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Fight War So Peace Lasts, Hlynka Says

THE necessity of completing the war in such a manner that the young men of the entire world would not have to fight for peace every 25 years, was stressed by Anthony Hlynka, Member of the Canadian Parliament, when he addressed a combined meeting of the Ukrainian Self Reliance League, the Ukrainian Women's Association, and the Ukrainian Youth Association of Eastern Canada, held at 404 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Sunday afternoon, May 25, the Toronto Evening Telegram reported.

To do this, the Evening Telegram quoted him as saying, a world must be built up in which racial barriers are thrown aside, and nations live in harmony with each other without the ties of national difficulties. A representative of each nation, he suggested, should be ready to inform his particular country what other countries are doing.

Ukrainian people, he continued, should not feel that they have an inferiority complex. They should do their utmost in assisting Britain in winning the war and in bringing peace to the world.

Youth Urged to Keep Culture

Professor G. W. Simpson, of Saskatoon, urged the young people not to lose touch with their own cultural background. They must be enabled to adjust themselves to the customs of a new world.

The world, he stated, is changing. The issues of the war are not of the people's choosing. Nations have been forced into total war, and the only way total war can be effectively stopped is by a counter total war.

Greetings from Toronto were given by Mayor Dr. F. J. Conboy, and others addressing the meeting were John Solomon, of Winnipeg, president of the Ukrainian Self Reliance League, and Mrs. A. Rurik, president of the Ukrainian Women's Association.

The convention was presided over by Theodore Humeniuk, president of the Ontario executive board of the Ukrainian Self Reliance League of Eastern Canada. On the committee with him were M. Derenuk, S. Olynyk, D. Hunkawych, Father P. Sametz, Mrs. K. Sakaluk, Mrs. M. Tanchak, Peter Kantrachuk and Victor Moshuk.

The convention expressed its satisfaction with the participation and aid contributed to the war effort by Canadians of Ukrainian descent, and appealed to Ukrainian citizens of Canada to intensify such participation and aid until a victorious conclusion of the war.

Announcement was made that the convention next year would again be held in Toronto.

Church services, which were held during the three-day convention, were well attended, and were conducted by Father P. Sametz, Rev. T. Forosty and Rev. G. Tzukornick.

Another Lost Generation?

We present below what we regard as an authentic voice of American youth today. It is an address delivered by Norman Phillip Ross of the class '42 at Brown University at the commencement exercises several weeks ago. For reasons of space the original text has been condensed:—

We seniors are going to war. Some of us have already gone, and now we leave, to go from America to the battlefields of Australia, of China, of Japan, of Africa and of Europe. Some of us will never return.

With such a prospect before us, where can we find a faith and a hope? The question we face today was faced before by thousands of graduating students during the First World War. Their action and their subsequent fate should teach a lesson to those of us who do return, a lesson which, for the guarantee of our future, the American future, we must not ignore.

College seniors in 1917 faced the future with a lofty optimism and went to war with an idealistic fervor. They described their goal as "a better world." The language of the crusade which led them to the battlefields of Europe glittered with such abstractions as sacrifice, glory, honor and noble death.

But in contrast with their pre-war idealism, their post-war attitude was striking and pathetic. They had lost so much of their faith and their ideals that they were later termed a "Lost Generation," a generation of cynicism and despair.

With less self-consciousness than the intellectuals, average Americans generally turned their backs on idealism and plunged into the materialism of the Twenties.

This generation of intellectuals were realistic in their description of the war but wrong-headed in their conclusions. They asserted, accurately enough, that war was a dirty, bloody business, that war was a bestial struggle, that war was a soul-destroying process. So far, they were right.

But they went on to conclude, wrongly, that the soul-sickening loss of wealth and life might easily have been avoided. And the man in the street, agreeing with the intellectual, said, "We were suckers!" The war had seemed, to them, to prove one thing—that the only way to avoid fighting is not to fight. If America avoided entangling alliances, they argued, America would never have to fight.

They were wrong, and we know now they were wrong. They were wrong, primarily, because they fell victim to the confused thinking bred by the aftermath of war. They thought only of what they had paid; but they gave no thought to what they had gained. In this post-war evaluation there was absolutely no emphasis upon what an Allied victory had saved, in contrast to what a German victory had threatened. They utterly disregarded the fact that if they had chosen to remain neutral, if they had chosen to let the Allies lose, a German-dominated Europe would have forced them into the struggle anyway, into a struggle which America might then have lost.

Now, in 1942, the declaration of war upon us by Japan and Germany has made clear to all of us—at least for the moment—how easily we can make mistakes in judgment. If we win the war, and despite all the evidence of a changed attitude on the part of the American public, will this country, in the post-war period of reconstruction, again revert to the mistaken belief that we can remain isolated from the rest of the world? Those seniors who are still without hope ask, "Are we destined to be another 'Lost Generation'?"

There is no easy answer, of course. But man is capable of comprehending, slowly but surely, one thing, and that is that he can achieve his selfish desires for personal freedom, personal security, personal happiness only so long as the next person has freedom, only so long as the next person has security, only so long as the next person has happiness.

"Inside America in our domestic affairs, the people of America in 1932 and in following elections repudiated the completely uncooperative attitude which had characterized the preceding years. I assert my faith that, outside America, in our international relations, the American people, in the post-war period of reconstruction, will as completely repudiate the uncooperative attitude which has characterized our foreign policy.

When we return from war, you and I must remember that the silencing of the cannon does not guarantee the future and that the struggle for peace still continues. Plan, then, for international cooperation, but realize the consequences. Create, if you will, a league of Nations, but fight for a League of Nations that has teeth in it; and give to such a project your determination to make sacrifices, even if that means again to fly the bomber, even if that means again to fire the cannon.

A real and durable peace will never be achieved and maintained unless we remember what we fought for, unless we are willing to fight for it again. It is the only way we shall avoid becoming another "Lost Generation."

\$100,000 War Bonds Bought at N. Y. Rally

War Bonds totalling approximately \$100,000.00 were purchased at a Ukrainian American rally, held in the historic Cooper Union auditorium, Sunday afternoon, May 17, according to an announcement made by State Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarema, rally chairman. This purchase, he declared, has raised the total amount of War Bonds purchased thus far by Ukrainian Americans of New York City to about \$500,000.00.

The keynote of the rally was sounded by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, one of the principal speakers, who declared that now is the time for Ukrainian Americans to demonstrate their gratitude to their country for the bountiful gifts of freedom and opportunity she has showered upon them, by doing everything possible and making all necessary sacrifices in support of her gigantic war effort. The purchase of War Bonds, the speaker continued, is one of the best ways of helping to forge those weapons of war by means of which America will in the end be victorious over the forces of evil and aggression. "That is the least we can do," he said, "while our young men are fighting on the far-flung war fronts."

Other speakers were Edward Hitchcock of the Treasury Department, Colonel Morris Mendelsohn, Mrs. Annette Kmetz, William Selnick, W. Rybak, and Peter Zadoretzky—who announced that his Sunday morning radio program was instrumental in the purchase of \$157,000 Bonds by New York Ukrainians.

The musical program of the rally was furnished by Stephanie Turash, soprano, Michael Shandrowsky, baritone, and a Ukrainian chorus.

Rally secretary was Michael Radyk.

Lt. Malanchuk Becomes Air School Bombardier Class Instructor

Lieutenant Zanon B. Malanchuk, 22-year-old son of Mr. Anthony Malanchuk, a U.N.A. organizer, and of the late Mrs. Katherine Malanchuk, of 124 Long Hill Road, Willingford, Conn., was selected as the best bombardier of his class when he graduated from the Army Flying School recently at Midland, Texas, according to the "Meriden Record." He was one of the three Connecticut men who finished courses at the world's greatest bombardier college.

At present Lt. Malanchuk is a class room instructor, teaching the theory and the mathematics of bombing to a class of 30 cadets.

Lieutenant Malanchuk, who is a member of the Ukrainian National Association (Branch 54) and brother of Myron Malanchuk, contributor to the Ukrainian Weekly (Etaion Shrdlu), attended the University of Detroit where he engaged in forensics and dramatics. He served two and

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Bohdan a Colorful Ukrainian Leader

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE.
By George Vernadsky. 150 pp. New
Haven: Yale University Press. 2.50.

PROFESSOR Vernadsky's latest contribution to the history of Russia is the biography of a man through whose victories the region now called the Ukraine, which in the seventeenth century formed part of Poland, attained the semblance of an independent state.

In a vivid narrative the author tells us how Bohdan, or Zinovi Bohdan Khmelnitsky, waged war against the Poles to free the Ukrainian peasants from the oppression of the local magnates and re-establish the authority of the Greek Orthodox Church, to which the Ukrainians belonged. In this struggle, begun to avenge a personal grievance, Khmelnitsky was the head of an unusual kind of military order, the Kozaks of the Zaporozhie Host, the only element in the non-Polish population who kept their heads high and to whom the exasperated people looked for salvation. The order itself, one curiously democratic and primitive, was a highly interesting brotherhood. For one thing, into the Sitch, its stronghold on the lower Dnieper, no woman was allowed to enter.

In the course of the war against the then powerful Poland, Bohdan, helped by the Tartars of Crimea, several times succeeded in defeating the opposing forces, and thus proved himself an able military leader. At the same time he showed in the intermittent periods of peace that he was equally good at the complex game of diplomacy. However, neither the military talent of the hetman nor his diplomatic skill proved sufficient to wrest from Poland a "genuine Ukrainian autonomy." In its difficult political situation the only way out for the Ukraine, we read, seemed to point toward a union with Moscow. Moreover, the Kozak mass was decidedly in favor of such a union. In fact, they had already begun to migrate to Muscovy, and the migration had reached such proportion that "the only way to forestall it seemed to be to place the Host as a whole under the protection of the Czar." The momentous event in which the oath of allegiance was administered to the Kozaks took place on Jan. 18, 1654, and the formalities and ceremonies of that historic occasion are described in the volume at length.

While he considers the union with Moscow as evincing sound policy on the part of Bohdan, Professor Vernadsky regrets that the hetman did not live long enough (he died less than four years later) to insure the stability of the Ukrainian Government under Moscow's protection. After his death, because his successors violated the late hetman's basic political principle, the Ukraine had to live through a long period of civil war and foreign intervention, as a result of which only a part of it was united with Moscow, while the remaining part was partitioned between Poland and Turkey. Finally, the Ukraine was incorporated almost as a whole in the Russian Empire.

This interesting life story of the colorful hetman is preceded by a brief survey of the earliest period of the Russian history, in which the author speaks of a Ukrainian people and of Ukrainian princes. But the words "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian" were then nonexistent, being of comparatively recent origin. However, in spite of the author's use of the Ukraine name when dealing with the pre-Mongol period of Russian history, the reader is not allowed to carry away the wrong impression that there existed a separate Ukraine or a distinctively Ukrainian nation in that early period. In his enlightening study Professor

WAR'S IMPACT FELT BY NATION'S COLLEGES

TOTAL war has brought special problems to every college campus in the land. In the matter of enrollment alone, for instance, the outlook in many institutions has been so dismal that Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council of Education, has suggested that the government may have to draft students into as well as out of college, to prevent a moratorium on trained minds.

This fact is brought out by the Newark Evening News in the first of a current series of articles by Max Wiener, dealing with the impact of the war on colleges in the North Jersey area.

Dr. Zook believes, Mr. Wiener reports, that the nation's need for educated minds and skills in both the war and postwar eras may actually compel the government to draft youths for study even as it may have to draft workers into essential industries. However, such a step will not come about, he adds, unless a projected federal subsidy for education fails to accomplish the purpose.

While the situation in North Jersey colleges is hardly so acute as yet—some even report enrollment increases—the proposal does dramatize the impact of war on higher learning. Eleven institutions in this area were visited by Mr. Wiener to trace some of the ramifications of that impact.

Full Effects Yet To Be Felt

Although, as he found, different colleges have been affected in varying ways, there are broad similarities. Most agree that the full effects are yet to be felt. Most paint a picture of fine morale and noses to the grindstone by sober, purposeful and patriotic students. Here and there one gets a glimpse of uncertainties and confusions and personal problems which have touched the microcosm of the campus as they have dislocated the world outside.

Many students have been drafted or have enlisted, the survey revealed. Others are taking R.O.T.C. or other courses which entail enlistment leading to commissions upon graduation. To all this is added the possibility that the draft age may be lowered to 18. Bona fide students taking courses in or leading to engineering, medicine and other technically skilled professions are almost always deferred from the draft, but otherwise there is no occupational deferment for college men.

Federal Financial Aid

A proposal has been made that students in all land grant colleges be conscripted into service, subject to call at any time. But, says Mr. Wiener in the Newark News article, nothing definite has come of it. Nearer realization seems a project for the Federal Government to advance \$50,000,000 to help students and colleges finance an all-year-round all-out war program.

The Civil War practically closed the colleges. World War I turned them into officers' training schools, but this global, total conflict, which demands trained hands on the home front as well as on the firing line, is

Vernadsky plainly states that the Ukrainians, together with the Great Russians and the White Russians, represented a consolidation of East Slavic tribes which had formed a powerful federation under the princes of Kiev. And all these tribes had a common initial period of their political, religious and cultural life, and all were called Rus.

A. M. NIKOLAIEFF.

The New York Times Book Review,
Sunday, May 24, 1942.

compelling colleges to strain every resource to meet a variety of needs. In the last war students were usually regarded as slackers if they waited until they were drafted. In this war, many students are advised that they can best serve by finishing their studies, or at least waiting until they are called.

Mr. Wiener further reports that some educators believe the face of college life will never be the same again. Dr. Robert Hutchins of Chicago University, for instance, has proposed a two-year program leading to a bachelor's degree. But President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton views with disfavor acceleration of wartime programs beyond the three-year system now generally in vogue. While upholding all necessary war adjustments, he calls for zealous preservation of quality and standards.

Student Reaction Praised

The reaction of students is praised. In one North Jersey college, Mr. Wiener says, an undergraduate caused some anxious moments when he disappeared just before he got his questionnaire. Then, in a few days, came a letter telling he had wanted to indulge his wanderlust while he could. "Now I won't mind for I have had a chance to see part of the swell country that I will be fighting for."

The all-year program poses a problem in scholarship payments fixed by trust arrangements or otherwise to fall due once a year. Many students can't accelerate because they need summer earnings and in most cases they don't have to take the all-year courses. Some educators find that the provision giving full credit for completion of seven-eighths of the year's work—designed to protect students suddenly called into service—is causing some undergraduates to loaf during the last eighth of their studies.

Reluctance of many employers to hire young graduates because they might be drafted poses a bitter economic difficulty for many. Even when the youths have been deferred, it is feared their status may change.

Despite many difficulties, Mr. Wiener concludes, the colleges generally have resolutely fallen into line for all-out war effort.

Verses

By Ivan Franko

The wealthy man is doubly rich:
The hearth is full, the logs blaze like
a pyre,
And I have but a single stump
And even that will not catch fire.

Knowledge is a danger when it's
wrongly taught,
Undigested food is baneful to life,
To the poor man—credit with danger
is wrought,
The curse of the old man is a youth-
ful wife.

If one has no brains of his own
He'll never find them in a book;
Why bother with a looking glass
When there's no eyes with which to
look?

The man who will not act for fear
of error
Is, what is called colloquially, dumb;
Just as if eating I should view with
terror
For fear of choking with a crumb.

The books are like that ocean floor:
Whoever dives into their lore
And deems the efforts as not lost
Comes up with pearls of priceless
cost.

Translated by W. Semenyak.

Lt. Malanchuk

(Concluded from page 1)

one-half years in the Army before becoming an aviation cadet.

Graduating from the bombardier school, Lieutenant Malanchuk becomes one of Uncle Sam's "Hell from Heaven Men" who will carry the war to the enemy, cutting loose with American knockout punches, the "Meriden Record" states.

In the "Meriden Journal" column "Speaking With The Boys," by George Grobert, appeared the following account of Lt. Malanchuk's accomplishment:

"Service Stripes"

The present war has placed the bombing plane in a most prominent spot, and of the entire crew flying these giants the most important member is the bombardier which brings us to the point of paying tribute to Zanon Malanchuk of Long Hill Road who was graduated from the bombardier school at Midland in western Texas last Thursday. The thorough soldier not only qualified as a full-fledged bombardier, but is likely to be retained as an instructor since he was among the highest-ranking bombardiers in the second class to be graduated at the Texas field. His amazing accuracy in tallying the highest amount of bomb hits during the last week of the ten weeks course practically clinched an appointment as instructor since the Army plans to turn out bombardiers by the hundreds.

Malanchuk, like the other bombardier candidates, didn't get off the ground very often during the early weeks of his training at Midland. He received plenty of classwork, then started to put the theory of bombing into practice from a 12 ft. platform. Later he learned lots more about bombing on a high scaffold and at that time first handled the newest secret Norden and Sperry bombsights. This was followed up with flight training in a modern plane, and several days and nights an instructor aided him in determining his "targets" during that training period.

Malanchuk's Army career in brief: Joined the Army two years ago, and was transferred to the Engineers' Corps. Stationed at various bases through the country, from Maine to Colorado. He became a flying cadet and tried to pass a combat pilot's test, but was washed out. Malanchuk returned home for six months, but was called to duty shortly after Pearl Harbor. Early in January he reported, and shortly after entered the bombardier school at Midland. Passing his bombardier course with excellent scores must be of great personal pride to the youngster who sought to become a combat pilot and ended up as a bombardier—the most important member of a bombing plane's crew. Zanon graduated from Lyman Hall with the class of 1937, and ranked as corporal in the Engineers Corps. Thursday he was commissioned a second lieutenant.

According to the Army's standard, a bombardier must be a special kind of a man, one with flexible muscle control. He's perched in a little coop for hours, patiently waiting for his two or three minute job, but success or failure of the bombing mission depends upon him. He's a mighty important man in this total war, and here's an interesting sidelight on Malanchuk's sense of humor and anxiety to get into the thick of battle. Undoubtedly, he now suspects he'll be at Midland as an instructor and writing to his family it went something like this: "I really want to get into action, and if I had known that my bomb hits were so accurate I would have missed them on purpose so that I wouldn't be among the highest scoring members of the class." There's volumes of fighting spirit wrapped in that single sentence.

Donna Grescoe's Genius Acclaimed Carry On U.N.A. Work in Gift of Violin

WINNIPEG HONORS YOUTHFUL VIOLINIST

WINNIPEG turned briefly away from the strain of war Monday evening, May 18, to pay homage to a Ukrainian-Canadian youthful musical genius, and from that day tiny Donna Grescoe never again will pour out her talent on a borrowed violin, the Winnipeg Tribune reported in a front-page and profusely illustrated account of the concert it had arranged that evening for the sole purpose of raising funds to buy Donna a beautiful violin.

Donna is best known to Ukrainian Americans by her appearance on the Ukrainian Day program presented at the New York World's Fair on June 18, 1939.

Her recent concert in Winnipeg was at the Walker Theatre and attended by a capacity audience, among whom were various notables, including Lieutenant Governor R. F. McWilliams, Premier John Bracken, Air Commodore A. B. Shearer, and Acting Mayor Garnet Coulter.

The Winnipeg Tribune account of the concert, written by Dick Sanburn, follows:—

Winnipeg gave 14-year-old Donna a beautiful violin of her own by jamming the Walker theatre to the galleries at a concert arranged by The Tribune for the sole purpose of raising funds to buy that instrument.

Fellow artists gave of their ability to build a notable program as a musical monument to the solemn but charming girl who only a few weeks ago was hailed as a genius by Arthur Benjamin, composer-critic and adjudicator at the Musical Festival. Mr. Benjamin said that he had never heard during his experiences at festivals such a performance as Donna gave of Mendelssohn's concerto in E minor.

Arthur Benjamin did not forget Donna on Monday evening, the night of her second triumph in a few weeks.

From Vancouver he sent a telegram to the Walker theatre:—"My best wishes to The Tribune's concert for Donna Grescoe. May I say how much I appreciate the interest this paper is taking in this extremely talented child. Convey kind messages to all the artists. I will be thinking of them all."

Donna played the Mendelssohn concerto again Monday evening, the final selection on the program, and in show language "brought down the house." This time, she had a full string orchestra to accompany her, and played on her own violin, not on a borrowed one as she did before.

Bouquets Presented by Admirers

Amid thunderous applause, the grave little girl bowed, and hurried shyly from the stage. But she was called back again and again to be almost buried in great bouquets of flowers from her admirers, and as she left after her final bow, she hugged two great bouquets that were all she could carry.

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, wife of the lieutenant-governor, spoke for all Winnipeg as she presented the fine new instrument to Donna before the young artist played her first selections.

"I'm just the voice of this audience," said Mrs. McWilliams as she took Donna by the hand and addressed her as if there were no one else in the theatre.

"Every seat in this theatre is filled, and every person here is a well-wisher. We feel grateful to The Tribune for sharing this event with us, and we hope that you will look back on this night as a milestone in a career that will take you a long way."

"Your feet are set on a very special path, Donna. We've been watching you with pride and affection, and we will continue to watch you as you tread that path to the high heavens where artists near perfection in musical achievement."

"As a symbol of our pride in you, we give you this violin. We shall keep in our hearts the memory of this night and the affection we feel for you."

Donna had her violin. But it was not the end of her triumphant night.

Irving Keith, of The Tribune, and master of ceremonies, called on Roy Fry, advertising manager of the T.

Eaton Co. Ltd. and the man in charge of that organization's Good Deeds club. Donna is a charter member of the club, 10,000 boys and girls banded together by good deeds. She had appeared frequently on the club's Saturday morning radio broadcasts, played on the T. Eaton company's Santa Claus program years ago.

"That was her introduction to the Winnipeg public," said Mr. Fry.

He congratulated Donna on her success, and then handed her a check for \$200 to be used in furthering her musical education.

Mr. Keith, at the opening of the program, had explained that the event had no host and no guests, that it was just a gathering together of all Winnipeg in tribute to Donna. The Tribune was proud to be able to arrange it.

"Donna has succeeded not only in winning acclaim from world-famed musicians and critics, but has done something few other artists have been able to do... captured the hearts of her own townspeople."

"This tribute goes beyond this packed theatre. It goes to all the artists who offered to take part in the program, and to all those hundreds of people who came here tonight and were not able to obtain tickets."

And then, into this elaborate setting of acclaim and outstanding music created by her friends and fellow artists, stepped a little girl in a pink dress, a tiny jewel that shone above its setting.

Donna's blonde hair bore a pink ribbon, and between numbers she girlishly brushed the long hair back from her forehead with the hand that held the bow. Poise beyond her years marks Donna, and when her how came partially unstrung during one of her numbers, she calmly paused to tear away the useless strands and continued, unruffled.

After the last notes of the concerto died away, there was utter silence, then a roar of applause.

Among the distinguished guests, who joined with the remainder of the audience in tumultuous tribute, were His Honor R. F. McWilliams, K. C., lieutenant-governor, Mrs. McWilliams, Premier John Bracken and Mrs. Bracken, all of whom were patrons for the event, and Air Commodore A. B. Shearer, air officer commanding No. 2 training command, R.C.A.F., and Acting Mayor Garnet Coulter.

Music Lovers

Music lovers were out in force, and people who know great music and what makes it. Others just realized without knowing exactly why, that they were hearing music that was very special.

To tell the musically-minded people of Winnipeg about that music and what made it good, The Tribune's music critic will take over from here on, and the remainder of this story will be written

By S. Roy Maley

During an evening packed with musical thrills and human interest,

Almost the whole world is at war. It is of such magnitude as to be well-nigh inconceivable to us. We do know this, however, that this war will come to an end; just when, no one knows. With this thought in mind, it follows that the institutions of our land that are right and necessary for our civilization must survive. The church must live and do its part during these years. Our educational systems must continue. There are many other institutions that must be carried on. Among these is the Ukrainian National Association.

As those who will stay at home, men, women and children, it is up to us to carry on the work of the Ukrainian National Association, so that when the end comes to the war and our boys come home again, we who remained home will be able to show them that we have taken care of these things that are vital for the continuation of their life and happiness.

As its members it is up to us to help our Association more in 1942 than in the past years. Our fraternal organization needs us, our children, our families and our friends as members. Our organization wants us to attend the meetings of its local assemblies. It will do us all good to get together and get away for a time from the thoughts that disturb us so much. It will give us the strength and courage to go on and do our share in this great world-wide conflict.

No one knows how long this great war will last, but I am sure that all the members of the Ukrainian National Association, as a whole and individually, want to do their part and will do it along every line. Each of us must sacrifice and rally to our country's call. With such a spirit on the part of all, Victory will come all the earlier.

STELLA PALIVODA

Assembly 358

Cleveland, Ohio

the climax was reached when Donna Grescoe gave her first public performance with orchestra of the entire Mendelssohn Concerto. In many respects the work is a crucial test, of both technical and emotional equipment, but Donna took the challenge in stride and gave a performance that brought flying fingers of almost incredible lightness to the elfin gambollings of the composer's "Midsummer Night's Dream" mood of the final movement.

The opening allegro was a poem of lyric ecstasy, with introduction unerring, even in the difficult octaves. In the famous andante tone held magic qualities in the sustained melodic phrases, and E string top tones were gloriously silken in texture. Staccato passages were clear as bird-notes.

Fleety Interpretation

But what was most astounding about Donna's interpretation was the fire with which it was imbued. So much temperament in a little girl is quite startling and the serenity with which she set forth the andante revealed musical perception ordinarily encountered only in maturity. A highlight was the end of the cadenza where she literally poured out the accelerating arpeggios like a veteran.

George Bornoff and his concert orchestra provided a carefully adjusted and well co-ordinated accompaniment, artistic at all times.

Grace Lowery, soprano, with Anna Hovey at the piano, brought singing of marked distinction to the program. The rich, pure tones of her excellently schooled voice were freely emitted, round and steady. Sensitive shaping of phrase, accurately intonation, smooth legato and expert diction in

THE NURSING PROFESSION

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic Womanhood."

From "Santa Filomena," dedicated to Florence Nightingale, by Henry W. Longfellow

THERE is hardly another calling outside of motherhood, which provides such opportunities for usefulness and humanitarian service on the part of womanhood as does the profession of nursing. The work is not easy, usually the hours are long, and the periods of rest are often insufficient. A nurse ministers to the sick and ailing physically or mentally, or both. As a result she is daily surrounded with an atmosphere of gloom amidst which she must keep optimistic, cheerful and smiling in order to keep up the hopes and spirit of her patients. Both the nurse and those who are entrusted to her care are happy if her radiant disposition pierces the clouds of sorrow caused by suffering and death.

As in the case of a physician, however, such environment must necessarily have a beneficial effect upon a nurse who sees life in its various phases, from the heights of the calm, serene happiness of a young mother beholding her first-born, to the darkest depths of sorrow when the grim reaper cruelly takes away one's most beloved one. She is in close communion with reality, and vicariously lives through the vicissitudes of human fortune and misfortune. Being in love with her work, as most nurses are, she is happy to render her services in the knowledge that the conditions with which the ailing are afflicted may at least partly be alleviated. That in itself is to her a valuable remuneration for her efforts.

While it is very commendable for young women to take up nursing in time of peace, it is more so in time of war. The opportunities and need for their work and sacrifice are, of course, greater when there is more suffering.

It is gratifying to note that, according to press reports, more and more girls of Ukrainian origin go in training and graduate from various hospitals as qualified nurses. This, I believe, is particularly so in Western Canada. True, the percentage of Ukrainian nurses is insignificantly small as compared, for example, with the number of school teachers and stenographers of which there are a great many. It would seem to me that when our girls give the matter proper consideration they will come to the conclusion that nursing is an honorable profession which should appeal to those who desire to engage in truly humanitarian duties, and at the same time it affords them an opportunity for self-improvement.

JOHN YATCHEW,

Montreal, Canada.

all her songs characterized her performance.

Gordon Kushner and Neil Chotem, popular C.B.C. duo piano team, won enthusiastic approval. Everywhere a wholesome exuberance gave irresistible allure to their playing. The Arensky C major Scherzo was a triumph of pattering presto rhythm, with feathery staccatos and elastic stress of notes. Arthur Benjamin's Jamaican Rhumba was played with such ease, gusto and abandon, a repetition would have been enjoyed.

Morley Margolis, young baritone winner of the Oratorio competition at the musical festival, sang the Handel aria, "Where'er You Walk, which won him unqualified praise from the adjudicator.

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(8)

"The Primary, Chronicles"

THE first of these—Chronicles appeared sometime near the close of the 11th century, and for that reason are known as "The Primary Chronicles" or "Повість временних літ." They are also known as Nestor's Chronicles. With the passage of time they gradually became enlarged in size and scope.

They contained the usual stories of the lives of Church figures, about the sufferings of the Saints Boris and Hlib, descriptions of the founding of the Pecherska monastery and the founders themselves, the life of the Prior of the Pecherska monastery, Theodosius, and other writings of a similar vein.

The Influence of the Living Language

In these Chronicles we see to what extent the living folk language was making felt its influence upon the early folk and epic poetry. For, even though our ancient literature had for a long time rested in the hands of ecclesiastic writers, who naturally enough were opposed to any elements whose roots rested in the pre-Christian period, nevertheless in these Chronicles we can plainly see that the authors were no longer able to stem the inflow into the early Ukrainian written literature the influence of the folk songs dealing with folk life.

Versions of Nestor's Chronicles

Nestor's Chronicles—or "Primary Chronicles" as they are also called—were duplicated in text up to the year of 1110 A. D. by two greatly similar chronicles known as the Laurentian and the Ipatievsky Chronicles. The similarity is so great that the latter two are often called versions of the former. After 1110 A. D., however, the similarity ceases and both diverge in their text not only from the original but between themselves as well.

The Laurentian Chronicles derive their name from monk Laurentian, who compiled them in Suzdal, a northern province; while the Ipatievsky collection derives its name from monastery of St. Ipatiev, its repository, where additions were made from time to time in form of the Kievan Chronicles, which extended up to 1200 A. D., and the Volhyn-Galician Chronicles, which went up as far as 1292 A. D.

NATURE STUDY COLLECTIONS

Another interesting collection of writings of ancient Ukraine were those which were based upon the study of nature in all of its many forms.

Perhaps the most important of this type were the so-called "Шестоднев," which roughly translated means "Six Days." As can be guessed from its title it is a narrative of the creation of the earth. This collection, however, also contains excerpts of the philosophies of great Greek philosophers, such as Plato and Aristotle. Here the authors seek to show how these philosophic teachings, which had their source in the pre-Christian period, agree with the Christian outlook upon life, morality, and the hereafter.

Another example of this "nature" collection of writings is the "Physiolog"—a series of tales concerning the life of various animals. Some of these tales are very fantastic, indeed.

More fantastic than the preceding collection are the "Злата Матиця" (Golden Mother) in which we find, besides the works of Ivan Zlatoust and other Church leaders, tales of the sun, moon, stars, planets, climates and the like. Many of these tales are so far-fetched as to even disagree with the limited scientific and astronomical knowledge of that day, such

as for example—that winds and storms are caused by angels.

APOCRYPHAL WRITINGS

A very important collection of writings are the Apocryphal Writings, which are collections that are distinguished from others by their secret, hidden character. They are also known as non-canonical. They deal with an imitation of, or proposed addition to the New as well as Old Testament Gospels. Sometimes they are of an unknown, uncertain origin and authorship, and other times are absolutely spurious.

Their origin lies in the religious curiosity of the early Christians, who desired to know more fully about those phases of the Biblical happenings which are mentioned but very briefly in the Bible. As a result of this demand for more knowledge there arose a mass of various stories and legends whose aim was of an edifying character—to fill in those hazy or even blank spaces in the Holy Writings. Many of these stories, additions or versions of Biblical writings were very fantastic and without any basis whatsoever; others were more reliable.

Most of the Apocryphal writings came to ancient Ukraine either in form of manuscript or by word-of-mouth from Bulgaria and Byzantium, particularly from the former country, and for that reason they were often called in those days "болгарськими баснями."

At first the Church regarded them tolerantly, and they were read, cherished and often even used in sermons by the clergy, but later, when they came to be regarded as spurious in character, the Church stood out actively against them, and banned them. And it is because of this banning that they became known as "apocryphal"—books to be read secretly, in private, in private. Notwithstanding the bans, however, they have continued to flourish.

Difficulty in Distinguishing Between the Canonical and Apocryphal Writings

The "Апокрыфа" originated back in the first century A. D., when various stories began to circulate about the birth, infancy and childhood of Christ. Already during that period there appeared, besides the four canonical Evangeliums, over a score of apocryphal works, protevangeliums, as some of them were called. The early clergy itself was bewildered in trying to distinguish between the recognized, canonical teachings and those of apocryphal character—which were the true teachings and which were the false? For, both the canonical and apocryphal were based on the same subject matter, had the same names, and were written in the same Biblical style—so how was it possible to distinguish the two. Of no avail was the warning that "кто ложное писаніе почитаєть, да будет проклят," the apocrypha flourished nevertheless.

Types of Apocryphal Writings

Among the very oldest of apocryphal writings in old Ukrainian Literature are the following:

(1) "Сказаніє о Адамі і Еві," (Narration of Adam and Eve), which deals with the life and Original Sin of Adam and Eve;

(2) "Завіти 12 Патріархів," (Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs) in which each of the 12 Patriarchs tells his life story;

(3) "Слово Адама ко Лазарю во ад" (Words of Adam in Purgatory on Behalf of Lazarus) which tells of how the holy men in Purgatory, upon hearing of the Coming of Christ, beg Lazarus to bring to the attention of Christ their sufferings,

and implore Him that He free them of their sufferings and torments;

(4) "Преніє Іс. Христа з дияволом" (The struggle of Jesus Christ with Satan) in which is portrayed the well known temptation of Christ by Satan;

(5) "Хожденіє Богородиці по мукам" (Wanderings of Virgin Mary). This is a translation of a Greek narration of how St. Michael together with his 400 Angels opened the gates of Purgatory and disclosed to open view the people suffering within. The sight of these sufferings affected Virgin Mary to such an extent that she wept in pity, and expressed her wish to share these sufferings with the unfortunate people. She then began to pray to the Almighty to be merciful to these sinners, and free them of their torments. Her intercession had its effect. Jesus Christ mitigated their punishments during that period which extends from Holy Thursday to Ascension Day. In thankfulness the sinners raise their voices in praise of the Almighty God, His Son, and the Holy Ghost.

(6) "Хожденіє апостола Павла по мукам" (Wanderings of St. Paul Through Hades). Here we have the prophecies made concerning the Day of Judgement, and narrations concerning Antichrist. These apocryphal writings served as a basis for Dante's "Divine Comedy."

(7) "Сказанія о 12-ти Пятницях" (Narration about the 12 Fridays), which tells of those events of ancient history which were supposed to have happened on Friday. For example, the Original Sin was supposed to have occurred on Friday; Cain slew Abel on Friday, and Sodom and Horeb were destroyed on Friday.

In concluding this short resume of apocryphal writings it would be greatly amiss to fail to mention that they had considerable influence upon the Ukrainian popular spoken language and upon the Ukrainian written literature.

EARLY UKRAINIAN "BELLES-LETTERS"

A separate and important branch of translated works were the "Повісті" (stories, tales, etc.) which found their way into Ukraine mainly from Greece and Bulgaria. These "povisty" were very popular among the ancient Ukrainians, and to quite an extent formed the belle-lettres of early Ukrainian Literature, the lack of which at that time was quite noticeable, when compared to the disproportionate amount of traditional religious literature. In time these stories and tales lost their original color and partook that of the Ukrainian people.

Among the more popular of these "povisty" were the following:

"Александрія" (Alexander), a series of stories concerning the life of the great Macedonian monarch, Alexander the Great. It was based upon an old Grecian account of the 2nd century A. D., which was translated into Latin during the 10th century. In our country this appeared sometime during the 12th century, as a careful translation of the Greek original.

"Сказаніє о войнѣ Троянської" (Story of the Trojan Wars). This was another very popular work among the ancient Ukrainians, known also as the "Причта о кралехъ" (Parable of the Kings). Its translation into the old Church-Slavonic literary language probably took place in Bosnia, and came into Ukraine sometime during the 11th century.

Of particularly great popularity was the story of "Варлаама і Йосафата" (Varlaam and Josaphat), which was a spirited defense of the Christian religion and life, and for that reason was greatly read not only in

TORONTO GIRL CHOSEN QUEEN AT CONVENTION

More than 300 young Ukrainian Canadians attended the annual convention of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association, held at 404 Bathurst Street, Toronto, on Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25, the Toronto Evening Telegram reported. Its account of the affair follows:

The music of a small orchestra was as light as the hearts of the young people. They danced to the polka in a gay fashion; to the waltz with stately grace, and to the quick tempoed music with a skill which is rarely noticed on a dance floor.

Chosen queen of the convention was pretty Janet Wasylciw, of Toronto, who received more than 5,500 votes. She was crowned by Rose Faryna, also of Toronto, and winner last year.

Toronto to Fore

Toronto won four of the many competitions which were held throughout Saturday. The mixed choir, under the direction of Leo Faryna, and the girl's choir, directed by Olga Kowbel, both carried off honors in their class. In the quiz program, in which Olga Papich and Zemon Sametz took part, Toronto was also successful. Anne Wasylciw was winner in the oratory contest.

Prizes for solo dancing went to Nellie Cannon and Anthony Wolkowski, both of Hamilton, and Olga Glowaska, of Preston, won the recitation award. Approximately 100 young people from Toronto, Preston, Hamilton, Windsor and other points of Ontario were present and several delegates from Montreal attended.

On Sunday evening the winners in the various contests took part in an exceptionally fine program, presented before a large audience.

Stress Part in War

At a discussion group, which was led by Victor Moshuk, president of the Eastern Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association, importance was stressed on the part the young people should play in Canada's war effort.

They should, it was pointed out, take a wider view in what their country is doing and work at all times for the welfare of the Dominion which they have adopted for their home.

Announcement was made that 18 members of the Toronto branch are now in active service.

On the committee in charge of the youth convention were Victor Moshuk, Olga Knowbel, Harry Kowalshyn, Leo Faryna and Anne Wasylciw.

Byzantium or ancient Ukraine, but throughout all of Europe as well.

From Byzantium also came a collection of a number of fables and wise teachings, entitled "Стефанитъ и Ихнилать" (Stephanite and Ikhnilat). The leading characters in this series of stories are animals and birds. Like Aesop's fables they illustrate little moral truths and teachings.

RELIGIOUS SONGS OF ADVENTURE

Still another interesting collection of translations were the "Духовні Стихи" (Religious Hymns, or Songs) which were the based upon ecclesiastic writings, and dealt with the adventures of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, and other places of Christian religious significance.

With this we end our brief outline of the translated literature of ancient Ukraine. Although, as we have seen, these translated works were voluminous, yet because of their lack of realism and presence of phantasy they failed to enlighten the ancient peoples very much. Nevertheless, they had one good effect, namely—they made possible the arisal and growth of original writings.

(To be continued)

The Composite Soldier

The Average American Youth In and Out of Uniform

THE average young man starting service in the U. S. Army is 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighs 144 pounds, has a chest measurement of 33 1/4 inches, a 31-inch waistline, wears a 9 1/2-D shoe and a size 7 hat, according to a recent compilation of official figures by War Department statisticians.

After a few months in the Army, however, the recruit has gained in weight on Army food, wears shoes one-half size larger and has an expanded chest measurement. This is indicated by tests of average recruits, although complete examination comparable to that given upon the individual's entrance into the service is not routine.

To keep this average soldier in fighting trim for the first year, the Quartermaster Corps spends \$404.65 of which \$175.20 is for his food; \$162.05 for clothing; \$15.79 for individual equipment; and \$51.61 for barracks equipment. Weapons, ammunition, pay and other expenses incurred during his training are not included in these estimates.

The Army spends about 48 cents a day, or \$175.20 a year, to feed the average enlisted man.

The American soldier eats at the finest Army mess in the world. On a weekly basis his garrison, or peacetime ration consists of the following average quantities of basic foods: 4 pounds, 6 ounces of fresh beef; 14 ounces of chicken; 1 pound, 12 ounces of fresh pork; 7 eggs; 9 pounds, 3 ounces of fresh and canned vegetables; a little over 1 pound of cereals and dry vegetables; about 2 pounds of fresh and canned fruits; 14 ounces of coffee, 4 pounds, 6 ounces of potatoes, and 4 pounds of fresh and evaporated milk.

Clothing needed to outfit the enlisted man when he begins duty costs the Government \$107.89. Maintenance cost of clothing for a year is \$54.16, making a total clothing cost for his year in the Army of \$162.05.

Clothing issued to the soldier includes: 8 pairs of shorts (either cotton or woolen); 8 undershirts (usually cotton, but 2 may be woolen); 9 pairs of socks; 3 pairs of shoes—2 pairs high brown service shoes and 1 pair low dress oxfords; 6 pairs of trousers—4 cotton khaki and 2 woolen; 6 shirts—4 khaki and 2 flannel, woolen, or O.D.; 1 woolen overcoat; 1 cotton field jacket with woolen lining; 3 herringbone cotton twill jackets (to soldiers not issued one-piece work suits); 3 pairs of herringbone twill trousers to go with jackets; 2 pairs of canvas leggings (when not issued boots); 4 neckties—2 black woolen and 2 cotton khaki; 1 herringbone twill hat to go with suit of similar material; 2 caps—1 woolen, 1 cotton khaki (except in tropics); 1 woolen or serge coat; 1 cotton khaki web waist belt; 1 pair of woolen, O. D. gloves; 6 white cotton handkerchiefs, and 1 steel helmet.

Individual equipment for the average soldier for one year requires an expenditure of \$15.79, of which \$11.47 is initial cost and \$4.32 upkeep.

When he enters the service the enlisted man receives 1 toilet set containing shaving brush, tooth brush, comb, safety razor with 5 blades; 1 pair of suspenders; 2 identification discs with 1 yard of tape; 2 hand towels; 1 bath towel; 2 barrack bags; 1 canvas field bag; 1 cartridge belt (if armed with rifle); 1 pistol belt (if armed with pistol); 1 mess kit; 1 canteen and cover; 1 pack carrier; 1 cup; 1 fork; 1 spoon; 1 knife; 1 haversack (if not issued field bag); 1 web pocket (if armed with pistol); 1 first aid pouch; 1 strap for carrying field bag (for soldier issued field bag).

Uncle Sam pays \$51.61 for an enlisted man's barracks equipment for one year. Of this amount \$37.43 is

The Provost Marshal General's Department

(Concluded)

Its Duties

THE foregoing highlights are by no means all that the Provost Marshal General must concern himself with. In general, the duties are:

(1) Establishment and training of the Corps of Military Police. This involves the creation and training of new units by obtaining officers and men for them, and in assuring constant supervision and adequate equipment.

(2) The detention, care, feeding and housing of prisoners of war and alien enemies. These duties are in general those related to those laid down by the Geneva Convention of 1929, and it should be noted that Major General Gullion was senior War Department representative at that convention, at which 47 nations formulated the provisions of the code. Now, as Provost Marshal General, he is the officer charged with their execution.

(3) Coordination of two or more Corps Areas in the use of troops in case of domestic disturbance, whether caused by strike, fire, flood, riot, or sabotage.

(4) Criminal investigations. These are made under local provost marshals and involve cases within the Army, except subversive activities, which are handled by G-2, and routine matters attended to by the Inspector General.

(5) The Visa and Passport Control Division. Officers who work on permanent committees of the State, Justice, Navy, and War Department consider applications of non-citizens to enter or leave the United States.

(6) The Provost Marshal General's School. Already described.

(7) The School for Military Government. As soon as our armies take over territory now occupied by our enemies, there must be officers ready to take over the government of those areas who understand the local history, racial tendencies, how to raise public funds, how cities are run, and who have knowledge of sanitary engineering, communications, public utilities, etc. Personnel for these tasks will be trained in the School for Military Government.

(8) The Military Police Board. Already in operation at Arlington, Virginia, its functions are analogous to those of the Infantry Board. It makes studies of organization, equipment, and training. For example, it is studying traffic control equipment for use by the Army under blackout conditions.

When, on September 26, 1941, all officers and men performing military police functions were blanketed into the Corps of Military Police, a new branch of the service was created. Even its new chief, Major General Allen W. Gullion, had no knowledge of the numbers of organizations, the size of units, their location, by whom they were officered, how they were being trained, or what they were doing. Now this information has been compiled, card indexed, plotted on a chart, and kept constantly up-to-date. Some 51 new battalions, Zone of the Interior type, and 18 prisoners of war escort companies are in process of being organized.

initial cost and \$14.18 maintenance cost for the year.

This barracks equipment includes 1 mosquito bar; 2 mosquito bar rods; 2 woolen blankets; 1 barracks chair per 3 enlisted men; 2 clamps to hold mosquito bar on bedstead or steel cot; 1 comforter; 1 folding steel cot or 1 iron bedstead; 1 mattress; 2 mattress covers; 1 pillow; 2 pillow cases; 4 sheets; 1 holder (to be placed at foot of bedstead or cot with enlisted man's serial number on it).

Duties of Military Police

Tactical military police with the field forces handle: (1) Traffic control and road information, (2) Collection of stragglers in combat, (3) Collection, custody and disposal of prisoners of war in the theater of operations, (4) Communication of civilians in the theater of operations, (5) Protection of military property, and critical points of lines of communication, (6) Crime prevention and investigation, enforcement of laws and regulations, protection of troops and civilian population against violence and excesses, (7) Cooperation with civil police, (8) Supervision of movements of military individuals and detention of hostile agents as well as collection of soldiers A.W.O.L.

Zone of Interior battalions and companies handle emergency situations such as fire, flood, strike, riot and similar disturbances. Corps Area Service Command Military Police are detachments at posts and camps where they are concerned with the conduct of military personnel on and off military reservations, traffic control on the reservation, protection of property, control of civilians entering and their conduct on military reservations, the operation of the post guardhouse, prevention and investigation of crime or accidents.

The Aliens Division concerns itself with the detention and safekeeping of aliens certified to it by the Department of Justice, with construction necessary as housing, and with prisoners of war who must be protected from acts of violence, ill-treatment, cruelty, personal insults, and from public curiosity. At the present time the Provost Marshal General is exchanging the names of prisoners of war with our enemies directly through the International Red Cross in Geneva. He has established a Prisoner of War Information Bureau and an Alien Enemy Information Bureau. An immediate problem of the Aliens Division is the Japanese population on the Pacific Coast. In 1918, the Provost Marshal General's Department in Europe had the administration and care of 907 officers and 47,373 men, prisoners of war.

The Emergency Operations Division coordinates the plans of two or more Corps Areas with reference to troops needed for domestic disturbances, whether fire, flood, riot, strike or sabotage. Disaster relief and other plans for emergency operations come under this Division, which maintains maps, plots critical areas, and keeps a running log on the location and development of all points where domestic unrest is indicated. Pertinent information is transmitted to the Commander in the field who is responsible for the use of troops.

A reference should be made to the Instructor-Observers, a group of about 10 officers selected for long experience in commanding troops, who will make visits of instruction throughout the country to make suggestions to M. P. officers in the field and reports to the Provost Marshal General.

Major General Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General, had been Judge Advocate General of the Army since December 1, 1937, when he took over his new duties August 2, 1941. He is the holder of the D.S.M. and has twice been honored with the honorary degrees of LL.D. He holds as earned degrees A.B., B.S. and LL.B. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of the Army War College, Washington, D. C.; and of the Navy War College, Newport, Rhode Island. He has represented the U. S. at three international Conventions.

CANADA STRIVES TO ATTAIN UNITY

SO long as Canada has to deal with purely economic problems there is very little friction among Canadians. But as soon as any national emergency arises that has its roots in the racial traditions we notice with dismay that Canada has a tendency to split itself into two parts: the French-speaking Canada in the east and the English-speaking Canada which stretches from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario up to the Pacific coast. The French-speaking province of Quebec, with over three million French Canadians, retains its French traditions. On the other hand, such English-speaking provinces as Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Ontario still have very strong sentiments rooted in the British traditions.

There are still many French Canadians who regard that only they, the French Canadians, are the real Canadians. They regard the Canadians of British origin as the intruders and foreigners. And, on the other hand, there are many Canadians of British origin, especially some of the United Empire Loyalist stock, who still have a very strong sentiment for Britain and who still look on the French of the province of Quebec as the conquered race. They cannot forget the fact that the French Canada of 1760 was conquered by the British. That is why it is not advisable in Canada to discuss any matter that has roots in the racial differences between the French Canadians and the Canadians of British origin.

Even now there is much bad blood between the extremists of Quebec and Ontario. The French Canadians say that they are willing to participate in Canada's war effort, but they prefer to abide by the military voluntary system. They prefer to defend Canada from enemy's attacks by keeping a strong army here. They object to having their sons sent to fight overseas. On the other hand the Canadians of British origin are very much concerned also with their motherland—Great Britain. They would like to give all the aid possible to Britain. They believe that if they save Britain they will keep the war so much further from Canada's shores. So the present strain between the French-speaking Quebec and strongly pro-British and English-speaking Ontario has its origin really in the racial traditions of the French and the British.

The strain between the French of Quebec and the British elements of Ontario has no deep effect on the Western Canada, that is, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, because there are very few French Canadians there and a smaller percentage of Canadians of British origin than in the east. The prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, especially have a very large percentage of settlers of German, Slavonic, and Scandinavian origin. All these elements are strongly Canadian by now in their sentiments and want Canada and Britain to win this war, and they see no reason why there should be any racial feud between the French Canadians of Quebec and the Canadians of British origin of Ontario. They would rather see Canada a well-knit and united nation. It is of paramount importance to them that they are all Canadians in their sentiments, irrespective of their racial and national origin.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Can.



FUNNY SIDE UP

"DILEMMA OF A MOTORIST"

This war is doing a lot of people some good. This past month it has sent a lot of us back to school! We spent three hours there recently registering for a gas ration card. That was the second time we've been placed in such a position. The last time we had a gas ration was when we had a tooth pulled! Guess the teachers must have taken a shine to us, for it was the first time we ever left school with an "A" card! As we left the school there was an old maid picketing the place with an "Unfair" sign. Her complaint was that the government is letting motorists have three gals a week and she can't even get ONE man! Just then we saw a couple of kids across the street trying to sell a tire. We went across looking at the tire and said, "How much will you take for that tire?" "I don't know," said one kid, "How much did you pay for it?"

We don't know how we're going to get along without gas. Our only hope is that this Summer there will be enough wind to put up a sail! You know, since this rubber shortage we haven't run over any pedestrians. Our two front tires are in shreds. So now if pedestrians get within 10 feet of the car, they get whipped to death! It's impossible to get new tires now, but we don't mind that, knowing that what little available rubber being conserved will help erase the axis mob. Last Sunday one of our rear wheel tires had a blow-out, and not having a spare tire, we drove up to a carpenter shop, which just happened to be open for the sake of this story, and had the carpenter make up a wooden tire, and WOOD you believe it, it worked. But heck, after driving five miles we had a blowout... seems that a termite burped! So we had to change the wheel. And that's how we landed in the jug. The cop who caught us thought we should have stuck to our own car!

Well, the cop called the station house and pretty soon the patrol wagon pulled up. It was a nice big shiny 1942 model. Guess it holds about 25 people in a PINCH! As we got into the transport there was another guy already in it. He was pinched for sneaking up behind a cop and hollering "BOO!" So the cop charged him with the crime of BOOglary! The guy wasn't scared though. "Why I've been arrested so often," he said, "that I've got a charge account at the jail!" Down at the station house the complacent guy greeted the judge with, "Hi there Judge, nice weather we're having!" "Yeah?" said the judge, "FINE and COOLER today!"

To make short story shorter, the judge, lo and behold, let us go scot free. The fact that he was a relative had nothing to do with it. "A thousand pardons," he begged, "that silly flatfoot must be off the beam for bringing you down here. Only last night he arrested three guys in dress suits. This morning when I looked into the cell, there were three penguins!" Well, that trip to the station house did us some good. Just as we left the place a beautiful blonde drove up in a 1942 model coupe. She looked at us and smiled. We looked pretty good to her... and her tires looked good to us!

What happened after that folks, we ain't saying. Censorship you know.

HAVE YOU HEARD? About the guy who offered his blood to the Red Cross on condition they'd return the sugar in it! He claims that sugar shortage gives him a lump in his throat, but that the metal shortage doesn't faze him because all of his pals have plenty of brass!

BROMO SELTZER

YOUTH And The UNA

REVIEWS SHOW U.N.A. GAINS

In its "war activities and strength issue" of May, 1942, **The Fraternal Monitor**, "Since 1890 a Standard Bearer for Fraternalism," presents a "review of the fraternal sinews of war" in which the Ukrainian National Association is mentioned several times.

The publication lists the names of 153 fraternal orders which have reported purchases of over \$22,000,000 of war bonds in 1941 and 1942. The U.N.A. is listed for \$100,000, which is the maximum one organization can purchase in two years.

In its tabulation of societies making increase of 500 or more in adult membership during 1941, the U.N.A. is listed for 1,164 by the **Monitor**.

Of those fraternal backers the **Armed Forces of the United Nations**, the **Monitor** writes as follows about the U.N.A.: "Society has donated \$1,000 to the American Red Cross. Carries on active campaign among branches to promote purchase of Defense Bonds and donations to American Red Cross."

The **Monitor** lists 137 millionaire fraternal benefit societies whose assets total \$1,417,735,365.13. At the close of 1941 the U.N.A. was worth \$6,381,224.74. The publication also reports that the U.N.A. paid out \$5,841,806 in benefits since its organization.

MEMBERS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Sons of Ukraine Society, youth branch 287 located in Jersey City, N. J., has eight members in United States Army and Navy uniforms. John Procyk, first secretary of the branch, Michael Polischook, who served as an auditor, Peter Hrabar, who was president for several terms, Frank Dubeck, who was treasurer since the branch was organized in 1936, and Peter Sysak, a comparatively new member, are in Army uniforms "somewhere in the United States."

Nicholas Tomchuk, who was branch president when he joined the Army Air Corps, is in Florida. Walter Zukowsky is in a Navy uniform. William Lutwiniak is a staff sergeant and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

Because its officers are in uniform the branch has a new president in the person of Catherine Magura, and a new treasurer in the person of Myron Hrabar. The secretary's position remains unchanged with Theodore Lutwiniak serving his sixth year.

Having admitted several new members during recent months, Branch 287 now has a total of forty-one members.

LEARN ABOUT THE U.N.A.

Basil Zahayevich, who organizes members for the Ukrainian National Association, is of the opinion that a considerable portion of the indifferent attitude of some of the youth toward the U.N.A. is the result of failure on the part of the parents to acquaint the youth with the facts regarding the organization. The youth would be joining the fraternal order in larger numbers today had they been informed of the advantages of U.N.A. membership beforehand, the organizer stated to this writer. Those cases where the young prospect is already acquainted with the facts concerning the U.N.A. are rare, said Mr. Zahayevich, but it is a pleasure to come across them even at rare intervals. He is the recipient of a letter from a young married woman who had learned about the U.N.A. from her parents. She wrote that she desired to become a member and clearly stated why she wanted to join, what kind of insurance she wanted, and gave all the necessary information about herself. Mr. Zahayevich had already organized other members of her family.

MIAL PROMOTED TO CAPTAINCY

Lieutenant John P. Mial, son of Mrs. Mary A. Mihalchuk (member of U.N.A. Branch 8) of 102 Clinton Place, Yonkers, N. Y., a graduate of the 1939 Class at West Point, has been promoted to the rank of captain at Camp Tyson, Tenn., where he is stationed at a barrage balloon school, the Yonkers Herald Statesman reported late last week.



CAPTAIN JOHN P. MIAL, as he appeared when he graduated from West Point in 1939.

Captain Mial won his appointment to West Point "the hard way," enlisting in the regular Army after his graduation from Yonkers High School in 1933. He took the competitive examination for appointment while stationed in Hawaii.

After graduation from West Point, he was assigned to Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico, where he remained for two and a half years. He was on his way back to the United States to assume his present post when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

WILKES-BARRE, PA. — The St. John Baptist Society, Branch 223, will hold its semi-annual meeting on Sunday, June 7, 1942, at St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Church Hall, after High Mass. All members are urged to attend, because important matters will be discussed. Also all members are urged to pay up their dues or they will be suspended. — John Hrencecin, Secr.

BRIDGEPORT CHOIR TO BROADCAST

The St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir of Bridgeport, Conn. will broadcast a program of Ukrainian songs over Station WICC-600 Kc. Tuesday evening, June 9, 1942 at 9:30 P. M.

This broadcast is in conjunction with the International Folk Festival, to be held July 4, 1942 at Pleasure Beach Park, Bridgeport.

Groups from various nationalities, including Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Slovak, Hungarian, Romanian and others will participate.

The broadcasts, which are a preliminary to the festival, feature American born young people of various races and nationalities. Every week a different group is called upon to broadcast.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY IN CONNECTICUT

(given by the UYOC)

MAKE PLANS now and be sure to come to New Britain (Schuetzen Park) on **July 19th**. It's been a long time since the whole gang got together, and who knows when we will be able to again. Meet old friends you have no opportunity to see otherwise. Enjoy good dancing, choral program, sports, and loads of other items.

Remember **** **JULY 19th** at **SCHUETZEN PARK, NEW BRITAIN!**

ATTENTION CONNECTICUT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

HERE is your last chance to secure an extra \$100 for your future education if you have a good scholastic record. **June 15th** marks the last day you can file an application for the UYOC Scholarship.

Write to **John Selesman, 22 Hurlburt St., New Britain, Conn.**, for applications and information.

HURRY!!! HURRY!!! HURRY!!!

GRAND CHARITY BALL

— sponsored by —
UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER
(Ukrainian National Home, Inc.)
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942
at **UKRAINIAN CENTER**
181-183 Fleet St., Jersey City, N. J.
Ticket (Tax incl.) **50c**
Comm. at 8 P. M. First Class Music

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