARLIAMENT

Orest Zhrebko

Orest Zhrebko is one of the pioneers who did much to start the development of Canadian Ukrainian cultural life. He was born June 15, 1887 in Horodenka, Galicia, where his father engaged in farming, and came to Canada in 1900. As a boy he worked and attended school at Winnipeg. Later he taught, usually during summer, in Saskatchewan. During the winters he attended university at Winnipeg. In this manner Zhrebko became the first Canadian Ukrainian university graduate, receiving a B. A. degree.

From Winnipeg Zhrebko transferred to Saskatchewan, and there, near Hafford, taught for awhile and later became municipal secretary. He was elected to the Saskatchewan Parliament on June 8, 1938, receiving 2,610 votes. He is a Liberal.

He married M. Grozik in 1915. They have four children: Olga, Roman, Andrew, university students, and the youngest daughter who attends high school.

TRAINING OUR YOUTH

Today every good Ukrainian American is asking himself: "What can I do to help my country? What can I do to provide for the common defense?" Some of our young men are fighting for our country and some of them are too young to serve their country by going to war. We earnestly pray that the present emergency will be over before they are called upon to engage in the military conflict. But regardless of what may happen in world affairs, it is certain that all of us will have to fight many battles—battles that are more important and more far reaching in their results than any military struggle. I refer to those battles of peace which every individual must wage.

It is an old saying that in time of peace we should prepare for war. It is equally important, I think, that in time of war we as members of a fraternal organization should prepare ourselves and our youth for peace.

In a dictatorship it is not difficult to train an individual, for the individual does not count. He has very few choices to make. His decisions are made for him almost entirely by the government. He is a mere puppet in the hands of the dictator. He exists solely for the State. It is his duty not to reason, but to do and die.

In a democracy, the individual does count. The government exists for the individual. In the United States the individual has so much freedom, so many rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution that he may choose very largely his own course of action. It is this freedom to choose the kind of life we shall live in a democracy that makes the battles of peace so vital for the individual, the organization and the nation.

Of all these battles, the most important as well as the most difficult is the conflict of the individual with himself. It is a conflict of choices, a conflict to overcome temptations. These personal struggles are many and varied. Every young man and woman has a real fight to resist such temptations as the temptation to do less than his or her best, to be content with just getting by, to be satisfied with mediocre accomplishments, to follow the line of least resistance, to follow the crowd, to be self-centered, to act from purely selfish reasons. We are often tempted to neglect the cultivation of spiritual values and to attach too much importance to material values, to be indifferent to our rights and obligations as citizens of the United States. We are tempted to take for granted the blessings of the American way of life and to forget that our democracy is not only a heritage but a conquest and that we must keep it as such. These are a few of the most important temptations that we and our youth must face.

How can we help them?

It is my conviction that the answer to the problem is found in the old Hebrew proverb: "Train up a child in the way he should go and even when he is old, he will not depart from it." This training, I believe, must be a cooperative enterprise on the part of the home, the church, the school and our fraternal organizations. The value of early home, church, school training before our youth enters our youth activities cannot be emphasized too strongly. Our fraternal organizations cannot take the place of the home and the church and the school in the teaching of desirable character traits and in the cultivation of such homely virtues as obedience, respect for authority, reverence for things sacred, loyalty, sympathy, cooperation, thrift, industry, a sense of responsibility, dependability and many other character habits. It is the function of our assemblies to build on the foundation

YOUTH And The UNA

NON-UKRAINIAN U.N.A. MEMBERS

At an affair the other day an active member of the Ukrainian National Association, who has followed the monthly reports of the organization's financial and recording departments as they appeared in the *Svoboda*, asked why such non-Ukrainian names as Jones, Wilson, Aganostopoulos, McKenzie, Muhlbauser, and many others have appeared in the *Svoboda* as new members. Other persons have asked why Carpatho-Russians, White Russians, Poles, Russians, Czechoslovakians, and other Slav nationalities have been admitted as U.N.A. members.

According to the By-Laws of the U.N.A. persons of Ukrainian and Slavonic origin may join the U.N.A. At the last convention of the U. N. A., held in Harrisburg, Pa., last May, a resolution was adopted which also permits those non-Ukrainians who are married to Ukrainians to join. As a result, a small percentage of U.N.A. members are non-Ukrainians. The children of such non-Ukrainian members are also eligible for U.N.A. membership. Not a month passes where the U.N.A. does not admit at least several non-Ukrainians into the fraternal order.

Married U.N.A. members may insure their non-Ukrainian husbands and wives in the Ukrainian National Association, knowing that they will receive the same benefits and privileges accorded regular members.

The U.N.A. welcomes the non-Ukrainian spouses of Ukrainian-Americans as new members, and is also anxious to admit their children.

It may be well to point out here that commercial insurance companies are charging about ten or fifteen per cent more premium on new insurance. The U.N.A. has not and will not increase its rates. New U.N.A. members not only receive the privileges and benefits of regular membership in the fraternal order, but have the advantage of paying comparatively low premiums for modern, attractive insurance.

Wise is the U.N.A. member who gets U.N.A. insurance for his wife after being married. For marriage brings new responsibilities and obligations, the most important being sufficient insurance protection. The U.N.A. offers the insurance at low rates together with additional benefits and privileges, and also offers the opportunity to fraternalize.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

of character laid in the home, church and the school.

American democracy is fundamentally Christian, for it recognizes the rights and the worth of the individual, and accepts the Golden Rule as a principle of conduct. We should be able to develop as great a devotion for American ideals in the hearts of our youth as the youth of Germany have for the objectives of Nazism. But we can build in our youth an intelligent loyalty to the cause of human freedom whereas the youth of Germany have been taught a blind loyalty to a ruthless leader of human slavery. Our fraternal organizations can teach a love for our own country without creating a hatred for other countries.

What then can we do? As good members of the Ukrainian National Association we can work together for the common defense by training our youth from the early teen age in those homely virtues which make for noble character and by so indoctrinating our Ukrainian young men and women that they will develop such an active loyalty to and such an ardent love for the American way of life that if need be they will not only die to preserve it but live to improve it.

STELLA PALIVODA

WHY THEY LIKE AMERICA.

ONE of the reasons why Ukrainian settlers who came from Europe to the United States, took such a strong liking for America was that they found here a youthful and invigorating social atmosphere. They came to a land of optimism and rosy hopes. And they found here very little snobbishness among those who occupy high positions. In short, they found a land where the government was really by the people, of the people, and for the people. No wonder, that Ukrainian immigrants in the United States became exemplary American citizens so soon.

It was the traditional spirit of democracy within the hearts of Ukrainians who came to America that found at once a congenial social atmosphere. The spirit of democracy that was planted in the hearts of all Ukrainians by their democratic kozak-warriors in the ages gone by found here the land of Democracy that was sanctified by the blood of the freedom-loving soldiers of George Washington and of Abraham Lincoln. No wonder that almost in no time the descendants of Ukrainian democratic kozaks took such a deep root in American soil.

I was pleasantly surprised to find Canadian Ukrainian students who had completed their studies in the United States, boosting everything American with warm enthusiasm. It was only later that I discovered the real reason behind their enthusiasm for the spirit of life in the United States. It came to me by such remarks as the following one:

"Well, during all the time I was there, nobody ever asked me of what racial origin I was or what was my mother-tongue, or showed any prejudice because my surname sounded foreign. Wherever I went I was treated by Americans as their equal, just a plain Canadian. And I found so many Americans especially generously disposed to me as a student. Everybody there seems to be glad to offer a job to a capable young man who wants to get through college. But what I value most is that snobbish and grouchy Americans are almost non-existent."

Such remarks like the above are not just an exception but a rule. So far I have never heard adverse remarks about the life in the United States from any Canadians who went across the border either to study there or in search of work. Nor have I ever heard any adverse remarks about the United States in general from any Americans. That is why the American authorities have every reason to regard that all American citizens, even including those who still just aspire to get their naturalization papers, are not only loyal but also patriotic and ready to do everything possible in order to help America win the war. Hence, if there are any papers, groups of men, or organizations, that are trying to foment disunity in America by accusing any other groups of Americans of disloyalty and subversive activity, their own activity should be investigated by the authorities, to see if they are not wolves parading as sheep, that is, if they are not on the pay of America's enemies. True Americans are also loyal Americans and cherish American unity.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Man.



History Journal Reviews : Works On Khmelnitsky

The current issue of the *Journal of Modern History* monthly, published in Chicago, contains the following review of Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," by Volodymir Dushnyck, who was recently placed on the list of its book reviewers.

Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine. By George Vernadsky. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Pp. 150. \$2.50.

This is the first comprehensive biography of Bohdan Khmelnitsky to appear. Written clearly and carefully, the work establishes the intimate relation between the "Cromwell of eastern Europe" and the struggling Ukrainian state. The detailed account of the history of Ukraine in these crucial years provides an indispensable key to a thorough understanding of the conflict being waged today in eastern Europe. Comparing Khmelnitsky with the hero of the Thirty Years' War, Wallenstein, and with such Machiavellians as Richelieu and Mazarin, the author delineates Khmelnitsky's role in the successful Ukrainian revolution against Poland in 1648, then studies his forced alliance with the Muscovite tsar. Vernadsky, incidentally, approves of the Treaty, or Union, of Pereyaslav (1654), in that it strengthened the unity of the Ukrainian people and preserved democratic institutions and at least nominal autonomy for another hundred years. Vernadsky further strongly advances the opinion that, had Khmelnitsky lived ten more years, he would have realized his dream of a free Ukrainian state. A premature death, however, and the Treaty of Andrusiv (1667), by which Poland and Muscovy partitioned Ukraine, did much to negate his efforts. Ivan Mazepa, in an alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, was defeated by Peter the Great at Poltava in 1709. The independence of Ukraine came to an unqualified end in 1775. In addition to some rare historical illustrations, the book contains the text of the Treaty of Pereyaslav, the Charter of the Zaporozhie Host (1654); notes on spelling and pronunciation of Ukrainian proper names; and the funeral oration by Colonel Samiylo Zorka at Khmelnitsky's funeral. This document, incidentally, revealing the inclinations of the Ukrainians toward western European civilization, throws additional light upon a man and a land which, until recent times, was a terra incognita.

WALTER DUSHNYCK

CIVIC CENTER HOLDS ELECTIONS

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ukrainian Civic Center was held on January 27th, 1942, at which time the following officers were elected: President—Rosalie Chuma, Vice-President—Jeanne Sivruk, Recording Secretary—Frances Husar, Corresponding Secretary—Anne Kuzow, Treasurer—Olga Huzar, Educational Chairman—Eugenia Uhorchak, Social and Refreshment Chairman—Kathryn Coronetz, Publicity Chairman—Amelia Suk, Board of Directors—Nadia Marson and Irene Hawrylko.

Meetings are held Tuesday evenings at the International Center, Y.W.C.A. 341 East 17th Street and any girl over the age of sixteen and interested in social, cultural and educational activities is welcome to meet the membership.

UNIVERSITY SOCIETY LECTURE

The Ukrainian University Society announces a lecture to be given by Professor Deets, Chairman of the Sociology Department, Hunter College. Professor Deets will speak on a phase of sociology of interest to Ukrainian Americans.

The lecture will be held Thursday evening, February 19th, beginning at 8:30, at International Center, 341 East 17th Street, New York City.

Tasty Ukrainian Dishes

from the columns of the
"UKRAINSKA HOSPODYNYA"
 Compiled by the Ukrainian Women's
 Association of Canada.

HOLUBCHI

- 1 head of sweet or sour cabbage
- 2-3 tbsp. Mazola Oil
- 1 cup tomato juice or canned tomatoes
- Pepper
- 1 tbsp. salt
- 1 small onion
- 1 cup rice
- Bit of green parsley (if on hand)

Take head of cabbage, cut out core from centre, place cabbage in a container and pour boiling water over it. Cover, and after a few minutes remove the softened leaves, leaving the remainder to soften. Take each separate leaf and cut off the hard part so as to make it easier to roll together.

Slice the cabbage core and place in the bottom of the container in which the holubchi will be roasted.

Wash the rice, place in a two-quart container half filled with water and

cook for 3 minutes, stirring constantly, until cooked. Then strain, wash in cold water and place in a dish where it can be mixed easily. Place the oil or other grease in a pan, add chopped onion and leave it until brown. Add to the rice. Season and add chopped parsley. Mix well. Place a spoonful or more of this mixture into each individual cabbage leaf and roll, in a way so that the rice will not fall out. Place each holubch side by side in a pot and when filled, cover with a cabbage leaf. Then pour hot tomato juice over the holubchi. (A mixture of tomato juice and water may be used) so as to cover them. Place in oven and bake for about 1½-2 hours, 325° F. Serve with fish and tomato sauce.

Holubchi made from sour cabbage may be poured over with boiled water instead of tomato juice.

HERRING SALAD

- 2 herrings
- 1 onion, chopped fine
- 1 apple
- 2 hard-boiled eggs

- 1 piece of toast (white bread)
- Pinch of salt.

Soak the herring in cold water for about 2 hours. Then wash, peel, remove bones and chop the remaining meat very fine. Also chop the onion, eggs and apple. Soak the piece of toast in vinegar and after draining the vinegar off, rub it into crumbs. To these crumbs add chopped herring, onion, apple and eggs and mix thoroughly. Then place this mixture on lettuce leaves, and on top of this place slices of cold, hard-boiled eggs; or sprinkle with dry, sweet red pepper.

CHOPPED HERRING

- 3 medium size herrings
- 3 hard-boiled eggs
- 2 tbsp. onion, chopped fine
- 1 apple, chopped fine
- Sugar
- Vinegar

Soak the herring in cold water during the night. In the morning wash, remove bones and chop fine. To this add chopped eggs, onion and apple. (The apple may be left out if preferred). Mix well, salt to your taste, sprinkle with vinegar and sugar. Place this mixture on lettuce leaves, and sprinkle with salad dressing.

TARTS

- 6 eggs
- 3 cups flour
- 1½ cups walnuts
- ¼ cup salt
- 1½ lbs. coconut
- 1½ tsp. bkg. powdr.
- ¼ lb. cherries
- 4 glasses honey

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add eggs, mix, cover with a dish and let it stand for about 2 hours. Divide pastry into four parts, roll out each part very thin and cut into strips about ¼ inch wide. Cut each strip into 4-inch pieces and then place them into floured pans and bake until brown.

Boil honey until thick and yellow. Add to this the baked pastry and walnuts and mix. Place this mixture in coconut spread pan and also sprinkle some coconut on top of the mixture. On top of this place glazed cherries, finely cut.

RAISIN TARTS

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup honey
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 tbsp. butter
- 2½ cups flour
- 2 tsp. baking soda
- 4 eggs
- 1 cup nuts.

Mix sugar and honey; add butter and mix well; add well beaten eggs. Gradually add sifted flour and soda; add cream, then add nuts. Bake in medium oven for one hour.

Canadian Ukrainian Review

"WHEN are you going to wind the watch?"

It seemed as though the peasant was haunted by thoughts of the golden watch. Mikola looked at him in surprise.

"Yes, when?" repeated Hryts.

Mikola thought for a moment, then answered:

"Before I left this morning, I wound it up, and would now have to wind it again. But, God knows why, it stopped at a quarter to one this afternoon. I wound the watch then. I guess, I will have to wind it again at the same time tomorrow."

"At a quarter to one?" the peasant asked hastily.

"Yes."

"After midnight?" said Hryts, as though someone told him to.

Mikola laughed: "No, my friend! In bright daylight. If God will keep us in safety,—tomorrow, in a sunny bright day!... And at my mother's home, too! But,—what difference does it make?" And he walked on, whistling merrily.

The peasant drove slowly after him, watching the youthful figure and thinking of the gold watch. Since the moment he saw the watch, especially the inner side of the lid, since he touched the gold with his hand, he became obsessed. To own that watch!... To handle it, to look at it constantly,—seemed to him the summit of happiness. But, how could he get the watch? This future priest will not give it up. It is quite possible to steal the watch from its owner. Then—take it away! The youth shall most probably fight; he, Hryts, shall be arrested as a criminal... The shame, punishment, and, God knows, what else...

No, this would not do. But he must have the watch, no matter what happens. It seemed as inevitable as if someone had commanded him. And, shrugging his powerful shoulders, he lost himself in thoughts of how to become the possessor of the gold watch.

Mikola walked on, admiring the surroundings. The world seemed beautiful and miraculous in the woods on such a night... Ahead of him was a narrow white road, above shone the great, shimmering, blindingly-bright full moon. Mikola imagined that he saw the moon wherever he turned. Everything was full of mystery at night in the woods... The noise of the wheels and the horses' hoofs resounded strangely... it was weird and fearsome but fascinating... So still and awe-inspiring...

But the youth was not afraid... He heard the horses behind him, gazed at the stars... He felt a strong desire to enliven the stillness of the forest. He cleared his throat and started one of the church hymns "God, Be Merciful"...

The peasant stopped the horses.

"Master," he shouted in a frightened voice, "please, be silent!"

Mikola stopped at the wagon, and asked: "Why should I not sing? It makes walking so much more pleasant. Besides, I am not sleepy!"

"You are not, but I, who got up at sunrise,—I am sleepy!" answered Hryts rudely.

"Should that keep me from singing?" asked the boy, peevish by the peasant's roughness.

The Full Moon

By OLGA KOBILIANSKA (1865—)

(Translated)

(3)

"But you might attract robbers or murderers!"

Just then a shot resounded and died away in the distance.

"Do you hear?" asked the peasant in dismay.

"I do. It may be someone near the river," answered Mikola calmly. He climbed into the wagon and sat down near Hryts.

"Wait!" he said cheerfully. "Now we will not fear anyone. Is it not a shame that you fear a shot, which was fired a mile or so away?" He bent down to look into companion's eyes, but the man bent his head still lower and did not answer. He only whipped his horses, and they drove on in silence.

Mikola's soul was full of hopes, dreams, and poetic moods. Sleep had missed him. By him sat Hryts, whose stooping figure looked like a great heap. Around them silence reigned, disturbed only by the noise of the vehicle. In the grass, fireflies were seen everywhere. Everywhere was sleep and silence, darkness and holy stillness. It seemed as though God himself was leaning against the earth in restful slumber...

Suddenly the great heap moved as Hryts turned to the theologian and asked in a low voice: "Are you asleep, Master?"

"No, Hryts, I am not. Did you think I was?"

"Yes, I thought so."

"How soon will we be out of the woods?" Mikola asked. "We have been here for about two hours already."

"Just a little longer. I am tired of the woods, too. I wish we would reach the river."

"Yes, the river is jolly. It always seems to be telling something with its noisy splashing," continued Mikola.

"Yes," came the peasant's brief reply.

A half-hour later, the horses reached the end of the forest and stopped. Hryts lashed them anew, but the tired animals ran swiftly but for a few minutes, then fell into a slow step. The travellers were now on the very top of a high hill, with a fascinating winding road before them. Mikola inhaled the fresh fragrant air and looked about. A magnificent view opened before his eyes. The clear dark sky, interwoven with silver like a holy cupola, hung over the high dark mountain. Far above the blue horizon shone the glorious moon in its sumptuous fullness... And the stars... Silvery mists rose to the sky above the woods and disappeared in the bright moonlight...

Mikola was hypnotized by the marvelous beauty of this clear night and the full moon. His soul seemed to dissolve in this powerful and delicate beauty, became absorbed by the silvery mist, the bright moon... A sweet sadness, mingled with a strange yearning filled his heart.

Suddenly the horses stopped, and the rough voice of the peasant disturbed his dreams:

"Are you asleep? What time is it?"

"I am not asleep," answered the boy, unpleasantly surprised by the voice and tone of his driver. He opened his watch, bent over it and said:

"I think it is a quarter to one."

"A quarter to one?" repeated the peasant, descending the wagon. Suddenly he grabbed the watch, which was suspended by the chain.

"Give it to me," he shouted and started to beat Mikola. "Give it to me!" he roared with the voice of a wild beast. "Or else I shall kill you, throw you into the river and not even a dog will know about it!"

"God be with you, man!" exclaimed the frightened boy. He struggled against the giant, who held him in a grip of iron, beat him, and dragged him to the ground.

"Give me the watch!"

"It is a sacred memory of my father! Have mercy... Don't sin—Help!..."

"Ah, so you are calling for help!" roared the peasant. "I am not afraid to sin!! I want the watch, the watch!..." And he tightened his grip, strangling Mikola.

"Take it... Only don't kill!" begged the boy, struggling, "God will punish you!"

"I am not afraid of God!"

"Take the watch but do not kill me!"

"Do not kill!" repeated the wild voice of the murderer. "To let you go and tell on me? No! You shall die! You cannot fool me!"

"I swear to God not to tell,—only don't kill me!" pleaded the young man, collecting his last efforts. Thrown to the ground, he struggled, trying to catch the murderer's knees and promising not to tell.

"No, I don't believe you! There are no witnesses!" And with these words the heavy gigantic figure of the brute stooped down upon the half-strangled form of the boy, the powerful shoulders trembling with the effort to throttle Mikola.

"I will... not... tell..." rattled and moaned the youth.

"I need no witnesses, don't wriggle, you!" The giant bent lower and lower over the boy, stretched upon the ground.

"The moon... is a witness..." came the last breath of the boy. "The moon..." The murderer heard it...

He listened to the heart of his victim, but there were no signs of life... All was quiet. He got up with the gold watch and chain in his hand. He was still quivering with excitement, his breath was still uneven, but the eyes looked at the gold with gloating satisfaction. The watch was half open,—its owner did not have time to close it.

"A quarter to one," whispered the assassin. "A quarter to one!" and instinctively he lifted the watch to his ear. The watch had stopped.

"I must wind it up," he said, turning the precious watch in his hand, not knowing how to do it.

(To be concluded)

REPORT TO THE NATION

(1)

by the Office of Facts and Figures,
Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY

The Two Most Important Weapons

Since the spring of 1940 the United States Army has undergone a six-fold expansion in manpower and has made remarkable progress toward its thirty-two-fold expansion in munitions. When France fell, the American Regular Army consisted of 230,000 enlisted men and 13,500 officers. About 225,000 National Guard men, partly equipped and trained, were standing by.

By the autumn of 1941, the Army of the United States had reached a strength of over a million and a half men—seasoned in the extensive 1941 field exercises—equipped for training with modern weapons of warfare despite supplies sent to other nations fighting the aggressors.

Troops in tactical units now form 34 divisions—27 Infantry; 5 Armored; 2 Cavalry. Within continental United States, the divisions are organized into 9 Army Corps. These make up 4 field armies. American troops stand guard at Atlantic defense bases from Iceland to Surinam in Dutch Guiana; in the Pacific, from Alaska to the South Pacific area.

On January 15, 1942, the Secretary of War announced the largest expansion plan of all—doubling the size of the armored units, adding 32 largely motorized triangular divisions of some 15,000 men each, and doubling the combat units of the Air Force—providing, in all, for an American Army of 3,600,000 men by the end of 1942.

To shelter this great new Army, and provide air bases and new fortifications, the Army has already completed on schedule 450 construction projects—over 50,000 separate buildings—in 250 areas.

Stocks of Army clothing and personal equipment now on hand are sufficient to maintain the current Army and to permit orderly replacement. Additional supplies are accumulating to care for new increases in Army strength.

The two most important weapons in this war are the plane and the tank. In these weapons we are already on our way to outbuilding the world. We already are producing light and medium tanks in quantities and the first heavy tank was delivered to the Army the day we declared war on Japan.

One Great Advantage

A great part of the billions allotted to the Army since the fall of France has gone into building new tank arsenals, ammunition factories, smokeless powder and aircraft plants to make these weapons and the shells and bombs they will carry. More plants will be built as needed to meet the President's goal for 1942 and 1943.

Modern war calls for tanks with heavy fire power; antitank guns for our new tank-destroyer outfits; improved anti-aircraft batteries, searchlight and aircraft detectors; vast quantities of machine guns of heavier calibers. It also calls for such weapons as the Garand rifle, which has three times the rate of fire of the Springfield, and the new 155-millimeter gun which, mounted on a 35-mile-an-hour carrier, can place a 95-pound shell on a machine-gun nest 10 miles away. It calls for tens of thousands of fighter and bomber planes—well armored, carrying ever greater fire power, ever heavier bomb loads.

We begin our offensive against the Axis with one great advantage. The Army has benefited by the reports of hundreds of Army observers on the fields of battle throughout the world. Actual battle tests have been given

our new equipment by the fighting men of friendly nations.

Despite all handicaps, production of tanks and combat vehicles is more than three times that of a year ago, giving the Army the mobility needed for offensive action. The rate of tank production has been pyramiding and, at present, far exceeds estimates of a year ago. The 1942 goal of 45,000 tanks is great enough to equip and maintain with replacements more than 60 armored divisions—in action.

Production of guns of all types has increased nearly five times, while production of ammunition is nine times that of a year ago. There are ample supplies of rifles, with Garands coming off the production line at better than a thousand a day; both light and heavy guns now have reached volume production.

Army warplane production has been stepped up to the point where, with Great Britain, we soon will exceed the plane output of the Axis countries. More important, we will have the plant capacity to increase our production to the point where we can seize control of the air in all areas of the world struggle.

The Superiority of Our Planes

In performance, our Army Air Corps can be credited with spectacular progress. We now have four types of combat planes better than anything yet produced abroad, so far as is known. Details on air speeds cannot be given because, with the declaration of war, these became military secrets. Our new achievements in performance were accomplished not with specially built power units but with engines in regular production. This is particularly significant because of the promise of improvement through the development of more horsepower in still larger types.

American aircraft for some time have been flying in the altitude range necessary to modern bombing tactics—that is, 30,000 to 40,000 feet. Credit for this goes to a supercharger developed by American industry. American bomber types now in mass production are superior to those built anywhere else in the world. Still better models are on the way.

The manning of these warplanes has required an immense training program for pilots, bombardiers, navigators, gunners, observers, and mechanics. In 1940, flying officers were being trained at the rate of 7,000 a year. For 1941, this was raised to 12,000 a year—and this rate was passed in November with the graduation of 1,200 aviation cadets.

At present, the Air Forces form the second largest branch of the Army. Current plans for 1942 call for the addition of 20,000 aviation cadets per month. By midyear, Air Force strength will have passed the 750,000 mark, and will be expanding rapidly.

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

At the beginning of the war in September 1939 we did not possess a munitions industry of any great significance. We had to build one. Nearly a billion dollars' worth of new munitions plants are now in full operation. Several billions' worth of additional munitions plants are on their way to completion. Among the 23 new munitions plants already in operation are some of the largest of their kind in the world.

The billions already spent in building tank arsenals and powder plants, small cities of cantonments, hospitals, and storage depots will be matched by more billions as our Army grows.

The Goal: 7,000,000 Soldiers

In the maneuvers of 1941 and in the battles in the Far East the officers

BUNDLES FOR AMERICA

Bundles For America has been founded to make it possible for millions of Americans to help our fighting forces. **Bundles for Bluejackets is the Naval Division.**

It is probably the simplest organization in the world to join.

Your own desire to help win this war, and any contribution which you make, either of time or money, enrolls you in this great work.

But more than this, **Bundles For America** will give tangible proof each day to our fighting men that we stand close by them; that our hearts are with them wherever they are.

The help you give goes directly to them without red tape, without delay.

The greatest needs of our sailors braving icy waters of the North, and our soldiers on duty in Iceland or other northern parts, now are for warm knitted sweaters, helmets, scarfs, socks, gloves and the carefully packed comfort kits which our workers are making by the thousands.

If you wish to help knit these garments, please start at once and get them in with all speed, as they are most urgently needed. Officers of the Army and Navy now ask for 50,000 (many times more will be needed) of these knitted garments for our men on North Atlantic and Pacific Patrol Duty, and in training camps. You can buy the wool at cost in any of our branches, and receive special Army and Navy instructions.

If you wish to make comfort kits, here is how:

and men of the United States Army have measured up to our traditions of soldiering.

More than half the present Army is made up of men chosen through the Selective Service System. Up to December 7, 1941, the Selective Service System had registered 17,672,000 men between the inclusive ages of 21 and 35, and around 925,000 had been inducted into the Army.

A wave of voluntary enlistments was one answer to the wave of Japanese planes over Pearl Harbor. To insure the fullest possible supply without taking essential men from the assembly lines and the forges, from the shipyards and the munitions plants, the Selective Service Act was amended. The amendment expands the age brackets for military service to include 20-year-olds through 44-year-olds. All men from 18 to 64, inclusive, are required to register for all kinds of war work. With the new law, the United States will be able to recruit an Army estimated at 7,000,000 men.

Today, the Army is encamped all along our seaboard, far inland, at our overseas bases, and in the Canal Zone. Our Air Force can strike from the mainland and from our overseas bases against invaders of our country or South America. Teams of air and mechanized forces have shown in maneuvers that they can work together effectively.

Yet, as Secretary Stimson said just before the Axis struck: "In the light of present world conditions the Army which we are now training is far from large. Our total military forces amount only to a slightly larger number of soldiers than were contained in the armies of Belgium and Holland at the time when they were overthrown in a few days by the might of Germany. We are trying to arm them with weapons of a better quality than those in the hands of any other soldiers in the world, and we are trying to fit them to be not only the equal of any such soldiers but to serve as the leaders and teachers of the large forces which the future may show it is necessary for us to raise."

That future has now become the immediate present.

CONTENTS OF KIT

Bundles For America

ARMY

1. Bar of soap
2. Large tube brushless shave cream
3. Bakelite razor
4. Package of 5 razor blades
5. Styptic pencil
6. Large tube of tooth paste
7. Tooth brush
8. Pocket comb
9. Nail clipper
10. 2 pr. strong brown shoe laces
11. Brown shoe polish
12. Shoe brush
13. White handkerchief
14. Pencil

NAVY

1. Bar of soap
2. Large tube brushless shave cream
3. Bakelite razor
4. Package of 5 razor blades
5. Styptic pencil
6. Large tube of tooth paste
7. Tooth brush
8. Pocket comb
9. Nail clipper
10. 2 pr. strong black shoe laces
11. Black shoe polish
12. Whisk broom
13. White handkerchief
14. Pencil

SEWING KIT FOR INCLOSURE IN KIT BAG

Bundles For America

ARMY

1. 10 yds. darning thread
2. 10 yds. white No. 40 thread
3. 10 yds. extra heavy khaki lined thread
4. 6 assorted sizes white buttons
5. 3 sewing and darning needles
6. Pair of scissors
7. 3 safety pins

NAVY

1. 10 yds. darning thread
2. 10 yds. white No. 40 thread
3. 10 yds. extra heavy black lined thread
4. 6 assorted sizes white buttons
5. 3 sewing and darning needles
6. Pair of scissors
7. 3 safety pins

We urge you to start immediately because hundreds of thousands are needed for the Army, Navy, Airforce, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine.

Some of the other things that will be most helpful and acceptable are:

1. Collection of books
2. Collection of magazines
3. All kinds of games such as checkers, camelot, halma, back-gammon, acey-deucey, dart games, chess
4. All kinds of puzzles
5. Victrola and radiola records are more in demand than almost any other thing

Bundles For America will furnish information and a comprehensive plan for forming a branch, together with publicity material and other necessities. Your efforts in launching a branch of **Bundles For America** will be a real contribution to the war effort of The United States. No time must be lost. We must move in the tempo of our whole national war effort and get solidly and unitedly behind our men in the field, our men on the waters, our men in the air. They are on our first line. The most dangerous one. We on the second line can and should support them to the limit of our time and means. We must strike now, 130,000,000 of us, for victory and thus gain the peace of the world!!! Will you help **Bundles For America**?

If you have something to send now (at once) write us at National Headquarters, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, and we will advise you where to send.

Let freedom ring on Uncle Sam's cash register! Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

METROPOLITAN DIVISION LISTS 51 PLAYERS

The Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League consists of four teams with a total of 51 players, writes Dietric Slobogin, district athletic director.

The New York team is managed by Nestor Stadnyk, 1743 Fillmore St., Bronx, N. Y. The players are Nestor Stadnyk, George Semus, Steve Czarnycki, James Nykyforchyn, John Stadnyk Jr., Joseph Sperack, Teddy B. Dusanenko, Michael Czarnycki, William Huzar, Peter Zyhailo, John Semus, Paul Nykyforchyn, Michael Prylucki, Harry Polche, and Frank Szevak.

The Long Island team is managed by Walter Shipka, 9214 95th Ave., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y. The players are Walter Shipka, Peter Parpan, Henry Waslo, Maurice Tanchak, Walter Korszloski, Joseph Shwed, Roman Geyda, John Shwed, George Worgul, John Paraszczuk, Michael Hamalak, and John Hamalak.

The Philadelphia team is managed by Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. The players are Joseph Zurybida, Walter Olesh, Nicholas Hrynko, Roland Slobogin, Walter Bukata, Alexander Hrynko, Joseph Juzwiak, John Sinkowski, Michael Matsik, Dimetro Olenick, Myron Bluszcz, and William Nychypor.

The Millville team is managed by Mike Romanik, 5 Walnut St., Millville, N. J. The players are Alec Panczyszyn, A. Stelmach, Nicholas Fedyk, Joseph Romanik, Steve Romanik, James Romanik, Mike Romanik, Peter Romanik, Frank Panczyszyn, Nick Romanik, Max Sacharnoski, and Charles Antonijuk.

PHILLY WINS WITH SPECTACULAR BALLY

A field goal by Roland Slobogin followed by a converted penalty throw by "Specks" Bukata in the waning moments of the game carried the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's Basketball Team to a thrilling 34-31 triumph over the Hawks A. C. of Bridgeport, Pa., on January 28th, reports Dietric Slobogin.

With the last quarter already under way, the U.N.A. team faced a 13-point deficit. At this juncture it seemed as though someone had slipped the Ukrainians a "shot in the arm," for the entire team moved as one man to let loose a barrage that resulted in the scoring of 24 points. "Squally" Sinkowski flipped 3 double-deckers through the cords in quick succession; "Flash" Olesh and Joe Zurybida kept the rally moving, despite the opponents' disheartened but determined offensive. Once the Ukrainians got started it seemed that nothing could stop them. Finally, however, the timekeeper ended the onslaught. The U.N.A. boys had overcome the 13-point deficit and were out in front by 3 points.

Basketball fans should go to see the Quaker City U.N.A. team in action if only to see the defensive play of 5-foot-5 Flash Olesh. It is really sensational, as exhibited again in this game.

The evening's high-scoring honors went to Sinkowski, who tabbed 8 field goals and 2 fouls to tie teammate Jerry Juzwiak for most points in a single game this season.

The Philly quint has now won 6 and lost 3 games, scoring 293 points to their opponents' 277.

The thriller by quarters:
Philadelphia: 6 2 2 24-34
Bridgeport: 7 9 5 10-31

Billions for Allied victory . . . or for tribute to dictators? There is only one answer: Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps.

ROSSFORD DEFEATS AKRON, 50 TO 30

Playing at the Akron Y.M.C.A. on January 18th, the visiting Rossford U.N.A. basketball team defeated the Akron U.N.A. boys, 50 to 20. Mike Andryc scored 16 points for the winners, while Stashkiw starred for Akron with 10. Paul Denko of Rossford accounted for 14 points.

Stephen Madezki, Rossford manager, of 3465 Stiekney Ave., Toledo, Ohio, is booking games with Ukrainian teams in Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

The box score:

ROSSFORD			
	G	F	P
Paul Bohaczenko	2	0	4
Mike Andryc	8	0	16
John Ratycz	0	0	0
Paul Denko	6	2	14
John Bobak	5	0	10
Tony Taper	3	0	6
W. Ewnick	0	0	0
Totals:	24	2	50

AKRON			
	G	F	P
Stashkiw	4	2	10
Muzik	3	0	6
Koss	2	0	4
Young	0	0	0
Miskalo	0	0	0
Totals:	9	2	20

PHILLY AND MILLVILLE TOPPLE N. Y. 5's IN U.N.A. MET OPENERS

The meeting of the teams in the Metropolitan Division of the U.N.A. Basketball League finally came to order on February 8th at New York's Stuyvesant High School. In the 1st game Philadelphia defeated the new member of the league, Ozone Park, Long Island, by a 60-34 score, after which Millville rallied to nose out New York City, 56-54.

Ozone Park took an early lead and kept the Quaker City boys in check for the 1st quarter. Philly's attack began to click after this period, however, and the team exhibited its superiority throughout the remainder of the contest. Johnny Sinkowski and Jerry Juzwiak of Philly topped the scoring column with 18 and 15 points respectively. Walt Shipka and Mickey Hamalak shone on the losing side.

Joe Zurybida of Philly, a reserve, started the game and was named captain. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps and left on February 10th. Gregory Herman, U.N.A. Athletic Director tossed the ball that opened the doubleheader and the Metropolitan Division season.

In the Millville-New York game the Manhattan boys had the lead for the major part of the game, but bogged down in the last quarter. Twice they lost their advantage in the final period; then, in the last 2 minutes of play, Millville went out in front for keeps. The game was a rough and tumble affair in which over 30 fouls were committed. Millville lost its ace, Frank Panczyszyn, on this account before the end of the half. New York's Teddy Dusanenko fouled 4 times and was removed during the hectic 4th quarter. Steve Romanik of Millville topped the scoring with 19 points, while Joe Spiwak and Mike Czarnycki came through with 17 and 15 points respectively for the losers.

This coming Sunday, February 22nd, all 4 teams will again battle for U.N.A. League honors at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. between 1st and 2nd Aves. This time, however, Ozone Park will engage Millville in the lid-lifter before Philadelphia and New York renew the oldest rivalry in U. N. A. basketball history.

Score by quarters:

Ozone Park:	9	4	7	14-34
Philadelphia:	10	16	14	20-60
Millville:	11	14	13	18-56
New York:	12	17	14	11-54

N. Y. DANCERS CLUB ENTERS 14th YEAR

The recent election of officers of the Ukrainian Dancers Club of New York marked the beginning of the 14th year of the organization's existence. During all those years the club has been one of the outstanding groups of its kind and has done much to popularize the colorful Ukrainian folk dances. It was organized by Eugene Patryk, under whose leadership the club won much of its original prominence.

Of course, many of the original members of the club are no longer within its ranks. Marriages and our armed forces have taken their toll. Those who remain constitute the nucleus of the present organization. They are doing their best to instill into new members the ability and spirit for which the Ukrainian Dancers Club is famous.

Such fame was won, for example, by its performance at the Ukrainian Youth's Day program at the New York World's Fair which the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America sponsored September 1, 1940 in conjunction with its 8th annual congress. Likewise it was won at Columbia University performances, as well as at performances in Washington, at the Brooklyn Museum, and many other places. At all times the club was widely acclaimed for the fine exhibitions it presented.

Newly-elected officers of the Ukrainian Dancers Club are Henry Bryk, president; Sophie Bondar, vice-president; Lydia Chozianin, secretary; Judith Zwarych, treasurer; Harry Polehe, publicity director; Helen Harris and Olga Dronsky, controllers; William Datsko and Joseph Posid, sergeants-at-arms. Simeon Wintoniak and Judith Zwarych will continue as dance directors.

An open invitation is extended to any person who is interested in folk dances, to visit the club and take part in its dance and social activities. The Ukrainian Dancers Club of New York meets every Friday at the

Urges Support For Boston Rally

Now that our country is at war, we young Americans of Ukrainian descent should bend all our efforts to assist our government as much as possible to attain a glorious victory. Many of our boys are serving their country in all branches of the service. We, at home, should likewise do our parts. Many of our organizations as well as individuals have purchased large numbers of defense bonds. Some are knitting and sewing for the Red Cross; others have undertaken the duties of air raid wardens, etc.

At the present time, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is interested in having its member clubs form First Aid Units in their respective cities.

Boston, the scene of the next U.Y.L.N.A. Rally, to be held February 21-23, is donating the entire proceeds of this rally to the establishment of a First Aid Unit, which, as far as we know, will be the first one established in Boston by any civilian group. The Boston Youth Council members likewise propose to enlist the services of a first aid instructor, and after their course of instruction they expect to operate as a "unit" in the event any emergency arises.

We earnestly hope that you will support the U.Y.L.N.A. Boston Rally and help it to attain its objective. We, likewise hope that our Ukrainian American young people will follow suit.

ANNE CHOPEK,
Vice Pres. U.Y.L.N.A.

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