



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 22

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VOL. X

U.N.A. BUYS \$50,000 MORE WAR BONDS

With \$100,000.00 worth of United States War Bonds already in the treasury, the Ukrainian National Association will purchase an additional \$50,000 worth in order to help put Jersey City's war bond drive over the top.

The decision to make the additional purchase was reached at a recent

meeting of the Supreme Executive Board of the U.N.A., attended by Nicholas Muraszko, president, Dmytro Halychyn, secretary, and Roman Slobodian, treasurer.

Reports of the purchase appeared in the Jersey Journal, the Newark Evening News, and other local and nearby newspapers.

NAZIS ARE WILLING, BUT UKRAINE ISN'T

In a dispatch written last Thursday for Wide World and the New York Daily News, Alvin J. Steinkopf, home after five months internment in Germany, reports the following conditions in Ukraine under German rule:—

The Ukraine is not the rich prize many Germans expected it to be.

Years of propagandistic agitation, much of it by Hitler himself, had pictured the Ukraine as a bottomless breadbasket which Germany's tight economy urgently needed.

The Ukraine was to provide a limitless food supply and neutralize the effect of the British blockade. Many Germans suspected Hitler's attack on Russia, was as much a foraging expedition as it was a blow against "world Bolshevism."

The Tone Changed

Then came a blitz campaign culminating in the fall of Kiev. But more slowly came the realization that, whereas Ukraine was a land rich in resources, Germany could not exploit them easily or immediately.

The major difficulties shape up as follows:

Stalin's "scorched earth" policy was effective in the Ukraine. Retreating Russians carried off or destroyed agricultural machinery, cattle and horses.

Farmers Uncooperative

Roumanian troops, eager for booty, grabbed all the horses they could.

Tens of thousands of farmers were in the Russian army, and such as remained were indisposed to work efficiently for German masters.

The transportation problem is a

lasting headache. It's one thing to drive a panzer division deep into the Ukraine, quite another to change thousands of miles of railway to European gauge, and to find the rolling stock in impoverished Europe to haul agricultural products to the hungry cities of Germany.

The Ukrainian mentality simply doesn't articulate with the German. The Ukrainian couldn't be persuaded to accept German marks or the doubtful currencies Germany invents for occupied regions on the promise that Hitler's "new era" ultimately would make everyone prosperous. The Ukrainian wanted to barter, a sack of potatoes for a pair of pants. And Germany doesn't have that many pants.

No "Milk and Honey"

Finally, the Germans found that the Ukraine is a densely populated land. The needs of its population are great. It is a land of alternating plenty and famine. An unpredictable element, weather, might make Ukraine a liability rather than an asset to be exploited immediately.

All these considerations caused the Frankfurter Zeitung to say "the Ukraine is not a land of milk and honey." Thereafter, the whole tone of German propaganda respecting the Ukraine changed.

The fair-minded observer could not doubt that, given time, the German talent for organization, could cash in on its conquest. But the job was simply too big to be accomplished in a year in which German resources were strained to the utmost by the war.

UKRAINIAN WRITERS RECEIVE STALIN AWARDS

"Books Abroad," the University of Oklahoma review, reported in its Winter, 1942 issue that two Soviet Ukrainian writers, Pavel G. Tychina and Alexander E. Korneychuk, received Stalin awards last year. The report, as reprinted by the Winnipeg "Nowy Shliakh," follows:—

One of the most important literary events in the Soviet Union was the award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding literary works of the past 6 years.

Stalin prizes were instituted by the order of the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., in honor of the 60th birthday of J. Stalin, and are divided into three categories:

- First prize 100,000 rubles
- Second prize 50,000 "
- Third prize 25,000 "

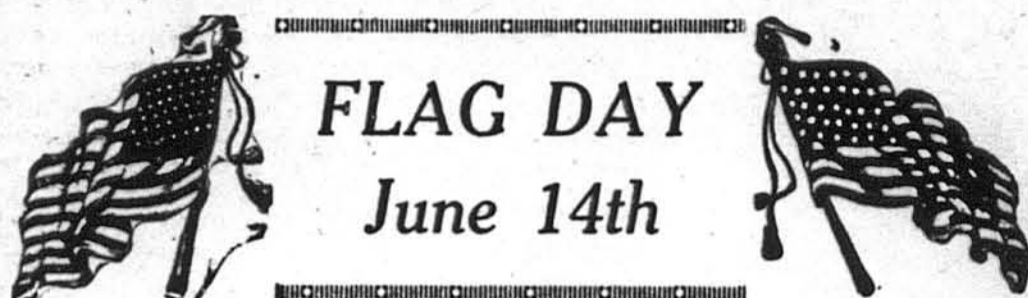
Following are the persons who were awarded Stalin Prizes by a decision of the U.S.S.R., March 16, 1941:

Poetry—First Prize

Pavel G. Tychina, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. for his collection of poems "Spirit of the United Family" published in 1938.

Dramaturgy—First Prize

Alexander E. Korneychuk, for his play "Bohdan Khmelnytsky," staged in 1936 and 1938.



THIS will be no ordinary observance of Flag Day. This year of 1942 sees the Stars and Stripes and the glorious traditions our flag exemplifies under fire by formidable enemies.

It is fitting, therefore, that we Americans consider at this time the significance of the Star Spangled Banner, the better that we may cherish it and pay due homage to its "broad stripes and bright stars."

The United States flag is the third oldest of the national standards of the world. It is older than the Union Jack of Great Britain or the Tricolor of France.

It was first authorized by Congress June 14, 1777, and this is the date now celebrated throughout the United States and its possessions by the observance of Flag Day.

The red in Old Glory represents valor, zeal and fervency; the white is for hope, purity and cleanliness, and the blue bespeaks loyalty, sincerity, justice and truth.

The stars (an ancient symbol of India, Persia and Egypt) symbolize dominion and sovereignty, as well as loyal aspirations. The constellation of the stars within the flag's union is emblematic of our Constitution, which grants each State its individual sovereignty except as to rights specifically delegated to the Federal Government.

Old Glory is said to have been flown for the first time in the year 1777. The exact time and place, however, are still matters of considerable dispute among historians and others who have conducted extensive researches among Revolutionary period documents.

The original number of stars was thirteen, for the thirteen American Colonies. In 1795, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, the number of stars—and stripes—was raised to fifteen. As other States were admitted to the Union during the next few years it was recognized that it would be impracticable to add stripes with the stars, so the Congress passed an Act, on April 14, 1818, restoring the thirteen alternate red and white stripes for the thirteen original States and providing for the addition of one star for each State upon its admission to the Union.

The last addition to Old Glory was made July 4, 1912, when two stars were added—one for Arizona and one for New Mexico—bringing the total number of stars to forty-eight.

The name "Old Glory" is said to have been given to our national flag by Captain William Driver, master of the U. S. brig "Chas. Doggett," on August 10, 1831.

The Star Spangled Banner first rose over thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of some three million people. Today it flies over forty-eight States, extending across the continent, and more than one hundred and thirty millions owe it allegiance. It has been brought to its proud position by the love and sacrifice of its citizens who have advanced it and its heroes who have fought and died for it. It is the sign made visible of the strong spirit that has brought liberty and prosperity to the people of America, and hope to oppressed peoples in lands under the heel of tyrannical dictators.

Old Glory is more than a mere flag. It is a living thing of hope and inspiration for us all on this Flag Day, 1942.

Soviets To Claim Western Ukraine, Says "Commonweal"

"Commonweal," the influential Catholic weekly, declares editorially in its current June 12 issue that, "Russia, if we are all victorious, will not tolerate even talk of an independent Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania. She will furthermore demand a large portion of Finland (to protect her Karelian Isthmus). Stalin has pledged himself to the resurrection of a strong, independent Polish State, BUT that state is not to include any substantial part of White Russia or the Western Ukraine. In other words, a large fraction of pre-war Poland must become Russian.

are reasonable—if not moderate. Had Stalin not acted to consolidate his European frontier by taking a piece of Poland in 1939, and then by absorbing the Baltic States before last June, the Russian armies now might well be in far more desperate pass, and we should all be worse off. Strategically, in the eyes of common sense, the Russian claims are not only just, they are traditional, and reflect precisely the same foreign policy as that of the Czars."

From a realistic point of view, it must be granted that such claims

Wisdom that is hidden
And gold stowed away
Are, one like the other,
Of no use today. (Ivan Franko)

Marriage And The Family Among The Galician Ukrainians

By SAMUEL KOENIG

(From *Studies in the Science of Society*, edited by G. P. Murdock, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1937.)

MARRIAGE, to the Ukrainian peasant, is not only a natural state but also an economic necessity. Even in direst poverty a man contemplates matrimony "in order to have somebody to mend his shirts and wash his clothes." Aside from her economic indispensability, a wife enhances a man's prestige in the community. Indeed, marriage might even be called the very condition or basis upon which society admits a man to full membership. Celibacy, therefore, although not altogether unknown, is exceedingly rare.

A girl, too, looks forward to marriage upon reaching the proper age. To have her tresses turn gray while she is still unmarried is the greatest calamity that can befall her. Society contributes to her anxiety by expressing disapproval of the old maid, and encouragement to the prospective bride, in the form of proverbs, e. g.: "Every betrothed girl is beautiful." Hence, when a girl attains nubility, nothing so preoccupies her mind as the prospect of matrimony. She misses no opportunity, of the multitude offered by holiday festivities as well as in the daily routine of life, to accelerate the desired consummation by magical practices. Thus a girl always sweeps the floor from the door toward the center of the room, for this draws the boys to her. She must not wash the clothes of a dead man, else she will be prevented from marrying. On the eve of St. Andrew (November 30th, O. S.), it is customary for girls to shake a willow tree, saying: "Willow, I am shaking you so that he will tremble the same way for me." On the same occasion they fetch water from the well in their mouths and use it to knead dough for a cake, which is suspended from the ceiling of the room; each girl tries to get a bite of the cake, and the one who first succeeds, it is thought, will be the first to marry. A girl may induce a speedy marriage by stripping off all her clothes, sowing flaxseed, and then burying her shirt in the ground; by the time the seeds have come up, it is believed, she will be engaged. Maidens can also make themselves desirable by rolling nude in the dew-covered grass on the morning of St. John's Day.

Age At Marriage

The age at marriage varies widely, depending upon locality and circumstances. While it is not unusual for men of thirty or thirty-five, or for women between twenty-five and thirty, to marry for the first time, the great majority of alliances take place between much younger people. Girls, in particular, are usually declared marriageable when not more than sixteen years of age, and oftentimes, especially among the mountaineers, they wed at an even earlier age. Boys, on the other hand, seldom marry before they reach twenty-four, the age when they have completed their military service. A boy who is not yet considered marriageable is called *chlopec*; an immature girl, *diwczynia*. As soon as they are thought ready for matrimony, however, they are called *parobok* and *diwka* respectively.

Parental Influence

Although parents naturally exert an influence in the selection of partners by their children, especially in the case of daughters, their control is usually comparatively slight, especially in the uplands. But whenever they do insist upon a certain choice, or voice their disapproval of the selec-

tion made by the child, the latter seldom offers resistance. Kaindl, in his long years of acquaintance with the highlanders, encountered only three cases of uncompromising resistance, one by a girl, two by boys. Forced marriages, even in cases where the bride manifests a positive antipathy toward the groom selected by her parents, are by no means infrequent. In the great majority of cases, however, the boy and girl come to an understanding by themselves, and the parents, when consulted, give their consent as a matter of form.

In the choice of a spouse, a peasant youth or girl is usually guided by the advice of parents and friends, who tend to consider, primarily, the economic advantages to be derived from the union and, to a lesser extent, the social standing of the future partner. A wealthy father, of course, likes to see his child marry into a *hospodar's* family, but differences in social status by no means constitute an insurmountable obstacle. Indeed, rich men not infrequently give their daughters in marriage to boys in the service of the house, and oftentimes a youth weds a girl who is utterly destitute, asking for nothing more than that she have a wedding dress.

Tradition requires that older brothers and sisters marry before their juniors, but this is not an inviolable rule. Unions are contracted, with a high degree of consistency, within the village, so that marriage is predominantly endogamous in character.

Ceremony Highly Symbolic

The observances and ceremonies connected with courtship, betrothal and the wedding are rigidly stereotyped and highly symbolic. Variations occur, to be sure, but they are mainly regional or local rather than personal in character. Thus the most opportune time for choosing a spouse is the Yuletide season, while the proper time for wooing is on a Wednesday, a Thursday, or a Saturday night. The young man, with the previous knowledge of his parents, selects one or two *starosty* (elders) from among his relatives or friends, and either accompanies them on their visit to the girl's home, or lets them go by themselves. After knocking thrice at the door, the visitors are invited in, and the usual greetings are exchanged. The older of the *starosty* begins the conversation in the following manner: "As the hunting companions of a prince, we have been pursuing a she-fox to this very place; we come, therefore, to ask you to hand her over to us." The people of the house pretend to be victims of a false accusation and demand the immediate departure of the impostors. After a further exchange of abuse, however, the conversation takes on a friendly tone, and the real object of the visit comes up for discussion.

This preliminary meeting, if successful—and it very rarely is not, since the boy and his parents usually make sure of their chances beforehand—is followed after a couple of days by another one, at which the parents, relatives, and friends on both sides are present, and the matters regarding the dowry and residence of the couple are decided. If a mutual agreement is reached, the formal betrothal (*zaruczyny*) takes place. The bride then takes two rings presented to her on a plate by the *starosta* and places one on the finger of the groom and the other on her own. The formal betrothal, however, is not always celebrated at the second meeting;

in some places it does not occur until a week before the wedding, while in others it immediately precedes the wedding ceremony in the church.

The wedding proper usually takes place on a Sunday, but it is both preceded and followed by several days of elaborate ceremonies in the homes of the bride and groom. These ceremonies are regarded as of greater moment than the actual church wedding. Indeed, it is held by all the Ukrainians that if the groom dies after the ceremony in church but before the following ritual in the home, the bride is not to be considered a widow, but an unmarried girl. The parents, as in the case of the ceremonies after childbirth, are kept in the background, except for a few occasional moments. This is especially true of the fathers of the couple. The principal actors in the whole complicated cycle of ceremonies are the bride and groom and their respective wedding parties. In general, marriage is accompanied by even greater publicity than birth; as a matter of fact, the whole affair seems to be designed to draw the attention and receive the approval of the community to an act in which it is vitally concerned.

It is also noteworthy that the ceremonies reveal definite and unmistakable traces of both purchase and capture—forms of marriage which may well have been prevalent at some former time. The formal wooing begins, as we have seen, with a survivalistic form, and the betrothal and wedding ceremonies on many occasions simulate force and resistance. The terms "prince," "princess," and "noblemen," applied respectively to the groom, bride, and their trains, and the songs, which profusely accompany practically every act during the entire series of ceremonies, offer additional evidence to the same effect.

Where Young Couple Resides

A newly wedded couple usually reside in the house of the groom's parents. This arrangement, which may be either temporary or permanent, is reminiscent of the house-communalism of former times. Both in the plains and in the mountains it is still the rule for the young pair to move into the "small room" (*mala chata*) of the paternal house. Although this room serves ordinarily as a storeroom, the fact that it forms an almost invariable part of the peasant house suggests that it is a survival from a time when it was specifically designed to provide a home for the married son.

Today, particularly in the lowlands, the patriolocal residence is in most cases only temporary. While it lasts, however, the young couple, despite their nominal independence, remain under the domination of the groom's parents, to whose supervision and advice they are constantly subject. Only when the young man has built a home for himself on his own property, usually received as a dowry, can it be said that the couple have severed their connection with the parental home and have set up an independent household. When this happens the people say of the groom: "He has separated himself" (*win widdliwsia*).

Status of Wife

A married woman occupies a definitely inferior status. The husband, among both lowlanders and mountaineers, regards his wife as his property in the strictest sense of the word. The man is the master of the house, and the woman owes him unconditional obedience and respect. A girl who marries a widower does not dare to address him by the familiar "thou" (*ty*), but uses the plural "you" (*wy*).

In private, husband and wife usually address each other by their names, but in speaking to a third person the

former commonly refers to his wife as *moja* (mine), while she calls him *mij* (mine). Often one refers to the other as his "fate" (*dola*); in this sense one frequently hears of a person with a good or bad fate. In speaking contemptuously of his wife, a husband usually refers to her as *baba* (old woman), even though she is quite young; endearingly, he calls her *molodyczka* (young wife), however old she may be.

With the exception of her clothes and of other articles which she may have brought with her as a dowry, a wife has scarcely anything which she can call her own. Even land received by her as part of her dowry or as an inheritance, though often registered in her name, actually falls completely under the control of her husband.

According to the prevailing division of labor by sex, household tasks such as cooking, washing, spinning, and sewing are considered strictly as a woman's work. Milking and water carrying, too, are sometimes assigned exclusively to women. A man, as a rule, scorns to perform a task that has come to be regarded as feminine. A highlander, for example, will rarely degrade himself by fetching water from the well, "because it is the work of a woman." Other types of work, such as the construction of vehicles, tools, and utensils for home consumption or for the market, are generally regarded as man's work. In the mountains, moreover, men alone are entrusted with driving the cattle to the distant pastures. Aside from these occupations, however, there is scarcely a type of work in which women do not participate, and in which they do not exhibit a skill equal to that of their husbands.

Since matrimonial alliances are only in the rarest of cases the product of love, married life seldom exemplifies genuine mutual affection. In most cases, however, husband and wife get along together reasonably well, remain faithful to one another, and are free from mutual suspicion and jealousy.

Divorce Extremely Rare

Formal divorce is extremely rare. Instead, the dissolution of marriage usually takes the form of desertion or of the forcible expulsion of a wife by her husband. Divorce is fully justified only when one is a hermaphrodite. A husband may, however, without drawing upon himself any social condemnation, drive his wife out of the house on the grounds that she is a scold or a bad housewife, while a wife may forsake her husband for mistreating her.

Upon dissolution of a marriage, the children are ordinarily retained by the parent who remains in the house, usually the father. So far as the wife's personal belongings are concerned, the husband is obliged to return them to her only if he has forced her to leave his home.

Division of Property

Contrary to the practice of the Polish peasant, who endeavors to leave his property undivided, the Ukrainian usually distributes his property among his several children, and, if possible, assigns a particular share to each before his death. Daughters ordinarily do not inherit, especially among the *Hutsuls*. Their rights to their parents' property are thought to cease, once they have been given a trousseau and a dowry. In dividing his property, the father usually takes into consideration the quality and quantity of services rendered by each of his children, and endeavors to reward them accordingly.

(To be concluded)

"I never knew till I got a car," said the old lady, "that profanity was so prevalent."

"Do you hear much of it on the road?"

"Why," was the reply, "nearly everybody I bumped into swears dreadfully."

THEY SAID...

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State:

"If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and in all continents."

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury:

"I know that the American people are determined that no one shall be allowed to amass riches out of this war and we have recommended a tax program to give effect to the people's determination. We have, for example, recommended a basic tax rate of 90 cents on every dollar of excess profit beyond a reasonable rate of return."

"The Ways and Means Committee is now hard at work writing a new tax bill. I hope it cannot be said of the new tax bill that it was little and too late. The people of this country have shown in a thousand ways that they are not in a mood for half measures, either financial or military. They will be critical only if the burdens are unfairly distributed."

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture:

"A year ago it seemed certain that we could meet all foreseeable lend-lease needs and have plenty of all kinds of food for all other uses, and even some to spare. Of course, it looked as if farmers would have to produce more of some things, and processors handle more. But generally speaking it seemed that the normal methods of producing, processing, and distributing food could go on as usual."

"That is not true any longer. Already we are actually sending our Allies a lot more food than we thought we would a year ago, and we will send them even more as soon as more ships were available. It is still safe to say that everyone in this country can have enough nourishing food, but we can't be certain that we won't run short of some particular kinds of food and have to make up the lack with other kinds of food. And it's already a certainty that many kinds of food will reach consumers in different packages or different forms from those they are used to, and that many methods of distribution will have to be changed."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

"The far-reaching economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter cannot be attained by wishful thinking. We in this country must realize that their achievement will be impossible if we follow policies of narrow economic nationalism, such as our extreme and disastrous tariff policy after the last war. We must realize that our own prosperity depends fully as much on prosperous conditions in other countries as their prosperity depends on ours. We must show now by our positive acts of collaboration with other nations of like mind, that we are prepared to shoulder our share of responsibility for building a better world."

Remember Pearl Harbor! Remember it every pay day! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps.

Music at the Camps

The Hot and the Sweet—Soldiers Like 'em Both

MUSIC accompanies the soldier through the larger part of his daily activities. He arises in the morning to the reveille call of the bugle and the thumping tune of a march. His morning drill is sometimes accompanied by the band; the band serenades him in the late afternoon; at night he attends dances and musical shows; and when he goes to sleep, a bugle sounds "taps."

All this music runs the gamut of orchestral repertoire from the heavy classics to the two notes of the bugle, "Da-da," which means "Fall out," more or less. This writer, who once blew an Army bugle with much vigor, has forgotten the exact translation, and it may be that the two notes mean "Fall in," or "Cheese it, here comes the colonel." All this music is supplied by approximately twenty-eight versatile musicians, who are "The Band."

The Twenty-eight have been recruited from all walks of musical life, from the three-piece night club swing band to the austere New York Philharmonic Orchestra Society. They have come together to make music for the soldiers, and right industrially the "Long-hairs" apply themselves to jazz, and the "Hep-cats" perspire over Bach—anything to further the soldiers' pleasure.

With a will, they strike up a march for a parade, most of them who never knew before they joined the Army that one could play an instrument while standing up, much less while walking with it. At first, before they acquire the knack, so necessary in a military band, of playing and marching at the same time, they huff and they puff and they stumble into fox holes, but soon, their music stirring and clear, leads the regiment on parade.

Our Heroes and "Dem Bums"

The soldiers love their bands. They regard the band as a necessity to give them the proper elan. Many a weary regiment has found its heart again when it heard the sound of the band welcoming it—many a young soldier has been very glad that the band was playing as his company moved out. In stations boasting more than one band, fierce competitions will frequently spring up, battles of music will be held at which the soldiers cheer their bands' respective talents with all their hearts. Their bands are to them like the baseball team, "Our Heroes!" and "Dem Bums!"

The men in the band are a very good lot. Many of them are good enough musicians to take their places in top-flight civilian bands, and since the war, famous dance bands and symphonic orchestras both have contributed to the quota of musician personnel. They are professionals who have studied their art for a minimum of five years, and music is something that needs continual study, to say nothing of the practice involved.

You will have no difficulty at all, on an Army post, in telling which barracks is the Bands's. It is a building from which, at all times, waves and waves of sound are surging; from whose top floor windows two cornets may be valiantly attempting to out-blow the counter-melody of three trombones; from whose middle section may be heard the concerted effort of six clarinets to accomplish a scale or an arpeggio; and from whose bottom floor the drums and the bass horns are almost always pounding away at a march.

If it's a regular-duty day and you arrive at about 9:30 a. m., you will probably hear them at their morning rehearsal. They are seated in a large, soundproofed room, and under the the direction of their bandleader they are playing one of the classics, a sym-

The Ukrainians And The Canadian Plebiscite

(The Yorkton Enterprise)

Yorkton, May 9th, 1942.

To the Editor of The Enterprise,

Sir, — Two issues ago, your comments, as well as those of your "Maybe I'm Wrong" Kenny, on the results of the plebiscite are somewhat unfair and a bit misleading in so far as the citizens of Ukrainian ancestry are concerned.

If you, and those who feel like you, stress a little less of the pious emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon complex and get down to the common basis of a Canadian citizen—get genuinely acquainted with your neighbor of the Slavonic race, that very race which proved even superior to Hitler's "superior master race"—then probably you wouldn't have said "that a majority of our citizens of other than Anglo-Saxon origin are not in favor of an all-out war effort on the part of Canada."

Enlistments in the armed forces from among our Ukrainian population in this province are high, if not the very highest of any other racial minority—which fact demonstrates what? Disloyalty? Racial inferiority? Lack of clear understanding of the problem at stake? You can quibble and bandy words till you run out of them, but the fact remains that the majority of Ukrainians are for an all-out war effort, and not for an all-out war profit. And they certainly know the difference—see it with clear eyes—even here in Yorkton.

Unlike your local barrister who who had to look the word plebiscite up in the dictionary, the average Canadian of Slavonic extraction looked at the plebiscite with amused eyes and a bit confused mind. To him it appeared as a nation-wide straw vote in a carnival queen contest, with no tragic consequences win or lose. I have talked with scores of Ukrainians in this and the Mackenzie constituencies and know hundreds of them personally. Some of them could not grasp the very gist of the plebiscite wording, could not see the trees for the forest, so just simply took the whole thing as another political subterfuge well greased in evasive quibbling. Some said that the Prime Minister of Canada, when explaining the plebiscite in his radio speech, emphasized that it didn't necessarily mean conscription, for overseas serv-

phony of Brahms, perhaps, or Tschakowsky, and playing it very well. The big difference between a symphonic band and an orchestra is, of course, the absence of stringed instruments in the former. This is largely overcome, at least to the satisfaction of all but the very die-hard connoisseur, by the usage of arrangements made especially for band work, in which violin, cello, and bass viol are supplanted by their brass counterparts, the clarinet, the trumpet, and the big bass tuba.

Soldier audiences are as cosmopolitan as can be, and the band must ever be prepared to suit the most varied tastes in music. The soldier-musician is schooled to an all-around technique necessitated by the nature of his duties, which may with perfect equanimity demand of him "Old Zip Coon" in the morning, "Parsifal" in the afternoon, and the latest hep cacophonies after dark. During a week in normal times the band may be called upon to play for, among the other occasions, parades, drills, concerts, musical shows, horse shows, dog shows, county fairs, dances, square dances, football games, basketball games, baseball games, polo matches, ceremonies of all kinds, including dedications, assemblages, "drives," etc. ad infinitum.

JAY FRANK

ices, that it didn't mean a vote of confidence in the present Liberal government. Leading Canadian newspapers and periodicals were repeating and reemphasizing Mr. King's statements. Yet on the other hand other newspapers of equal national importance interpreted the plebiscite and Mr. King's statements as a vote for immediate conscription and an all-out war effort. Now who is right?

The Ukrainians in western Canada know the difference between freedom and slavery only too painfully well. That is one of the reasons why they prefer to taking deep, permanent root in these prairies. They needn't be "watched" or discriminated against as some of the hysterical busy-bodies clamor for. They have no other land or country but Canada which they can claim as their very own. With back-cracking hard labor they have hewed their homes and farms out of jungly bush and hard rocks. They have not come easy by anything. Whatever they are now, whatever they possess, or hope to be or to possess, they gained through unremitting labor, sweat and tears—tears, often times, against cruel discrimination, studied slams and slurs and insults, and plain smug snobbery. But in spite of all this they are here here to stay and to play an important role in Canada's future. They love Canada, and to most of them it's their love now with their young sturdy sons and fair daughters—offering their dearest treasures on the altar of sacrifice in defence of their land.

You don't hear of any fifth column cliques or conscientious objectors among the Ukrainians do you? There are no slackers or organized saboteurs. Moreover and in spite of the well-known fact that at present and in this their native land there's hardly a person of the Ukrainian race that could obtain a key or high-salaried position or any prominent representation in any of the countless wartime boards, commissions, departments or what have you. They are quite aware of this inequality, their circumscribed status as "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water."

So, Mr. Editor, when you state that "There is a woeful lack of facilities for the development of community spirit and a consciousness of the responsibilities which Canadian citizenship entails"—hifaluting words, these—permit me to suggest this: Those who set themselves up as "their betters" to prove their superior qualities to their Ukrainian fellow citizens—prove it in actual practice by example and precedent and a wee bit of Christ's teachings, all of which adds up, I trust, to mean an honest and virile democracy in Canada.

Yours truly,

IVAN W. HANCHARD, Ph.D.

(Dr. Hanchard is a Ukrainian Canadian of the older generation.—Editor)

ADD AMERICANISE

Dr. Charles E. Funk, internationally known lexicographer, will include the word "jeep" in his new dictionary now about to roll off the press. Dr. Funk is reported to have said that "jeep" is without a doubt the first real "Americanism" to be coined during this war. He lays the origin of the word itself to "GP" (General Production), which symbol appeared on all orders for the specially made vehicle. He defines the "jeep" in his new dictionary as "a four-wheeled-drive light car of one-half to one-and-one-half ton capacity for reconnaissance or other Army duty."

A candidate reported during the recent election that in one town a person threw a base cowardly egg at him—the kind that hits and then runs.

How Russian and Ukrainian Authors Differ A Review of Allen's History

MOST of the great Russian authors were of non-Russian origin. Gogol was of Ukrainian origin, Pushkin partly of Negro, Lermontov of Scottish, Dostoyevsky of Ukrainian, Turgenev of Tartar, Lev Tolstoy of German, Volodimir Korolenko of Ukrainian, and Chekhov of Ukrainian descent. Only Gorky could be counted as a real Russian. A shallow-minded man might say that it really does not matter of what origin the author was as long as he wrote in Russian. But a well-educated psychologist who is also well versed in anthropology would say that one's origin has in fact very much to do with one's behavior and achievements.

Though William Yates and Bernard Shaw wrote in English, every sentence of their works betrays them that they are Irish. No pure Anglo-Saxon author could be as satirical, biting and comical as Bernard Shaw or as elfish as Yates. Nor could a pure Russian be as humorous and humane as Gogol and Chekhov. Dostoyevsky and Korolenko are especially noted for their humane trait, which is also the main trait of Ukrainian literature. Pushkin was a realist and rebel in poetry. But he was more of a rebel on account of his warm Negro blood in a cold climate than on account of his love for mankind. Lermontov was a lost Scottish ghost in Russian wilderness. Tolstoy was a detail-loving Germanic type of psychologist. And Turgenev was a Russo-Tartar landlord who had plenty of time on his hands to observe different human specimens. He is more talkative than humane.

It is quite interesting to note that as long as Gogol wrote of Ukrainian scenes and heroes he wrote like a real Ukrainian, with love for Nature

and his countrymen, in spite of his use of Russian for self-expression. Such are his "Tales from Dikanka" and his "Taras Bulba." But he is cynical and satirical when he writes of Russians, like in his "Inspector" and "The Dead Souls." Korolenko is most lyrical when he writes of his Ukrainian blind musician and of his flute made of Ukrainian weeping-willow. Since Chekhov could not write of his beloved Ukraine he pokes fun and scoffs in his genial Ukrainian manner, at his Russian petty officials, middlemen, inspectors, etc.

There is no doubt that if Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Korolenko and Chekhov wrote in Ukrainian they would have been more poetic, lyrical, and even more humane than they are in their Russian stories. Gogol would have written more stories in the manner of his "Taras Bulba" and his "Tales of Dikanka." Dostoyevsky and Korolenko would have given us stories and novels which would have had more kinship with the stories of Hrihoriy Kvitka-Osnoyanyenko, Marko Vovchok, Panas Myrny and Kotsiubynsky, yet endowed with much deeper insight into the workings of man's heart and soul.

When one reads Kotlyarevsky's "Natalka of Poltava," Kvitka's "Mariusia," Shevchenko's immortal poems, Vovchok's stories, Rudansky's versified humorous stories and anecdotes, and Nechuy-Levitsky's stories and novels, one notes that the authors like to describe kind-hearted traits in their heroes and that what is beautiful in Nature. On the other hand, great Russian authors indulge in describing such outlandish and bizarre ideas as Demon's love for a girl, buying of the Dead Souls, strange behavior of such neurotics as Ras-

W. E. D. Allen. *The Ukraine*. Cambridge University Press. New York. Macmillan. 1941. 404 pages. \$1.50.—A scholarly presentation of the history of the Ukraine in English has been for many years a great desideratum of historians. The present work with a slight bias towards the Great Russian viewpoint goes far to supply this need. From a statement in the preface the author is indebted to a small group of Russian and Ukrainian scholars who have collaborated with him though they remain anonymous and the extent of their collaboration is not disclosed.

The author traces the history of what is now called the Ukraine from pre-Slavic times through the Kievan period down to the disintegration of Kievan society under the blows of the Kipchaks and the Mongols. From then on the vicissitudes of the survivors and their gradual recovery, their incorporation in the Lithuanian and later in the combined Polish-Lithuanian state are broadly sketched. The emergence of the Cossack Ukraine and its uneasy history in the period of dynastic and religious wars and the racial conflicts of the seventeenth century pulled alternately as it was to Moscow, to Poland and to Turkey, are traced in some detail till the land was finally absorbed in the Muscovite state and its separate existence was at an end. The story of

kolnikov and the Karamazov brothers, life of adulterers, of incestuous love, of free love, of "sansculottes," etc. It seems as if Russian literature were a hot-house where all kinds of strange and even monstrous tropical plants have grown up.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Can.

Ukrainian decline in the eighteenth century and the romantic revival of the nineteenth are told somewhat sketchily but there is a full treatment of the new Ukrainian nationalism born in the throes of the Great War and continuing an uneasy existence down to the conclusion of the civil war when the Ukrainian national movement was if not suppressed at least canalized and curbed by the Soviet State. There is an excellent chapter towards the end on the economic development of the Ukraine and a postscript bringing the story down to 1939. The writer perhaps wisely refrained from attempting to prophesy what further part the Ukraine and Ukrainian nationalism would play in the present dance of death.

While the work is brilliantly done and written in a lively style, some phases seem somewhat unsatisfactory. It strikes the reader that some of the material on the origin of the Cossacks and the formation of the Ukraine is handled in an insufficiently critical manner. In the "debunking" of Mazeppa, the writer leaves us somewhat in doubt of the nature of the evidence on which this is based. This is not the only place where arrangement and lack of close reasoning leave the reader unsatisfied. The importance of the religious struggles of the seventeenth century and the part they played in the extinction of the Polish State are not sufficiently stressed. It appears also that the writer has left in doubt the factors that enabled Moscow to emerge victorious in its duel with Poland.

Prof. Stuart R. Tompkins,
University of Oklahoma,
Normal, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

("Books Abroad", Winter Edition,
University of Oklahoma)

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(9)

FIRST UKRAINIAN ORIGINAL WRITINGS

Earliest Ukrainian Schools

IT is a matter of uncertainty as to exactly when schools first appeared in Ukraine; but we do know as a fact that they were already in existence during the reign of Volodimir the Great (979-1015) and Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), two great monarchs who contributed greatly to the rapid growth of the ancient Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev. These early schools were of two general types: parochial schools connected with the churches, and secular schools, located in the larger centers of population. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were their basic studies, while the more advanced students studied Greek as well.

Appearance of Original Writings

It is during this early period of Ukrainian history that there first appeared writers in Ukraine who—instead of copying or translating works of other nations, particularly Greek and Bulgarian, as was the rule up to that time—took it upon themselves to produce literary creations of an original character.

The Two Schools

The early authors of original literary works are generally divided into two classes or schools, namely, the "higher" school, and the "lower" school, each differing from the other by certain distinguishing characteristics.

Writers in the first category were those whose works were of the classical or belle-lettres type, of fine rhetorical style. Writers of the second school on the other hand were those whose works were of more popular

nature, being characterized by a general plainness and clearness of style.

Leading Exponents of the "Higher" School

The leading exponents of the higher school of early Ukrainian original writings were Ilarion, Klym Smolyatych, and Kyrylo Turiwsky, besides a few others of an anonymous character. Let us examine these three.

Ilarion

Ilarion was a priest who lived during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise in the village of Perestov, near Kiev. He built himself there a cave in the ground of several meters in depth, and spent his time there fasting, praying and singing psalms. Prince Yaroslav was in the habit of sojourning in his summer palace in Perestov, and during one of these sojourns he met Ilarion. A warm friendship sprang up between the monarch and the monk priest. Through the influence of Yaroslav, Ilarion was elected as the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Church (1051-1054) despite the opposition of the Patriarch in Tsarhorod (Constantinople). This was the first time in Ukrainian history that a Ukrainian had gained the honor of being the Metropolitan of the early Ukrainian Church. Hitherto only Greeks ecclesiastics were Metropolitans for Ukraine.

The writings of Ilarion were in the nature of sermons. One of his best was "О законі Мойсейом данім" (The Commandment of Moses), which is linked with "Похвала кагану нашому Владимиру" (An Eulogy for "Kniaz" Volodimir). This work is distinguished by its lofty spirit, fine style, and a wealth of illustrative parables. In it can be perceived Ilarion's talent and the great love he bore for

his native country—Ruś-Ukraina, as it was then known. As an example of the Eulogy of Volodimir the Great we give the following passage translated into modern Ukrainian:

„Як же похвалимо тебе, Отче чесний і слашний між земними володарями, премужний Василю? Як начудуємося твоїй доброті, кріпості і силі? Яку подяку відамо тобі, що тобою ми пізнали Бога і позбулися лести ідолюської, що за твоїм приказом по всій землі Христос славиться? Або що тобі приречемо, Христілюбче, друже правди, місце розуму, гніздо милостини?" і-т. д.

Klym Smolyatych

Klym Smolyatych, the second of the leading exponents of the higher school of original writings of Ukraine, was also the second Ukrainian to become the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Church (1147-1154). Similarly to Ilarion he also obtained this highest post without the approval of the Tsarhorod Patriarch.

A contemporary chronicler writes of him as, "A writer of books and philosopher who had no equal before him in Ukraine." "Of his works only one has descended down to us, namely, "Послання Томъ пресвитеру сміленьскому." (The Epistle to the Smolen Priest—Thoma), which is in the nature of a polemic between the representatives of the higher and lower schools. "Without education it is impossible for one to be a spiritual guide to souls," says Smolyatych. Which of the sides won the controversy is a matter of doubt.

Kyrylo Turiwsky

Kyrylo Turiwsky is the third of leading writers of the higher school. He was a bishop of Turiw. By his sermons he won for himself the title of another Ivan Zolotoust. His main fame, however, rests in his educational articles and prayers which he wrote.

Leaders of the "Lower School" of Early Ukrainian Original Writings

The leading exponents of the "lower school" of the early Ukrainian original writers—those whose works were of a more popular character, being written in a clear, plain style, as distinguished from the works of the "higher school," which were more on the type of the so-called "belles-lettres,"—were the following men: Theodosius Pechersky, Yakiw Mnykh, Nestor, Volodimir Monomakh, and others.

Theodosius Pechersky

Theodosius Pechersky, similarly to Ilarion and Turiwsky, was born in the vicinity of Kiev, sometime during the beginning of the 11th century.

As the Abbot of the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery he is chiefly known for the many changes he made in that monastic institution, bringing a greater discipline to bear upon its inmates, and reforming it more in accordance with the system of one of the leading monasteries of that day—the Tsarhorod Monastery of St. Sava.

Pechersky's chief fame, however, lies in his "Поученія для братії" (Advice or Instructions for the Holy Brothers), in which he urged the monks to live a more ascetic life, dedicated to the Lord. Besides the lectures this work also contains two short prayers.

Yakiw Mnykh

Yakiw Mnykh—a contemporary of Theodosius Pechersky, and a monk of the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery, is regarded as having written the "сказання" (narration) of the life of Volodimir the Great, as well as the biographies of Boris and Hlib.

(To be continued)

Grossest understatement of the year: "According to statistics released by the government, there are 37 women hunters and trappers in the United States."

Ordnance at Fort Dix

Take away the Ordnance Department, and the mighty armed forces of the United States would be armed forces no longer. They would have no guns, no tanks, no ammunition... nothing but bare fists, courage, and America's indomitable will to win. For Ordnance is that branch of service which supplies all arms, armaments, ammunition, tanks, and special armament vehicles and equipment. Not only supplies, but maintains them. And instructs military personnel in their proper use.

Under the direction of Major Edward M. Florcyk, Post Ordnance Officer, Fort Dix's Ordnance department functions on a 24-hour daily schedule. Manned by a staff of skilled specialists, the department provides all of the arms and munitions used at Fort Dix. Some idea of the magnitude of this task is given by Ordnance figures for the year ending December 7, 1941. During that period approximately \$2,700,000 worth of Ordnance supplies, weighing approximately 2,000,000 pounds, was handled by the post Ordnance office. This included some 4,661,420 rounds of training ammunition for small arms, 9,246 rounds for artillery.

Important among many duties, is the maintenance of this equipment. To this end, Ordnance operates busy workshops, both stationary and on wheels. There are Ordnance men on hand in such places as rifle ranges, to make minor, on-the-spot repairs to gun sights, firing pins, and trigger mechanisms. Ordnance men also turn up at strategic spots to observe the performance under fire of important material.

Remembering that "they also serve, who help conserve," Ordnance finds time in its busy schedule for salvage. Guns and armaments whose usefulness seems far behind them are re-built to top-notch working order, quickly and efficiently. Incidentally, in one 24-hour period, Fort Dix's Ordnance men, in addition to other duties, inspected and repaired 1,000 rifles.

Ordnance, obviously, is no work for amateurs. Though most of the men are especially skilled at one specialty, they have a broad, general knowledge of the field which makes them versatile which is particularly important because the demands of the work varies. A department may be hectically busy one day, have a let-down the next. And vice versa. And men can shift from one section to another with a minimum loss of work.

Training for all these jobs is provided, of course, by the Army. Enlisted men, with certain basis qualifications, are eligible to go to the Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Maryland. Upon completion of courses covering such subjects as: "Ammunition, Machine Work, Instrument Repair, Automotive Vehicles, and Depot and Suply," the men return to their original stations.

Ordnance department experts, along with their other work, collect and disseminate technical information as to proper use and employment of material.

Particularly significant, these days, is the insignia of Army Ordnance, a flaming bomb. Ordnance men claim there's a definite connection between it and the torch of liberty. To keep that torch burning brightly, they're on a 24-hour schedule, equipping America's soldiers with the instruments upon which depend the victory, ultimately to be ours.

"I don't know what to make of my husband," said the Cannibal Queen.
"Have you tried this recipe?" asked her friend.

There is a story of a man who swallowed a penny and the doctor made him cough up two dollars.

When a girl reduces she is going out of her weight to please some man.

Records: The Ukraine

By HOWARD TAUBMAN

THE valiant fight of the Red Army and the Russian people has aroused not only our admiration but a fresh interest in the cultural manifestations of that people. We have had recordings of Red Army songs and Soviet folk songs. Recently there was an album of Armenian folk songs. There is at hand a new album of Ukrainian Folk Songs. And we understand that Alexander Kipnis has been making a series of recordings of Russian folk songs recently.

The Ukrainian songs, issued by Asch Recordings in a volume of three 10-inch recordings, are particularly timely. They remind us that the Ukraine, where the armies of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany have been locked in bloody battle in recent days, is not just a place on the map, but a huge land in itself with an impressive culture and with distinctive folkways.

Maria Sokil sings the folk songs which have been arranged by Antin Rudnitsky, who accompanies the soprano at the piano. There are eight songs in the collection. Observe that all but one, which is common to most of the Ukraine, come from districts that are far apart. A wedding song is all-Ukrainian, but a love song is from the Boyko region, a spinning song from Poltava, a song of a young man's fancy from Podilya, a Spring song from Kiev, a cradle song from Hutzul, a New Year's carol from Volhyn and a jesting song from Kuban. Even though there are almost daily maps of the Ukraine in the newspapers, some of these regions have not been noted on them. And the eight songs merely scrape the surface of vast riches that go back centuries in their origins.

These songs have gusto and flavor and gentleness and fire. The cradle song is one of the most affecting, and the others have their points of interest. Miss Sokill's singing captures the ease and friendliness of the folk spirit. In folk songs you don't want stiff, formal art, and there is little of it here. She sings in Ukrainian, and this corner takes her enunciation on faith. The recording is satisfactory, though the disks have excessive surface noise.

(The New York Times,
Sunday, May 31, 1942)

BE READY

(An excerpt from the poem "Great Anniversary")

By Ivan Franko

For that greatest of all moments
Be all ready, one and all—
Any one may be the leader
When the proper time will call.
You say: "Now the wars are different";

Then with different arms prepare:
Whet your wits and steel your will!
Only fight and don't despair!
Struggle on and don't seek rest—
Better fall but don't give up.
Stand up proudly, don't give way,
Better perish than betray!
Each one think that on your shoulders
Million obligations rest—

That for all these obligations
You will have to give account.
Each one think: right where I'm
standing

All around, above, below—
Is now being waged the outcome
Of a battle with a foe.

Should I but give way, not face it,
Like a shadow should but sway
All the work of generations
Will be quickly swept away.

With these thoughts you should be
living

And bring up your children, too!
As long as the wheat is wholesome
There'll be cakes for all of you.

"Shall we have to wait to conquer?
That's too long"... Then do not wait!
Learn today and tomorrow
You will surely dominate.

Graduate In Army Now



JOHN PROCYK

John Procyk of Jersey City, who graduated from Rutgers University with a B.C.S. degree in January of this year, is in a United States Army uniform, being stationed in the Providence, R. I., Finance Division Headquarters. John served on the committee of Jersey City's Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church for ten years, and was president of the Holy Name Society for two years. He was the secretary of the Sons of Ukraine Society, Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, at the time of its formation in 1936, and is still a member of this youth group at the present time. (Picture by courtesy of The Jersey Journal).

Wins Award



STEPHEN J. MAGURA

Stephen J. Magura of Jersey City was recently awarded the Alexander F. Ormsby Medal for attaining the highest scholastic average for first year law students at John Marshall College. Stephen, who is a committeeman of Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Jersey City and the president of the Holy Name Society, is chairman of the local Ukrainian War Bond Committee. He is the Historian of the Phi Delta Pi Legal Fraternity and is associated with The Jersey Journal. (Picture by courtesy of The Jersey Journal).

Anton Von Bruse poked his nose into a blacksmith shop when he was nine years old and asked for work. He got it. Today at 89 he's still working as a blacksmith. That ought to be a lesson to him.

'Tis no wonder that the nation
Of Ukrainians awoke.

'Tis no wonder that sparks glitter
In the eyes of our proud youth!
Soon new sabres will be flashing
In the hands that grope for truth.
Long enough does our misfortune
Leer o'er every window sill;
Let's sing out: "Ukraine's not
perished,
Never perished—never will!"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyna

YOUTH And The UNA

U.N.A. ADVISOR TO WED

The marriage of Miss Alice Onufryk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Onufryk of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., and Antin Shumeyko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shumeyko of Union, N. J., will take place early this evening at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, where the bride's father is choir director.

The groom is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association. He is employed at Wrights Aeronautical Corp. at Paterson, N. J. The bride attended Hunters College and now attends the New York College of Music.

Matron of honor at the wedding will be Mrs. Daniel Shumeyko, the former Helen Kuzow, whose husband is now at the Army Air Corps School at Miami Beach, Florida. Best man will be Stephen Shumeyko. Ushers will be Stephen Marusevich of New York City and Walter Michaelson of Harrison, N. J. Reception will be held at Brevoort Hotel. After a wedding trip, the couple will live on Ostwood Terrace, Union, N. J.

YOUTH WINS SCHOOL PRIZE

At its recent annual graduation reception the Cooper Union of New York City awarded a prize consisting of fifteen dollars in War Stamps, from the Class of 1905, to Michael Lutwiniak of Jersey City, for doing the best work in Principles of Physics in the Second Year Class. Michael was congratulated by the school's highest officials, among whom was J. P. Morgan.

Michael is a member of the Sons of Ukraine Society, Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association.

JOIN THE U.N.A.

The other day this writer discussed insurance with an agent of a large Eastern insurance company. A part of the conversation was as follows:

"From what you tell me of your organization, the Ukrainian National Association, it seems to be everything that is desirable in the insurance field. Such a financially sound fraternal order with so many attractive features in benefits and special privileges must receive strong support on the part of the Ukrainian people. By the way, what is the total membership in your association?"

"The U.N.A. has forty thousand members," I replied, "and is the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America, being almost fifty years old."

"Very commendable. How many Ukrainians and American-born Ukrainians are there in the United States?"

"There are about seven hundred fifty thousand," I answered.

"Three quarters of a million? And you say your organization has forty thousand members after fifty years of doing business? Well! That's a different story...and not a very good one. Do you realize that your organization has less than twenty per cent of its people organized? You U.N.A. people have a long way to go...a very long way to go," the agent finished.

And he is right. We do have a long way to go. There are at least 710,000 of our people in this country that are NOT members of the U.N.A. Are you one of these non-members, dear reader? If so, learn about the U.N.A. Write for information. Only by knowing the facts regarding the U.N.A. can you appreciate its many attractive features, its low premium rates, and its advantages of membership. Learn about the U.N.A., and then join this fraternal order that has been dedicated to the interests of the Ukrainian people for half a century. Write for information while this is fresh in your mind.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Try To Use Both Hands

If Left-Handed, Develop Right as Well

Approximately four out of every 100 persons are born left-handed, reports Dr. William Brady in his column in the Newark Evening News. Of these four probably three are persuaded or compelled to use the right hand for fine or skilled work, especially for writing or drawing. If this forced change from natural left-handedness to unnatural right-handedness is not begun in infancy or early childhood, Dr. Brady says, it is imposed on the unfortunate child in the first year in school. In some communities, he points out, school teachers still like to play the martinet and parents, it seems, haven't the courage or intelligence to interfere.

By way of example, Dr. Brady cites the case of one of his correspondents who writes a fairly legible backhand for the first page. Then halfway down the second page the writing abruptly becomes forehand, but considerably less legible. The correspondent explains that in school he was taught to use his right hand and did so until he was 49 years of age, when he decided to try writing with his left hand again. In two weeks he found he could write as well with his left hand, if not better than he could with his right, and with less "nerve strain, in fact with none at all."

In natural right-handed persons the brain center for control of muscles used in writing, drawing and other fine or skilled work is in the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, says the doctor. So is the center controlling the muscles of speech.

In natural left-handed persons these brain centers are in the right cerebral hemisphere.

Developed on One Side

In both right-handed and left-handed persons, he continues, there are such brain centers on both sides, but the centers and nerve paths conveying impulses to or from them are developed on the one side, undeveloped on the other. This explains why hemorrhage into the left side of the brain (apoplexy, stroke or paralysis) is likely to cause loss of speech with paralysis of the right arm or leg (in a right-handed person) but not hemorrhage in the right side of the brain, which may cause paralysis of the left arm or leg but not of articulation or speech, in the right-handed person; or vice versa for a left-handed person.

The correspondent's remarks, that after more than 40 years of artificial right-handedness he finds it less difficult (less nerve strain, as he expresses it) to write with the left hand, is significant, in Dr. Brady's opinion.

It is an old pedagogic custom to compel the naturally left-handed child to write and draw only with the right hand. There is neither physiological nor psychological basis for this, as far as he has been able to learn.

Tests Results

Nearly 30 years ago Professor W. Franklin Jones, then head of the education department in University of South Dakota, reported his observations, including brachimeter tests of 10,000 children, which lead him to believe that forced transfer of natural left-handedness interfered with speech development, tended to cause stuttering, etc. The brachimeter is a simple slide rule or caliper for measuring the length of the "ulna-plus," that is, the length of forearm from elbow to knuckle. This is greater on the right in a right-handed person, greater on the left in the naturally left-handed person.

A great many naturally left-handed persons, forced to change to right-handedness in childhood, have developed various other impediments of

New Britain Choir Active

The New Britain Choir, under the leadership of Mr. B. M. Hoptiak, who assumed the position on May 1, has started on its reorganization program.

On Mothers' Day the choir presented a small program for the Ukrainian mothers of New Britain. Rev. E. Pysar opened it with a few words of welcome. The choir then sang several songs of a lighter vein, which together with the comedy trio and recitations of several school children, brought many a laugh from the audience. The high light of the program were two tableaux ("Zhivi Obrazi") with choir accompaniment.

The first tableau depicted Mother Ukraine crucified on a cross. Mae Zien recited an appropriate poem, then the lights brightened and once more Ukraine was shown with outstretched hands as the choir sang "Slava, slava" from Davidovsky's "Ukraina."

The second tableau was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. With fine lighting effect upon the living portrait and the entire choir kneeling on the stage singing "Bohoroditzu" the program was brought to a close. Flowers were passed out to all the mothers.

With gas rationing in effect the choir is reviving almost forgotten pastimes and went for a hike and a "dog roast" on Sunday, May 24. In a softball game, Sylvia Yawin's "Yanks" slaughtered Mae Timms' "Dodgers" after the frail "Dodgers" lost almost half of their team because of injuries. No dog roast would be complete without the singing of Ukrainian folk songs around the fireplace. A movie of the entire outing was taken and everyone is looking forward to seeing the film.

Arrangements are being made to have the choir and Ukrainian folk-dancers appear some time in the late summer at the beautiful Walnut Hill Park Shell. This would be part of the city's annual out-door summer concert schedule. The choir is now busy learning Tschaiakowsky's mass for this event.

For the future the choir has on its calendar the dog roast and outing to be held jointly with the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut at the Stanley Quarter Park on Sunday, June 14, and the Ukrainian Youth Day to be held at New Britain's Schuetzen Park on July 19.

John Seleman heads the committee in charge of the Youth Day. It has been announced that Mayor George A. Quigley of New Britain has accepted an invitation to appear at the affair.

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temperament or personality if not speech impediment, and in Dr. Brady's opinion it is unwise to attempt to change natural left-handedness to right-handedness.

Concluding, Dr. Brady advises in his News column that any one who has even a little skill with the unused hand to develop that hand by using it for writing, drawing, sewing, etc. It seems to him that individuals who are more or less ambidextrous generally have higher than average intelligence and more than average personality, and accomplishments.

Graduates From New York Tech



DANIEL SAVITSKY

Daniel Savitsky, son of Maxim and Anna Savitsky of New York City, and a member of Dniester Society of New York City, Branch 361 of the Ukrainian National Association, received his Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree early this month at the City of New York School of Technology, reports Peter Kuchma, Dniester secretary.

At present Daniel is attached to the Engineering Corps at the Edo Aircraft Company. His brother, Semeon, also a U.N.A. member, is in the Army.

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the teller, as he cashed the school teacher's check with soiled currency.

"Don't worry," said the young lady, "a microbe couldn't live on my salary."

Commissioned Captain



CAPTAIN WALTER P. YALETCHKO

Walter Paul Yaletchko, son of Rev. Joseph Yaletchko of South Plainfield, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 372, was recently commissioned captain in the U. S. Army. He is now stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Captain Yaletchko graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1939. Prior to that time he had attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, and before entering West Point the Fort Totten School.



MARUSIA SAYS:

Who says that only musicians, painters and singers are artists? What about the man who sorts, selects and matches the hundreds of skins that make up a fur coat? This is a job that requires more than skill—it requires a touch of genius too.

In this field there are just a handful of men who can be termed artists in their chosen profession. One of them used, by the most exclusive (and expensive) fur establishments in town, gives his services to Michael Turansky. That is why a Michael Turansky fur coat is always a product of perfectly matched and blended skins. You can be sure too, that such an artist wouldn't waste his time on inferior skins. He gives his time to Turansky's because he knows that Turansky's handle only high quality furs.

Visit Turansky's today. See the luxurious ready made coats—and the bundles of skins to be made into coats. Your coat will be stored in the FUR STORAGE VAULT right on the premises, while you pay it off during the summer months.

Michael Turansky
350 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Between 29th and 30th Streets
16th Floor
Tel.: LACKAWANNA 4-0973



BARGAIN DAY

If you are interested, and you should be, in obtaining a very fine MAP of UKRAINE (11"x18") showing all important cities, rivers, mountain passes, fortresses etc., you can obtain it by remitting 25 cents to Svoboda, 63 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Also, on sale are fine reproductions of Kuryla's portrait of Taras Shevchenko (7"x9") which can be framed and hung in your home or club. The price of the picture is 25 cents including postage.