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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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## CANADIAN UKRAINIANS DEFEND THEMSELVES

The recent Canadian plebiscite on conscription, releasing the government from its pledge not to send draftees abroad, has evoked some newspaper controversy over the charge made by the Winnipeg Free Press that the Ukrainian vote in North Winnipeg was substantially against the measure and that therefore it should be placed in the same category as the vote of the Canadian Germans, who "do not want Canada to win the war."

Immediately the widely representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee entered a strong protest against the charge, denying that the majority of Ukrainians in North Winnipeg had voted "no" in the plebiscite, and refuting the allegation that such "no" votes as were to be found in Ukrainian districts constituted any proof whatsoever of pro-Nazi sympathies.

The Winnipeg Tribune also entered the lists in defense of the Ukrainians. It characterized the charges as "another tail-spin" of "our excitable contemporary, the Winnipeg Free Press." It likewise accused the Free Press of itself advocating anti-conscription for a long time: "The Free Press should examine its own conscience and decide whether its own editorials over a long period of time were not a factor in the 'no' vote."

Meanwhile the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, commenting upon a similar allegation that the Ukrainian vote in the rural area of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, was largely a "no," expressed its "biggest surprise" over it, for "Canadians of Ukrainian origin have, up to the present time, taken the lead in enlisting for active army service."

In printing the protest of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Winnipeg Free Press noted that: "The composition of this committee is so representative, its leaders so widely recognized as men of the highest standing and most ardent patriotism, that the document [of protest] is bound to carry weight..."

So that our readers may better judge the matter, we print below the text of the Ukrainian protest, followed by the text of Winnipeg Tribune editorial.

I

### PROTEST OF UKRAINIANS AGAINST VOTE ANALYSIS

To the Editor (of Winnipeg Free Press).—In your analysis of the results of the plebiscite in North Winnipeg, published on our editorial page on April 29, 1942, you single out the Ukrainian voters for your special attention, and place them in the same category as the German voters. After having made a broad statement that the German people "are still Nazi at heart. They do not want Canada to win the war"—you add, "The same will be true of a number of Ukrainian votes. They are obsessed with a phobia where Russia is concerned. Anybody who fights Stalin is their friend. Apparently they don't want Canada to help Russia, so they have voted No in the plebiscite."

Then you make a sweeping accusation (in which you again class the Ukrainians with the Germans) that "the German-Ukrainians in Winnipeg North have been the victims of some very bad leadership."

You do not stop there. Your indictment of Ukrainians goes much further. You do not give them the benefit of doubt but make this blunt and unqualified statement: "The plebiscite has shown that Winnipeg has a large number of fifth columnists loose in the North End." The word "loose" may easily suggest the word "intern" and you wind up with raising a general alarm that "Unless steps are taken to counteract the pro-Hitler leadership of these foreign groups, there will be trouble ahead."

It is true that you differentiate between two different groups of Ukrainians, that of pro-Communists and that of Ukrainian Nationalists. This seems to be done for the purpose of showing that Ukrainian Nationalists are the black sheep who voted No. You refer to Point Douglas, which according to your analysis, is one-third Ukrainian Nationalists, and make the pointed statement: "In Point Douglas a strenuous campaign for the affirmative vote was run. Yet it is apparent from the returns that Ukrainian Nationalists came out in force to vote No. The heaviest No vote in the city was cast at Hallet street. This was 250 votes, while the affirmative at the same poll got 607." How did you arrive at this ingenious conclusion that it was the Ukrainian Nationalists who voted No? Why should the Ukrainian Communists get the full credit for the 607 Yes votes?

We must state emphatically that your conclusions are not warranted

## MALEVICH, LUZON HERO, COMMISSIONED MAJOR

The engineering hero of Luzon, a captain then, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Malevich of 344 Becks Run Road, Pittsburgh, was promoted last February, and is now Major Stephen Malevich.

A report of the promotion was received by his wife, also of Pittsburgh, in form of a letter from him, the first in four months. During those four months, the Pittsburgh Press reports, Mrs. Stephen Malevich had fought back the fear of her husband being lost, even when all of her letters were returned, even when his engineering unit was reported taken by the Jap. She almost had begun to believe that no news was good news.

The letter she now received was written February 25 and bore no postmark, just a U. S. Navy stamp. The letter was optimistic, but gave no clue as to his whereabouts or exploits. It stated that, "I can't give any details of what's going on but I am keeping an accurate diary exclusively for your ultimate information."

Whether he is still in the Philippines, or with MacArthur in Australia, Mrs. Malevich does not know.

The last she had heard from him was December 31, when he cabled "everything is all right." Since then she and his parents had been able to follow him only through news

stories of his heroic work with MacArthur. At that time as captain, and a graduate of Carnegie Tech who went to the Philippines last July as a volunteer, he headed an engineering crew whose work under pressure made it possible for General MacArthur's men to withdraw successfully, across a bridge damaged by Jap bombs.

In his letter to his wife, Major Malevich wrote: "So far I have withstood the rigors of this campaign and am still going strong. My boys [the men in his unit] are all with me and feel the same."

A little of the spirit of the fighting forces is revealed in his comment on war—"War is a peculiar human activity. It is founded basically on cruelty, suffering, horror, and all the undesirable and undesired emotions and sensations. Yet at times it has its peaks of exhilaration, of enduring companionship, raucous humor and of breathtaking adventure. It is only the latter that I wish to remember."

Both parents of Major Malevich have been active in Ukrainian National Association circles. Mr. Malevich, a Carnegie Tech graduate and engineer by profession, is a former Vice-President of the U. N. A. Mrs. Malevich is the present Vice-Presidentess of the U. N. A.

by the facts, and are unfair and discriminating as far as the Ukrainian voters are concerned.

In the first place, we do not know of any pro-Hitler leadership among the Ukrainians in North Winnipeg or anywhere in Canada. In so far as the plebiscite is concerned, all Ukrainian leaders were unanimous in their appeals to Ukrainian Canadians for an overwhelming Yes vote.

Again, anyone who will impartially scrutinize the plebiscite results in North Winnipeg will be forced to admit that the Ukrainians there gave a majority Yes vote. There is only one poll with predominant Ukrainian population, at 1578 Arlington street, that did not have an affirmative majority vote. All other Ukrainian polls in North Winnipeg gave a majority Yes vote. Therefore the only fair thing is to state that the majority of Ukrainians in North Winnipeg voted Yes.

It is not only unfair but utterly perverse to interpret the No vote of the Ukrainians as proof of their pro-Nazi sentiment and more so, to indict them as "potential fifth columnists." Nothing could be further from the truth. Because if it were so, then a great number of Ukrainian pro-Communists must have turned, very suddenly, pro-Nazi. It is difficult to show how many Ukrainian Nationalists have voted Yes or No in North Winnipeg. But it is comparatively easy to show by the results that came in from the country that there are some Ukrainian pro-Communists polls with a substantial negative majority, to mention but a few in the Selkirk constituency, such as Shornecliffe, Melnyce School, Okno and Vidir, where the Yes and No votes respectively were 25-88, 48-135, 23-116, 26-104.

A strong Ukrainian pro-Communist poll at Brokenhead in the Springfield constituency voted 41 Yes and 226 No. Why then single out the Ukrainians only and class them with the Germans? We know of quite a few country districts where the population is about one-half Polish and one-half Ukrainian, or even predominantly Polish, with a heavy majority, No vote. At Narol, which is not far from Winnipeg in the Springfield constituency, with a predominantly Polish population, the results are: Yes 73, No 234. The Ladywood school district has a mixed population of Poles and Czechs and Ukrainians, with Poles predominating, and the votes there are Yes 27, No 257. The settlements around the Cloverleaf school and at Yanow are about one-half Polish and one-half Ukrainian but the result in both places was a heavy No majority. In Cloverleaf school only 31 voted Yes against 143 who voted No; and at Yanow 62 voted Yes while 229 preferred No. Certainly no one could claim that the Ukrainian Communists who voted No did so because they like Hitler better than Stalin, or that the Poles who voted No preferred Germany to Poland and Canada.

An examination of the results of the plebiscite in North Winnipeg and in some country districts in the three western provinces shows that the

(Concluded on page 6)

# He Served Only A Single Cause

By A. SHULGIN

(The Slavonic Review, London, Vol. 14, 1935)

A GREAT Ukrainian figure has passed away (1866-1934). Mykhailo Hrushevsky is dead. As historian of Ukraine, his immense activity has written a new page in the history of his people. After a long interval of a hundred and fifty years it was he who renewed the tradition of the sovereigns of Ukraine, those Hetmans whose life and work he had studied with such energy and talent.

Hrushevsky was the first President of the democratic republic of Ukraine on its proclamation in 1917, more than that—he was its founder, the chief inspirer of the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainian autonomy had received a mortal blow after the defeat of Mazepa and his ally Charles XII in the Battle of Poltava. The repression of Peter the Great had a terrible effect on Ukraine. At the time of Catherine II the country was deprived of all its liberties and became no more than a simple province of Russia. It was thought to be completely subjected and crushed, but its revival soon declared itself in the appearance of a real genius, a poet who at the same time was the prophet of his country, Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). The movement continued to develop, and it was Drahomaniv (1841-1895) who rationalised it, and gave it a political programme; but his time was a heavy one for Ukraine, and he himself was no more than an emigré.

## The Period of Hrushevsky

It was only in the 20th century that the Ukrainian movement assumed a clearer form, penetrated into the mass of the people, and became a great political factor. The field of national activity was considerably widened. This was the period of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who for a long time became the real head of the Ukrainian nation. In 1917, at the outset of the revolution in Ukraine, his popularity was fabulous. He was quite naturally elected president of the central Rada, the constituent assembly of a Ukraine that was being born again. His experience of the political life of Western Europe, his profound knowledge both of Ukraine and Russia, his daring and his political temperament contributed much to the organisation and working of the government apparatus of the Ukrainian republic. But the political part played by Hrushevsky ended too rapidly at the beginning of 1918. It was the coup d'état of Skoropadsky that overthrew him. Later, after the re-establishment of democracy in Ukraine under the Directory, and throughout a long and bitter war against Red Moscow, Hrushevsky was no longer prominent. The daring struggle which Ukraine had to conduct called for simple formulas, demanded a line of action comprehensible for the whole people. Hrushevsky was too complex for that, at the same time not firm enough to stand for a sole single political conception, to become a man of single idea. It is impossible in this short notice to make clear all the moral and political tragedy of Hrushevsky. Here we can only state the final result. Simon Petlura took his place as the spiritual leader of the Ukrainian people.

Hrushevsky finished his political career at the point which finishes the great awakening of the Ukrainian people, when a nation already conscious of itself is beginning to seek for practical ways of accomplishing its ideal. Hrushevsky remained above all a great "awakener," one of the great precursors of the resurrection of Ukraine, whom we do not hesitate to put beside Shevchenko and Drahomaniv.

## Historian and Statesman

Historian and statesman, Hrushevsky served only a single cause, and all his activity was directed towards the awakening of his people, the liberation of Ukraine. Among peoples who are awakening from a long sleep the study of history always plays an enormous part, and nowhere else are historians held in such honours as a Palacki with the Czechs or a Hrushevsky with the Ukrainians. The past speaks, and becomes a living call to action. By his history of Ukraine, Hrushevsky aroused others to work; but certainly and before all, it is the past that summoned Hrushevsky himself to play his proper historical part. It was in the history of his country that he sought a lesson for the present and for the future.

As a historian, Hrushevsky must be regarded as one of the greatest of his time, a scholar with a complete mastery of the modern methods of historical research. He is the greatest historian of Ukraine, though this country had already had such remarkable scholars and talented historians as Kostomarov and Hrushevsky's own great teacher, Vladimir Antonovich, from whom Hrushevsky inherited all his critical ability, his perfect knowledge of sources, his profound ideas on the past of the Ukrainian people. Under the scholarly direction of Antonovich, as later under that of Hrushevsky, a great number of documents have appeared on the history of Ukraine. Hrushevsky himself wrote a large number of books and pamphlets and articles; bibliography has reckoned them as numbering 1,700; but apart from some special studies of great value, we have his *History of Ukraine*,<sup>1</sup> in nine large volumes, which is his fundamental work. He begins with the study of prehistoric times in Ukraine, and his last volume is devoted to the period of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Thus his work remains unfinished. For all who wish to study the past of Ukraine it is of capital importance. As Hrushevsky wanted to leave a complete study, he could not rest content with an analysis of monographs devoted to such and such an epoch or problem of Ukrainian history; there were still too many gaps in the knowledge of our past. Hrushevsky, then, relied directly on the original documents, which he examined with care, and of which he gave a masterly criticism both in his fundamental history and in his special studies.

His work not only gives a detailed account of all the political history of Ukraine. Whole volumes are devoted to the cultural development of the country, its social, economic and juridical problems.

## His Historical Thesis

It is also Hrushevsky who has scientifically established the setting of the history of his people. He is opposed to those who treat Ukraine as a sort of annexe to the history of Russia. The Russian historians, from Karamzin onwards, have studied Russian history as beginning with that of the principality of Kiev in the 10th and 13th centuries, and have thus followed the tradition of the old Muscovite annalists, who regarded history from the viewpoint of the dynastic principle, for they simply followed out the story of the dynasty of Ruric, with his descendants in Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir and Moscow. Just like these chroniclers of the 16th century, Russian historians commence their narrative with the history of the Grand Duchy of Kiev, and then explain how the centre

of Russian history was transferred to Vladimir, to Moscow, and finally to St. Petersburg. The history of Ukraine appears only in episodes in their account, when they speak of the Lithuano-Ukrainian State, of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, of Mazepa, etc. Thus the history of Ukraine, as Hrushevsky put it, became simply a series of "membra disjecta." Hrushevsky insists on the propriety of treating separately the history of two peoples, the Muscovite and the Ukrainian, as also he would give separate treatment to White Russia. According to him, Muscovite history will itself gain by this; for in seeking the direct connection between the Kiev period and that of Vladimir, Russian historians too often failed to study seriously enough the historical past of the Muscovite people in its own territory.

As to Ukraine, according to Hrushevsky it is to it that belongs the period of the Grand Duchy of Kiev. Life itself does not stop in Ukraine—neither during the decline of Kiev, nor during the existence of the feudal Lithuano-Ukrainian State, nor during the Polish domination, nor, finally, under the Cossack republic. These are perhaps very different historical processes; but they are originally linked together by the principal actor in this tragedy in several acts, the Ukrainian people, and also by that territory which is the stage of the whole story. But apart from this, each of these periods has naturally influenced the one which succeeded it; and without this chronological study, which goes back to the root of an event in each preceding period, the history of the Ukrainian people would never be scientifically grounded.<sup>2</sup>

## His Works

Among the works of Hrushevsky one cannot fail to place by the side of his masterly *History of Ukraine* the five volumes of his *History of Ukrainian Literature*, in which he develops in an even more fascinating way the ideas which are scattered over the nine volumes of his *History*. He finds much room for folklore, popular songs and anything which expresses the spirit and beliefs of the Ukrainian people.

Hrushevsky has written several popular historical works in Ukrainian, Russian and French. His illustrated *History of Ukraine* in one volume is very highly appreciated in that country. There is also a single volume of Hrushevsky's *History* translated into French.<sup>3</sup> In making this rapid sketch of Hrushevsky's work, one must not omit his course of sociology, "Pochatky Hromadianstva,"<sup>4</sup> which shows the full scope of his scientific work.

## The Master Scholar

To the portrait of Hrushevsky as statesman and historian must needs be added that of Hrushevsky as a great organizer of the scientific and cultural life of the Ukrainian people. Educated at the University of Kiev, it is there that he began his academic career. On the recommendation of his master, Vladimir Antonovich, he became in 1894 Professor at the University of Lviv, where during the Austrian domination he was able to lecture in Ukrainian. He was at once elected president of the

<sup>2</sup> See a study of Hrushevsky on his scheme of the history of the Eastern Slavs in the *Zbornik statey po slavyanovedeniu*, ed. Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, 1904. The same subject has recently been very well treated by Professor Doroshenko, "Was ist osteuropäische Geschichte." *Zur Abgrenzung der ukrainischen und russischen Geschichte*. *Zeitschrift für die Osturopäische Geschichte*.

<sup>3</sup> M. Hrushevsky. *Histoire de L'Ukraine*. Paris, 1926.

<sup>4</sup> Vienna, 1928.

Learned Society of Shevchenko at Lviv, and there soon proved that he possessed exceptional energy and an organizing talent of quite the first order. In a few years he succeeded in founding a whole school of his pupils, and he well knew how to utilize all those around him for the cause which he served. Here is a simple list of his work of twenty years at the head of this Society:—

The Annals of the Society (Zapysky) which, instead of appearing as heretofore, only once a year, came out very much more frequently. The number of volumes issued during this period reached a hundred.

Fifteen volumes of collections (Zbirnyk) of the historical and philological section.

Twenty-five volumes of the Library of History.

Seven volumes of the Ukrainian Archives.

Twenty volumes devoted to jurisprudence.

Several volumes devoted to economic and social problems (Studiya pols suspilnykh nauk i statystyky).

Collected volumes devoted to philological studies, to natural sciences, and to mathematics.

Special commissions of the Society also published numbers of volumes under the indefatigable direction of Hrushevsky. Thus this great scholar transformed the Learned Society of Shevchenko into a real Academy of Ukrainian sciences.

As soon as it was possible to organize a learned society in Kiev (1908), it was he who became its president and the organizer of its work. He was also organizer and chief editor for twenty years of the best Ukrainian literary review, *Literaturno-naukovy Vistnyk* (1893), which played a part of the first importance in the intellectual life of Ukraine.<sup>5</sup>

## Persecuted

Such are the principal stages in this astonishing life. During the Great War he was arbitrarily arrested by the Tsarist Government and deported from Ukraine to the centre of Russia. The Revolution of 1917, as we have mentioned at the outset of this article, brought him to the climax of his life. But the Revolution also ruined him completely. From 1919 to 1923 he was an emigrant and lived successively in Paris, Geneva, Vienna and Prague. He believed he could reconcile himself with the Soviet Government, for which he was bitterly criticized by some of his compatriots, and returned to Ukraine, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Kiev. In spite of the great difficulties of life under the Soviet régime, he gave fresh proofs of his energy, which remained as youthful as ever. He again published a historical review, *Ukraine*, and a number of studies devoted to special questions in Ukrainian history or that of its different regions. Here he wrote the ninth volume of his history of Ukraine. It was precisely the appearance of this volume that launched against him a vehement campaign in the Soviet press. As before, under Tsarism, he was deported to Moscow and St. Petersburg. But that was his real decline; he lost his strength and vigour and he became blind. He lived in great misery, maintained by his wife and his daughter Catherine who, like him, was a remarkable student of sociology. When he was at the end of his strength, the Soviet Government allowed him to go to Kislovodsk, and it is in that Caucasian watering place, which he loved and where he had lived with his father in childhood, that his life came to an end. The Soviet Government, with a sort of irony, now allowed his remains to be carried back to Kiev.

Thus ended this extraordinary life, so full, so abundant. Wherever he

<sup>5</sup> See Professor A. Lotocki's book, *Néna et Souvenirs* (2 parts). Warsaw, 1933. Published by the Ukrainian Scientific Institute.

<sup>1</sup> M. Hrushevsky, *Istoria Ukrainy-Rusi*.

# Divide and Conquer

## THE STORY OF NAZI TERROR

(Concluded)

### Invasion Tactics

HITLER invades only when he feels his groundwork of treachery has been well laid. During actual invasion the strategy of terror creates untold confusion and panic, among both civilians and soldiers. During the battle of France, German bombs and planes were equipped with screaming sirens and whistles, turning the battlefield into an inferno of sound. Obsolete planes with school-boy pilots, as well as every outmoded training tank in the Reich, were thrown into battle in some areas to convince the French that resistance was futile against such overwhelming odds. Germans wearing French uniforms parachuted behind the lines to issue false orders, tap military lines, and misdirect traffic. Often they spread panic in the villages merely by rushing through, crying, "Get out, the Germans are coming." Seizing French wave lengths, Germans broadcast false warnings to inhabitants of villages and towns, driving entire populations onto the roads, and clogging them so heavily that French reinforcements could not reach the front.

During the most frenzied days of the blitzkrieg, the mayor of Senlis, 30 miles north of Paris, received a phone call. "This is the mayor of Beauvais," said the voice. "The Germans have crossed the Oise River. Evacuate instantly." Out poured the population of Senlis, adding to the already frightful crush on the roads. Only later, when the damage had been done, was it learned that the phone call had come from a German agent.

Confidential orders found on two German pilots shot down over Poland during the invasion reveal the role that the fifth column was scheduled to play in that country. Poles sympathetic with the Germans, according to the instructions, helped the advancing German forces by "clearing the roads for the passage of German troops; by preventing the Poles from blowing up the bridges and paved highways; by starting a minor war in the rear of the Poles. Polish fifth columnists aided German fliers by arranging piles of hay in their fields in the shape of arrows, pointing straight to munition dumps and other strategic posts. While the city was still being valiantly defended, Nazi agents sabotaged the Warsaw radio station by capturing its wave length and broadcasting from the German border city of Breslau, imitating the familiar voice of the Warsaw announcer. First the Germans raised hopes by falsely announcing that hundreds of British planes had arrived in Poland, that the Allies were thrashing the Germans in the west, and that Italy had entered on the side of Britain and France. Several hours later they crushed those hopes by crying that Warsaw itself had fallen—a good 2 weeks before it surrendered. Many other Polish cities immediately capitulated, feeling that with the capital lost resistance was futile.

passed, life sprang up. He was an inspiration. Those who had the pleasure of knowing him and of being near him will always retain their memory of the sparkling intelligence, the admirable spirit of Hrushevsky, so kindly and so full of that humour which is characteristic of the people that gave Nicholas Gogol to the world. A great historian, a great Ukrainian, has now in his turn passed into history. It is history that will have to judge his actions and his life, so full of devotion in the service of his country, Ukraine.

### Tactics of Occupation

"The idea of pacifism and humanity may be quite good," Hitler has said, "after the supreme race has conquered and subdued the world." Having conquered a nation, Hitler enslaves it by mass terror on a scale beyond measure in human history. His "New Order" in Europe is designed to make every conquered nation, and every person and thing within that nation, totally subservient to the Reich. His most brutal terror has been exercised in Poland. Having destroyed Polish cities and homes, and having decreed that Poles are inferior people unworthy even of slave status, Hitler has systematically tried to break their wills and make them live a subhuman existence. A notice posted on the walls of Torun shortly after the occupation read: "Poles of both sexes, when meeting uniformed representatives of the German Army or Germans wearing armlets, must give way to them. The streets belong to the victors, not to the vanquished. Polish women who address Volksdeutsche [Germans] or insult them will be sent to houses of prostitution." To destroy future leadership, the brainiest and most influential men in each district of western Poland (the portion directly annexed to Germany) were murdered in cold blood, including at least 25,000 religious leaders, wealthy landowners, professional men, and peasants noted for social activities.

"An inferior race needs less food and less culture than a superior race," Dr. Ley, the Nazi head of the Labor Front, declared in February 1940. Where Germans in Poland receive 8½ ounces of margarine and 1 pint of milk a week, Poles receive none. To demoralize the Poles, alcohol is distributed to peasants in exchange for grain. No classical or patriotic music is permitted. Every monument, every document, every trace of Polish culture is being destroyed. The Polish press has been entirely wiped out. Poles cannot mingle with Germans in public conveyances. There is no longer a single Polish school. Jews in Warsaw have been packed into a ghetto in the center of the city, surrounded by an 8-foot wall, topped by broken glass or barbed wire.

One million Poles have been shipped into Germany as laborers. Once in Germany, they must wear a yellow marker embroidered with a large P. Poles are not considered citizens of the Reich, but are forced, nonetheless, to pay all ordinary German taxes. In addition, they pay a 15 percent supertax (for being "inferior people"), as well as a 2 percent tax for the Labor Front (to which they are not admitted), and make constant contributions to the Winter Help Fund (in which they do not share). Nearly 2,000,000 Poles have been lifted bodily from their homes in the western provinces and shipped to the Government-General of Poland in the center of the country. These deportations are carried out between 1 and 4 in the morning. The Gestapo surrounds a section of the town without previous warning, ropes off all exits, and awakens the inhabitants. Given 3 hours to pack one suitcase or parcel, they are locked in cattle cars, and taken to central Poland, food being thrown into the car by guards. Before leaving, the Gestapo makes them prepare for the arrival of people who will live in their homes (Germans imported from the Reich) by leaving the keys hanging on the doorknob. They never see their homes again.

According to Cardinal Flond of Poland, the Catholic church has been practically wiped out in western Po-

land. Three-quarters of the population have been deprived of the services of the church, even on their deathbeds. In the archdioceses of Poznan and Gniezno alone, 631 churches, 454 chapels, and 253 convents and religious edifices have been destroyed or closed.

Thus has the "New Order" polluted Europe.

### Tactics in America

"America is permanently on the brink of revolution," Hitler has said. "It will be a simple matter for me to produce revolts and unrest in the United States, so that these gentry will have their hands full."

Simple matter? That depends on us, and on how well we profit from the lessons of Europe. We have seen how Hitler's strategy created internal distress in every nation he planned to attack. We have seen how he undermined civilian morale, separated governments from their allies, set group against group. We have seen the extent of his subtlety and the depth of his terror—before invasion, during invasion, and after occupation.

The United States is still intact, but Hitler hopes to destroy that unity, physically and mentally. All his tricks are now being directed against us. Our job today is one of individual awareness, in order to avoid falling into Hitler's trap. Hitler propaganda wears a thousand false faces. It never announces itself as "Nazi." It appears where least expected, and under the most innocent auspices, often turning up as the latest funny story told during lunch.

German propagandists first told the story—widely circulated some months ago—about the Englishman, Dutchman, Frenchman, and Greek who were flying toward England in a crippled plane. To lighten the load and save plane, advised the pilot, some people would have to jump. Both the Frenchman and Dutchman promptly dove out the door. "For our countries!" they cried. The plane still faltered, and the pilot called for one more man to sacrifice his life. The Englishman arose, his face grave. "For England!" he said solemnly—pushing the Greek overboard. Many people innocently repeated this story without realizing its aim: to create contempt for our ally, and leave the impression that other people fight his battle.

We must not fall into the trap of assuming that, since the closing of the German consulates, German propagandists have been silenced. Transoceanic News Service, posing as a legitimate news bureau, spread Hitler propaganda throughout North America. The German Library of Information and the German Railroads Information sent out tons of attractively printed "white books" and "news letters" of German propaganda to businessmen, clergymen, editors, and others. Using huge mailing lists, they flooded the country with pamphlets discussing the "German side." Heavier fare was dispensed by the American Fellowship Forum, which ostensibly tried to foster better German-American relations by weighty discussions, but actually presented Hitler's views in sugar-coated form to many loyal, unsuspecting Americans. Although these organizations no longer function in the United States, many of their ideas are still being spread by publications and groups, often unconsciously and without knowledge of the source.

### Before Pearl Harbor

For several years before Pearl Harbor, Hitler propaganda in this country attempted to paralyze our thinking—to give the impression that the war was none of our business; that no one would dare to attack us; that our two oceans would protect us; that, anyway, Hitler had no interest in the Western Hemisphere; that if we would only refrain from doing anything Hitler didn't like, Hitler would leave us alone; that anyone who warned us that Hitler meant

what he said was a warmonger; that anyone who urged us to gain time for our own defense by helping those who were already opposing Hitler was trying to lead us into war.

The line is familiar enough. It didn't fool the American people. But it was picked up and repeated by many groups of Americans—people who would have been shocked to learn that they were carrying the Nazi message.

Today most of these Americans have recanted publicly or in private. A few mumble, "I told you so"—and hope no one will remember what it was they really told. The rest see very well and understand very clearly that history has caught up with the words they uttered. They understand now the cynical dishonesty of the Nazi opiates. They remember the words which said: if the Nazis can't cross the 20 miles of the English Channel, how can they cross the 3,000 miles of the Atlantic? There are dead men in the waters off New Jersey and Hatteras who can answer that question. They remember the words which said: "The Western Hemisphere, by itself, possesses all the materials necessary for American industry in war or peace. Large stocks [of rubber] on hand, plus a growing synthetic industry, will prevent any real emergency, whatever happens in the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya." The tire rationing boards will appreciate that statement now that Singapore has fallen. They remember the words which said: the Japs and the Nazis will leave us alone if we'll only negotiate with them, try to get on well with them. Pearl Harbor knows the answer to that—Pearl Harbor and the office of Cordell Hull where the Axis diplomats bowed and smirked and negotiated while the bombs fell.

With this strategy of deceit, Hitler succeeded in duping many loyal Americans. Many rumors, all of them false, were spread throughout the country to demoralize not only the draftees but their parents at home. Stories were circulated of epidemics in Army camps, bad food, and numerous desertions. According to rumors, maneuvers were being held in localities so infested with rattlesnakes that thousands of soldiers were dying of snake bites. As in France, postcards were mailed to parents, painting false pictures of conditions in the camps. The British, the Jews, and the Roosevelt Administration were accused of driving the country into war.

War has only intensified the barrage of propaganda. Day after day, the Axis short waves pour falsehoods into the United States. Hitler communicates with his agents here by these short-wave broadcasts. Listening to the programs, they learn the current propaganda line and immediately act upon it, spreading rumors that will leave the impression on American minds that Hitler wishes to leave. Since the war began, German short waves have shouted of barricades in the streets of Washington, of panic on the stock market, of exaggerated losses at Pearl Harbor and throughout the Pacific. German short-wave stories of losses at Pearl Harbor, for example, gave the signal for the Hitler agents to spread rumors that we had lost our fleet, and that our naval officials were traitors.

Hitler short-wave broadcasts have charged that landing of American troops in North Ireland was timed to "coincide with Roosevelt's gradual absorption of Australia and Canada." Via short wave, Hitler tells us that "American foreign policy is dictated from Downing Street rather than from Washington, and will leave America holding the bag." To England, however, he cries, "The British Empire is dissolving like a lump of sugar into Roosevelt's teacup." Every sign of doubt and confusion is magnified a thousand-fold and sent back over the air.

(Concluded on page 5)

# The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(Continued)

(6)

ALTHOUGH the use of the Old-Bulgarian or Church-Slavonic language by the early chroniclers and writers of Ukraine turned out to be a decided detriment to the growth of Ukrainian literature—by preventing the natural development of the real, living, national tongue of the Ukrainian people, and keeping it from assuming the written literary form—nevertheless the Church-Slavonic language was for a long time regarded by the ancient Ukrainians as their own language.

„А словѣнскъ языкъ и рускый одинъ”.

said Nestor, the first great chronicler of ancient Ukraine.

As already stated, ecclesiastical works practically monopolized the field of early Ukrainian written literature, with but a scattering of works on secular subjects. With the passage of time both types of literary works, particularly the secular, began to draw more and more upon the living, everyday language of the people. Slowly the original Old-Bulgarian language began to give way, and in the course of several centuries it disappeared to be replaced by the Ukrainian type of the Church-Slavonic language. In the case of the secular writings this gradual change did not stop there, but kept on growing, ever adding new folk words and expressions, and discarding in the process the old antiquated, bookish tongue. Nevertheless, the old bookish language persisted in the secular works until near the end of the 18th century, when Kotlyarevsky's *Aenied* appeared (1798).

The early writers and chroniclers of Ukraine, as in other countries, devoted more of their efforts to copying and translating already existent works, rather than producing entirely new and original literary creations. Books which came in from Bulgaria and Serbia, having the same common language, were merely copied, while books from Greece were translated into the Church-Slavonic.

The copying and translating of books in the olden days was considered as a high literary accomplishment, and those who did the copying and translating were held in very high respect by the populace, being known as “philosophers,” “men of books” and “learned men.” We can appreciate this high regard for the early chroniclers all the better when we realize that in those days even the sons and daughters of rulers were in many cases illiterate. As an example of this we have the respectful comment of the biographer of Prince Boris to the effect that the prince knew how to read and write.

Most of the religious works copied or translated dealt with Holy Scriptures, sermons, writings of priests and monks, collections of moral truths, and the like. Another reason for the preponderance of religious subjects as matter for the literary efforts of the ancient chroniclers was the fact that in those days it was considered a mark of high Christian spirit to devote oneself to such laborious and exacting work, and for that reason we have many cases where even members of the royal family engaged themselves in it. Needless to say, aside from this reason there was also the element of pure love of the labor involved.

The copying and translating of books did not really begin, however, until the time of the founding of the Pecherska Monastery. Just as Kiev became known as the “mother of Rus cities” so the Pechersky Monastery became known as the mother of all the monasteries of Ukraine. From it flowed spiritual guidance and culture for all, throughout the entire Ukraine. Rich and poor, learned or illiterate, prince or serf—all found help, solace, and advice inside its walls.

Within these walls the monastery monks labored untiringly in the transcription of church books, the writing of sermons, the recording of the history of their monastery, translating Grecian religious works, and doing everything possible in humanitarian, religious and literary fields. It is no wonder then that in the face of this strong influence the early literary products of Ukraine became so permeated with religious matter and spirit.

There is still another reason for the religious character of the early works, and it lies in the attitude of Byzantium towards her newly-converted Kievan neighbor.

Although Byzantine culture ranked very high in those days, and in the field of literature and art excelled even that of Western Europe, yet but comparatively little of this culture found its way into the ancient Ukrainian state of Kiev.

Why was this so? The answer is very simple. Byzantium's main interest in respect to ancient Ukraine was not to advance her newly-converted-to-Christianity neighbor along cultural and political lines, but merely to secure the dependency of the Ukrainian Church to the Patriarchate of Byzantium, with the ultimate aim of gaining even the political control of the Kievan state. Because of this reason Byzantium, besides preventing her own culture from reaching Ukraine to any great extent, also assiduously labored to prevent any of that of Western Europe from penetrating Ukraine. Jealous of Rome (at that time strained relations existed between the respective centers of the East and West) Byzantium fostered in Ukraine a spirit of dislike and hatred for anything which pertained to Rome or Western Europe.

## Types of early religious writings

As already mentioned, the first literary works appearing in Ukraine were of a decided religious character, as for example the Holy Scriptures, the Old Testament, and the Psalters.

The earliest example of the Holy Scriptures, written in the Church-Slavonic language (which was based on an Old-Bulgarian dialect, and which in turn was based on a Macedonian dialect) is the “Евангеліе Остромирове” (*Evangelium of Ostromir*). This work was translated from the Old-Bulgarian at the order of Prince Ostromir of Novgorod in 1056-57.

## Only parts of Holy Scripture translated at first

Because of the fear felt in the early ecclesiastic circles that the readers of that day were insufficiently educated to thoroughly understand the meaning and teachings of the Holy Scriptures and that because of this, these teachings might become misinterpreted—because of such fears, the early Church Fathers issued only sections or parts of the Holy Scriptures, such as the Gospels and the Psalters, accompanied with explanatory notes.

With the aid of these notes of explanation the Psalters especially became very popular among the people, and for a time even served as a sort of a First Reader for those learning how to read.

## Ivan Zolotoust

One of the most famous of the early ecclesiastical writers was Ivan Zoloto-ust (name is hyphenated in order to pronounce it better. Accent on the last syllable). His works have been gathered in several collections, such as “Златоуст,” “Златоструй,” and *Мандрит*, (pearls), besides being included in collections containing the writings of other Fathers and

Teachers of the Church, such as “Ізмарафд,” “Златая цп” (golden chain).

Collections of ecclesiastical writings such as those of Ivan Zolotoust and others became very popular among the people. Their popularity was greatly due to their interesting presentation of various excerpts and parts of the Holy Scriptures, teachings of the Church Fathers, accounts of the lives of Saints, and selections from ancient annals and chronicles. In fact, they may be regarded as primitive forms of the later day encyclopedias.

## Two Fine Examples of the Church-Slavonic Language

Two fine examples of the original Church-Slavonic language have descended down to us in form of works originally belonging to Prince Svyatoslav Yaroslovich of Chernihiv. The Prince had both collections imported from Bulgaria where they were especially written for him. The first collection appeared in 1073, and contained also a dissertation on the Holy Scriptures longer than usual, together with several historical and philosophical selections. The second collection, appearing in 1076, besides having articles of a religious and moralizing character, contained also a dissertation on the “Teaching of Children,” which later served as a basis for a similar work produced by the well known Ukrainian prince—Volodimir Monomakh.

## Various types of early literary collections

A notable collection of ancient ecclesiastical writings— notable from the standpoint of culture and history—is a collection known as *Meneyi*, which dealt with the lives of saints according to the particular day of the year—saint days. These works originally were translated from Greek and in their translated form rapidly took on local color.

The *Prologues* were somewhat shortened narratives of the lives of the saints, which served as illustrations for brief lessons or teachings based on moral precepts. Several of these *Prologues* have been discovered, dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries.

*Pcheli* (“pcholi”—bees) were collections of wise sayings and passages drawn from the Holy Scriptures, the literary works of the Church Fathers, as well as in some cases from the philosophical works of such great men as Socrates, Aristotle, Demosthenes, as well as others. The *Pcheli* besides being very popular among the ancients also exerted a profound influence upon the general enlightenment of that age by their informative and thought-provoking character. They took the place of the modern cyclopedias and almanacs.

*Chroniki* (Annals) were Byzantine historical records translated in a more or less popular style from the Greek originals. These annals usually began with an account of the supposed beginning of the world and then went right down the ages chronologically, down to and including the history of Byzantium.

On the three well known extant copies of these annals in Ukraine the oldest is the “*Chronika*” of Ivan Malal—a Greek writer. It was written in the 7th century, and goes up as far as 563 A. D. Only one manuscript of it remains today.

The second copy was one written by George Harmatolya during the middle of the 9th century. It begins with Adam and ends in 842 A. D. The third copy was that of Constantine Manasi.

(To be continued)

# The Main Feature of Ukrainian Literature

IT is but natural for the young and vigorous nation of the United States of America to be imbued with hope and belief in success. That, in short, is the main feature of American literature. Americans like to read books of determined, strong, healthy, and clever people who overcome their obstacles to success and a happy marriage.

Another main feature of the American literature is the great liking for adventures. No wonder, all young people like adventures. It is the vigorous spirit and energy of youth that longs for adventures. Adventurous life is also the mainspring of British literature. But if we take a step from England to Ireland we find there something different even in the English-language Irish literature. We find that the Irish are more fond of the glamor of romance in the adventure than of the spirit of mere sport. They like the poetic side of life. In hunting an Irishman would be less interested in going after the game than in the ladies taking part in the sport. However a Ukrainian following the gallant Irishman with his lady-friends would most likely greatly enjoy the beauty of the landscape and perhaps indulge in a reverie of pity for the hunted fox or rabbit.

A typical Ukrainian would find very little enjoyment in hunting down a fox or a rabbit for the mere sport of it. He would regard it just a cruel nobleman's whim. If you have nothing to eat and go in search of a wild rabbit, such a hunt has sense in it. But if you mount a horse and run after a poor wild rabbit, in company of your dogs, it is but a cruel game. Yes, a typical Ukrainian pities even a hunted wild rabbit. He would not hesitate to kill a wolf as an enemy of all other living beings, but he would come to the rescue of a drowning bird or cat. And he always feels more sympathy for the man beaten down by a bully than admiration for the bully's devastating punches. He is more inclined to run towards the beaten down boxer to help him to get back to his feet than to shake hands with the triumphant champion. It is the under-dog that evokes pity and interest in the Ukrainian heart.

In short, it is the spirit of humaneness that is the mainspring in the representative Ukrainian's character. Ukrainians have their passions and weaknesses like all the rest of the people. They have also strong prejudices and likings. But right after their quarrels they are ready to make up, shed tears out of sheer joy, and forget about the whole matter of the spat.

So it is but natural to find the spirit of humaneness as the dominant feature of Ukrainian literature. You can find it in Kotlyarevsky's “*Natalka of Poltava*,” in all Kvitka's stories, in all Shevchenko's poems. It is the mainspring of Marko Vovchok's stories, of Nechuy-Levitsky's, of Kotsiubynsky's, of Lesya Ukrainka's plays and poems.

It is a gift to have a humane heart, a loving heart. Ukrainians are above all hospitable and humane. They are traditionally democratic. So it will be their duty after the present war to contribute their special gift, the spirit of humaneness, to enrich and invigorate the democratic system of life all over the world.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Canada.

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

## Correspondence Courses for Soldiers

The War Department announced recently the establishment of the Army Institute at Madison, Wisconsin, to provide enlisted personnel of the Army with an opportunity to carry on correspondence study which will contribute to their military efficiency.

Applications for enrollment have begun to be received by the Institute on April 1, 1942, under one of the two plans available under the study program. Lieutenant Colonel William R. Young, Field Artillery, who has been on duty in The Special Services Branch, will be Commandant of the Institute.

The two plans of the Army, correspondence program provide for study either directly under the Army Institute (in which case the University of Wisconsin will handle the instruction and grading of lessons), or under the extension divisions of approximately 80 colleges and universities which will cooperate with the Army Institute in providing correspondence courses for soldiers.

More than 65 courses may be taken directly under the Army Institute. Courses offered by the Army Institute fall into the following classes: English, social studies; mathematics; science; business; and electrical, mechanical, civil and architectural engineering. For each course taken, the student will pay an enrollment fee of \$2.00.

For those men who wish to enroll in approved correspondence courses for academic credit in the extension divisions of one of the cooperating colleges or universities, the Government will pay half the tuition fees, but not to exceed \$20.00 for any one course.

Students enrolled in the extension divisions of colleges or universities may take courses in these fields: high school English; English composition; English and American literature; modern foreign languages; mathematics; general science; physics; chemistry; biology; geology; geography; world history; and the history of countries affected by the present war; civics; government; economics; sociology; psychology; statistics; health; vocational, technical and professional work directly related to military activities.

An enlisted man must be in active service for at least four months before he can be eligible for enrollment under either plan of the correspondence instruction program.

Each student will perform the study of his course during off-duty hours, and those enrolled in the Army Institute will be expected to submit at least one lesson each month unless prevented by military duties or other exigencies of the service. The enrolled in college or university extension divisions will be expected to comply with the activity requirements established by the respective institution.

Students electing to study with the extension division of a college or university will deal directly with that institution after their enrollment, has been accomplished through the Army Institute. Academic credit for courses taken from these institutions must be arranged by the individual student, as the Army assumes no responsibility for credit.

Application blanks are available at military posts throughout the United States. Two forms, one for study under the Army Institute and the other for extension division correspondence courses, are available through post special services officers or regimental recreation officers. Blanks also may be obtained directly from the Army Institute at Madison, Wisconsin.

Universities whose extension divisions are cooperating in the Army correspondence program include: California, Alabama, Arkansas, Ari-

## Divide and Conquer

(Concluded from page 3)

### What Hitler Wants Us to Believe

To destroy our national unity, create unrest in all groups of the population, and deflect us from our major purpose—the defeat of the Axis—Hitler is trying to set capital against labor, white against Negro, Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew. He knows that prejudice, in any form, plays his game. Controlling the sources of news in every occupied country, and often in neutral nations, he releases only such news as he wants us to read. He will try to play upon our fears, raise our hopes, confuse and bewilder us. Through statements from "authoritative sources" he will present false and misleading pictures, often leading us to believe that he is weak when he is strong, napping when he is preparing to spring.

His strategy will follow no set pattern. One line will be pursued today, another tomorrow. But always his broad aims will be the same: to separate us from our allies by arousing distrust of them; to create friction within the United States in order to divert us from our enemy—the Axis; to paralyze our will to fight.

Hitler wants us to believe that: Democracy is dying. Our armed forces are weak. The "New Order" is inevitable. We are lost in the Pacific. Our West Coast is in such grave danger there is no point in fighting on. The British are decadent, and "sold us a bill of goods."

The cost of the war will bankrupt the nation.

Civilian sacrifices will be more than we can bear.

Stalin is getting too strong, and Bolshevism will sweep over Europe.

Our leaders are incompetent, our Government incapable of waging war.

Aid to our allies must stop.

Our real peril is the Japanese, and we must joint Germany to stamp out the "Yellow Peril."

We must bring all our troops and weapons back to the United States, and defend only our own shares.

The Chinese and the British will make a separate peace with Japan and Germany.

American democracy will be lost during the war.

To spread these and other lies, Hitler will pull every trick in his black bag. But Americans will not be fooled. We know that Hitler, who acts like a terror, is really the most frightened man on earth. The upraised arm, the shouting voice, the mighty bluster, all mask a mortal dread of the weapon that makes men free: the truth. We are armed with the truth, and we will crush the tyrant.

zona, Chicago, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Other schools include Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Arizona State Teachers College, Ball State Teachers College, Baylor University, Brigham Young University, Central Missouri State Teachers College, Central State Teachers College, Colorado State of Education, Denver University, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Indiana State Teachers College, Kent State University, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Louisiana, Mary-Hardin-Baylor College, Massachusetts State Department of Education, Michigan State Normal College, Mississippi Southern College, Moorehead State Teachers College, and many others.

## THEY SAID...

President Roosevelt:

"...I know the hardships and heartaches we all went through in the bad years after the last war, when Americans were losing their homes and their farms and their savings and were looking in vain for jobs. We do not intend after this war to present the same disastrous situation to those brave men who today are fighting our battles in all parts of the world. Safeguarding our economy at home is the very least that our soldiers, sailors and marines have a right to expect of us civilians in government, in industry, on the farm, and in all other walks of life. We must therefore adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living.

"Tyrants, mesmerized by the myth of a superior race, cannot realize that Americans from all lands are one people, sharing one blood, the blood of free men."

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board:

"In the months and years ahead, most of us, whether we like it or not, will not have security of the type we have been accustomed to seeking in the past, neither economic security nor personal security. We can face that prospect either with fear and blindness or with courage and vision. Materially we shall live less well, physically we shall work harder, emotionally we shall be under the cross-fire of disappointments and alarms, mentally we shall be wrestling with new ideas and new facts. We shall need to be tough physically, emotionally, mentally.

"But we can have compensations if we will it so. We can have the satisfaction which comes from a group united in a common purpose. We can have the satisfactions which come from the rediscovery of the spiritual resources of the family and the individual. We can have the satisfactions which come from being efficient, truly efficient... Let us so conduct ourselves that we shall at least have these satisfactions to compensate us for what we face."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt:

"There has been a decided propaganda against labor. It is not only directed at the public mind—that would be an easy matter—but it is also being done in the armed forces. ... For the sake of the country, all of us should do all we can to beat that propaganda. It is trying to create classes, into which, Lord knows, we shouldn't be divided. We need that feeling of urgency to win this war. The sooner we get it over with, the more will come back alive."

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator:

"General price control means a guarantee to the American people that their costs of living will remain stable. It means that the buying power of wages and salaries will not be impaired. It means that the producers of goods can be assured of stable costs, costs which are in turn the prices of other producers. It means that your government can plan its war program without the confusion and difficulties that attend constantly increasing prices and costs for the vital machines and products needed to defeat the enemy. It means that the savings and earnings of our citizens, loaned to their government to finance the war effort, will be returned in currency that has dollar for dollar purchasing power with that now saved. It means that scarce goods will not go solely to those who have the most money, but that all the people, rich and alike, will have an equal chance to obtain their share at a fair price."

## FUNNY SIDE UP

### "HORSE SENSE"

We had a date with a sweet young thing last Sunday, so we went out to the Jamaica race track, where there are more phonies than ponies! We didn't intend to go there but we were parked in front of the aircraft plant when the 2 P.M. shift was let out! At the track an usher showed us to our box. Then we emptied it, turned it upside down, and sat on it! It must have been "Be Kind To Animals Week" for all the money we had went to the horses! All we wish is that in the future all horses we place bets on go as fast our money, did then!

Just before the start of the 1st race we took a little time out to explain to our pretty companion how to bet on a horse race. "Oooh, Bromo," cooed the girl friend, "do you mind if I go and place a bet on Charleyhorse in the 1st race?" "Go ahead, I'll wait here," and big-heartedly we added, "Here's \$5.00 to bet!" Five minutes later the girl was back. She waved a ticket in front of our face. "I've bet \$5.00," she thrilled, "on Charleyhorse to come in third." "What?" we exclaimed. "Charleyhorse is the favorite. Why didn't you put your money on him to win?" The dumb dame shrugged. "Ah, Bromo," she murmured, "I don't want the poor horse to strain himself just for me!"

Well, there wasn't much time to give her any detailed explanation, so we grabbed the \$5.00 ticket and rushed over to the mutuels window, to change the bet on Charleyhorse, to win. While waiting in line, a tout sauntered over to us and offered to fix the race for \$25. Feeling flush and seeing a chance for a sure thing, we forked over the money. Then the tout whispered, "For another \$5.00 I can make the race an absolute cinch." "But what is the extra money for?" we demanded. "I'll tell you how it is," whispered the grifter this time through the right corner of his yap. "I forgot to tell you it's gonna be a photo finish and I'll need the \$5 for the camera man!" Well, we hate to admit it, but we kicked in with the dough and after placing our bet, proceeded back to our seat. Just then a woman rushed over to us and asked, "Have you a safety pin?" "Uh, what?" we inquired. "Have you a safety pin?" she repeated. Just then the guy behind us yelled, "They're off!" and she fainted!

Yep, folks, it was quite a race. The horses were fighting neck to neck for the lead. It was close all the way. Rounding into the home stretch our dizzy girlfriend yelled, "Com'on Charleyhorse, win this race, and I'll give you a lump of sugar." Before she knew it half the people in the stands were on her back! Well, the tout was right. It was a photo finish, but the dumb publicity-mad nag we bet on lost the race during the photo finish because he turned to face the camera!

You know folks, that little episode last week made us realize one thing—that a guy who puts all his money on a horse's nose usually makes the other end of the horse out of himself! So now we've sworn off playing the horses. We found out that the only thing that runs true to form at the race tracks is the armored truck that carries the management's profits to the bank!

### "NAG GAG No. 394857 1/2"

The two thoroughbreds stood in the paddock just before the big race. "Congrats, brother," said the first nag. "According to the race experts you're the one who is going to win the big race today." The second nag's eyes lit up. "What a thrill that would be!" he neighed happily. "I hope the experts don't let me down!"

BROMO SELTZER

## In Defense of Ukrainian Canadians

(Concluded from page 1)

No vote was given mainly because of a very inadequate campaigning. The so-called foreign districts were neglected, more so than the Anglo-Saxon districts. The blame by the leaders of various racial groups as well as by Canadian leaders of Anglo-Saxon origin. In the first place the blame should be placed upon the shoulders of these members of parliament representing districts with a great proportion of non-Anglo-Saxon population, who stressed in the last election the anti-conscription issue but before the plebiscite failed to clarify the implications of the plebiscite to their respective constituents.

In fairness to Canadians who came here from central Europe it must be pointed out that for them it is very difficult to understand the implications of the plebiscite unaccustomed as they are to such form of a democratic franchise. They clearly were confused as to the issue involved in the plebiscite. Their confusion became more pronounced after hearing it, stressed by some that conscription of man-power is unfair without conscription of wealth, and by the others that the plebiscite was a political manoeuvre. There were also those who cleverly raised the question of confidence as being involved in the plebiscite.

In the main, the No vote among them must be explained as an anti-conscription vote. Evidently the people coming from central Europe, no matter of what racial origin, have brought over to Canada their intense dislike of conscription which they believed they had left behind in Europe.

It should be added that very many appeals were made to the voters, calling upon them to turn out and vote as their conscience told them, without any stress upon the Yes vote. The democratic freedom of voting was also underlined, and this freedom must have been taken at its face value.

Therefore, to imply that anyone who, believing in this freedom, voted No, was an enemy of Canada, carries a further implication that this Canadian plebiscite was, in fact, not a free plebiscite.

However, the plebiscite is a thing of the past. The huge affirmative majority has released the government from its pledges. The government has now full power to introduce measures necessary for a total war effort, and we can assure you that the Ukrainians, no matter how they voted during the plebiscite, will loyally support Canada's total war effort.

During the whole course of the war the Ukrainians have acted loyally, and have supported Canada's war effort by large voluntary enlistments. Imputing Nazi sympathies to them is an injustice and insult. It has caused a great deal of resentment and is not conducive to national unity which is paramount at this critical time of war.

REV. DR. W. KUSHNIR, President,

J. W. ARSENYCH, K.C., Secretary.

Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Winnipeg, April 30, 1942.

### II

#### THE "FREE PRESS" AND THE FIFTH COLUMN

(An Editorial in the Winnipeg Tribune, May 4, 1942)

Our excitable contemporary, the Winnipeg Free Press, is off into another tailspin. This time it scents a potential Fifth Column in North Winnipeg on the basis of the number of "No" votes cast there.

Actually, Winnipeg did splendidly in the plebiscite with its seven to one "Yes" vote, one of the best records among Canadian cities. Such "No" votes as there were can, for the most part, be ascribed to anti-conscriptionists of various stripes who for many long months were told, day in and day out, that conscription was unnecessary and that those who urged it were engaged in a "ramp." And among the most prominent of those who loudly told them this were none other than Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. J. T. Thorson and, above all, the Winnipeg Free Press. A week ago these Free Press chickens came home to roost in the form of a "No" vote.

At the moment the Free Press is hunting a Fascist Fifth Column in the "No" voters, some of whom are of its own making. Time was when there certainly was a Fifth Column here in the Deutsche Zeitung für Canada and the Deutsche Bunds. The Tribune exposed this and was instrumental in securing the suppression of the Zeitung and the internment of the more active pro-Nazis. It may be questioned whether a thorough enough job has been done upon interning the German Bund leaders immediately upon the outbreak of war. But it is a far cry from this to the suggestion that the "No" vote in North Winnipeg can be taken as evidence of a potential fifth column here. And yet a Free Press editorial page article says: "The plebiscite has shown us that Winnipeg has a large number of potential fifth columnists."

While the Ukrainian Nationalists have been singled out by our contemporary, nevertheless, on its own showing other stocks were involved in the "No" vote. As a second editorial page article from the Free Press says: "Wherever the people of British stock predominated in Manitoba the affirmative vote carried overwhelmingly, and wherever Canadians of French, German, Ukrainian and Polish origins were predominant the negative vote generally triumphed."

If a "No" vote is to be taken as evidence of pro-Hitlerism, what are you going to do with the province of Quebec? What are you going to do with the million and a half Canadians, many of Anglo-Saxon origin, throughout the whole Dominion, who voted "No?"

Certainly we must be on guard against Fifth Columnists in Canada; but we need stronger evidence than a "No" vote, before laying charge.

Month in an month out The Tribune has been warning its readers of the necessity for all-out conscription and has urged the government to go to the people and frankly state the urgency of this need. We received no help from the Free Press—indeed, nothing but cold water, until it was too late, until the idea had been firmly fixed in many minds that conscription for overseas was unnecessary. The Free Press should examine its own conscience and decide whether its own editorials over a long period were not a factor in the "No" vote.

Our contemporary needs a sedative. At the moment it is witchhunting on the Right. Not long ago it was branding witches on the Left. On the Monday after the outbreak of the Russo-German war and the day after Churchill's magnificent appeal for aid to Russia, here is what the Free Press had to say—on June 23, 1941:

"At any rate the break came and the two most detestable regimes in the world are now at grips with each other. May they do much to devour and destroy each other, and thus open the way for governments whose aims will make it possible for their peoples to live in peace with the world."

And now this lack of balance has swung our contemporary far in the

## GALAXY OF STARS APPEAR ON RED CROSS FUND PROGRAM

The Concert for the War Fund of the American Red Cross, held last Sunday evening at New York's Stuyvesant High School under the auspices of the Ukrainian Women's Societies of New York City, and attended by about eleven hundred persons, will long be remembered by reason of the galaxy of Ukrainian musical stars that appeared on its program and the high artistry of their offerings.

The featured vocal soloists included Maria Sokil and Olga Lepkova, both of whom had as their accompanist the composer and pianist Antin Rudnitsky, Stephanie Turash, and Peter Ordynsky, the latter two being accompanied on the piano by Olga Lachowitch.

Violinists who appeared on the program were Roman Prydatkevich, accompanied by Eric Weil, and William Chosnyk, accompanied by Eva Clary.

Choral numbers were supplied by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, directed by Stephen Marusevich, with Mary Polyniak as soloist, Alice Onufryk as piano accompanist, and Evelyn Kalakura as declamator.

Speakers were Mrs. B. Jackson, representing the American Red Cross, New York Chapter; Miss S. Abramovska, concert chairlady; Mrs. A. Kmetz, president of the "Soyuz Ukrainok" of America; and Mrs. E. Za-

levska, representing the women's societies which ran the concert.

In the order in which it was presented the musical program was as follows: N.Y. and N.J. Chorus: Leontovich's "Praschay" (Farewell) and Revutsky's "Oy Choho Ti Pochornilo" (The Green Fields Stained With Kozak Blood). William Chosnyk: Zarembo's "Soloviy" (Nightingale), and Bezkorovayna's Ukrainian Rhapsodie. Stephanie Turash, soprano: White's My Mother, and Victor Herbert's Roman Life from the Fortune Teller. Peter Ordynsky, baritone: Hayvoronsky's "Uzhe Lit Za Dvisti" (It's Over Two Hundred Years...) and "Duma." Girls Section of Chorus: Hayvoronsky's "Viddala Mene Moya Matinka" (My Mother Has Given Me Away) and "Sadok Vyshneviy Kolo Khati" (Summer Evening In a Village of Ukraine). Olga Lepkova, mezzo soprano: Schubert's Ave Maria, from the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Mussorgsky's Hopak, Roman Prydatkevitch: Lysenko's Moment of Despair and Sarasate's Gypsy Air. Maria Sokil, soprano: Aria from the opera Faust (Jewel Song), and Mussorgsky's Aria from the opera Fair at Sorotchintsi. Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J.: Hayvoronsky's "Oy Zahoodoo, Zahoodoo" (Orphan's Song), and Kolesa's "Cherevichki" (Dancing Shoes).

opposite direction, for the moment.

The "No" vote throughout the Dominion, as the Gallup Poll has shown, was very largely an anti-conscription vote. Anti-conscription sentiment has long been particularly rife among French Canadians and also among certain other racial groups, whose founders came to Canada to escape from Europe's wars. We suggest to our contemporary that, when it has calmed down a trifle, it join with us in urging the Dominion government to begin all over again to "sell" the war and the need for total mobilization to all our people of every origin—Anglo-Saxon as well as French, Ukrainian, and others—beginning with certain backward members of the Ottawa Cabinet.

## To Our Readers:

On May 1, 1942, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., became again publisher of the "Svoboda" and its English-language section "The Ukrainian Weekly," formerly published by the Ukrainian Press and Book Company.

In the interest of war-time conservation the "Svoboda" is no longer published on Mondays; otherwise it appears as previously scheduled except Sundays and holidays.

MANAGEMENT

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