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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

Ukrainian Choral Recordings

May we remind our readers that the drive to record some of the finest Ukrainian choral songs under the direction of Professor Alexander Koshetz is still on, and that all that is required to bring it to a speedy and successful close is a little cooperation from them.

By cooperation we mean enough advance orders to raise the necessary amount to make the recordings. Since each such order costs only ten dollars, for which one will get a set of ten records bearing about twenty songs sung by a professional chorus under Koshetz, that cooperation is within the means of most everyone. Thus far, however, the total amount of the advance orders is still insufficient to go ahead with the work of recording the songs.

That is quite surprising. For many years our people, young and old, clamored for recordings of Ukrainian songs. Especially loud was this clamor following some outstanding Ukrainian musical event, as for example the mass choral concerts under Koshetz at New York's famed Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, or the concert of symphonic and choral music at Carnegie Hall conducted by Ouglitsky.

It was at such concerts that the magic beauty of Ukrainian music became fully revealed. And it was then, too, that it became clear to everyone that this beauty of our songs must be preserved, must be recorded, so that it could thrill and inspire not only some of us but all of us; not only once or twice but many times; and not only in concert halls but within the privacy of our homes as well.

This feeling attained its climax at the concert given by a specially picked and trained chorus under Koshetz at the American Ukrainian Congress at Washington in May, 1940. That concert, as some may recall, was indeed one of the finest ever presented in the nation's capital. In some respects it was superior to any other Ukrainian choral concert ever presented. Certainly it has not been equalled since then. In any event, it created such a strong demand for Ukrainian choral recordings, that soon thereafter the American Ukrainian Congress Committee had to take action on it.

A Ukrainian Choral Recording Committee was appointed, consisting of a number of professional musicians, including Koshetz himself, and headed by Mr. Theodosius Kaskiw of Newark. Though eventually the Congress Committee became dissolved, the Recording Committee has continued to exist and to work. Its latest report reveals that thus far it has received advance orders totalling \$2,289.

That amount is still some two thousand dollars short of the amount necessary for a professional chorus to be organized and trained and the recordings to be made by one of the leading recordings companies in the country.

We appeal to our readers and organizations to send in their \$10 advance orders for these recordings at once. Each one of these advance orders is protected by a money-back guarantee. Therefore send it in at once, especially since because of rising costs a set of the Ukrainian choral recording may eventually be priced at \$15.

This appeal is especially directed to our numerous Ukrainian choruses, their directors, and members. After all, a set of recordings made by a fine professional chorus under the direction of the world-famous Koshetz, would constitute a permanent and always available standard of Ukrainian choral work toward which our choruses could always strive in their localities. Such recordings, furthermore, would reveal to them their faults and mistakes and thereby raise the level of their singing and interpretation of Ukrainian songs.

Send in your advance order (\$10 for a set of 10 records, about 20 songs) to Mr. Theodosius Kaskiw, 600 High Street, Newark, N. J.

U.N.A. Membership Passes 40,000 Mark

Assets Also Hit New High, \$6,500,000

The steady growth of the Ukrainian National Association is strikingly illustrated in its July report which reveals that at the close of that month the total membership in the Association was 40,064, while its total assets have passed the \$6,500,000 mark.

This steady increase in both its membership and assets is but further indication of the confidence and faith the Ukrainian American people have in the Ukrainian National Association and the democratic principles upon which it was founded back in 1894.

Those of our young People who are not yet members of the U.N.A. are urged to join now. They will get not only the finest of life insurance protection at minimum cost, but also all the other rights and benefits which membership in the U.N.A. carries.

By joining the U.N.A., furthermore, they will strengthen it as the bulwark of Ukrainian American life, and at the same time increase the scope of its aid and support of our country's war effort. Already this aid has assumed the purchase by the U.N.A. of War Bonds in the amount of \$150,000.00.

There is a branch of the U.N.A. in your locality. Join it and get your friends to join it.

PRIEST PUTS PASTOR IN ESPIONAGE RING

One of the highlights in the current trial in Hartford before a federal judge and jury of Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Lutheran clergyman of Philadelphia, accused of conspiring with Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, a White Russian leader, and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former Bund leader, and two others, to furnish military secrets to Germany and Japan, has been the testimony of the Rev. Aleksii Pelypenko, a Ukrainian Catholic priest and formerly a Russian Orthodox priest, who came from Argentine and became employed by the FBI as a counter-espionage agent.

Father Pelypenko told, through an interpreter, how he worked for the FBI to obtain evidence on which the grand jury indicted the defendants. He said he came to the United States from Buenos Aires, where he had worked for the British and American embassies. When asked by the defense counsel how much the F.B.I. paid him, he said:

"In Argentina I spent my own money to run down those Germans."

Father Pelypenko testified that he was met in New York City when he arrived from Argentina early in 1941, by F.B.I. agents who had been told about him. According to the New York Times account, he testified he met Dr. Willumeit, one of the defendants, in a Ukrainian restaurant in Chicago in July, 1941, after having met Pastor Molzahn in his Philadelphia church office, where he swore the pastor made arrangements for him to meet the secretary of the German Embassy, through a "co-worker," the Rev. Mr. Evers of Baltimore.

Over defense objections, Father Pelypenko was permitted to tell of conversations in a Chicago hotel in July, 1941. Kunze introduced Von-

UKRAINIAN U.S.O. DIVISION COLLECTS \$4,261

A total of \$4,261 has been raised thus far by the Ukrainian Division of the United Service Organizations, according to its latest report. To enable it to reach its quota of \$12,000, the U.S.O. administration has extended the Ukrainian Division's time limit to August 31. The committee is headed by Emil Revyuk, President, Walter Rybak, Secretary, and Platon Stasiuk, Treasurer.

The largest amount collected by the division thus far was at a rally sponsored by it July 17 at Webster Hall, New York City, namely \$2,092.

Principal speaker at the rally was Major Robert Johnstone, who declared that war was nothing new for Ukraine, which has endured constant warfare and invasions for centuries. Elaborating upon the necessity of supporting the U.S.O., he pointed out that a contribution as low as a dollar would be sufficient for the U.S.O. to bring happiness to a soldier for a period of a month and a half.

Other speakers were Emil Revyuk, Platon Stasiuk, and Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarema. Among the guest artists who appeared on the rally program was the Ukrainian American baritone, Myron Shandrowsky. William Selnick acted as rally secretary.

siatsky, who was returning from San Francisco, where he had failed to meet and deliver to a Japanese woman agent valuable detailed information about the American defense progress as well as disposition of Army and Navy forces at that time, he said.

It was agreed that Kunze should try to get this information to Berlin by way of Texas and Mexico, and the witness added:

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"THE GALICIAN FAILURE AND THE ONE CHRISTMAS TREE"

A Vivid Story of an Early Ukrainian Colony in Hawaii

By LILLIAN SHREWSBURY MESICK

(The Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu, January, 1912)

[Editor's Note:—Although not generally realized, there are probably quite a number of people in Hawaii today who are of Ukrainian descent. They are the children and grandchildren of a large party of Ukrainian immigrants who came to Hawaii near the close of the last century.

Originally this party, about 365 in number, including men, women and children, started out of Galicia, Western Ukraine, for Canada. When they came to Bremen, they were dissuaded by the North German Lloyd agents, Karez-Stotsky and Fr. Missler, from going to Canada and urged to go to Hawaii. They agreed and embarked on the clipper H. F. Glade, which after sailing around Cape Horn—during which time they endured many hardships as well as abuses from the German ship captain—they arrived in Hawaii on October 6, 1898.

Immediately the Ukrainian immigrants found themselves reduced to a position of servitude on the plantations. This situation was brought about by their having been persuaded, before leaving Bremen, to sign contracts which obviously they did not understand. They appealed to the Austrian consul for relief, but that worthy was apparently one of the shareholders in the company employing them, so they got no relief from him. The Ukrainians, or "Galicians" as they were called, were compelled to remain in virtual serfdom. Finally conditions became so unbearable that they went on strike.

News of all this reached the "Svoboda" here in this country, which was then (1900) a weekly, and published in Mt. Carmel, Pa.

The "Svoboda" immediately brought the matter to the attention of various senators and congressmen. As a result, a special law was passed by the United States Senate (upon motion of Senator Pettigraw on June 15, 1900) by which the Ukrainian immigrants were released from their contracts. Many of them departed for the United States and Canada. Others remained in Hawaii, where the government tried to colonize with them the large Olaa forests, near the town of Mountain View. The result of this colonization attempt is vividly described in the following article, written in 1912 by a school teacher.]

Dr. Russel's "Galician Settlement"

At the time the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America was being discussed, some twelve or thirteen years ago, by the wise men at the National Capital there were many plans made here in Hawaii for the land's upbuilding. Among the solons in Hawaii's Legislature was Dr. N. Russel,¹ who was said to be a Russian exile having a real name that was a thing of wonder and not for the average English-speaking person to attempt to pronounce. The Doctor, whether his name be Russel or Russelitzkiastovitz, had a warm heart, and the stories then widely circulating concerning the

wretched condition of the peasants in Eastern Europe were no doubt living incentives in his efforts toward creating what was afterward called the Galician Settlement.

Dr. Russel, as a member of the Hawaiian Legislature, was instrumental in causing a portion of the Olaa forest in Hawaii to be opened up for settlers, and as the result of his labors a large number of Galician families settled on the land and built habitations. The settlement was composed of a number of homesteads facing a trail that began at Glenwood and extended five miles more or less in a northwesterly direction; then, taking a turn, it joined the wagon-road that extended to Mountain View, a distance of about ten miles. Along this trail and road each homestead had a frontage of perhaps a thousand or more feet, being much deeper than it was wide. The houses—if they could be correctly called such—were, with an evident attempt to promote sociability, built at more or less regular distances along the highway facing each other.

One Room Houses

From some source each family had obtained lumber enough to erect a house. Many of these buildings, even when the family consisted of several persons, contained but one room, and that perhaps no larger than eight by eight feet. This one room served as parlor, sleeping apartment, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, and store-room when there was anything to store, which was infrequent. Bunks were built one above another in a tier at one side of the room, and if chanced to be too few or too narrow to accommodate all the family, there was always the floor to "fall back on," though there were times, indeed, when even that was scarcely adequate for the demands upon it. The stove, a table not larger than two by three feet, a small bench that could be hung up when not in use, the bunks and a number of boxes nailed on the walls comprised in many cases the entire furniture of the household. These tiny habitations were built high from the ground and the shelter thus made under them was used to store wood and whatever else that must be kept dry and could not be placed in the house.

The almost constant drizzle of rain, and the altitude, caused a chilliness that was nearly perpetual and made it necessary for every house to be provided with a woodstove and for everyone who wanted to keep even moderately dry to stay indoors. Had the weather permitted a more out-of-door life, as it does nearly everywhere else in Hawaii, the lot of the settlers would have been much more easy. But as conditions were, the fire had to be kept going during the greater part of the day and everyone had to keep as close to it as he could get. Afterward, when the school was in session, we really suffered from cold until a large heating-stove was installed. This was, I believe, the only school-room in Hawaii that boasted a stove, but we needed it and fires were kept burning in it until well into the middle of June.

During the first four months I spent in Olaa, from late March until early in July, the sun shone warm and strong for something less than one whole day! This condition, how-

ever, was not typical of that which generally prevailed, for in the year that followed we had considerable very pleasant weather. At these times the sun would shine for days at a time with only slight showers to remind us that we were still in the rainy belt.

At the time the houses of the Galicians were built a school-house had been promised the homesteaders. To their great disappointment, however,—for, though they were poverty-stricken and ignorant and inexperienced, they were a progressive and ambitious people—the building of the school-house was delayed nearly five years. At last however, their hopes were rewarded and on the 20th day of March, 1905, the school was opened in its own house.

Impossible To Clear Land For Tilling

In the meantime the poor homesteaders, with no capital save their willing hands and stout hearts, had gone to work with pathetic cheerfulness to endeavor to convert the almost impenetrable forest into wealth-producing land. At best, it would be a hard struggle but the hoped-for result gave them courage.

If these people had been possessed of even a small amount of money their energy and determination would have brought them success despite their ignorance of any save the most primitive methods of working the soil. But, alas, circumstances made it impossible for them to even clear enough of the land to try its farming possibilities. By the time the long-promised school was opened many of the homesteaders had become discouraged and moved to more favorable parts of Hawaii. It was found that under the conditions then prevailing they were not only unable to raise the coffee that was to bring them money, but they were unable to raise anything else, because they found it impossible to clear the land to get it in shape for tilling. The labor of clearing even a small part of the forest was beyond the power of men who were required by the necessity of securing a living to work long hours on roads or anywhere else work was to be had. It seemed that it took all of their time to get money enough elsewhere to support themselves, leaving but little opportunity for going ahead with their proposed timber-clearing. The women, shivering with insufficient clothing, worked like men but could do no more than raise a few vegetables and care for their households.

There was an ever-present fear, too, that some of the younger children—and there was always a baby or two—might wander off and get lost in the woods. Indeed, one little tot was out in the cold and rain for three long days and nights before he was found by the bloodhounds. The men had failed in all that time to get the slightest trace of the little wanderer. The conditions surrounding the attempted colonization were somewhat similar to pioneering experiences of the west. The clearing for each homestead generally consisted of a space around the house—perhaps an acre or more of land partially cleared of trees, which still lay where they had fallen. Beyond this open space was the dense forest alive with dangers for childhood. A child might, except for constant watchfulness, evade the mother's eye and, once in the forest and out of sight of the clearing, it was only by a fortunate chance that it got home again.

School Children Forced to Walk Barefoot Over Flinty Roads

At the time the school was opened the settlement—except on Saturday nights when the men came up to spend a few hours with their families,—was composed almost entirely of women and children. The children, insufficiently clothed and inadequately protected from the frequent rains, and with feet unshod, walked, in some instances, miles over a road which was covered with small sharp-pointed stones. Often the feet were raw and bleeding when they reached the school-house and often they were forced to remain at home because of the condition of their feet. This almost broke their hearts, for as a heritage from their parents they seemed intuitively to know the advantages of education, and vacations were, even to children, a waste of time and opportunity. How they managed to attend school so regularly as they did, hampered as they were by all sorts of adverse conditions, was really surprising. But theirs was the spirit of the pioneer and even the wee ones were infected by it. I have in mind one family consisting of the father, three beautiful little girls ranging in age from nine to thirteen years, and little Joe, the six-years-old brother. The little people—who were but timid children, after all, and afraid not only of the real dangers that might overtake them, but of a thousand others they could not name, lived alone except for the Saturday nights their father was with them. And these children, except for the few hours' help the tired father could give them after his week's work and the nine-mile walk home, not only kept house, but did their own washing and mending and sewing, raised vegetables and chickens when the monogoose would permit, baked bread for themselves and their father,—and came to school over the sharp-pointed stones! Here was real material for good citizenship. Such qualifications in youth could not but develop into sturdy and honorable characteristics at maturity. They were happy little folks, too, and looked forward joyously to the time when they could "wear sassy clothes and have good eat," as they graphically expressed it.

Pictures and Books Open New World For Them

The majority of the children of the homesteaders had either been born at the settlement or they had come there at such an early age that they remembered but little of the world outside. Most of them had seen few books and pictures, and their delight in their school-books and in the few pictures and books I had with me was pathetic. These things opened up a new world to them—a world that had been vague and shadowy. The little stories, so familiar to our own children, were absolutely new and wonderful to them. Santa Claus they had indeed heard of vaguely, but it seemed he had never gotten so far up as the Galician Settlement. All the playthings they had were some stick-horses and bundles of rags that might by a great stretch of the imagination be conjured to resemble dolls, and their "cows." The cows were twigs from a certain plant whose thorns resemble miniature cows' horns. Tin cans or boxes with bright labels were veritable treasures to them.

It was among such conditions as these that the first, and alas! the last Christmas tree took place at our school. Through the kindness of Honolulu friends, who sent up a large amount of cast-off but still warm and strong clothing and shoes, the little bodies were better protected from the rigorous weather and the small feet from the flinty road. It had been my intention, up to three months before the time, to celebrate Christmas by getting each child some little present and perhaps—but only perhaps—a bag of candy. I had thought longingly of a Christmas

¹ A Ukrainian doctor, originally from Kiev, who became President of the Hawaiian Senate. His real name was Ansona Konstantinovich Sudzelowsky. In a letter to another Ukrainian, Lazarevich, he mentioned he was about the only white man in the Senate, and told of the reforms he planned for Hawaii. See Ukrainian Weekly, March 23, 1942, for a fuller account of him.

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(Continued)

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The Ostrih Bible

ARRIVING from L'viv in the Volhynian domains of Prince Constantine of Ostrih, the printer Fedorovich found himself warmly welcomed by that distinguished and highly cultured magnate. He was immediately offered a position in the latter's employ, and though he would have preferred to pursue his trade independently, financial difficulties prompted him to accept the offer.

The Prince had already assembled a number of distinguished scholars. Together with Fedorovich they started work on the famous Ostrih Bible, which finally appeared in printed form in 1581. It contained 622 pages, and was of considerable proportions in size. The Ostrih Bible is generally regarded as one of the prime Ukrainian cultural achievements.

When some eighty years later (1663), the first Muscovian (Russian) Bible appeared, it was mainly a reproduction of the Ukrainian Ostrih Bible, with but a few minor changes.

With the task of printing the Ostrih Bible completed, Fedorovich terminated his employ with the prince and

returned to L'viv, where he died (1583). Foreigners attempted to buy the press from his heirs, but the L'viv townspeople were unwilling to let it go. Gedeon Balaban, the L'viv Bishop, with the aid of the Stavropihiysky Brotherhood (of the church of Assumption) purchased it, though, as Hrushevsky wrote, in order to retain this "precious treasure" they had to borrow money from Jewish moneylenders and collect contributions from all Ukraine.

The brotherhood then hired the services of a Lithuanian-Ukrainian printer, Michael Slovozky, and together with him began a publishing business which won much fame for it and which has lasted to this very war.

Result of the Reformation

After Martin Luther, the German monk, forsook the Roman Catholic Church, he began to write various works not in Latin, as had been the custom up to that time, but in the vernacular of his people. In this manner he was the first to introduce into literature the living German

tongue, in which he made considerable improvements.

From that time Latin became used less and less for literary purposes in Western and Central Europe, where it had flourished till then, and the living tongue spoken by the peoples became more and more dominant.

Thus, as we can see, as a result of the Reformation there arose in European literature a growing movement to allow wider circles of humanity to have access to reading than had been possible up to then, and that was by making the language in which the books were written more readable, one which could be understood not only by the cloistered scholars and clergy but also by the general public, who gradually learned to read and write in the language which they used in speaking.

This movement, as could be expected, had its repercussions in Poland and to an extent in Ukraine as well.

Brotherhoods and Schools

Gradually as the Ukrainian nobility became Polonized and Latinized, the common people began to realize that

they could no longer depend upon the nobles for any sort of national and cultural progress. To protect their rights, therefore, they began to organize themselves, especially in the larger cities, and among the upper stratas of the middle classes, into associations known as "brotherhoods." Originally these brotherhoods had been entirely religious in character. Now the townspeople began to reorganize them on the model of the craft guilds, and thus fitted them into the municipal organization introduced by the Polish annexation of Ukrainian lands.

The apparent purpose of these brotherhoods was to be of aid to the church, to which they were attached, and also to care for its poorer members. In reality, however, the brotherhoods fought for Ukrainian national rights. This was especially true in L'viv, where the Ukrainians felt the foreign yoke most heavily.

Utilize the Printing Press

Realizing that the raising of the general enlightenment among the Ukrainian people was most necessary in this struggle for their national rights, the brotherhoods turned their attention to the printing press as one of the best means toward that goal.

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tree, but, knowing that if I were to attempt it, all the labor and expense would fall on my own shoulders, I reluctantly put it by as too much of an undertaking.

On the anniversary of President McKinley's death I showed the children a picture of the martyred statesman and told them something of his life and death. They were intensely interested and asked in particular about Mrs. McKinley. When I told them of her retirement after her husband's death it seemed to give them the idea that it was due to fear of assassination, and in the recess that followed the children were very busy discussing, as I afterward learned, ways and means of relieving her distress and protecting her. Finally they came to me and suggested that as I had two beds, we might invite Mrs. McKinley to live at the school cottage. They said she would be safe there since no one could come through the forest to hurt her, and if anything came up the road or trail the dogs would give the alarm and everyone could run to the cottage and protect her. Poor little people! Poverty-stricken and handicapped as they were, they were still eager to help some one whom they thought worse off than themselves, and I decided then and there to give them one good time "If," as Uncle Remus would say, "it was my las' ak." If there were still lingering doubts in my mind about whether or not the royal exchequer would stand the strain I forgot them as I saw the faces of the children when I told them of my intention.

"What Do You Want For Christmas?"

Then our Christmas tree began to grow. At first I had in mind a very humble little tree, with some candy and a toy for each child, but when my friends learned of the plans, donations began to come in unexpectedly. Then, too, many of the grown people, even the grandfathers, had never seen a Christmas tree and begged to be allowed to come to ours. As there was now sufficient money in the treasury to give everyone a real Christmas treat, all the parents were invited. In order that there might be no disappointment, the choice of the presents was, to an extent, left to the children themselves. "What do you want Santa Claus to bring you?" was the question put to the children. The answer, to my surprise, — for there were several ten- and twelve-year-old boys in school, — was one glad shout: "Dolls!" "Do you boys want dolls?" I asked, incredulously,

of my eldest boy. "Yes, a doll with blue eyes and a red dress," he answered with decision. "Now, shouldn't you big boys rather have knives or or pistols or tops?" Tops they didn't care for; "We cannot work them," was the explanation. But knives and pistols! — were such treasures really to be had? "In that picture Santa Claus got only dolls and some other things we do not know. No knife and no pistol." Upon being assured that Santa really had knives and pistols the larger boys lost all interest in dolls. Not so the girls, however, for their dollies were named many weeks before they saw them.

Long before the 25th of December the dolls had arrived safely from their long voyage across the Pacific and had brought with them the toys and the bonbons, candies, popcorn, candles and other things which were to make our tree a glorious and glittering success. From the time of their arrival until near the eventful day the school cottage, after the pupils had gone home, was full of doll-lingerie and other finery.

Old-Folks Sing "Kolyadi"

The great day seemed long in coming to the little folks, but by the 24th of December the last doll was dressed, the last candy-bag filled, and the cakes were being made for the lunch that was to be given on the morrow. That night after dark Stevan Zolkivski went into the forest and cut out tree, which he had selected for the purpose weeks before. There were plenty of helpers to bring it into the schoolroom and fasten it in position, for the Galician grownups, eager as children, had come to help. A gorgeous tree it was when the last present had been put on and the last candle hung! After the work was done the Galicians lingered and sang together the songs of their homeland.

It transpired during the evening that some of the older children were a bit skeptical regarding the existence of Santa Claus, and Stevan Zolkivski, when the parents were about to return home, volunteered to run down the road jingling some sleigh-bells as soon as the parents could get home to arouse the sleeping children. The next morning Stevan reported that Michael Benchansky, the leading skeptic, had so far forgotten his doubts as to scream frantically after Santa that he wanted a knife and a pistol and some candy and — but by that time Santa was gone and the sound of the sleigh-bells came back but faintly.

Joyous Excitement

Noon the next day — for various reasons we were to have a day-Christmas entertainment — found all the pupils and their parents, the babies and the grandfathers and grandmothers, and even a few extras, on the schoolhouse grounds very eager with anticipation. The shutters had been closed over the windows to simulate darkness and give the candles a chance to "shine," and sheets covered the windows on the inside to prevent "peeking." But when Steven, who had been sent inside to make the final preparations, began to light the tiny candles the enthusiasm waxed intense, and each new blue shaft of light seen through the sheets — for, of course, the shutter had been wildly thrust aside and as many faces were glued to the window-panes as space would admit of, — brought forth a shout of excited approval. Finally, after various direful threats on the part of the teacher to send anyone home who failed to conduct himself in a quiet and dignified manner — for there was danger of a rush and of some of the babies getting hurt, — the door was opened and the "quiet and dignified" (?) assemblage found seats in almost less time than it takes to tell it. Then — but words fail me! Anyhow I shall always be glad we had that tree!

There was no attempt at the literary program so common to such entertainments. The most thrilling song, or recitation would have been voted *de trop* by the eager-eyed little people present who could with difficulty remain seated until they knew to a certainty just which of the tempting treasures the tree held were to be theirs. And after the tree had yielded up its burden, Theodore Roosevelt, had he happened along at that time, would have spoken to unheeding ears.

Even Scratchemquick Remembered

Everyone was remembered — even Scratchemquick, the cat, who selected the envelope bearing his name from a pile of others that looked exactly like it with an assurance that convinced the children that Scratchem really could read. Perhaps, however, the fact that his envelope contained a bit of codfish and theirs did not may have influenced his choice.

The candles on the tree burned low and went out one by one, but no one noticed them, for the boys had their knives in their pockets and were holding each other up at the point of the pistol and firing at Scratchemquick, whom they seemed to think had evi-

dently been suddenly transformed into a wild and ferocious tiger that it was necessary to despatch without delay. And the little girls held their very own precious dollies close to their happy little hearts and beamed on everybody with pardonable maternal pride.

Proud and Beaming Parents

Then came the refreshments, and the way the mountains of cake and sandwiches disappeared was surprising and would have been alarming had there not been plenty in reserve. And after every one had eaten to his heart's content we did manage to get some of the older pupils to air their newly acquired knowledge of arithmetic, being requested to by the parents. The problems in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division did not seem to awaken much enthusiasm on the part of the parents, but when they learned that their children could write and read numbers aggregating millions and tens of millions they were indeed proud and happy.

This was seven years ago. The schoolhouse never held another Christmas tree for before another holiday season had come the Galicians had given up their brave but heart-breaking struggle and had left their holdings. The radiant roses they planted, wherever there was room still bloom, fragrant and beautiful. The birds sing as they did at dawn and twilight when we lived among them. But the Galician no longer comes over the fern-trail on Saturday nights to bring his scant store of supplies and spend a few hours with his family.

Some day the Olaa forest will prove its worth, and those who help to develop its resources will realize rich profits. The poor Galicians, had they been possessed of even a small amount of money — enough to take care of themselves until they could have cleared their land and began to receive returns from their plantings on it — would have realized their expectations, despite their inexperience and ignorance. Indeed, it will very likely be that the very trees which were the despair of the Galician will be the first hope of the later settler, and one of the most valuable of Hawaii's assets. Some time, it is safe to predict, the forest will be comparatively thinned out, and its removal will result in a more favorable atmosphere. This will bring about a better climate which, together with the deep and extraordinary fertile soil, will make the old Galician homesteads among Hawaii's choicest holdings.

Parliament

THE Constitution of the United States, of which we Americans are so justly proud, is remarkable for its brevity. Even if all the amendments are included, it contains only 7,000 words. The British Constitution, however, is even shorter. It can be stated in six words: the King-in-Parliament is supreme. Any statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the Royal assent is absolutely binding on the Courts. The King's assent is nowadays a mere formality, so that in fact Parliament, which consists of the House of Lords, and of the House Commons, is the supreme governing body. The two Houses are not, however, of equal authority, for the powers of the House of Lords are strictly limited both by tradition and by the Parliament Act, 1911. This means that in fact the House of Commons is the ruler of Great Britain.

Membership

At present the total membership of the House of Commons is 615. There are 492 English members, 74 Scottish, 36 Welsh, and 13 from Northern Ireland. Most of the constituencies are represented by a single member, but twenty have, for historical reasons, two or more representatives. An odd provision is that the Universities have twelve members who are elected by the graduates. Oxford and Cambridge having two each.

The qualifications for membership in the House are remarkably broad. With a few exceptions, any British citizen (which includes the Dominions) who is twenty-one years of age may be elected. Peers of the United Kingdom (with the exception of Irish peers), clergymen of the Church of England and of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic priests, judges and civil servants are ineligible. The British system differs from the American in the important point that there is no residential qualification. A constituency may elect a man who resides in an entirely different part of the country, and this is the usual practice. Thus a London man may be the member for a Scottish constituency and vice-versa. In the recent by-election at Rugby the successful candidate, Mr. W. J. Brown, had never been in Rugby until the day the campaign began.

It is said that this system has two advantages. The first is that it gives the member of Parliament a feeling of independence which the American Congressman has not got, because if the latter is defeated in his district then he has no other chance of being elected. The second is that the electors have a wider and better choice of candidates, and that they are more inclined to choose a man of national rather than of local reputation.

There are no primaries in Great Britain, but every candidate must deposit £150 which he forfeits if he fails to receive more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in the election. This provision is intended to exclude the nuisance of freak candidate.

Today a member of Parliament gets an annual salary of £600, and certain travelling expenses. This is a modern innovation, due largely to the advent of the Labor Party. In the nineteenth century, most of the members had private means, the House of Commons being described as "the best club in Europe." Membership in those leisurely days was also only a part-time job, so that many of the members could continue doing their work. Today a considerable proportion of them are dependent on the salary they receive, and they are kept so busy that it would be impossible for them to devote time to other things.

Elections

Until 1832 the Parliamentary franchise was strictly limited, only a few hundred thousand people having the right to vote. The majority of the middle class and all of the working class were unfranchised. There were a large number of so-called rotten boroughs where a handful of voters elected a member, while some of the large cities were unrepresented. The famous Reform Act of 1832 changed this by giving the vote to all persons who had a certain property qualification, but the working class was still largely excluded. By a series of reforms during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the franchise was continually extended until today almost every man and woman over 21 has a vote. An odd feature of the English system is that certain persons have two votes, one for the district in which they reside, and another for the district where their business premises are situated.

Members of Parliament are elected either at a General Election or at a By-election. In the United States elections take place at certain fixed periods, but in England they are held whenever Parliament has been dissolved by the King. The Parliament Act of 1911 provides that a General Election must be held at least once every five years, but in fact they are held more frequently. The two exceptions to this occurred in the last and in the present war when Parliament prolonged its own life so as not to disturb the country. Incidentally this shows how different are the powers of Parliament and of Congress, for the latter cannot extend its own term of office, much as many of the Congressmen would like to do so. A General Election is usually held whenever the Government is defeated on a vote of confidence, although in exceptional circumstances a change may take place without an election. Thus two years ago Mr. Chamberlain, who knew that he would be defeated, resigned, and Mr. Churchill succeeded him without a dissolution of Parliament. A General Election is also held whenever the Prime Minister decides that a convenient time has arrived for testing the opinion of the country. He may think that the situation at the end of the five-year period will be less favorable for his party than at some earlier time, or he may feel that circumstances have so changed since the last election that he requires a new mandate. The fact that an election may be held at any time tends to make politics more exciting in England than in the United States because any serious mistake may cause the Government to fall immediately. Thus in the United States President Roosevelt was able to recover from the defeat he received over the Supreme Court plan in time to win the next election, but in England a General Election would have had to be held if the Prime Minister had been defeated over a similar bill.

By-elections are held whenever a Member of Parliament dies or resigns. These elections may be important as showing how public opinion in the country is going, but they are not always safe guides as people take them less seriously than they do those at a General Election. If the party in power has a safe majority then the electors may feel that it is a good thing to provide it with a little vigorous opposition.

Ministers

After the new Parliament has been elected, it is the duty of the King to choose the Prime Minister from the party which has a clear majority in the House. This marks a striking difference between the American and the English systems. The President is elected directly by the people and

UCYL Rally In Philly

Although the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League cancelled its national convention for 1942 so as not to hamper in any way the war effort, a Regional Rally will take its place to accommodate those who can and want to attend another cosmopolitan youth conclave.

The large Benjamin Franklin Hotel at Ninth & Chestnut Streets in historic Philadelphia will be the site of the Banquet and Ball on Sunday evening, August 9th. This twin social function will be preceded by a short afternoon Conference at the hotel where appropriate talks will be rendered pertaining to our current problems and how best to be of service in the war effort so as to terminate the war and assure victory for humanity. Congressman Michael J. Bradley will be guest speaker.

In addition to the above a Welcome Dance will be held on Saturday, August 8th at the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Home, 847-49 North Franklin Street. This dance, at which the youth will have its fling, will be climaxed by the selection of a Rally Queen from among a bevy of beautiful Ukrainian-American lassies who usually attend UCYL affairs.

Alexander Yaremko

is responsible only to them. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, is chosen because he is the leader of a party, and if he loses the confidence of his followers then he cannot continue in office. As a rule there is no difficulty in choosing the Prime Minister because each party has its leader, the opposition usually having a "shadow cabinet" which is ready to take office if the party in power is defeated. A serious problem may, however, arise if no party has a clear majority after an election. This happened in 1924 when the Conservative Government of Mr. Baldwin was defeated by the Liberal and Labor parties. The Liberals agreed to support the Labor Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but a year later they voted against him, and his Government fell. The British system works best when there are two parties of comparatively equal strength.

When the Prime Minister has been designated it is his duty to choose his Government, which consists of members of the Cabinet and other less important ministers. The number of Cabinet officers varies from time to time, being usually between twenty and twenty-five. Certain posts are always of Cabinet rank, viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (the Secretary of the Treasury), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Home Secretaries for War and Air, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, but other posts, such as that of the Attorney-General may or may not carry Cabinet rank. In choosing members of his Cabinet, the Prime Minister has not got a free hand. He must choose the leaders of his own party because he cannot afford to split his ranks. Moreover he is, in practice, limited in his choice to Members of Parliament, because every Cabinet officer, who is not a member of House of Lords, must either be a member of the House of Commons at the time of his appointment or be elected to it shortly thereafter. If he cannot secure a seat within a reasonable time, then he must resign. This rule is based on the principle that every member of the Cabinet is directly responsible to Parliament, and must be able to answer to it. In the United States a Cabinet officer is responsible to the President, and can be dismissed only by him, but in England the Prime Minister and his Cabinet form a single collective body, responsible to Parliament, and they can be turned out of office at any moment by an adverse vote.

A. L. GOODHART

THEY SAID...

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

"Liberty is more than a matter of political rights, indispensable as those rights are. In our own country, we have learned from bitter experience that to be truly free, men must have, as well, economic freedom and economic security—the assurance for all alike of an opportunity to work as free men in the company of free men; to obtain through work the material and spiritual means of life; to advance through the exercise of ability, initiative and enterprise; to make provision against the hazards of human existence. We know that this is true of mankind everywhere. We know that in all countries there has been—and there will be increasingly in the future—demand for a forward movement of social justice. Each of us must be resolved that, once the war is won, this demand shall be met as speedily and as fully as possible.

"All these advances—in political freedom, in economic betterment, in social justice, in spiritual values—can be achieved by each nation primarily through its own work and effort, mainly through its own wise policies and actions. They can be made only where there is acceptance and cultivation of the concepts and the spirit of human rights and human freedom. It is impossible for any nation or group of nations to prescribe the methods or provide the means by which any other nation can accomplish or maintain its own political and economic independence, be strong, prosper, and attain high spiritual goals. It is possible, however, for all nations to give and to receive help.

"That which nations can and must do toward helping one another is to take, by cooperative action, steps for the elimination of impediments and obstructions which prevent the full use by each—for the welfare of its people—of the energy and resources which are at its command. And the nations can and must, again by cooperative action under common agreement, create such facilities as will enable each to increase the effectiveness of its own national efforts."

M. Clifford Townsend, Administrator, Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration:

"This war is also a great opportunity—a chance to make a fresh start with a new kind of peace. Whether or not that peace will last depends more than anything else upon whether people are hungry or well-fed.

"It has been said that we are on the steel standard in this war. Many think that by the time it is over the world will be on the food standard. More and more the farmer is becoming the man of the hour. That is what Secretary Wickard had in mind when he said 'Food will win the war and write the peace.' Whatever the postwar world brings, nothing worth while will be possible unless man has enough to eat.

COUNTER-ESPIONAGE

(Concluded from page 1)

"Kunze told me I should visit Pastor Molzah to make arrangements for Kunze's passports."

The priest said, the Times report continues, that he went to a New York hotel and received a letter of instructions from Kunze, which was offered in evidence, with the envelope showing it postmarked at St. Joseph, August 31, 1941.

He said Vonsiatsky was an anxious to learn how many American-made airplanes were being sent to Russia by way of Alaska. He added that Vonsiatsky suggested that Father Pelypenko should carry the military secret information and accompany Kunze across the Mexican border.

"Coffee and..."

WHEN a soldier becomes hungry, he wants something to eat.

This natural phenomenon differs from other normal human reactions only in that a soldier seems to be hungry all of the time. He is not one who can fill the needs of his system at one meal and wait contentedly for the next.

This does not come about because the Army does not feed him well and properly. The Army proudly boasts that he is the best-fed soldier in the world. None the less, it is not rare for a soldier, a recently and vitally interested participant in a many-coursed meal most civilians could not slog halfway through, to put the whole thing away in his memory the moment he passes through the mess hall door on his way out. He becomes hungry again, instantaneously, as though he had not packed his stomach until it gasped in protest just a few minutes before.

There is something about an Army mess hall door and its effect upon those who tread its threshold, some magical property. Pass through it going in, and hunger disappears within a short time, as though it had been hung upon a peg along with your hat and coat. Pass through it going out, and, if you are an active soldier, hunger is upon you again, as though you had donned it against inclement weather on the outside. The answer to this amazement is trite but true: clean, healthful living which keeps the body in an active state of fuel consumption, clamoring for more with which to perform its building, growing and hardening processes.

The Army is thoughtful about this seemingly eternal hunger which gnaws not too painfully upon a soldier's gastronomic conscience. It fills him to the brim, three times a day, with the best food in the world. Then, for between times, it provides facilities for a snack—a sandwich or two, a piece of pie, a glass of milk, a steak, or whatever the soldier deems necessary to stay his hunger until the "chow bell" clangs its sweet summons once again.

Such a place provided for extra-curricular hunger-stopping activities of soldiers is the Post Exchange Cafeteria at Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York.

Presuming it is the soldier's hunger which leads him to this cafeteria in the first place, there seems to have been a plot which, if not diabolically planned, was at least intended to make him even hungrier after he gets inside. Its furnishings are slick and sparkling, the employees spic-and-span in white uniforms, and the food attractively displayed in a manner calculated to tweak the appetite.

Food offered ranges from the popular ham sandwich to complete steak and turkey dinners at prices guided by the Government's ability to buy in bulk and its intent of making as little profit as is safely possible, meaning that they are startlingly low.

It is little wonder that between two and three thousand persons are served each day here. Most of this custom is military, but because Governor Island is a center of much Army activity, many civilians are employed, and they avail themselves of the facilities of the cafeteria as well. They account for the rush hours at regular mealtimes while the soldiers are busy in their mess halls; while soldiers and their visiting families and guests fill in the rest of the day, from 7:30 a. m. until 10:00 p. m.

An important service to soldiers performed by the cafeteria is its cooperation in one of the institutions of soldier's life known, descriptively, as "Coffee and..." This exercise occurs in the morning, ordinarily, but is apt to take place at any time of the day. Any soldier who can find the opportunity, may usually be found at the post cafeteria in the early

Tasty Ukrainian Dishes

Poppy Seed Torte

½ lb. poppy seeds 1 cup sugar
½ tsp. vanilla
2 cups walnuts 1 cup bread crumbs
12 eggs

Cover poppy seeds with boiling water, then strain and dry. Grind in fine meat grinder. Grind nuts.

Beat yolks of eggs until thick, add sugar. Add poppy seeds and walnuts. Add bread crumbs, and fold in whites of eggs. Bake in slow oven for thirty minutes.

Kozatsky Medivnyk

8 eggs 1 cup brown sugar
1 cup walnuts 1½ tsp. baking soda
1 cup honey 1 cup cooking oil
3 cups flour

Add sugar to oil and beat well with dover beater. Add honey and continue beating until thick. Beat eggs slightly and add to first mixture. Sift flour and baking soda and add floured nuts. Bake in medium oven for 35 minutes.

Bioshi

1 yeast cake ¼ cup lukewarm milk
½ tsp. sugar

Mix yeast and sugar in lukewarm water and let stand for about ten minutes.

4 cups flour 1 pint milk

Mix well, and add yeast mixture. Let stand about two hours. Add:

4 eggs ½ cup sugar
¾ lb. melted butter About 1 sifter of flour
1 tsp. salt

Knead well with hand. Keep in cool spot and let rise to double its bulk. Shape into buns and place in well-greased pan. Let rise in warm place until double its bulk, then brush with egg yolk and milk mixture and sprinkle with sesame seed. Bake in medium oven for thirty minutes.

("Ukrainska Hospodynia")

morning, thoughtfully stirring his cup of coffee and munching reflectively upon the "and..." or waving it about in the air as he points an argument over high Government policy. The "and..." may be anything which "washes" well with coffee—a sweet roll, a piece of pie, a sandwich. Many ways to win the war have been discovered; many friendships welded and much "sweating out" of promotions and demotions accomplished during "Coffee and..." The cafeteria thus becomes the soldier's "Town Hall" and it again performs this function in the evening when the convivial drop in for a glass of beer.

The Fort Jay cafeteria, recently re-equipped and rebuilt at an approximate cost of \$10,000 (Major Haas says, "We got \$20,000 worth of work done for \$10,000") is furnished with the most modern equipment. On its main floor there is serving room for sixty tables, each seating four. A forty-foot serving bar provides cold and hot foods, sandwiches and drinks while, in a corner, cold beer is served to the thirsty over a sleek, wooden bar. Cigarettes and tobacco are available here, too.

Equipment in the kitchen, including huge stoves, giant refrigerators and mixers, is new and sparkling. Soon all pastries—cakes, pies and cookies—will be home-made. Dishwashing is done in a separate room by steam. No hands touch the dishes, which are automatically sterilized as they are washed. It is quite a job. Approximately 6,000 pieces of china are washed each day, not to mention pots, and silverware. Z.M.P.

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

How The Ancient Ukrainians Buried Their Dead

The ancient Arabian author and traveller Ibn-Phadlan witnessed in 922 a burial among the Ukrainians. He described that funeral rite thus:

The corpse was laid in the grave temporarily and around it were placed drinks, fruit and musical instruments; his friends, meanwhile, were getting ready his clothes and other necessities. All that lasted for 10 days. His worldly goods were divided into three parts: one part was given to his family, the other was used up for his burial clothes, and the third for drinks which are served at the funeral. They asked the girls, the slaves of the dead, whether anyone of them would like to be buried with him. One volunteered.

When the day of the funeral arrived, they hauled in a boat, propped it up, and around it placed figures of idols, resembling the statues of the people. In the boat they placed a bench, spread rugs and Grecian silk over it and placed silk pillows in it, and above it built a sort of a tent; all this was done by a woman who usually took care of such preparations and was called "the angel of death." The deceased was dressed in the very richest clothes; he had on a silk cloak with golden buttons, a cap of sables with a gold crown. He was placed in a sitting position on the bench in the tent, supported by pillows. Around him were placed drinks, fruit, sweet-smelling plants and his armor. Then they killed a dog and placed it near him too. They also killed two horses, two cows, a rooster and a chicken, and placed them in front of him.

Then came the girl's turn. She was lifted three times over a well in which she was supposed to see visions of her dead relatives and her dead master. "I see him sitting in the orchard, in a beautiful green orchard; there are his comrades there, men and boys, and he is calling for me. Take me to him."

Such were the words the Arabic writer heard from the lips of the girl.

The girl gave all her jewels and decorations to other slaves, and with a glass of wine in her hand and a song on her lips bade farewell to this world. In the meantime, dry wood was piled up around the boat. The oldest relative of the dead man set fire to the wood. Within an hour nothing but ashes remained of the whole elaborate structure. Then in that very spot they raised a grave, placed a birch pole in the centre of it, having written on it the name of the deceased and that of the Ukrainian prince during whose reign he died.

Ibn-Phadlan adds that when he was thus observing this funeral, one of the Ukrainians approached him and said: "You Arabs are very unwise to throw the dearest and most respected man into the ground, where snakes and worms eat him up; we burn him up in one second and he enters Paradise immediately."

Thus it was among the Ukrainians in pagan times.

These customs and habits have died long ago, and only dim memories of them can be traced in some Ukrainian folk-songs and stories. The custom of burning alive a woman at a man's funeral pyre was known in other parts of the world, notably in India, as late as a hundred years ago.

Ibn Phadlan's account remains an interesting testament of the fact that at that early age, in which many a land of Western Europe was still plunged in the darkness, foreigners found many interesting things in Ukraine and illumined her customs and handed the accounts of them to posterity.

THE "KILIM"

In the Ukrainian carpet, or "kilim," the men and woman join together to produce one of the most characteristic features of the Ukrainian folk-art. Some compare it with the folk-songs and the architecture of the wooden house because in the elements and method of design there can be traced the esthetic influences Ukraine has been subjected to from the earliest time. In spite, however, of these influences the "kilim" is recognized by all collectors as distinctly and forever Ukrainian. It blends the east and west into something strikingly original and its own. The "kilim" shows a wide variety of forms, shapes, and styles, but from the most archaic decorations of the Podolian "kilim," the prehistoric geometric ornament of the Carpathian Hutsuls to the designs of Poltava which show plainly oriental influence, all are characterized by simple, archaic technique, charm of primitive directness, and the power of the almost lapidary. In its compositions, outline, in its harmony, of color and decorative expression it is a work of art. The technique is primitive and the tools archaic, but this has prevented the degeneration of the artist into a soulless manufacturer. The man who spins the "kilim" has to be at once the weaver and dyer of the wool, and the inventor of the design; a craftsman and an artist in one person. There are no copies or mass production; each "kilim" is different, an original work. It lacks the smoothness of surface found in the factory-pressed felt, but it offers an extra charm in the slightly undulating background which shimmers and plays with lights and shadows. The dyers are taken from various plants. They lack the strength and shrinking color of the aniline dyes, but they have a delicate tone and liveliness of color, the line of the ornament is flexible, never trite or conventional.

This "kilim" had known its golden age. "Some of these 'kilims,'" writes Mr. Stefan Szuman, the Polish historian of this branch of home-industry, "could easily be placed on equal level with the first class gobelins and the noblest Persian carpets." It is because this appreciation of their own work is dawning upon the producers that the Ukrainian carpet is at present undergoing a new birth.

Some years before the war, a guild of weavers in the Carpathian Mountains was organized with the purpose of recapturing the glory of the "kilim." Great professional artists became interested in the movement, (V. Kryzhanivsky, R. Lisovsky, Peter Kholodny Jr.), and great success was attained despite the unfavorable political and economic conditions of the country.

The same utilization of the folk-arts for individualistic efforts is noticeable also in other fields. Many people have become interested in the vigorous and original Ukrainian folk-art, have studied it and used its elements in their own work. Artists of "higher" classes have always found a great inspiration in the variety of decorative forms, the colorfulness of the peasant art.

The esthetic spirit which saturates Ukraine was naturally productive of great interest in the plastic arts. Ukrainians have left many interesting monuments in architecture, sculpture and painting. Never averse to foreign influence they have always striven, not to imitation but to original elaboration of foreign principles.



YOUTH And The UNA Soldiers at Fort Dix Have Private Swimming Holes

DUTIES OF MEMBERS

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal order and, like other fraternal orders, it has its own Constitution and By-Laws. Recently a young U.N.A. member wrote and asked for information pertaining to the duties of members, saying that he wanted to be a good U.N.A. member by doing what is expected of him. For the information of our readers, members and non-members alike, we quote from the Constitution and By-Laws of the U.N.A. the section captioned "Duties of Members":

"The first duty of a member shall be to acquaint himself with the By-Laws of the Association and implicitly obey them; he shall be loyal to the Association and endeavor to promote the progress of the Subordinate Assembly [branch]; to live an honest and moral life and refrain from acts that reflect upon or disgrace the Subordinate Assembly or the Association; to display a spirit of fraternity toward every other member of his Subordinate Assembly and the Association; as often as possible to attend the meeting of his Subordinate Assembly; he shall not disclose the affairs of his Subordinate Assembly or Association to non-members; he shall wear the emblem of the Association and shall attend the funeral of a deceased member if a resolution to that effect is adopted."

Such are the duties of members. A member who performs his duties is helping his organization, for the U. N. A. needs active, serious-minded members. Such members make good branch officers; occasionally a branch is disbanded because of the complete lack of responsible officers, a procedure that would be unnecessary were there but one capable member in the branch. Conscientious members also make good delegates to U.N.A. quadrennial conventions, at which the U. N. A. supreme officers are elected. It is quite possible for an active U.N.A. member to win an important position in the executive body.

A member interested in the welfare of his organization can go much further than simply performing his duties. He can organize members for the U.N.A. He can help the U.N.A. by publicizing it and its branches in the American press. He can help by telling his non-member friends the facts concerning the U.N.A., and by addressing large gathering at meetings and the like. If he makes special efforts to interest other members in being as active as he, this would be particularly beneficial to the U. N. A.

The U.N.A., like any other organization, depends on its constituents for its continued growth and development. Every member should cooperate by doing his part, and the best way to do one's part is to become as active as possible.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

THE UKRAINIAN LITERATURE (Continued from page 3)

Handicapped though they were by limited financial resources, the members of the brotherhood devoted themselves not only to the printing press but also to the erection of a beautiful brotherhood building which would accommodate their school, press, and a home for the indigent. When at the close of the 1585 the Patriarch Joachim of Antioch came to Lwiw, he was given a petition from the brotherhood asking him to make an earnest appeal to the Ukrainians for financial assistance in establishing a school for the "education of children of all classes, in order that they may not remain ignorant of letters and learning." The Patriarch heeded their request and issued such an appeal. Likewise Bishop Balaban appealed to the whole Greek Orthodox world for aid.

FORT DIX, N. J.—Folks back home lolling on pleasant beaches may feel sorry for the boys in the service these sweltering days. But the men at Fort Dix now have private beaches of their own where they can get a breather from the summer's heat every day of the week.

One of these is an island in the middle of Mirror Lake at Brown's Mills, N. J. Officially called Lovelady Island, it is now often referred to as Soldier's Island. A couple of months ago Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Donoghue, Post Special Service Officer, assigned Sergeant Charles Boogher and Private Charles Niles to supervise the construction of a soldier's swimming hole on the island.

"You should have seen the place when we started," says Sergeant Boogher, now head lifeguard at the beach. "Instead of the swell beach you can see today, there was nothing but thick shrubs and dense brushwood. You could only get to the island by boat."

"With the help of Sergeant Cy Sendenberg and Sergeant Jack Sullivan of the Post Property Engineer's Office, plus a group of strong-arm servicemen, we drained the whole lake and blasted tree stumps from the water. The engineers built a 200 foot bridge linking the island with the shore. Then we cleared away all the brushwood and covered the island with a layer of gravel. Over this we put several inches of sand. Finally a well was driven for drinking water and buildings were put up for a first class latrine and a canteen where the USO sells candy and soft drinks at cost."

The beach is open to soldiers from 9:30 in the morning until 8 at night. It is equipped to handle more than a thousand men at any time. Busses run to it from nearby points, although for some outfits it is within convenient walking distance.

The soldiers also have the use of a beach at Island Heights on the old John Wanamaker estate, 30 miles from Fort Dix. One of the finest ocean beaches in the east, Island Heights can take care of 500 soldiers and has overnight facilities.

In addition to these two beaches, the Special Service Office is now working on another at Hanover Lake in Fort Dix Park, seven miles from the post. The new beach, which will be used by authorized troops, is scheduled to be ready in August.

RADIO AS AID TO JUVENILE COURTS

Justice Juvenal Marchisio, of New York's Domestic Relations Court, recently declared that the right kind of radio programs can teach lessons to youth. He said:

"Experience has taught us that there has always been an increase in crimes of juvenile delinquency during periods of war and unusual stress... In my opinion this places upon the great agencies of education, such as the church, the radio, the theater and the school, the obligation of meeting the issue and preventing such an increase."

"The radio reaches into every home and is accessible to every child. Even as most juvenile court judges recommend books that the youthful offender is to read during the period of his probation, so it would be well if they would recommend those radio programs that would convey to the child, albeit he may be unconscious of the fact, lessons of morality and good conduct."

"I consider The Golbergs such a program... because it has never forgotten to include the lessons of kindness, courtesy and helpfulness."

Becomes Counselor-At-Law

Among those who recently passed the New Jersey Bar counselor-at-law state examinations was John Romanition of 711 Grove Street, Irvington, N. J. and office at 800 Broad Street, Newark. The examination is given to those who have been attorneys-at-law for at least two years.



JOHN ROMANITION

Mr. Romanition is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association. He is also a former president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, and at present one of its advisors. He is also chairman of the Ukrainian war bonds committee and the army and navy relief committee in Newark.

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

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

Harvard Graduate Gets Army Commission



LT. WALTER BERESTETSKY

Walter Berestetsky of Boston, Mass., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Berestetsky, and a member of U.N.A. branch 238, received his M. A. degree in Business Administration at the graduation exercises last June of Harvard University, where he was 1st lieutenant in the cadet corps; on July 2 last he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He is now in active service. He graduated from Harvard near the top of his class.

Prior to attending Harvard, Lieutenant Berestetsky attended Boston College, from which he graduated with honors. Despite his college and other activities, he found time to be quite active in U.N.A. activities.

No wise man is ashamed of the truth Even though it should come from a tot, Just as, when dismal night has set in, Even a candle is welcome sought.

MARUSIA SAYS:

Are you undecided between getting that War Savings Bond and the purchase of a new coat? Stop worrying! Get your fur coat at Michael Turansky's August Fur Sale and you'll save enough to buy two Bonds.

For example, you can purchase a Hammer Brand Persian Lamb coat for a little as \$125, or you can go as high as \$500. Or you can select a bundle of Persian Lamb skins and have a coat made according to your own special whims, in prices from \$110 to \$700.

You'll find hundreds of ready made coats, in sizes from 12 to 44, in all the newest styles, at Michael Turansky's August Fur Sale. Besides the Persian Lamb, there are coats of Hollander blended Muskrat, Beaver, Raccoon, Hudson Seal, Silver Fox, Sealine, Skunk, etc.

Just in case you missed the special announcement in the "Svoboda" last week be sure to look for it on the 3rd page of "Svoboda" on August 7th.

Buy your furs at Michael Turansky's now, and save money.

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