



### SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 23

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942

VOL. X

## Koshetz To Lecture In Winnipeg

Professor Alexander Koshetz, world famous Ukrainian choral director and composer of note, will lecture in Winnipeg this summer on the origin of Ukrainian folk songs and likewise on the art of choral directing.

The lectures will be part of the "Higher Educational Courses" to be held during July and August under the auspices of the Cultural-Educational Department of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, with the moral support of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee.

The primary purpose of these courses will be to give young Canadians of Ukrainian extraction a clearer understanding and appreciation of their rich Ukrainian cultural heritage. The courses are also designed for public school teachers, choral conductors, cultural directors of various organizations, as well as for all others interested in the subjects to be taught.

Besides Prof. Koshetz, lecturers will be Dr. P. Macenko, Dr. Y. Kozaruk, Rev. Ihor Shpytkowsky, Dr. J. Gulay, Rev. S. Semchuk, W. Swystun, and W. Topolnitsky.

Besides the subjects upon which Prof. Koshetz will lecture, the courses will include the following: The Theory and Practice of Choral and Orchestral Conducting, Ukrainian Language and Rhetoric, History of Ukraine



DR. ALEXANDER KOSHETZ

History of Ukrainian Literature, Organization Life in Canada, and Cooperatives and Business Management.

Tuition for the entire course will be \$15.00. Further information may be obtained by writing to Ukrainian National Federation Club "KOR," 197 Euclid Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

## PUBLISH CANADIAN-UKRAINIAN JUBILEE BOOK

A large and profusely illustrated Jubilee Book in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Settlement of Ukrainians in Canada was recently published in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, by the "Ukrainian Catholic priests under the direction of their Bishop."

12x9" in size, bound attractively, with 338 pages of print and pictures, the latter being mostly of Ukrainian Canadian churches, clergy and parish clubs, the book patently represents exhaustive research, writing and editing, and in its particular field it should be a gold mine of information for the student of Ukrainian Canadian life.

### Greetings From Pope Pius

Greetings from Church dignitaries, headed by one from Pope Pius XII preface the book. Addressed to Bishop Ladyka, the greetings from the Vatican reads:

"On the happy observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in Canada of the dear Ukrainian Catholics, the Holy Father joining in spirit with them in thanking God for His divine protection, benevolently urges the continuance and strengthening of religious and social activities under the leadership of the hierarchy, and imparts to the venerable bishop, the clergy and faithful his paternal Apostolic blessing." Signed: "Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the Oriental Congregation."

### Ukrainians Praised In Message From Apostolic Delegate

The greetings from the Apostolic Delegate Ildebrando Antoniutti at Ottawa, reveal considerable understanding and appreciation of the efforts and aspirations of the Ukrainian Canadians:

"The Fiftieth Anniversary of the arrival in Canada of the first Ukrainian Catholic pioneers, is an outstanding event, not only for the faithful of your flock, but also for the entire Church of this country.

"Your sturdy people, coming from the vast plains of Ukraine, brought with them to this country, with their ancestral traditions, a new ardour of life. The sterling qualities of the brawny Slavs have shone out resplendently in this Canadian land in their masterly labours, in their frugality of life, in their loyalty, and in their charm and friendliness. At the outset they went forth courageously to hardships and heavy labours in wildernesses and mines, sustained always by the strength of the faith preached to their fathers by Cyril and Methodius, and preserved always in their rites and customs.

"In the precincts of the first humble chapels scattered throughout the Northwest Territories, under the leadership of a few zealous apostles, the valiant Ukrainians, blessed with strength and the spirit of sacrifice, have built up their own fortunes. With the Cross and the plough they have contributed to the ever increasing prosperity of this country;

## DEDICATE CHICAGO U.N.A. CENTER

The formal opening of a U.N.A. center in Chicago last Sunday afternoon, June 14, marked the culmination of efforts of many years duration to establish such a center which the local branches of the Ukrainian National Association could consider as their own, and where they could hold their meetings and affairs.

The structure is situated at 841 North Western Avenue, a fine business location, and has all the necessary facilities. It is to be known as the Ukrainian American Civic Center.

The dedication program included a blessing of the Center by the venerable Rev. Nicholas Simenovich, oldest Ukrainian American priest. A con-

cert and a banquet were also on the program.

Principal speaker at the dedication exercises was Nicholas Muraszko, President of the U.N.A. Other speakers included Roman Smook and Stephen Kuropas, of the U.N.A. Auditing Committee, Taras Shpikula of the U.N.A. Board of Advisors, Bohdan Pelechovich, Chicago attorney, and John S. Gonas, former State Assemblyman from South Bend Indiana.

The concert program included a number of selections by a women's chorus under the direction of Mr. Benetsky. At the banquet Mr. Smook was toastmaster.

### DR. COLEMAN TO TEACH AT MEXICAN UNIVERSITY

This summer the Mexican National University at Mexico City will inaugurate a series of Slavonic studies in response to the heightened interest among Mexicans students and scholars in Eastern Europe. The series will cover a number of related subjects, including the study of the Polish language. The lectures will be given by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University, known to Ukrainian Americans for his lectures and writings on Ukrainian literature.

### TURASH ENGAGED BY PAPER MILL PLAYHOUSE

Stephanie Turash, soprano, young Ukrainian American honor graduate of the Juilliard School of Music and a winner last winter of New York Singing Teachers' Association auditions, was recently engaged to sing at the Paper Mill Playhouse in Millburn, N. J., which during the summer

### HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As in previous years, The Ukrainian Weekly will publish a list of those young Ukrainian Americans who graduate this year from colleges, universities, professional schools, and other higher institutions of learning.

The following information is requested: (1) Name of graduate (2) Address (3) College or graduate school (4) Degree received (5) Honors and honor societies (6) Student activities (7) Ukrainian organizations to which the graduate belongs (8) Name and address of person forwarding this information.

Pictures are especially desired. Send in one suitable for publication, together with \$3 to cover cost of making a cut of the picture. After use, cut will be sent to graduate.

is the mecca of music lovers from the New York metropolitan and Northern New Jersey areas.

The Playhouse is currently featuring "Mlle. Modiste."

and with their faith they have kept the most glorious patrimony of their old motherland.

"Because of all this I should like very much, on this happy occasion, to share in the gladness of your faithful flock, for whose religious welfare and social prosperity the Holy See has ever shown a particularly warm and kindly interest.

### Decries False Ideologies and Atheism

"Today, however, we observe that many of the nicer things of the traditional Ukrainian life of the other days have vanished. New ideologies, covered with the false light of social liberties, have to some extent disturbed your people. The true principles of Christian friendship and human solidarity have been supplanted by erroneous theories of atheistic movements teaching a fallacious doctrine of brotherhood and freedom quite unlike that which may have been cherished in the past.

"We confidently hope that, through the sincere practice of religious life, your good people will be preserved in the future from these disastrous errors. They will realize that on earth we can be brothers only un-

der the universal fatherhood of God.

"In order to foster and safeguard this true brotherly friendliness among themselves as children of God, your faithful flock should work together as a united army, under the leadership of the Church, for their personal sanctification as individuals, and for their efficient Catholic action as a community.

### Way to the Future

"In this manner the Ukrainian people of Canada, having now written the first auspicious chapter of their history in this country, will continue to further their own prosperity and to co-operate in the furtherance of that of the entire land, by complete union and common understanding, by respect for the local authorities, by constant adherence to their national traditions, and by willingness to labour and to sacrifice.

"Presenting my most cordial congratulations, on this, your Golden Jubilee, for the splendid achievements realized during the past fifty years, in hard and difficult times, I pray God to bestow upon each and every member of your faithful flock an abundance of heavenly blessings..."

# 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.)

(Concluded)

## Division of Property

AN older son who has worked long and hard, or an older son who has notably increased the prosperity of the household by his earnings, receives a larger than proportionate share of the estate. This practice often results in protracted lawsuits among the heirs, especially since the decedent rarely leaves a written will. If a wife dies intestate, her property is inherited by her husband, unless she has borne no children, in which case her possessions usually revert to her parents. If, however, the marriage has been a long and enduring one, the widower may rightfully claim the property, even though his wife died childless, in compensation for his lack of children.

The peasant family (*rodyna*, *rid*, *pol*, or *familia*) includes, in the wider sense of the term, all relatives by blood or marriage. Kinsmen in the male line are called collectively *muzeckij rid*; those in the female line, the *zenskij rid*. The patrilineal tie is considered the more important. When, for example, the legality of an intended marriage is in question, kinship in the paternal line is held to be a more serious obstacle.

The family circle, including relatives-in-law, is customarily enlarged by the admission of the godparents (*kumstwo*) of what we might call, for lack of a better term, the bridal parents (*u batkach*), namely, the persons who have played the part of parents during the wedding ceremonies. Artificial parents of both types are collectively termed *manaszki*, and their "children" are called *finy*. The bond between a person and his *manaszki* and *finy* is purely ceremonial, or what Kaindl terms "spiritual kinship."

## Kinship Terms

A list of Ukrainian kinship terms follows. Diminutive forms of these terms, which are exceedingly numerous and extensively used in reference as well as in address, are shown by representative examples, distinguishable by their suffixes.

Relatives (in general): *krewni*, *swoji*.  
Ancestors (in general): *predki*, *praotci*, *didy*.  
Great grandfather: *dieda*, *pradid*, *pradidok*.  
Great grandmother: *prababa*, *prababka*.  
Grandfather: *did*, *didak*.  
Grandmother: *baba*, *babka*, *babuszka*.  
Father: *oteć*, *tato*, *batko*, *tatko*, *tatońko*.  
Mother: *mater*, *maty*, *mama*, *mamka*, *mamunia*, *mamoczka*.  
Paternal uncle: *stryj*, *diadko*.  
Maternal uncle, great uncle: *wij*, *wijko*.  
Aunt (in general), great aunt: *teta*, *tetoczka*.  
Paternal aunt, wife of paternal uncle: *stryjna*.  
Maternal aunt: *wijna*, *diadyna*, *wijenka*.  
Brother: *brat*, *bratczok*.  
Sister: *sestra*, *sestryczka*.  
Male cousin (in general): *kuzen*.  
Female cousin (in general): *kuzenka*.  
Father's brother's son: *stryjczynok*.  
Father's brother's daughter: *stryjczynka*.  
Son: *syn*, *synko*.  
Daughter: *doecz*, *doczer*, *doczka*, *dońka*, *donia*, *doneczka*.  
Nephew (in general): *nepot*.  
Brother's son: *brataneć*, *synowec*.  
Sister's son: *sestryneć*.

Niece (in general): *nepota*.  
Brother's daughter: *bratanycia*.  
Sister's daughter: *sestrynycia*.  
Grandson: *wnuk*, *wnuczok*.  
Granddaughter: *wnuńka*, *wnuneczka*.  
Great grandson: *prawnuk*, *prawnuczok*.  
Great granddaughter: *prawnuńka*, *prawnuneczka*.  
Husband: *muz*, *czolowik*, *muzeńko*.  
Wife: *zena*, *zinka*, *zinoczka*.  
Husband's father: *swekor*, *swekorok*.  
Wife's father: *teść*, *tescienko*.  
Husband's mother: *swekra*, *swekriwońka*, *swekrucha* (contemptuous term).  
Wife's mother: *teścia*, *tescienka*.  
Stepfather: *witezem*, *otczem*.  
Stepmother: *maczocha*.  
Brother-in-law, son-in-law: *zieć*, *zieciunko*.  
Sister-in-law: *bratowa*, *newistka* ("she who knows nothing").  
Daughter-in-law: *synowa*, *newistka*, *synucha* (contemptuous term).  
Stepson: *paserb*.  
Stepdaughter: *paserbycia*.

## Adoption of Children

The peasant looks with favor upon the adoption of children, for the simple reason that an increase in his family means additional working hands. Few except orphans, however, are adopted; parents are loath to part with their children, even when in direst need, since the loss of a child diminishes the earning capacity of the family. Once parents have decided to give up a child, however, they usually consent to sever completely their connection with it. An adoption is never concluded with legal formalities, but rather by a mutual oral agreement between the two parties. The only conditions are those sometimes advanced by the parents of the child regarding its trousseau and wedding.

Adopted children (*hodowanci*) call their foster parents "father" and "mother," and are addressed in turn as "son" and "daughter." The relationship between foster parents and children, nevertheless, is not considered as equivalent to blood kinship, and marriage between an own and an adopted child is permissible. In actuality, however, such marriage very rarely takes place; the daily association and the resulting habit of calling each other "brother" and "sister" seem not to conduce to unions between siblings by adoption. The advantages of adoption accrue mainly to the foster parents. All that an adopted child can expect in return for the services he renders over many years is some property as a wedding gift.

## Adoption of Adults

A second and more businesslike type of adoption, in this case more to the advantage of the person adopted, is prevalent among the mountaineers, who adhere to a curious custom of adopting adults. An elderly, forsaken person, who nevertheless possesses a certain amount of property, formally adopts a well-to-do head of a family. The terms laid down at such a transaction include a promise from the foster child to care for his "father" as long as he lives, and then to provide him with a proper burial; in exchange for these services the "child" is designated as heir to his "father's" property. The agreement is usually concluded in writing, less frequently orally, in the presence of witnesses. The adopted child is held strictly to his promises; if for any reason he fails in his obligations, the foster parent has the right to annul

the agreement. Relatives are rarely adopted in this manner, for, having a claim upon one's property anyway, they cannot be so thoroughly trusted to discharge their duties faithfully. On the other hand, Jews are often especially favored, since it is expected they will manifest a special interest in the property of their foster parents. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a peasant to select a Jew as his *chowaneć* (foster child); sometimes he even adopts both a Jew and a non-Jew, who then share equally in the duties and privileges that are theirs. It is clear that the relative status of foster parents and children of this type is precisely the opposite of that which prevails in an ordinary adoption, since the adopted person is the one who takes care of the adopter. Nevertheless, they usually call one another "father" and "son." The development of this peculiar form of adoption is easily explained, thinks Kaindl, by the hard conditions of life prevailing in the mountains. Solitary elderly people often find themselves exposed to unbearable hardships, and resort to this expedient as a means of relief.

When, as sometimes happens, a married son with his wife and children resides permanently with his parents, an association of families is formed wherein the father wields a patriarchal authority over the whole group. This recalls the ancient institution of house-communalism, once widely prevalent among the people. Family associations of this sort are still found here and there, although only in the highlands. They usually consist of a father and mother, their married sons, and the wives and children of the latter, all living together and sharing in the household. The father is considered the head of the whole family and has the final decision in all matters. He administers all property acquired by himself or his children and grandchildren, and treats all the members of his family as minors, who owe him absolute obedience. Clothing alone is privately owned; everything else is considered common property. Earnings are pooled in a common treasury, and needs are met from the same source. When the patriarch dies, the management of the household descends to the eldest son.

## House-Communalism

Vestiges of house-communalism have been preserved best among the Boiki. According to Ochrymowych, family associations of the type described above were practically universal in some Boiki villages as late as the middle of the last century. Only in exceptional cases did a son "break away," and such an act was considered an actual transgression. The number of families thus living together was usually four. But the beginning of the present century this practice had weakened considerably, but it had still by no means gone completely out of existence. Associations of two or three families were still fairly common. In one Boiki village practically half of the inhabitants were living under communalistic arrangements in 1899, and severance from the group was still regarded as highly improper.

## Its Principal Forms

House-communalism, as it is found at present, assumes two principal forms: (a) an association of father and married sons, or (b) one of two or three brothers with their families. The arrangement, however, is identical in the two cases, the father in the one instance, the oldest brother in the other, being the *starszyna* or head of the household. Since the practice is slowly becoming obsolete, it reveals different gradations—from extreme cases of complete sharing, which are few, to cases where one or two things

## Ukraino-American Spiritual Ties

BOTH Ukraine and the United States are relatively young nations. Ukraine as a full-fledged nation was born in 1648 and the United States as a nation was born on the 4th of July, 1776, one hundred and twenty eight years later. Both were born as democratic nations.

Between 1450 and 1650 the finest elements of Ukrainian people migrated to the central part of Ukraine, south of Kiev. They were mainly men who fled from serfdom, as adventurers, as free-booters, hunters, and as intrepid settlers. When Galicia and Volynia were annexed by Poland many of the bravest men and women from there fled to the central Ukraine, away from serfdom. There such freedom-loving elements organized their own Kozak republic, with the Zaporozhians Sich as its capital. In time this part of Ukraine became so strong that in 1648 under Hetman Bohdan it proclaimed itself independent—a free Ukrainian Kozak State. This democratic State existed as a semi-independent republic, under protectorate of Russia, for over a hundred years. In 1784 it was suppressed by Russia altogether. But soon after the ideals of the freedom-loving Ukraine were resurrected and strongly implanted in Ukrainian literature, especially by Taras Shevchenko, the Bard of Ukraine. Ukraine came back to life as a separate democratic state in 1917. Now it is struggling gallantly to free itself of the Nazi domination.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a steady flow to America of freedom-loving and persecuted Englishmen. Among them there were some of the finest elements of England's population then. Likewise many brave and freedom loving men came to America from many other European lands as well. And, like the Ukrainian Kozaks, in time they formed and gave birth to a new nation—an American nation based on the principles of democracy.

Now these two young and freedom-loving nations, Ukraine and the United States, are standing side by side and fighting against the same enemy—the Nazified Germany. Both of them fight against aggression and for the same kind of ideals—the ideals of vigorous and progressive democracy. They are the originators and leaders of democracy based on humaneness.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Can.

only are held in common, which are comparatively numerous. Where everything is shared, the head of the family, though still looked upon as the sole authority, can no longer afford to be despotic, for as soon as a grievance occurs the family concerned does not hesitate to sever its connection with the rest. In the village of Czencziw there were, in 1899, ten communalistic households of the extreme type in a population of eight hundred. The other family associations shared only certain properties. A group of two or three families living together might own in common the fodder for the cattle or the products of the fields but not the cattle or the fields, or vice versa. The slightest degree of communalism, and hence the most prevalent form, is found where the house alone is shared, while everything else is considered the exclusive property of a particular family. The women cook individually for their own families, and even serve the meals at different times. Only on Christmas do all gather at a common table for their holiday dinner.

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

## Graduates From Hofstra College



DOROTHY KACHOR

On May 17, 1942, Miss Dorothy Kachor, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. Luke Kachor, graduated from Hofstra College at Hempstead, L. I. During her three and one-half years at Hofstra Miss Kachor majored in history. She acquainted many of her professors and fellow-students with Ukrainian Americans by writing a biography of "Taras Shevchenko" during her History Honors Seminars. In her research problems for the biography she was guided by the advice received from Dr. Luke Myshuha of "Svoboda," Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, and Prof. George Vernadsky of Yale University.

Rev. L. Kachor donated Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine in English to the Hofstra College Library. Miss Kachor will soon begin graduate work to prepare for college teaching. In the meanwhile she will teach high school.

## YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

### INSURANCE IS NECESSARY

Do you know anyone who is insured for one hundred thousand dollars or more? Probably not, yet there are many people in this country who carry insurance reaching into six figures. Why so much? Well, they can afford it and they know they need it. Being heavily insured, they know that their loved ones will not suffer when death comes to them.

But we cannot afford to carry insurance reaching into six figures. Indeed, we just manage to pay the premium on insurance reaching into only four figures, and even only three figures in many cases. There are even some among us who carry no insurance whatsoever. We are not a rich people, although we live comfortably, work hard, and enjoy life in a modest fashion.

You are not expected to have a hundred thousand dollars worth of insurance. But you should have insurance, no matter how little. When death strikes there are funerals to pay for and loved ones to be provided for. Sure you're young and will probably live a long time... but the possibility of sudden death or fatal sickness is still there. That's where insurance fits in... for with your policy your beneficiaries pay the funeral expenses and perhaps have something left to live on for some years.

It is not our intention to sound morbid; we simply wish to bring facts home. And death, as we all know, is a fact.

What about those men and women who refuse to carry life insurance? Most of us have from \$500 to several thousand dollars worth of insurance, but what about the others? They insure their cars against accident and theft, their homes against fire, and their jewelry, fur coats, and other

valuables against theft. But do they take out life insurance? "When I die I'm dead, and that's the end of me. I don't care what happens to me when I'm dead. They can bury me in the river, for all the difference it makes." That's the usual attitude... we've all heard it at some time or other.

### Are They Sensible?

Are they sensible? Of course not. Life is more important than an automobile... yet they insure the latter, without considering the possibility of death in an auto accident. Life is more important than a house full of furniture... yet they insure the furniture, never realizing that lives could be lost in house fires. Life is more important than jewelry or fur coats... yet they insure their valuables and never think that thieves sometime find it necessary to kill.

Organizers and insurance agents will tell you that there is a considerable number of people walking around without protection. While they're young and healthy they scorn insurance. But as soon as something goes wrong they're immediately in the market for insurance. A physical checkup may reveal a weak heart, or high blood pressure, or some sort of disease, and immediately the uninsured person tries to buy insurance (without success in the great majority of cases, for insurance companies don't sell policies to sick people). Yes, there actually are such people. Then there's the genius who waits until he's about 60 or 65 years old before he decides to buy insurance, and then wants to know why he has to pay a fortune in premiums... if he's lucky enough to get a policy.

The best time to buy insurance is when you're young, for the premiums

## WHEN WRITING TO SOLDIERS

The War Department recently issued detailed instructions on the proper manner of addressing mail to Army personnel serving outside the continental limits of the United States. Such mail, it was emphasized, should clearly show:

Grade, first name in full, middle initial, and last name of person addressed, followed by his Army serial number if known.

Letter or number of the company or other similar organization of which the addressee is a member.

Designation of the regiment or separate battalion, if any, to which the company belongs.

Army post office number, in care of the appropriate postmaster. The location of the overseas station should NOT be used.

Name and address of the sender in the upper left-hand corner.

Mail for Army personnel serving within the continental limits of the United States should show the same information on the envelope, and, in addition, the post office address of the post, camp, or station will be shown, preceded by the Army post office number if applicable.

are low and you can afford to take out a large policy without it making too large an item in your budget.

The Ukrainian National Association insures Ukrainian Americans. This fraternal order issues the most modern types of certificates or policies at very attractive premium rates... lower than the rates of most commercial companies.

If you need insurance join the Ukrainian National Association. If you already have insurance elsewhere get some more from the U.N.A. In any event, what can you lose by writing to the U.N.A. for further information?

# The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(10)

### Nestor

NESTOR, monk of the Pecherska Lavra Monastery, known as the "Chronieler," and famed for being the father of Ukrainian history,—was born in 1056, in the neighborhood of Kiev.

His greatest fame lies in his so-called "Несторова літопись" (Nestor's Chronicles), which he entitled as the "Повѣсты временъ лѣтъ" (Story of Ancient Years-Times), in which are recorded the historical events of the life of ancient Ukrainians up as far as the year of 1110 A. D. He is also known for his "Life of Theodosius."

### Nestor's Sources of Material

In writing his world famed Chronicles, Nestor used as source material:—(1) biographical writings of the lives of the ancient "holy men," and those of the founders and builders of the Pecherska Lavra Monastery,—which contained many references to the lives and activities of the Kievan "kniazhi" (plural for "kniaz"—prince, king, monarch, etc.); (2) his conversations with many of the oldest of the Pecherska Lavra monks who remembered very far back and thus were able to throw a great deal of valuable light upon past events, both recorded and not recorded; and finally (3) Greek literature dealing with the land and inhabitants of ancient Ukraine.

Thus, with the aid of these valuable source materials, Nestor, in a period lasting from 20 to 30 years, wrote his famed "Chronicles," which in reality is the basis for the history of ancient Ukraine, and used as such even today by modern historians.

### The Division of the Earth

Nestor's Chronicles begin with the story of the division of the earth by Noah among his sons, and then proceeds to tell how due to this division there arose the various races which inhabit this earth. According to Nestor the Slav race is a descendant of Japheth tribe.

### The Influence of Living Tongue Upon the Chronicles

Reading the Chronicles one perceives the unmistakable influence the ancient Ukrainian living tongue and the ancient Ukrainian folk songs had upon the contemporary bookish, ancient Slav literary language. For, although the Chronicles were written in the old Church-Slavonic language, nevertheless throughout their entire length we can perceive clear traces of the living Ukrainian national tongue, particularly in those places where Nestor cites the old folks tales handed down from generation to generation.

After Nestor's death the Chronicles are continued for another 6 years, that is until 1116, by the Monk Sylvester, Abbot of the Vodobitsky Monastery.

### Importance of Nestors Chronicles

Nestor's Chronicles, despite the fact that they have some minor faults, are of great importance for us, without them we would hardly have any knowledge whatsoever of Ukraine of over thousand years ago and of the various Ukrainian tribes, their manner of life, customs, religion, commerce, the arising of towns and cities, and the like.

### Volodimir Monomakh

Volodimir Monomakh, who ruled

during 1113 to 1125, is known not only for his wise rule but also for his literary work "Поученіе дѣтей" (Instructions for the children), which also includes a letter to "Kniaz" Oleh.

In his "Instructions" Monomakh gives advice to his children as how they are to conduct themselves, and in what manner they are to discharge their duties, both as princes as well as ordinary human beings. In those days there was a dearth of such teachings dealing with the upbringing of children, and such works as that of Monomakh were popularly received.

In his letter to "Kniaz" Oleh (which was included in his work Instruction for Children) Volodimir Monomakh begs Oleh to send back to him his daughter-in-law, wife of his slain son Izyaslav, so that both of them together may mourn the death of his greatly beloved son.

### Memoirs of Pilgrims to the Holy Land

Immediately upon the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine a popular custom arose, which probably received its impulse from the first of the Crusades, of making pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and there visit the various holy places associated with the life of Christ. Many Ukrainian pilgrims made the long, arduous journey. When they returned, the more educated of them wrote down their various experiences, adventures of their journey, and descriptions of what they saw. These writings were in form of memoirs.

The most famous of these memoirs was a popularly written work known as "Паломник Данило" (Pilgrim Daniel) or, as it was also known, "Хожденіе Данила Руськыя земли игумена" (The Travels of Daniel, Abbot of "Ruś" Land).

In this work Abbot Daniel gives a very striking and interesting account of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land which he made during 1112-1113 A.D. His love for his native Ukraine and his national consciousness is clearly demonstrated in these memoirs when he recounts how when he arrived in Jerusalem he went to the Saviour's grave, and there prayed fervently for the welfare of his Ukrainian people and then placed thereon a "lyampad" (an image lamp) as a gift offering from the Ukrainian lands.

### Treaties Between "Ruś" and the Greeks

The oldest surviving examples of ancient Ukrainian law is in form of three treaties between "Ruś" and the Greeks. ("Ruś" was the ancient name for Ukraine. During the time of Peter I the Muscovite Empire evolved the "Theory of the Unity of the Russian Nation," and to develop this theory Muscovy—also known as Muscovschyna—usurped the name "Ruś" and applied it to all eastern Slavic nations, including herself. Thus arose the present day "Russia").

Two of these treaties date back to 907 and 911 respectively, being concluded during the reign of "Kniaz" Oleh, while the third treaty was entered into with the Greeks during Ihor's rule, in 949.

These treaties were originally written in Greek. Some ancient unknown Bulgarian writer took these original Greek manuscripts and translated them into a mixture of the Bulgarian-Slovene language. Nestor, the first Ukrainian chronicler, transferred the entire text of the translated treaties into his "Chronicles," striking out in the process many terms and sentences which were of the Bulgarian-Slovene character, and introducing in their place the ancient Ukrainian literary language.

(To be continued)

# Farm Security Administration

UPON their arrival here, many Ukrainian immigrants turned to the soil for a living, just as they did in the old country. A few years ago it was estimated that there are nearly thirty-eight hundred Ukrainian families, or twenty-six thousand individuals living in eighty-five rural communities, and about one-third as many more on widely scattered farms throughout the country. Most of them have made out well. Most of them, too, are landowners; the numbers of renters and hired laborers being insignificant. Some of them, however, are poor. They are among those about whom a very recent and illustrated report of the Farm Security Administration concerns itself, setting forth the reasons why many farm people are poor, why more than two million farm families have been forced to seek relief since 1930, and the ways in which the FSA has helped many of them to get back on their feet.

## WHY MANY FARM PEOPLE ARE POOR

The good farm land in this country is overcrowded, the report states. Too many people are trying to make a living by farming. Under present economic conditions and farming methods, many of them are bound to fail. There are several reasons for this overcrowding:

### 1. Growing Population

The farm population is growing much faster than the city population. Every year nearly half a million additional workers are trying to make a living off the land, as young farm people grow up and start looking for jobs. Moreover, this growth is fastest in the poorest, most overcrowded areas.

In the past, most of these young people went to the city and got factory jobs. For the last 10 years, however, this outlet for the surplus farm population has been choked off. The cities have had a big unemployment problem of their own, and could find no place for new workers from the country. Not even the national defense program has drawn many unskilled workers from the overcrowded farms.

### 2. Loss of Soil

These young people cannot go West and carve new homesteads out of the frontier, as their pioneer forefathers did, because almost all of the good farm land already has been settled. For more than a century our Government carried on a big relief program for poor farmers, by giving away vacant land on the frontier. Today, however, all this free land is gone; and the Government has had to find new ways to help needy farmers.

In fact, the amount of farm land available has been shrinking rapidly, as the result of soil erosion. Already 50 million acres of cropland have been ruined, and four times that many have been badly damaged. This means that an area as big as 6 farm States—*Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri*—has been ruined for farming, or robbed of much of its fertility.

Erosion is still whittling away our cropland. Every day enough soil to make two hundred 40-acre farms washes or blows away.

### 3. Loss of Foreign Markets

For the last 20 years, our shipments of farm products to other countries have been shrinking steadily—largely because many of our old customers were frantically increasing their own farm production, in order to be more self-sufficient in case of war. As a result, the average annual exports of American farm products in the years 1935 to 1937 were less than half of what they had been in

the years 1925 to 1929. Since the outbreak of the Second World War our farm exports to Europe have been choked off almost entirely; and the prospect for regaining these lost markets remains highly uncertain. Consequently, many farm people who used to raise goods for foreign buyers find themselves out of work.

### 4. Labor-Saving Machinery

While the farm population has been growing, and the farm land and farm markets have been shrinking, still another factor has been making the overcrowding worse. That is labor-saving machinery, which is wiping out thousands of farm jobs. Dozens of such machines have come into use during the last decade. They range from corn pickers to potato diggers—but the most important is the cheap, all-purpose tractor.

Today there are more than 1,500,000 tractors in use—nearly six times as many as there were in 1920. Nearly every one of these tractors has pushed a few tenants, sharecroppers, or hired hands out of jobs. On one typical Mississippi Delta plantation, for example, the landlord recently bought 22 tractors. He turned off 130 of the 160 sharecropper families which used to work the land; keeping only 30 to handle the new machinery.

All this means that fewer people are needed to raise our farm products. One man can harvest as much grain with modern machinery as 30 men could a century ago. We can fill all normal demands for farm products—both for home use and for export—with 1,600,000 fewer farm workers today than in 1930. Yet most of these surplus farm workers have not been able to find jobs elsewhere; they are still on the land, often with no work at all, or at best a few weeks in harvest time.

This overcrowding has resulted in extreme poverty for millions of farm people. Many of the squeezed-out families have become migrants, wandering from State to State in search of part-time harvest jobs on the big mechanized farms. Many more have moved onto poor land, which really is not fit for farming, and are hopelessly trying to scratch some kind of living out of worn-out soil and barren hillsides. The Southeastern States, for example, show plainly what has happened. They had less land in farms in 1930 than at the time of the Civil War. Yet their farm population had nearly doubled since that time.

### SMALL FARMERS HARDEST HIT

Moreover, these troubles have hit the little farmer hardest—especially the tenant and sharecropper. The little farmer gets squeezed out first, because he is finding it harder and harder to compete with the big, mechanized, commercial farms. Nearly 90 percent of all farm products going to market come from only 50 percent of the farms. The other half of our farmers—and these are the little fellows—are getting only about one-tenth of the market.

Often the little farmer simply is not able to farm efficiently. Many of them are using the same tools and methods their grandfathers did—a mule and a one-row plow. (Even if they knew how to use tractor and gang-plows, they could not afford them on their small acreages.) Often they raise a single cash crop—cotton, wheat, tobacco. These are the crops which wear out the soil fastest; and they make the farmer's life a gamble on the ups-and-downs of a highly uncertain market. Even with these old-fashioned practices, the small farmer was able to make some kind of living so long as farm prices were high and credit was abundant. During the last two decades, however,

hard times at home and wars abroad have choked off many of our old markets and have forced down the prices of farm products.

Moreover, the credit on which so many small farmers depend has been drying up. Landlords who used to finance their tenants often have been so hard up that they had to cut off the credit. The "character loans" which country bankers used to make were stopped by the depression and changing banking practices. Then, too, many farmers piled up big debts during the prosperous years, which they have little prospect of paying off now; naturally they cannot get any additional credit.

### POOR TENURE SYSTEM

Finally, if he is a tenant, the small farmer is up against still more handicaps—and 42 percent of our farmers are tenants. While there are many well-financed and well-equipped tenants, most tenants fall in the bottom income group. Our tenure system itself is a patchwork of habit and tradition, and it is full of flaws. Most leases, for example, are not even written down—they are simply vague, oral understandings, covering one year's operations.

As a result, the typical tenant is always on the move from one farm to another. Every year, one-third of all our 2,800,000 tenant families move to a different place. This is an expensive habit, for the tenant, the landlord, and the Nation. When a farmer is continually on the move, he has little chance to put down roots in any community. He cannot become the best kind of citizen, because he is seldom in one place long enough to take part in community affairs, or even to join the neighborhood church. His children find their education interrupted every year, right in the middle of the school season.

The cost of this moving alone totals more than \$50,000,000 a year. More costly still is the destruction of soil which results from a poor tenure system. The average tenant has little reason to protect the land, or keep up the farm property. His only interest is to mine the soil for the greatest possible cash return this year. Why not? He will be somewhere else next season.

All of these things are the real roots of poverty among farm people—overcrowded land, worn-out soil, poor farming methods, growing competition from the big commercial farms, heavy debts, a shortage of credit, low farm prices, and a bad tenure system. The depression did not create them. They have been growing for many years, and the depression merely made them worse.

### THE RESULT OF RURAL POVERTY

In 1936 there were nearly 1,700,000 farm families trying to live on an average income of less than \$500 a year—and that \$500 included all the food and other products which they raised for their own use. In other words, more than 8,000,000 farm people were trying to exist on an average income of about \$2 a week per person or less.

This means poor diet and bad health for a large part of our farm population. Such families can rarely afford window screens, and as a result many of them have malaria and other diseases carried by mosquitoes and flies. Thousands of them do not even have an outdoor privy, which means that they are very likely to get hookworm infection. (In one rural Southern county, about 60 percent of the school children in 1936 were found to have hookworm.) These diseases make it hard for their victims to do a good day's work, and lead to still deeper poverty. Many farm people who have been called

## Lehigh Valley Youth Organize

An American Ukrainian Youth League composed of clubs in the various localities of Lehigh Valley, Pa., including Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton and Palmerton, was recently organized.

The purpose of the league is to unite all the Ukrainian American youth clubs of Lehigh Valley regardless of their political or religious convictions, and to engage in such activities as will best demonstrate the fine citizenship of its members, especially in the vital sphere of America's war effort. Already the young people are planning a war benefit dance. In addition to this, the league intends to provide inter-social activities between all the Ukrainian youth clubs. This will create interest and in time to come, help them to reach their mutual goals.

At the last meeting of the AUYL-LV the following officers were elected: President—John Dashe, Easton; Vice President—Charles Sokol, Northampton; Vice Presidentess—Katherine Bodnik, Northampton; Recording Secretary—Anne Radio, Ormrod; Corresponding Sec.—Anna Evans—Palmerton; Treasurer—Dmitro Muszasty, Allentown.

Another meeting will be held in the near future.

"shiftless" are merely sick.

Low incomes mean poor education, because many rural counties cannot support good schools. Since one child out of every ten comes from the 3,000,000 farm families in the lowest income group, the menace of poor education and bad health to the manpower of the next generation is all too plain.

Low incomes also means bad housing. Even in 1929, about 1,500,000 tenant families were living in houses valued at less than \$475; and in the South half of all farm owners had houses worth less than \$560.

Worst of all, rural poverty means a heavy drag on our entire national economy. People who are trying to live on \$2 a week cannot afford to buy much of the goods made by our factories; and consequently their low incomes lead to unemployment in the cities. These needy farm people represent a huge untapped market. If they could climb up to the average American standard of living, their increased consumption would go a long way toward putting industry back on its feet. Meanwhile, they are a heavy burden to the taxpayer—more than 2,000,000 farm families have been on the relief rolls at one time or another since 1932.

### A BRAKE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

These conditions are particularly alarming at a time when every effort is being made to build up the national defense. The damaged health of our needy farm people is a threat to the Nation's manpower. One man out of every three who tried to enlist in the first half of 1940 was rejected because of bad health; and by far the largest share of these volunteers came from farm areas.

Moreover, this is exactly the kind of hungry, disheartened people to whom the Fifth Columnists and spreaders of discontent can appeal most easily. These farm people would have a lot more interest in the defense of America if they had more of a stake in the country.

Healthy, prosperous people, owning the land they farm, are a strong protection for any Nation. Morale can be high only when people feel they have a stake in the land, the society, and the way of life—they are called upon to defend.

## MINUTE MEN OF THE MESS HALLS

Second Corps Area Bakers and Cooks School Turns Out Culinary Experts by the "Score"

THE proof of the Army pudding may be in the eating but you can bet your G. I. shirt that the evidence for this proof is in the cooking.

This is where that monarch of the mess hall—the mess sergeant—comes in. He came in the day we visited the Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Jay, New York, and without saying a word, demonstrated in the clearest manner why his position is so important. All around him was evidence of his vital work. In this particular school, however, a mess sergeant is simply a *pluribus unum*, his importance to the contrary notwithstanding. It is, among other things, a school for mess sergeants.

Stemming from the genial expert leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Talmage Phillips, commanding officer of the school, the activity of the organization is felt throughout the Second Corps Area by means of the well-trained mess sergeants who each month go out from its culinary halls to teach others how to cook. When it comes to helping an Army travel on its stomach, this school is a propper of bread baskets de luxe.

An eloquent spokesman for what the school does is First Lieutenant William V. Normyle QMC, a right-hand man of Colonel Phillips. He gives lots of credit, though to Master Sergeants William Roberts and Thomas L. Del Vecchio, key men of organization and each an expert in his line.

### An Over-All Picture of Cooking Schools

By way of explanation, it is well to set forth briefly the over-all picture of such schools in the Army today. There are nine parent schools, one in each corps area, and under these are operated fifty-six branch schools throughout the Service. Each school enrolls about 150 students a month, seventy-five usually graduating at the end of each period. At the present time, there are about 10,000 men attending these Bakers and Cooks Schools in the Army, with about 5,000 finishing the course monthly. Approximately sixty-seven per cent of the graduates are cooks, twenty-two per cent mess sergeants and eleven per cent bakers. So it is evident that our Army is prepared to eat as well as fight.

The school at Fort Jay turns out about fifty-four cooks, seventeen mess sergeants, eight bakers and three mess officers each month. These men come from various organizations within the Second Corps Area.

Here is how it works: A company commander at Fort Hancock is in need of three cooks. He selects three men from his organization who he thinks have an aptitude for cooking. After they have been pronounced qualified by the Medical Department, these men are issued food handlers' certificates and are sent to the Second Corps Area school. Upon arrival, they report to the first sergeant who registers them and assigns them to barracks. Soon they report to the senior instructor, Master Sergeant Del Vecchio. In the special mess halls, they receive their instruction. These mess halls are operated in two shifts, each under the supervision of a trained teacher. Under him are the student mess sergeants who have already completed the cooks' course and are rated "Excellent." Next in order come the first cooks who have completed a month of instruction already. New students are designated as second cooks.

The first shift works twenty-four hours and is relieved by the second shift and so on, alternately. Classroom instruction and study periods dovetail in with the practical teaching. The class is taught, during the first month, such things as nutrition,

meat-cutting, etc., and in the second month, the class-room is the mess halls where all this is put into practice. Upon completing the course, the student is rated a first or second cook according to his ability. To rate as first cook, a student has to make at least 850 points out of possible 1,000. Those making a lower rating are rated as second cooks. When a student has shown exceptional ability, he is retained for the mess sergeants' course upon the recommendation of Colonel Phillips.

In addition to its teaching functions, this Bakers and Cooks School supervises the feeding of the many selectees who swarm into the Induction Station on Governors Island, and the mess halls of this organization feed about 50,000 such individual meals each month. The school also operates the mess of the Induction Station headquarters and its men form cadres for many new organizations.

Respected by all the student mess sergeants who come under his teaching is Master Sergeant Del Vecchio. He sets forth as factors necessary within an organization for a successful mess, the following:

1. An interested organization commander.
2. An honest, energetic, and efficient mess sergeant.
3. Well trained, willing and interested cooks and mess personnel.
4. Sufficient serviceable modern equipment and utensils balanced for straight line operation.
5. Balanced menus in food, cost, and progressive training.

### Duties of a Mess Sergeant

The duties and responsibilities of a mess sergeant, according to those in charge of the school, are: Responsibility for the mess under the organization commander; drawing and ordering all rations required; preparing balanced menus for approval and preparing the daily financial statement of the mess; inspecting food to see that only that of sound quality is accepted; supervising personnel of duty and their final preparation of food and service of the meal; responsibility for proper uniforms, cleanliness, orderly conduct and seeing that all seats at the table are occupied in succession, as well as the preventing of loud talking, and wasting of food; obtaining of men for Sunday K. P. duty; preparing kitchen dining room for inspection; checking all tableware, equipment, utensils, etc.; seeing that garbage is properly separated and every effort made to keep flies and insects out of the dining room; being sure that each man knows what is required of him to form correct eating habits; and constantly planning to improve and anticipate future requirements.

These are but a few of the duties of the mess sergeant in the U. S. Army. In addition, there are a thousand and one little things which constantly come up and which he has to settle intelligently every day. Besides all this, he may sometimes have to control his temper when some over-anxious gormand lets out a gripe about the food. Varied and many, however, are the ways in which the mess sergeant can squelch the chow-hound who barks too long and loud. Yet there is no more sympathetic person in the whole military set-up than the good mess sergeant and he has even been known to slip special "seconds" to deserving buddies who seem to require—or like—just a little bit more.

Most people, it is believed, stand in awe of the good mess sergeant. To think that from his cuisinary realm there issue forth those nectarean odors from freshly-baked bread, hot from the oven; that tangy, arresting smell of good meat roasting or frying in the pan or the savory frag-

## Panchuk Addresses H. & A. Underwriters Conference

John Panchuk, general counsel of the Federal Life & Casualty of Detroit, member of U.N.A. Branch 146 and former president of the UYL-NA, addressed the convention of the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference held in Kansas City, Mo., on May 26, on "Military Service and War Clauses in Health and Accident Policies," a topic that is subject to much discussion in view of the war-time conditions existing today. His address was reported extensively in The Eastern Underwriter weekly journal.

Provoking much interest at the convention, the report states, was Mr. Panchuk's comment that "in case there has been any doubt whether death on the battlefield under the terms of the general insuring of an H. & A. policy is by accident or accidental means, we have the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in Interstate Business Men's Accident Association vs. Lester, 250 U.S. 622, as well as decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court that death under such circumstances is accidental or by accidental means."

An Arkansas court, however, has refused to follow this line of reasoning, ruling that an injury sustained by a soldier from an enemy attack, was not the result of an accident but a result in the usual course of things normally expected where two hostile forces start shooting each other.

Since the first World War, said Mr. Panchuk, life insurance companies, with few exceptions, have issued policies free from military and naval service restrictions. But A. & H. companies have continued to incorporate war and military service exclusion clauses in their policies "with monotonous regularity of the mandatory standard provisions."

"With almost no precedent to go by and desirous of extending to the insuring public uninterrupted personal disability protection without jeopardizing the trust and confidence of the policy-holders in their continued financial stability because of the many added risks involved," he added, "many health and accident companies met the challenge by adopting a liberal construction of the war clauses. Most of the companies have announced their willingness to waive the strict enforcement of such clauses, except in case of direct enemy invasion or bombardment."

Mr. Panchuk pointed out in his talk that in considering war exclusion

clauses it is necessary to bear in mind the variously phrased military and naval service clauses and the naked war or act war exclusions, as the former type does not affect civilians whereas the latter affects civilians almost exclusively.

### History of Army Food On Exhibit

At the Second Corps Area Bakers and Cooks School, they have a history of Army food done up in small containers. And this is no gag. The ration elements from the time of the Revolutionary War to the present day are vividly displayed in labeled bottles to show their proportion, appearance and relative value. No chemistry laboratory has a more imposing array of academic knowledge in visual form—and few have so important an exhibit. This display is studied, as are other similar things at the school and all of it goes into the making of a good mess sergeant.

The mess sergeant is at home not only over the cook stove. In the field, he and his assistants may have to tear a field range apart and fix it in a few minutes so to have hot food for hungry mouths on time. Yes, the mess sergeant is cook, mechanic, disciplinarian, sanitarian, teacher and Good Samaritan. In fact, one was heard

## Graduates As Doctor, To Be Army Officer

Michael Palamar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, of 84 West John St., Little Falls, N. Y., received his M.D. at the 143rd annual commencement exercises of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. late last month. Dr. Palamar not only received his degree in medicine, but also was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army's medical reserve corps.



DR. MICHAEL PALAMAR

Like all the other members of his family, Dr. Palamar is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 330. His father is a secretary of long standing of that branch.

In honor of the young doctor his friends and neighbors arranged a dinner last Sunday, at which he was eulogized by a number of speakers, including Rev. John G. Schnurer and several representatives of the municipal government.

Dr. Palamar is a graduate of Little Falls high school, and took his pre-medical course at Ohio State University. He will serve his internship at Gallinger Municipal Hospital in Washington, D. C. He has been granted a 12 months' deferment from army service, in order to complete his internship.

to say that his prior designation of "mess" was no joke.

### Arranging a Menu

Always he strives for a successful and satisfactory menu. He must know how to have variety when there are comparatively few things with which to have it; with a meat course, he prepares side dishes to fit it properly and left-overs must be used so that they appear next time as enjoyable and nourishing items of the meal. He can't always serve chicken, so he must vary his courses in order to supply the most discerning man with something else he will like; too many starchy foods will not do; leafy vegetables must be obtained whenever possible, although it may be hard and a long way to go to get them; pastries and ice cream are always welcome, he knows, and he does his best to make them available when he possibly can; fresh milk should be on the table at least once a day; and so on, far into the mess sergeant's day and night.

If a mess sergeant must know all this, it can perhaps be imagined how much his instructors need to know. The job of supervising the mess is a big enough one in peacetime, but with a war going on, it increases many times.

NORTH CALLAHAN

## FUNNY SIDE UP

### "SCHOOL DAZE"

Last week we received a letter from a feminine reader who's been studying at Vasaar College. She forwards the information that she expects to become an M.A. this coming week, when she graduates. Gosh, and we didn't even know she was married! Her letter filled us with nostalgic memories of our college days at State Penn...er...we mean Penn State. It was there that we enjoyed some of our best naps in classes. And when we finally graduated, instead of a B.S. or A.B. degree, the dean threatened to give us a WPA degree. We came out all right though. You see, we had an uncle on the Board of Trustees!

Originally we went to college to take up medicine...or anything else that was lying around! But we didn't remain a medical student for long, because one day they evicted us from the school's library because we tried to remove the appendix from a book we were reading! And then we found chemistry very interesting...for awhile. The most outstanding contribution that chemistry has given to the world is...blondes! Once we almost got an A in the course on explosives, but we blew up at the last moment! We regretted very much blowing up a test tube, but it was too bad the professor couldn't get us another one...he was holding the one that blew up!

As a result of that experience we got a zero in the exam...but that was nothing! We got the same result for writing a thesis on that routine question the dean used to pop to the undergraduates, "Why did you come to college?" The thesis we composed was good and original, yet the prof gave us a zero. Seems that the part that was original was not good and the part that was good not original! Traditionally the answers met the dean's question in triteness, and how well we remember the time the professor lost his best pupil when one co-ed unexpectedly confided, "I came to be went with, but I ain't yet!" Yep, every day the professor would lose a pupil in his class...his glass eye kept falling out!

But it's changed a lot since we went to school. Years ago a college boy would break his neck to go out and work. Nowadays the college boy breaks his work to go out and neck! And speaking of work, we had to work our way through college caring for babies...and the best part about the job was the fact that not one of them was under 18 years old! And that's how we became a 3-letter man. Caring for these babies left us broke all the time, and we kept giving friends I O U's!

You know, many pretty co-eds have gotten their knowledge at college in the school of hard necks! Another thing we noticed, most professors believed in giving the pretty co-eds good marks...they believed in passing fancies! However, some of the co-eds weren't as lucky. One dainty dish went out with one of the faculty the night before a big examination. He turned out to be an absent-minded professor and in the morning he flunked her! And once the mathematics professor had to flunk a pretty co-ed because of a matter of mathematics...his wife put two and two together!

And so, today many of us are going through the school of experience. And if you didn't know it, experience is what you have left when you've lost everything else! But the chief objection to the school of experience is that you never finish the post-graduate courses. When you graduate from that school, brother, your diploma is a tombstone!

BROMO SELTZER.

## University Society Marks 9th Year

Having completed its ninth year of activity among young Ukrainian American college students and graduates residing within the metropolitan area of New York City, the Ukrainian University Society celebrated its anniversary on June 11 with a dinner and dancing at the popular Boulevard Restaurant in Elmhurst, Long Island. Featured by an unusually good ice show, the event proved satisfactory both from the traditional and entertainment point of view for the many members and their friends who had gathered for the occasion.

At a meeting held previous to the dinner, a new set of officers was elected for the coming club year. Miss Mary DeCook, former secretary of the club, succeeded Miss Natalka Andruson in the position of president. Andrew Melnychuk became vice-president, Miss Helen Dronsky, secretary, and Stephen Kurlak retained his position of treasurer. The Misses Lillian Senko and Mary Damsky comprise the new Membership Committee, while Natalka Andruson and Mrs. Eugenia Darbin are the new "elected members" of the executive committee.

During the past year, the Society has conducted its activity in keeping with the times. Taking its cue from a Ukrainian youth group in Akron, Ohio, the New Yorkers instituted a series of gatherings which were known as "Soldier-of-the-Month" socials. Admission to members and friends was based on the contribution of small notions such as tooth-paste, soap, or candy or cookies. All donations thus collected were placed into one package and shipped to that member now serving in military forces for whom the social was designated. Such soldier "bundles" have been received by Sgt. Joseph LeSawyer, a member of long standing who is also the present treasurer of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Corp. John Ribek, and Corp. William Derevlany who is now in officer-training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Lectures sponsored by the University Society stressed not only the cultural side, such as that on contemporary art which was given by Nicholas Britsky, who is now associated with the Art Department of the University of Illinois, but the practical side as well. This was in the form of first aid instruction and demonstration given by one of the members, George Koval, who had studied physical education at Savage Institute and Rutgers University. Motion pictures furnished by the Y.W.C.A. on similar topics were helpful in furthering the instruction of the audiences.

The Society plans to hold its meetings fortnightly on the first and third Thursday evenings of the month at the International Center during the summer months instead of the usual weekly meetings. Outings such as the bicycle outing recently held in Alley Pond Park are being considered for the next few months. Persons interested in the activities of the group are invited to attend.

STEPHAN KURLAK.

### ARMY IDENTIFICATION TAGS NOW CARRY MEDICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The two identification tags which every American soldier carries today, contain more information than those used in the World War, much of it medical data which might save the soldier's life in the event he was wounded and unconscious.

Instead of the aluminum disc of the World War, which sometimes deteriorated under the action of chemicals and acids encountered on the battlefield, the new tag is made of stainless and rustproof monel metal. It is two inches long, one and one-eighth inches wide, and 0.025 inch thick, with rounded corners and smooth edges.

## THEY SAID...

Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"In the United States there is an even greater mixture of customs and cultures than in most of the countries of Latin America. English in language, we are not British in blood or customs. We have too many Irish, German, French, Jews, Italians, Greeks and Poles for that. South America is not Spanish and North America is not English.

"Both together represent the greater America—Pan America—made for the most part out of the Old World, but essentially new, with a hope in the future based on pride of strength and joy in liberty and, through it all, humility and tolerance...

"We appreciate what has come to us from the steadfast British, the light-hearted Irish, the industrious German, the thrifty Frenchman, and all the rest, just as in Latin America there is the greatest admiration for the long-suffering patience of the Indian, the fiery pride of the Spaniards, the happy good nature of the Portuguese, and the artistic feeling of the Italians. Yes, we appreciate all that has come to us out of the past, but we insist that it be transformed into a greater hope for the future, into something which Europe and Africa and Asia will welcome as their brightest hope in the time to come."

President Roosevelt: (to American soldiers overseas)

"In 'Yank' (the new Army newspaper edited by the soldiers themselves) you have established a publication which cannot be understood by your enemies. It is inconceivable to them that a soldier

### STASIUK TO MAKE USO BROADCAST

Platon Stasiuk, Ukrainian American businessman of New York City, will speak on behalf the United Service Organization tomorrow, Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. over radio station WBNX.

should be allowed to express his own thoughts, his ideas and his opinions. It is inconceivable to them that any soldiers—or any citizens, for that matter—should have thoughts other than those dictated by their leaders. But here is the evidence that you have your own ideas, and the intelligence and the humor and the freedom to express them. Every one of you has an individual mission in this war—this greatest and most decisive of all wars. You are not only fighting for your country and your people—you are, in the larger sense, delegates of freedom.

"Upon you, and upon your comrades in arms of all the United Nations, depend the lives and liberties of all the human race. You bear with you the hopes of all the millions who have suffered under the oppression of the war lords of Germany and Japan. You bear with you the highest aspirations of mankind for a life of peace and decency under God. All of you well know your own personal stakes in this war: your homes, your families, your free schools, your free churches, the thousand and one simple, homely little virtues which Americans fought to establish, and which Americans have fought to protect, and which Americans today are fighting to extend and perpetuate throughout this earth."

## MARUSIA SAYS:

Going formal? Your beau in town? Need a wrap for your evening gown?

See the striking fur values at Michael Turansky's.

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## 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, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Also, on sale are fine reproductions of Kurylas' 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.