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The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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VOL. X

WHAT TO DO THIS SUMMER

Now that the school year is over and vacations have begun, our young people will have plenty of time on their hands. Especially will this be true in the gas-rationing areas of the country, where access to the seashore or the mountains and lakes is becoming increasingly difficult. Their problem, therefore, will be what to do with their spare time.

A Suggestion

We offer a simple suggestion. Spend as much time as possible in doing something to help your country win the war.

Opportunities in this field are far too obvious and numerous to bear recounting here. Still we would like to remind our readers that there is a great drive for the collection of scrap rubber going on now, and that President Roosevelt himself initiated and is behind it. Here then is splendid and immediate opportunity of utilizing one's spare time and at the same time being of service to our country. True, the drive is drawing to a close, yet much remains to be done before it can be considered a success.

Best results will be obtained here if the work of collecting scrap rubber is done not by a few individuals but by many, enough of them to cover at least a certain section of the town. This, we think, can be best accomplished by our Ukrainian American youth clubs.

Clubs Should Be Alive and Active in Wartime

Most of these clubs, it appears, have become singularly dormant since the entrance of our country into the war. Some of them have even become dissolved. In either case a great mistake has been made in not keeping them alive and active.

United effort, it should be borne in mind, is most always more effective than individual effort. Accordingly, in time of war, organizations of peace-time origin, nature and aims should not allow themselves to become dormant or dead. On the contrary, they should become more alive and more active than ever before. For now is the time when they are really needed, as their country is in danger, and the strongest possible united efforts must be made to overcome that danger and make their country supreme and victorious on the far-flung fields of battle.

Our Ukrainian American youth clubs would do well to heed this. They would do well to immediately revive and revitalize themselves, and then devote all their strength and utilize all their pre-war organizational experience, in a supreme effort directed towards the attainment of their new war-time objectives.

Helping to Collect Scrap Rubber

In other words and in the present instance, our organized young Ukrainian Americans throughout the breadth and length of this country should immediately call an emergency meeting of whatever club to which they may belong, lay out a plan of action, and then with no loss of time or procrastination begin a systematic and thorough collection of scrap rubber in their neighborhood or locality.

When they have completed that job, there will be plenty of other jobs facing them, jobs which will enable them to do their bit to help their country win this war.

Thousands of our young Americans of Ukrainian descent are serving in the armed forces of our country, on land, on sea, and in the air. A great many of them are already overseas. Some of them have already made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of their country's victory and the victory of freedom and democracy throughout the world, including long-suffering Ukraine. All these young men are friends and acquaintances of those of us who are still at home. Let us show them that we are behind them in every way and every day. Let us devote ourselves to every sort of activity that will support our country's war effort.

Lysenko Commemorated By Winnipeg and Toronto Ukrainians

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), "Father of Modern Ukrainian Music," was commemorated twice in Canada last week, in Winnipeg and in Toronto, with a wealth of Ukrainian musical talent in both programs.

Winnipeg Concert

The Winnipeg concert was held Friday, June 19, in the Municipal Auditorium, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the patronage of the Manitoba Lieutenant Governor R. F. McWilliams, Premier J. Bracken and Mrs. Bracken, and Mayor John Queen of Winnipeg.

It featured a united chorus under the direction of Professor Alexander Koshetz, world-famous Ukrainian choral conductor, now in Canada for the summer. Other features of its musical program, which was supervised by Koshetz, were the violin playing of the Ukrainian Canadian youthful musical genius, Donna Grescoe, a string sextet, and a children's choir.

Toronto Concert

The Toronto concert, held last Saturday evening, June 20, in Massey Hall, largest music hall in Toronto, was also held under auspices of Ukrainian Canadian Committee. It featured Michael Holynsky, the "Ukrainian Caruso," now touring Canada, a mass chorus of 200 voices under the direction of Dr. Kozaruk and other conductors, and an orchestra.

An address on Mikola Lysenko and his significance in music was delivered at the Toronto affair by Professor Seton-Watson Kirkconnel, prominent Canadian scholar and an authority on Ukrainian Canadian life.

Koshetz Interviewed on Lysenko

In an interview appearing in the Winnipeg Tribune, Prof. Koshetz declared that, "Lysenko is the greatest

national musician of Ukraine and Taras Shevchenko the greatest national poet. Lysenko, who was of noble Kozak heritage, mixed with the common people to become the democrat of musicians. Modern Ukrainian music has been the outgrowth of the musical seeds sown by Lysenko. His music has such depth of feeling and high nationalistic ideals that every Ukrainian responds instinctively to it. He died in 1912."

Choral Numbers of Winnipeg Concert

Selections sung at the Winnipeg concert by the united choruses under Koshetz included the following in Part I: Finale from Choral Christmas Suite, based on folk melody arranged by Lysenko (a) "Schedrivka"—folk chorale (b) "Psalm"—church chorale (c) "Yasne Sontse v Nebi Siaye (The Glorious Sun Shines in the Sky), a fragment from the 12th century epic "Song of Ihor's Legion," describing the people's welcome to Prince Ihor on his return from Polovtsian captivity; music by Lysenko.

Part II consisted of four Ukrainian folk songs arranged by Lysenko: (a) "Shumyt', Hudyt', Dibrovonka" (Rustles and Moans the Woodland), a romantic folk song telling of the yearning of a lonely girl for her absent lover (b) "U Mistechku Bohuslavku" (In the Town of Bohuslav), a folk ballad of the 17th century depicting the tragic death of the enchanting Bondarivna from the hand of a feudal landlord, M. Potocki, whose amorous advances she spurned (c) "Okh, I Zakuvala Syva Zozulenka" (And, Oh, Cuckooed the Grey Cuckoo), a love song telling of a sad parting of two loving hearts, a typical steppe melody of the Dnieper region (d) "Po Openky Khodyla, Tsyt'te" (Hush... Mushroom Picking She Did Go), a typical humorous Ukrainian folk song describing the mischievous pranks of a young girl who went to pick mushrooms.

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As already announced here, The Ukrainian Weekly will, as in previous years, publish reports of graduation this year of young Ukrainian Americans from universities, colleges, professional schools, and other similar institutions of learning.

The Weekly requires the following data: (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.

The graduates themselves are asked to send in this information.

Pictures of the graduates are especially desired. Send in one suitable for publication, together with \$3.00

LAUDS UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN PART IN WAR

"Ukrainians in Canada are proportionately better represented in the Canadian armed forces than any other nationality," said John D. Diefenbaker, member of the Canadian national Parliament from Lake Center, Saskatchewan. A member of the Conservative Party, the speaker made this statement during the course of an address delivered recently before a meeting of Rotarians held at Brampton, near Toronto.

to cover cost of making a cut of picture. After its publication, the cut and picture will be mailed to the graduate.

NOTE

The Ukrainian Weekly will not be published next Saturday—Fourth of July.

Hlynka Calls For Better Understanding Among Racial Groups

"More than half of the people of Canada are not of Anglo-Saxon extraction," Anthony H. Hlynka, member of Canadian Parliament, for Vegreville, Alberta, and Ukrainian by descent, told a capacity audience at Oshawa recently. His address was reported with a banner headline by the Oshawa Times-Gazette.

"I believe that 52 per cent of Canadians are of non-Anglo origin," he continued, and expressed the hope that English-speaking Canadians would try to understand and appreciate their fellow citizens of other racial origins and cultures.

Mr. Hlynka addressed a large joint mass meeting, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Oshawa Branch. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Times-Gazette account states, embraces five Ukrainian organizations which comprise about 80 per cent of all the organized Canadian Ukrainians.

Before the principal guest speaker delivered his address, N. Romanuk, Toronto, spoke briefly, pointing out the need for unity in Canada both to promote the war effort and to improve conditions throughout the country after victory has been won.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hlynka's address, Mike Starr made an eloquent appeal for volunteer blood donors. He explained the purpose and objectives of the local Blood Donor Clinic, and received an attentive hearing.

Walter Kulewich was chairman of the meeting, and the following representatives of different local Ukrainian societies occupied chairs on the platform: N. Senyshyn, W. Boyko, N. Mech, N. Lachman, S. Trach and M. Kitela.

Mr. Hlynka spoke on the subject, "Public Opinion and Post War Reconstruction." He voiced the opinion that there are three objectives before the people of Canada at the present time:

1. "That everything humanly possible should be done to attain a speedy victory so that the war may be brought to a successful conclusion.
2. "That the world structure of the future should be built on such a basis that humanity would not be compelled to sacrifice the flower of its manhood in every generation, and so that all material and human resources should be diverted toward improving the lot of mankind in all the lands.
3. "That we should adjust our own economic system in Canada in such a way that we may be in a position to guarantee to our people a complete measure of economic security."

War Must Be Won

"We find ourselves living in a time when the whole world is engaged in a deadly struggle for certain principles," the speaker declared. He emphasized that Canadians of every race must do everything in their power to win the war because if the war was not won, freedom would be lost.

"There is no room in Canada for misunderstanding," the Ukrainian Canadian M.P. continued, "if we are to present a strong, united front against the common enemy."

Stating that he did not believe it possible to merge hostile peoples inside national boundaries and expect lasting peace, the speaker did, however, favour the strongest possible cooperation between nations, particularly by the democratic nations.

To win the war and organize a lasting peace among nations were preliminary steps to the adjustment of our Canadian social and political order that would guarantee security and economic freedom, the speaker declared.

"There is no excuse why we had to

Lviv Under Nazi Occupation

A person who managed to escape from Poland to a neutral country early this year supplied the "Poland Fights" bulletin, published in New York City, with the following report concerning Lviv, ancient capital of Western Ukraine, now under Nazi occupation. The report appears to be that of a Polish patriot, and in that light it should be regarded.

The Appearance of the City

LVIV has been under German occupation for over six months. At first glance there seems to be little change in the external appearance of the city, but a closer view reveals many significant changes. The pre-war stores are closed. Only barber-shops and most of the drug-stores are open. Restaurants, coffee-houses, and candy stores are also open, but only

Communication

Civilians, as we have said before, are barred from railway travel. In exceptional cases special permits may be granted by the German military authorities. It is, of course, very difficult to obtain such a permit. Only a limited number of lines have been opened to this restricted traffic among them the Peremyshl-Lviv-Tarnopol line, the Lviv-Striy line, and the Lviv-Sokal line. There is no communication whatever with the mountainous Carpathian regions in the South, for all the bridges have been destroyed. In many places railroads have been replaced by busses.

There is no consistent rule governing German regulations regarding railway traffic. Anyone wishing to

tains reprints from other papers which the editors consider of interest. The editorial note, stating "that this column carries interesting reprints which may not agree with the editorial policy of this paper," is perhaps the most interesting feature of the column. Another column carries anti-Soviet verses and jokes.

"Tut Hovoryt Lviv..."

A great number of loud speakers have been set up throughout the streets of the city. Suddenly, they they begin to shout: "Tut hovoryt Lviv!" ("Lviv speaking"). The news service of the Lviv radio station is broadcast in German, Ukrainian, Slovakian, and Polish. When Lviv was first occupied, the radio station



A View of Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine, Before the War

Germans are admitted. All signboards and inscriptions appear only in German and Ukrainian. The same is true of tenant-lists posted in the halls of apartment houses. Practically all streets have been given new German names. All the building superintendents have been removed and replaced by new men speaking German. The registers of tenants must be kept in German.

The Economic Situation

The "Narodna Torhovlia" (a Ukrainian cooperative chain store system) operates 420 stores. They are the only places in the city where food may be bought. Long, slowly moving lines constantly form at their doors.

The Ukrainian peasants of the surrounding areas are strongly resentful of the system of compulsory food contributions imposed by the Germans. Sale of farm produce is very difficult. Illegal supply to the city market is almost impossible, for civilians have been barred from railway traffic. Constant requisitioning of grain and cattle, deportation of adults and children to Germany for forced labor, and the earmarking of cows and pigs for German consumption have caused a high degree of discontent among the peasants.

have unemployment in this country," Mr. Hlynka continued, reminding the audience that in recent years, young men have traveled in box cars from Vancouver to Halifax, vainly seeking employment and security. He stated that in young flourishing country like Canada, every young man should find it possible to attain a measure of security, with an opportunity to marry and bring up a family with every hope of maintaining them free from the shadow of uncertainty and poverty.

In conclusion, Mr. Hlynka appealed to everyone to help build up Canada, to make it strong enough to defend itself, and then to help organize the national resources to take care of the needs of every citizen. Finally, by so doing, Canada would be able to contribute to the civilization of the world.

travel from Cracow to Lviv may, if he is granted a permit, buy a ticket from Cracow to Peremyshl, and afterwards try as best he can to reach Lviv (no tickets are sold for travel from Peremyshl to Lviv). Although there are busses running between Lviv and Peremyshl, it is very difficult to obtain reservations for west-bound busses, running from Lviv. Most people, therefore, walk the fifty-five miles from Lviv to Peremyshl; if they are lucky, they may be picked up by a truck on the highway. A bribe of 150-200 zlotys is almost certain to persuade a German bus conductor to provide a seat, even for sections where the busses are most crowded; few people, however, are able to afford such expensive fare.

The Police

The Germans have organized a Ukrainian auxiliary police in the occupied areas. The Ukrainians themselves resent and despise this police. Villages and townships with Polish majorities are under the jurisdiction of Polish police from the General Government. In arresting Ukrainians, the Germans invariably use special detachments of Polish police.

Education

Twelve Ukrainian and twenty-five Polish elementary schools have been reopened in Lviv. There is tremendous unemployment among Polish teachers, and a considerable shortage of Ukrainian teachers. Two Ukrainian high-schools, which are to follow a German curriculum and admit only "Aryans," are scheduled to be opened, but the actual beginning of school-work seems to be still in the distant future. The Germans have also promised to open a technical school and a school to train veterinarians.

At the Newstand

Several Ukrainian papers and one Polish paper have been started in Lviv in August, 1941. On its front page, the Polish paper, the "Gazeta Lwowska," carries only German war reports and dispatches from the German Information Bureau. One of the columns, "At The Newstand," con-

was taken by the German army. Today it is operated by the German Government Radio Corporation (Reichsrundfunk), and is connected with the network of the General Government. At first the broadcasts were in German, Ukrainian, and Polish. Slovakian broadcasts were subsequently added.

War Prisoners

There are many former Soviet war prisoners in Lviv. Released after the German occupation, they live by peddling and begging. Most of the Soviet war prisoners of Ukrainian nationality have been freed. The physically stronger men have been taken into Labor Battalion; the weaker ones have been left to shift for themselves. There was and there still is no organization and no method in the German treatment of these war prisoners. Men whose homes are deep in the Soviet Ukraine have frequently been released near Lviv, without any provision for their transportation home, while prisoners from the vicinity of Lviv have been released near Kiev. As a result of this "policy," the country is overrun by haggard and hungry people wandering from place to place in search of their homes.

The food in the camps for war prisoners is generally very poor. In one of the camps near Lviv the inmates were fed for weeks on nothing but molasses, which resulted in an appallingly high mortality rate.

War Landlords

The Germans seize and plunder whatever they can. Nominally, they left the soil in the possession of the peasants, but frequently they take away from them the parcels which had formerly been parts of large estates, and give these reconstituted estates to Nazi dignitaries.

The Nazi Governor of Lviv was recently made a war landlord by means of such land confiscation. The role pleased him so much, that he instituted a search of the peasants' homes to recover the belongings of the former landlord which he now felt were his property.

A PROMINENT UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN PIONEER

AN outstanding Ukrainian-Canadian pioneer, the story of whose life is interesting in that it illustrates the life of others like him, is Peter Svarich, living in Vegreville, Alberta, well-known as writer, public speaker, organizer, businessman, politician, farmer and horticulturist and more-over, Jack of all arts and trades.

The following account of his life appeared in the April, 1942 issue of the *Canadian Ukrainian Review*:

He was born in Tulawa, Western Ukraine, in 1877, and attended intermediate school in Sniatyn, high school in Kolomea, and served one year as a volunteer in the Austrian army. He came to Canada in 1900 at the head of about thirty families of immigrants from the old country who settled on the best homesteads 75 miles east of Edmonton in Northern Alberta.

During the first summer, he built two big log houses, two barns and a granary, helped to plaster them with clay and to cover them with hay, bundles for his father and brother-in-law. He also made heaters of clay and stones and bake ovens. Next winter he brought Rev. Zaklynsky, Greek Catholic priest from United States, and in his company he visited the whole Ukrainian settlement comprising about 600 square miles, organizing parishes, reading societies and taking up petitions for establishment of post offices.

Novel Way of Learning English

Next summer we find him in Edmonton working in the lumber yard (sash and door factory), and later, with a gang of carpenters, on construction work. Although he could speak many languages, his English was very poor in pronunciation but he found the way to improve it. In the evenings you could find him in lobbies of hotels conversing with intoxicated men who spoke slowly and pronounced every word distinctly. When the Salvation Army came along singing, praying and preaching, he listened attentively and followed them from one hotel to another, eager to learn the English in the most practical way; he attended all English churches just to listen to prayers and sermons. At home he read aloud English books and papers and during this year he became a selfmade English teacher of night school.

Late in the fall of the same year, we find him working on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, trying to show his ability and dreaming to be promoted to a position of a foreman and a roadmaster in due time, but after two months of hard work at \$1.50 per 10-hour day, he changed his mind as he learned that there are ore mines in British Columbia where he could earn \$4.00 for 8 hour's work.

When he got a good job in the Le Roi ore mines in Rossland, B. C., he lost no time in writing to his friends and inviting them to come to these mines and get rich quick. During that winter he placed many newcomers in mines, lumber camps and in smelters. After three months work as a common miner he got a better paid job as a drillman and still later as timberman at seventy-five cents per hour.

Gold Mining in Klondike Makes Him Rich

In the spring of the following year, overpowered by the gold fever, he boarded a ship sailing from to Alaska and was on his way to the Klondike gold fields which later became famous all over the world. After a month's journey through the Pacific Ocean, Bering Straits and up the Yukon River, he arrived at Dawson in July, 1903. In the fall of 1904, he returned to Alberta bringing with

him a fortune in the form of gold dust from Bonanga River.

His friends would not believe that he got rich so quick until he purchased all farm equipment, opened P. O. Kolomea and Post Office store, and in partnership with others bought the first and the largest threshing outfit in the settlement. As a steam engineer he ran it for two seasons. Then he got married and settled on his homestead; organized Kolomea School District (and as contractor built the school house in 1905), Municipal District, and became secretary-treasurer of both of them. In the following years, he also organized the following school districts and became their secretary-treasurer: Brody, Stanislawow, Oleskiw, Myroslaw, Togo, Krasne, Spring Creek, Pobida and Kiew and built three schools for the last named districts as contractor.

Opens Night School

When in 1906 the Canadian National Railway was built through that settlement and the townsite of Vegreville was located, he was one of the first residents. Here he opened up the night school for about 40 boys and girls eager to learn English, and a day school to train 16 students in steam engineering. In summer months he was employed by the government as weed inspector, game guardian and interpreter with a travelling agricultural school, lecturing on dairy, livestock, poultry, weeds and grains.

In 1910, in co-operation with the late P. Rudyk, he promoted the organization of the National Co-Operative Co. which, due to their efforts and energy progressed very rapidly, and during ten years of its success paid off nearly three times the invested capital to its shareholders in dividends, but due to the post-war financial crisis was forced to bankruptcy in 1921. As president or secretary-treasurer of this company during its fateful years, he devoted his time, energy and his private capital to help out and save it from downfall, but all failed and he sustained a heavy financial loss, in addition to unjustified recriminations.

Translates Primer into Ukrainian

In 1911 he translated the Alexandra Primer into the Ukrainian language and published it at his own expense for the purpose of helping out the beginners in English. He also translated the School Aet into the Ukrainian language but, which, due to influence of the late A. S. Shandro was published by the government in quasi-Russian language.

As ardent supporter of the Liberal Party, he took active part in every election, and during the political upheaval in 1913 in Vegreville District he was nominated an Independent Liberal candidate. But his supporters failed to elect him as easily as it seemed to them at the eventful convention on the market square.

In 1914 he received his commission as Notary Public and opened a real estate office to sell C.P.R. lands in Vegreville District and, at the same time, opened up a lumber yard in partnership with P. Melnyk. Due to his influence and persistent demand the English School for Foreigners was established at Vegreville to which over 30 students with old country high school education became enrolled. Their presence here deserved special attention and necessitated the building of the Ukrainian Community Hall. Under his guidance and through his generous donation, the Ukrainian Community Hall was built in 1914 to commemorate the centennial jubilee of the Ukrainian poet, T. Shevchenko, which at once became the centre of activities of Ukrainian settlers in Vegreville District.

"Am Enjoying The Whole Show"

Ambrose Kok, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lulka of Sykesville, Pa., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 401, recently sent the following interesting letter from his army post at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to his friends in the Department of Public Assistance, of the Brookville Jefferson Co., by which Kok was employed after his graduation in 1938 from Pennsylvania State College and prior to his induction. The letter was published in the Sykesville Post Dispatch and the Punxutowney Spirit.

Co. H, 2nd C.W.S. tng. Bn.
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
June 7, 1942.

Dear Miss Enterline and Staff:

No doubt you are all curious as to the progress of another DPA'er in the Army. Things have happened so fast that if a whirling dervish stood beside me, he would look as if he were going backward. It seems to me that the Government has taken a calendar year, moulded it into a baseball, then rolled it out into an 8 weeks' training course.

Machine-gun action began on May 18. First they gave us lectures, then educational army pictures, then marches, hikes and drills. This has been going on for the past three weeks. Before I came here, I remembered that in civilian life there was a day named Sunday. For the last couple of weeks I thought that that advanced state of civilization known as Sunday had not penetrated Maryland (we were kept busy); but today it has reappeared as the day of rest. It has restored my faith in Uncle Sam, for I was suspicious when those first couple of Sundays disappeared.

Since we are in the Chemical Warfare Service, the first thing they gave us upon arriving was a can to which was attached a couple of feet of hose and a pair of goggles, more aptly named a gas mask. We were instructed to never be without it. I have become more attached to mine than one Siamese twin to another. It means just as much to me as lipstick and a compact does to a woman. We are given daily instructions and drill in its use. Whenever a lieutenant or sergeant barks out the word "Gas," I'm in it quicker

than a New Yorker getting into a subway.

Gas

Our mask practice is not limited to putting it on when we hear the electrifying word "gas." Last week we were on a five-mile hike. I was walking along and admiring Mother Nature's touch in Maryland. I heard an airplane and looked backwards and up. Almost directly overhead was an airplane, then from it descended a white cloud. I said "Gas," and reached for the mask but before I got it on, I felt a sharp stinging on my face. It was if a hundred bees had hurled their stingers at me. My eyes poured tears by the buckets. I swear I got that mask on in record time. My eyes burned and watered so I couldn't see. My whole body felt as if I had been run over a grater. I gasped and choked and felt like tearing the mask from my face. Then I decided that if cowboys could die with their boots on, Kok could die with his gas mask on. An additional fear also gripped me—"How would St. Peter recognize me with that blackout on my face?" A momentary reflection and I decided that it might be better if I met St. Peter incognito. After a couple of what I thought were my last gasps, the air became clearer and I felt better. I walked on a little farther and saw a soldier that looked like a collapsed version of "The Thinker." This poor fellow removed his mask because he thought it wasn't doing him any good. Fortunately for him, as the lieutenant later informed us, we were showered with only tear gas, a harrassing agent. Now I am allergic to airplanes and every time I hear one, tears gush out of my eyes.

Originally we were scheduled for an 8-week training course. This was changed to 13 weeks and then back to 8. If no changes are made, we (Co. H) will be connected with Service Aviation. This means that we will become attached to airplane bases and carry on chemical warfare in conjunction with them. Smoke screens are also a part of chemical warfare.

Am immensely enjoying the whole show, except for the matinee drills.

Sincerely yours,

AMBROSE KOK.

Espouses Ukrainian Cause

During the first Great War, he did all he could to protect his kinsmen against unjustified persecutions and arrests and was successful in obtaining releases from interment camps of many innocent immigrants.

In 1918 he arranged the delegation from four provinces which went to Ottawa to interview Prime Minister Borden, requesting him for support of the independence of Ukrainian Republic, and again in 1922 he took part in another delegation which interviewed the Premier petitioning the Canadian Government to use its influence and good offices in the League of Nations' decision of fate of the Ukrainian under Polish occupation.

When after the Great War, the depression and financial crisis came, he lost so heavily with the downfall of the National Co-Operative Co. and of the lumber yard, that he despaired of ever recovering from the blow. However, he laughed off his misfortunes, and went on a journey to Europe in 1922.

Horticulture His Favorite Hobby

After his return from abroad, he re-opened the lumber yard and real estate office and established a funeral parlor in order to induce the Ukrainians to arrange respectable funerals. In a few years of progress, after he had made good again, another de-

pression came along and knocked out everything below the level. Since 1934 he has been retired from business and devotes most of his time to community affairs. He has been director of Vegreville Exhibition Association for twenty-five years, member of the School Board for seven years, and a nearly perennial director of M. H. Institute. Horticulture is his favorite hobby and he devotes most of his time to beautifying his home town with trees, shrubs and flowers which he is raising from seed in his nursery. At the Provincial Flower Show in Edmonton, held in 1931, he won the first prize for the best district display of flowers, fruit and vegetables competing with cities like Edmonton and Calgary.

In the winter time he is always busy in his workshop, carving, binding books, weaving flower baskets, making all kinds of church supplies including vestments. This winter he made a weaver's loom with all accessories, put on warp and invites women to make carpets.

Three of his children have received university education: J. P. Svarich is Civil Engineer and Architect, residing in Calgary; Dr. E. W. Svarich, M.D., is practicing in Edmonton; Alice G. Frisby is living in Lethbridge; B. H. Svarich, graduate of Lincoln Chiropractic College is now overseas with M.C. of R.C. army. His generosity in supporting various institutions is well known in Canada and in the old country.

Let's Have More Poetry In Life

ALL over the world at present there is probably less suffering from pangs of hunger in the stomach than from dullness. Present-day people suffer terribly from sheer boredom. They are so bored with their dull and drab life that they would rather fight and have some excitement than be bored to death at home by their comfort-giving gadgets and lack of interest in life itself. They suffer because they cannot satisfy now their inborn desire to create—to make beautiful things. It is but natural for all of us to make beautiful things.—to compose songs, to carve, to embroider, to make fine clothes, to beautify our homes with nice flower-plots around them, to invent new methods of gardening, etc. But since many of us have been forced by the present life conditions to live in the city flats and suites that are hermetically isolated from Nature we have no chance at all to satisfy our creative instinct. We have no chance to do any gardening. We do not make our clothes. We do not carve or embroider. Why should we? Everything that we need is made by factories. All that is left for us to do is to do some office, business or factory work during the day, gulp down our rich and complicated meals, go to the show, or to play bridge, and sleep. There is hardly any poetry at all in our modern life.

Of course, there is plenty of verse-making in our modern life. We mention verse-making because most of the people regard verse-making and poetry as synonymous. Whoever regards poetry simply as verse-making is really off the track altogether. There is some verse-making that contains no poetry at all. Then, what is poetry? Poetry of life is that higher and enjoyable way of living when one is in harmony within and is working continually in order to bring order and beauty to the things that surround him. In short, when all men and women live and work as creative artists, to the best of their abilities, then there is poetry in their life. They enjoy life as the most precious thing, and there is certainly no boredom in such life.

It is a great pity that so many men and women of our day have their faces furrowed by wrinkles of boredom. Poor things! Most of them live in their little holes, called flats and suites, like rats, where they have plenty of stale air, canned food, soft chairs, and a little poetry in their de luxe editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Browning, Longfellow, Whitier, Whitman, etc. But, of course, even the little of poetry that is found in their de luxe editions of poetic works is hardly ever touched. Many of the educated snobs buy their books now only as decorations for their homes.

So let's have more poetry in life. Let's become more artistic in our ways of life. Let's satisfy our instincts for enjoying and making beautiful things. Let's be here, in America, more like the people, for instance, in Ukraine where they are still able to make their own songs, without professional composers, do their own nice embroideries, clothes, carvings, etc. Then we shall find life more beautiful and interesting.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Can.



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



As already reported on these pages, the Ukrainian National Association has purchased an additional \$50,000 worth of War Bonds, making a total of \$150,000 now owned by it. The \$50,000 purchase was made at Jersey City's war bond celebration held on June 11. Roman Slobodian, Treasurer of the U.N.A., left, is pictured with former Judge Frank Eggers. Nicholas Muraszko, U.N.A. President, is at the right. The picture appeared in the Jersey Journal.

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(11)

FROM these treaties we learn that even in those days, before Christianity was adopted by the Kievan State, an oath was required to be given in support of the truth of some solemn declaration, promise, or vow. The pagan Ukrainians swore before their Perun, god of lightning and thunder whose statues were usually made of wood with a silver head and golden moustaches. The Christian Ukrainians, however, before the official adoption of Christianity, usually took their oath in the St. Eliah Church, in Kiev.

These treaties are living proof today of the fact that even in those olden times, before the coming of Christianity into Ukraine, writing existed there, for without it the trade relations between our ancestors and the Greeks could not have been carried on such an extensive scale. These treaties further give proof to the fact that even before the coming of Christianity there were many Christians among the ancient Ukrainians, and that they even had their own church, namely—St. Eliah Church in Kiev.

"RUSKA PRAVDA"

The first real example of the early Ukrainian system of law is in form of the so-called "Ruska Pravda."

In the original state of society among the ancient Ukrainians the system of law was, naturally enough, quite primitive. For quite a time a wrongdoer was tried and judged by those whom he had wronged. For example, if a member of the family committed some wrong in the family circle, which tended to injure the family, either individually or collectively, then such wrongdoer was tried, sentenced and punished by the head of that particular family, in most cases the father. On the other hand, if the wrong was one which in its nature was against the rights and welfare of the "hromada" (assemblage—the general public of the village, town or city) then such wrongdoer was brought up for trial before tribunal composed of the "hromada."

Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), upon his ascension to the throne, decided to modernize this primitive system of justice in his dominions by establishing royal courts of justice. To aid these courts to function properly and justly he caused to draw up a code of laws which became known as "Ruska Pravda," consisting of 235 sections.

Looking upon these early Ukrainian Laws one can see that they were decidedly wise, just and merciful. Their general tenor seems to have been to hold one's person inviolable, for arrests were comparatively rare and freemen rarely permitted to be beaten. Wrongs against one's honor seem to have been of far more serious consequence than others. The death penalty was practically non-existent.

Later the "Ruska Pravda" became the source of Muscovite and Lithuanian laws, but in the former case the rights dealing with individual liberties were stricken out in most cases by autocratic Muscovy.

Early Ukrainian Church Laws

While "Ruska Pravda" was the chief repository of early Ukrainian civil laws, the so-called "Номоканон" (Law and Rights—free translation) of "Кормчая книга" (The Guiding Book—f. t.) served a like purpose for the early Ukrainian Church Laws. Taken from Bulgarian sources it was translated into the Church-Slavonic language and supplemented by the decrees of Volodimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise affecting the churches.

EARLY UKRAINIAN POPULAR POETRY

The growth of early Ukrainian popular or folk poetry was greatly hindered by the general antagonism of the writers then towards anything which smacked of the general, everyday language of the people, as distinguished from the stilted, bookish, literary language (known as the old-Bulgarian or Church-Slavonic language) to which they were accustomed to write in. For that reason those forms of popular poetry which did arise, in spite of the opposition to them by the learned circles, very rarely found their way into written form. Consequently the early Ukrainian popular poetry lagged behind that of Western Europe, as exemplified by its troubadour and minstrel songs, and its "Chanson de geste"—the latter which dealt with the knightly exploits of great warriors and kings. And for the same reason many of the examples of this type of early poetry and songs which have descended down to us are greatly distorted and changed, particularly those songs which deal with the ancient Ukrainian wedding ceremonies and rituals.

The People's Bards

The early Ukrainian writers, as we know, were mainly ecclesiastics or members of royal families. But there were also—in a considerable minority, to be sure—men who although not knowing how to read and write possessed sufficient talent—nevertheless to compose many fine songs and poems, particularly of the epic type. These individuals were on the type of the Western European bards, minstrels or troubadours, and the later-day Ukrainian "kobzari" and "banduristi," who travelling through the countryside popularized their songs among the common people.

These popular or national songs were very much liked by the people, for most of them dealt with tales of adventure, and with the wars and exploits of reigning princes and warriors, and consequently were very interesting. Another reason for their popularity lay in the fact that they were sung in the common every-day language of the people, one which could be easily understood by all the people, and not in the bookish literary language, which was foreign to them.

The Royal Bards

A distinct class of ancient bards of Ukraine, as distinguished from the bards who travelled from village to village and sang for the ordinary people, were the so-called "royal bards," who were in the employ of kings and princes. Living with them and taking part in all their travels to foreign lands and expeditions against the enemy these royal bards were able to get a first-hand account of the lives of their lord-masters, which accounts they put into song form and sang them on all festive occasions. These songs also gradually found their way among the people and became as popular as those of the former class.

Two Outstanding Bards

Two of the most outstanding of such bards, of whom we have record, were Metusa, who is mentioned in the Galician-Volhyn Chronicles, and Boyan, who is referred to in the "Song of Ihor's Expedition."

(To be continued)

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

The Coast Artillery School

(1)

THE Coast Artillery School, located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, was organized in 1824 and, as the oldest service school in the Army, claims to have laid the foundation for the present system of military education in the United States Army.

Actually, the Coast Artillery School was not designated as such until 1907, when the United States Artillery was divided into the Coast Artillery and the Field Artillery, each a separate branch of the service and with a separate school.

In April, 1824, the Secretary of War directed that a regiment of ten companies be organized at Fort Monroe to be known as the "Artillery corps for instruction." This group was placed under the command of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General John Rogers Fenwick, a hero of the War of 1812 and a former Marine officer. Colonel Abraham Eustis did the actual organizing of the Artillery Corps as a School of Application, as it soon became known. The original idea was to train this regiment as a perfect example for the rest of the Artillery. The actual curriculum of the school consisted principally in routine garrison duties of the regiment with some laboratory work.

At first, the school was acclaimed a great success and led to the creation of a similar organization for Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Frequent changes, however, in the garrison at Fort Monroe, and shifting personnel made actual instruction exceedingly difficult and in April, 1834, ten years after the founding of the school, it was closed.

Reorganization

From the close of the school in 1834 until 1856, the Artillery was occupied variously in Indian Wars and Mexican War. But in 1856 troops were once more made available for duty at Fort Monroe to form "a school or practice for service with heavy guns." It took but a short while to reorganize the school, and regulations were published in 1858 providing for the establishment at Fort Monroe for "theoretical and practical instruction of artillery, a school, to be termed The Artillery School." The personnel of the school consisted of the officers and companies of the garrison at Fort Monroe with the senior officer as commandant. The course was to be theoretical and practical. Instruction was given in drills and mechanical maneuvers; saber exercise; the science of gunnery; military pyrotechny; the construction, preparation, inspection and proof of ordnance and ordnance stores for field and garrison purposes; engineering, surveying and topography; the organization, proportion, and arrangement of the artillery of an army for campaigns, sieges, defenses and battles. There was to be an annual encampment of one month, during which the instruction was to be confined to castramentation, camp duties, field fortification and surveying. Examinations were to be held annually for the subaltern officers; and semi-annually for the non-commissioned officers. But the Civil War brought about the end of the second period in the history of the Artillery School.

Third Re-opening

The School opened for the third time in April, 1868, as "The Artillery School of the United States Army" and was under the command of the Civil War artillery chief, Major General William F. Barry. The course offered instruction in mathematics, artillery tactics and technique, engineering, astronomy, international law, mechanics, military history and tactics, surveying, gunnery and ordnance.

Later, in 1869, the curriculum was enlarged to include McGuffey's Second and Third Readers and Sergeant's

Standard Speller. In that year fifteen lieutenants and thirty-six enlisted men graduated from the school.

By 1875 most of the lieutenants of artillery and a few officers of other branches had received instruction at the Artillery School. So important was the school considered that all lieutenants in the artillery were required to attend its courses of instruction and in order to qualify for promotion, had to complete successfully the course.

In 1891 many students of the school expressed a desire to publish an artillery journal, to serve as a medium for the exchange of thought and the discussion of artillery questions by artillery officers and others. The scheme was approved by the staff of the school, and the facilities of the school press were made available for a journal's publication, other expenses being borne by subscribers. In January, 1892, the *Journal of The United States Artillery* made its initial appearance as a quarterly. It was an immediate success and came to be recognized as one of the world's leading publications on artillery matters.

The work of the schools was temporarily suspended for the duration of the War with Spain and resumed operations in September, 1900. The school was now organized into five departments: Ballistics and Seacoast Engineering; Electricity, Mines and Mechanism; Artillery, Chemistry, and Explosives; Art and Science of War; and Special Courses, including customs of the service, usages, property returns, correspondence, regulations and the actual performance of all the different duties of an officer at a post.

The student officers were chosen from subalterns recently appointed who were not West Point graduates, and certain officers who elected to take the course, regardless of rank. Instruction consisted of reading, lectures, practical field work, and preparing papers on assigned subjects.

The separation of the Coast and Field Artilleries (1907) into separate branches of the service brought about a reorganization of the Artillery School under the name "The Coast Artillery School." The departments became: Department of Artillery and Gun Defense; Department of Electricity and Mine Defense; Department of Enlisted Specialists. In 1907 the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York, was combined with the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

In 1917 thirty-seven Regular officers, eight National Guard officers, and one officer from the Chilean Navy were taking the regular course. Fifty officers were receiving instruction in a preliminary or basic course for provisional second lieutenants; and one hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men were enrolled in the Enlisted Men's Division. The object of these courses was the education of officers and enlisted men in the duties of the harbor defense system of the United States.

During the World War the curriculum of the school was changed to train candidates for commissions in the Coast Artillery Corps. In addition, the curriculum was increased. Although the biggest task was the training of officer candidates, the other work of the school was not neglected, and in 1918 special courses for aerial officers were undertaken. This was to give the air officers an understanding of the artilleryman's problems, rather than a working knowledge.

At the close of the World War the school turned its attention to the resumption of its peacetime operations. The Enlisted Division resumed its normal schedule in 1919 with students in Artillery, Clerical, Electrical and Radio Courses. In 1920 new courses were added. During this period, the Department of Correspondence

THEY SAID...

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State:

"In our conduct of the war we are all of us cooperating with confidence in each other, fully, completely—this form of partnership must obtain a momentum that will carry over into the postwar period. We must cultivate the habit. The final terms of the peace should wait until the immediate tasks of the transition period after the defeat of the Axis powers has been completed by the United Nations, and until the final judgments can be coolly and rationally rendered.

"But the organization through which the United Nations are to carry on their cooperation should surely be formed so far as practicable before the fires of war which are welding them together are cooled. Everything which can be done to this end before the war is over must be done. Every act or measure of cooperation among the United Nations must be scrutinized to see whether it cannot also be made to serve in the winning of the peace."

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress:

"The implication that the government is something outside the people, or opposed to the people, something that the people should fear and hate—abuse of that kind is not criticism and no amount of editorial self-justification can make it sound as though it were. It is hateful propaganda, and a propaganda which is no less harmful because it is untrue.

"...the newspaper picture, the magazine picture of a foreign, bureaucratic Washington, hostile to the people of this country, putting its own interests before their interests—a bureaucratic Washington distinct from the people,—is a pure and unadulterated invention. There is no such Washington. What there actually is, is a city filled with American citizens from all over, from every state—American citizens like other American citizens—American citizens who have closed their offices, turned their businesses over, locked up their laboratories and their shops, said goodbye to their wives and gone to work

Courses was added to the school. This Department prepared, for instruction by correspondence, courses for Reserve and National Guard officers.

Situation Today

Today, the Coast Artillery School has modified its course to meet the increased demands of training Reserve and National Guard officers and enlisted specialists during the emergency. This modification consisted of decreasing the time length of the course with more concentrated study and increasing the number of courses per year. This increase in the number of student officers has meant a great expansion in the staff and faculty of the school and in the required school detachment. Where formerly the Commandant of the school was also the Commanding General of the Third Coast Artillery District, the increased duties of the Commandant required that these two functions be placed under separate commanders.

The school now includes the following divisions departments, and sections:

a. Officers' Division—

(1) Department of Artillery and Engineering.—(a) Seacoast artillery section. (b) Anti-aircraft artillery section. (c) Automatic weapons section.

(2) Department of Tactics.—(a) Seacoast section. (b) Anti-aircraft section. (c) Air Corps section.

(3) Department of Training Publication.—(a) Information service section. (b) Extension course section. (c) Visual aid section. (d) Librarian.

in the most uncomfortable, overcrowded city in the United States for a half or a fifth of their civilian incomes.

"Why the true story hasn't been told I don't know. I suppose there are fashions in news like fashions in other things. But this much I do know—that if the true story of Washington were told it would bury forever the propaganda which tries to set the American government over against the American people.

Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City:

"We're in this war, we're in this war to stay. There's no use anyone suggesting sitting down with Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado, and talking it over. This war calls for the destruction of these three dictators. The world isn't big enough to hold a Nazi form of government and an American democracy and that's why this is a fight to the finish.

"After the American Revolution, through the process of evolution, England became a different country—which accounts for the great friendship between the United States and Great Britain. We never made up with the old crowd. When this great republic was founded all the European historians predicted it wouldn't last five years. But, with the exception of Britain and Japan, their isn't a dynasty as old as ours."

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

"Our America today is really beginning to work at full speed for the first time. We are learning things about production, about the use of materials, about the way to make more out of less than we ever knew before... This world will need many things when this war is ended... and when those needs are met, there will be still another demand—an irresistible cry from millions of plain people who will insist that in one way or another the power which was used to win the war be turned now to satisfy human needs. We can answer that cry. We shall have the fairest opportunity any nation ever had—the opportunity to put unlimited strength to work in a free world for the benefit of all of us."

b. Enlisted Division.—Department of Enlisted Specialists. (1) Coast Artillery School detachment. (2) Automotive course. (3) Electrical course. (4) Master gunner's course. (5) Stereo-height finder course. (6) Radio course.

c. Officer Candidates' Division.

Examinations for admission to the courses are held once each month at all posts and stations within the continental United States at which there may be applicants.

TWO DISTINGUISHED WORKS ON UKRAINE

(1)

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY
(\$4.00)

(2)

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by

GEORGE VERNADSKY
(\$2.50)

both published by

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 GRAND STREET
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The Army Behind The Army

Prior to the commencement of this unfortunate conflict, which was so brutally and treacherously thrust upon us, a democratic and a peace loving nation, we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, have never had as good an opportunity in the past as we have now to prove not only to ourselves but chiefly to America that she can be proud of us, her adopted children and their children. For she has given to our homeless people and to us, their descendants, a home. She mercifully aided us when we were in need. She removed the reins of tyranny, despotism, and intolerance from our already heavily burdened shoulders and gave us freedom. Yes, America helped us and protected us when we were in need of such help and protection.

Today, our dear country is in dire need of our assistance. She is fighting a terribly cruel war and is calling upon us, as we once called upon her, for our loyal and unflinching support, not only in the front lines of fighting but also in the army behind the army, the USO, the support of which is just as vital and necessary to win this war as are bombs, planes, cannons, tanks, and ships.

The USO is the "morale" army, the army behind the army, without whose encouragement, inspiration, and wonderful work of keeping up the courage and the spirits of the fighting men, the further maintenance and sustenance of the morale of our fighting forces would be endangered, the chances of our final victory lessened, and consequently the future existence of our American and democratic way of life threatened.

We can best show our devotion, our unselfish love for America and our loyalty to her and to the men who are suffering untold privations for our present and future security, and at the same time we can uphold the honor and the dignity of the Ukrainian people, gain the respect and confidence of other peoples—by generously supporting the USO, by giving and donating as much as we possibly can to it, so it may continue its relentless fight against the enemy as the army behind the army.

The Ukrainian boys and the boys of other nationalities who are risking their lives, their safety and their happiness in order that you, who are reading this plea for support of the USO, may be assured of future freedom, peace, and happiness, will be directly benefitted by your contributions to the USO.

The USO provides the boys in the armed forces with recreational centers where they may spend their idle hours in healthy and wholesome entertainment rather than wander around aimlessly in search of questionable companions and consequently becoming involved in promiscuous and meretricious relations, thereby jeopardizing their health and future well being. The USO freely distributes without charge tickets to the theatres, baseball games, excursions and generally eases the strains of military life of the soldiers by accommodating them with a number of other forms of entertainment and benefits.

Is it asking too great a sacrifice of any young man or woman to forego a few weeks entertainment and other not absolutely essential luxuries and give to the USO the financial support it so desperately and urgently need NOW? Is it?

How are you going to answer?

JOHN DEMKOWICZ,
Sec'y Br. 471 U.N.A.

Graduates From Mass. Pharmacy College Receives B.A. at New York University



WALTER SHARAWARA

Walter Sharawara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yakim Sharawara of Woonsocket, R. I., graduated last month from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston, with a two-year fellowship and membership in several honorary societies. He has been a member of the Ukrainian National Association for the past twenty years, and belongs to Branch 368. His parents are also U.N.A. members, father being at one time secretary then president of Branch 206.

Opening of U.N.A. Home In Chicago

Sunday, June 16th, a banquet, concert and ball was sponsored under the auspices of the U.N.A. Branches of Chicago, honoring the possession of their new home, the Ukrainian American Civic Center, an ambition achieved through conscientious and loyal work of the U.N.A. members.

The banquet was a total success morally as well as financially, for the representation of U.N.A. members and sympathizers was splendid, and the donations for the upkeep and possible improvements of the home were more than liberal. The only disappointing feature of the affair was the lack of youth at the banquet. For reasons unknown our young members made a very poor showing. This proved quite discouraging for the older members who are working hard to build a solid future for us and who would like very much to see us follow the pattern they have laid out.

Attorney Roman Smook, acting as master of ceremonies, presented such speakers as Stephen Kuropas, Taras Shpikula, and a host of others, with Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, president of the U.N.A., as the guest speaker.

The home was blessed with a prayer by Father Symynowych.

The concert was opened with beautiful singing of the Star-Spangled Banner by the Ukrainian Women's Chorus of Chicago, under the direction of George Benecky. A piano solo by young Myron Kuropas was greatly enjoyed. Following a number of songs by the chorus was a solo by a sweet young girl, Miss Eva Hyniuk. In spite of her tender age, for Miss Hyniuk is in her early teens, and her short experience, she has a beautiful mezzo soprano voice, and conveys her songs with great feeling.

A grand time was had by all, is the only way the dance following the banquet and concert as described. The appearance of youth at the dance, featuring the traditional Ukrainian dances and songs, in a measure compensated for their lack of interest in the banquet.

All in all, the beginning of the U.N.A. home in Chicago was successful, and we all hope for a successful future for it.

PAULINE MATTHEWS



JOHN HAWRYCZ

John Hawrycz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hawrycz of 782 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J., received his Bachelor of Arts degree at the 110th commencement exercises of New York University, held early this month on Ohio Field of the University Heights campus. He graduated from Perth Amboy High School in 1937, attended the Middlesex Junior College for a year, and then entered N.Y.U., where he majored in Psychology. He and his entire family are members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 155.

CLEVELAND SODALITY HOLDS OUTING

St. Mary's Sodality of the SS. Peter and Paul Greek Catholic Church of Cleveland, Ohio, recently organized by Fathers Greshko and Fetzko, held a get-acquainted outing at Nelson's Ledges outside the city limits last Sunday afternoon. A committee composed of Martha Klepka, Stella Redzik and Stella Billy planned refreshments for the outing. Ice cream and pop was donated by Father Greshko.

Members of the sodality which meets every second Tuesday elected Mary Popowniak, prefect; Katherine Kraynik, vice-prefect; Alice Czubinski, treasurer, Natalie Lazuka, secretary.

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WILLIK'S GROVE

North Stiles Street, Linden, N. J.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1942

Music by Snihur's Orchestra.

Park open from 11 A. M. Ticket 40¢.

Dancing from 2 P. M. till ?

ST. BASIL'S ACADEMY FOR GIRLS

(1)

A FINE example of Ukrainian American enterprise is the Saint Basil's Academy at Fox Chase, Pennsylvania. Founded in 1931 and conducted by the Sisters of Saint Basil the Great, this boarding school for young ladies of high school age is accredited by the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania and affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

With its granite buildings modern in construction and attractive in design, its well-kept grounds spaciouly laid out, the Academy has a certain charm about it that remains with one long after a visit to it.

The School and Its Location

The Academy is located in Montgomery County, in eastern Pennsylvania, about ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, not far from Old York Road or the Roosevelt Boulevard. The campus adjacent woods, school farm, and orchard, in all eighty-three acres, give it a country background, yet it is easily accessible from the eastern centers of population. As Philadelphia is a historical center, its nearness to the school is a valuable asset.

The Academy has two main buildings, both of granite. One building houses all classrooms, including special rooms for commercial work, science, and sewing. All of these rooms are equipped with modern appliances to give the most efficient training to the girls. The other building contains the Chapel, girls' dormitories, study hall, library, auditorium, which can be used for a gymnasium, dining room, domestic science room, and laundry.

On the campus itself there is a volley ball court, outdoor basketball court, swimming pool, and other gymnastic equipment.

The farm gives the girls an idea of real country life which is always attractive to both girls from the city and the country.

Crowning all the natural beauty of the Academy grounds there is a Grotto of the Blessed Mother.

Aims

According to its catalogue recently issued, Saint Basil's Academy was founded in response to a demand for a boarding school for Ukrainian Catholic girls of high school age. "This school can rightly say that it carries on the duties of the home, for here the girls work and play together in the atmosphere of a large well-regulated family of high spiritual ideals," so that "when a girl returns to her community, after years at St. Basil's Academy, she has a clearer sense of her duties toward God, her country, and her family.

(To be concluded)

MARUSIA SAYS:

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Is there a question in your mind about furs, about styles, about prices?

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?

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