



[SECTION II.]

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Why Communists Try To Smear Story of Ukrainian Flag, Trident and Lion And Ban Ukrainian Flag

WE do have it on good authority that Joseph Stalin has never had much respect or use for his would-be supporters in this country. The many humiliations and vexations some of them, including Earl Browder, had to endure in Moscow when summoned there to take orders or to have the ever-changing party line explained to them, is one indication of the contempt in which they are held by those hard-headed realists who rule the Soviet Union.

Therefore we can well imagine what Stalin's reaction would be if he knew how by their blundering attempts to taint the American way of life with their Red ideology, the Communists in this country are antagonizing many of its patriotic citizens and thereby blunting some of the fine impression left upon them by the valiant fight the various peoples of the Soviet Union are waging against the Nazi invaders.

Take, as one example of such blundering, the current attempts by the Communists and their fellow-travellers to force Americans of Ukrainian descent who participate in the "Win the War" parades to march under (besides the American flag of course) the red flag of communism. That sounds incredible, but it is true. It's enough to raise any real American's ire and cause him to become even more anti-Communist than he ordinarily is. Certainly Stalin won't like that.

Of course this attempt to make loyal Americans of Ukrainian descent to march under the red flag is not as brazen as it may appear. It has a certain amount of guile in it. First of all an attempt is made to besmirch the centuries-old Ukrainian blue and yellow banner, as being "Nazi" or "anti-American," etc. Then when the parade committee has through its ignorance or the presence in it of some fellow-travellers and other enemies of the Ukrainian people—been prevailed upon by the Communists to accept this false view of the Ukrainian flag, the argument is next advanced by them that since the Ukrainian flag has been banned and since most of Ukraine is part of the Soviet Union, that therefore the Ukrainian nationality group in the parade should be headed by the red flag. It's all quite simple.

That is what happened some time ago in New York City "Win the War" parade. To their credit, however, most of the Ukrainian Americans marching in it refused to follow the red flag but marched by themselves, headed by the American flag.

Today a similar scene is being repeated in Newark's "Win the War" parade. Last Saturday the parade committee was persuaded by the Communists and their sympathizers to ban the Ukrainian flag from appearing in the parade. Fortunately, the Newark Ukrainian parade committee, led by Rev. Dr. Volodimir Klodnycky, is a fighting committee. It has not taken this patently un-American decision lying down. Instead it has conducted a fight against the ban that has brought it reams of publicity in the Newark press, and some in New York. It has even gone to the extent of appealing to the Secretary of State Cordell Hull to express his opinion in the matter. As we go to press, no reply has been received from him.

What's behind all this? That is the natural query of anyone who has read about this banning of the Ukrainian flag in the daily press.

The answer is very simple, and when our fellow Americans realize it the Communist element in this country will be revealed as being more vicious and un-American than is generally supposed.

In a nutshell the answer is this:—The Ukrainian blue and yellow banner is not only a symbol of the centuries-old Ukrainian struggle against aggression and oppression and for national freedom and democracy, but what is even more important from the American viewpoint, it is a symbol of the fight the Ukrainian-American people have been relentlessly waging against Communism from the very first time it reared its ugly head here.

It has been a long and bitter fight that they have waged against Communism. And most of the time it has been a very lonely fight, a "when a feller needs a friend" fight, especially during what has been aptly called the "Red Decade" (which lasted up to the Hitler-Stalin pact) in this country, when the Communists were all-powerful and when it was hard to find someone who would side with the Ukrainian-Americans against them. It was a fight conducted not only in the Ukrainian press, in meeting halls, in organizations, and various public forums, but also on the streets of principal American cities, including New York, Chicago, Boston and Detroit, where Ukrainian anti-Communist parades were attacked by bands of Red hoodlums.

Nevertheless, the Ukrainian Americans never faltered in this struggle, they rarely grew discouraged when their fellow Americans remained indifferent to it, as well as to the danger Communism represents to this country. They did neither, simply because by tradition and by upbringing they are a very freedom-loving and democratically-minded people. That fact plus their fighting traditions makes them natural and undying opponents of Communism, of Fascism, of Nazism, and of any other 'ism' which is anti-freedom and anti-democratic.

CURRENT attempts by Communists in this country to have the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner banned in the various parades where Ukrainian Americans march as a nationality group, makes it worthwhile for our readers to reacquire themselves with the origin and history of this banner and also with the Ukrainian trident and lion—symbols of the centuries-old Ukrainian struggle for national freedom and democracy.

Just when did the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner first appear, is not exactly known.

A prevalent impression among many is that the most ancient of Ukrainian flags was the one which contained the picture of St. Michael. This assumption, however, has been disproved, for that banner did not appear until the times of the Kozaks, and it was used by them alternatively with the blue and yellow banner, the latter which had been in use for a long time.

Trident

What is certain, however, is that the imperial coins of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev (Rus) during the reign of Volodimir the Great (979-1015) bore on one face a portrait of Volodimir's head, while on the other a trident. This trident was the coat-of-arms of Volodimir, and therefore of ancient Ukraine as well. Thus when in January 1918 the Ukrainian National Republic arose, its governing body at that period of its brief and turbulent existence, the Central Rada, adopted the trident as the official symbol together with the blue and yellow banner of modern Ukraine, as a connecting link between Ukraine's ancient past and the present.

Western Ukraine, however, especially Galicia, having a somewhat different historical background from that of Eastern Ukraine, did not have the trident as its coat-of-arms. It is quite likely, of course, that for awhile it did have the trident. That was during the height of the Kievan king-

dom's expansion, when Volodimir managed to unite all Ukrainian territories, including its westernmost parts, into one mighty state that became one of the most powerful in Europe at the close of the 10th and opening of the 11th centuries.

The Lion

The symbol we ordinarily associate with Western Ukraine is a golden lion mounting a boulder. This coat-of-arms dates back to the 13th century, to the so called Galician-Volhynian period, when Western Ukraine was in ascendancy, while Eastern Ukraine, weakened by the unceasing onslaughts of the Asiatic hordes and attacks of Muscovy (later-day Russia), was sinking into temporary oblivion. Since that time the golden lion mounting a boulder has been associated with Western Ukrainian national life. And therefore, when on November 1, 1918 the Western Ukrainian Republic arose, its governing body, the National Rada, decided to retain this centuries-old device and made it the official coat-of-arms of Western Ukraine.

This resolution, dated November 13, 1918, declared that "the coat-of-arms of the Western Ukrainian Republic is henceforth a golden lion on a field of blue, facing towards the right." Subsequently, however, when both Western and Eastern Ukraine united into one Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1919, this coat-of-arms was adapted to the union by including within itself the trident, so that today the Western Ukrainian blue and yellow banner contains within its center a trident, in the middle of which is the old symbol of the golden lion.

The Flag

Now, why is the Ukrainian flag blue and yellow? A pleasant color combination, indeed, but why?

Again we delve back into the misty past, this time even further back than

(Concluded on page 6)

All this firm opposition to Communism as a highly undemocratic element in America life, it should be clearly noted, has not interfered with the realization by Ukrainian Americans of the necessity of doing everything possible here to help the Soviet Union in its great struggle against a common and abysmally brutal enemy—the Nazis. In other words, they draw a sharp distinction between fighting the Communist element in this country, and giving full military aid to the Soviets.

Such then are some of the main reasons behind the current Communist attempts to smear and ban the Ukrainian flag in this country, a flag that is centuries-old, that is a symbol of freedom and democracy, that has outlasted many flags of servitude and oppression, including that of Tsarist Russia and imperial Austria-Hungary, a flag that stands for the historical, national, cultural, and ethnographic unity of the 45 million Ukrainian people, be they of Eastern Ukraine, Western Ukraine or Carpatho-Ukraine, for all of them recognize it as such, a flag that has flown over the democratic Kozak state of the 17th century, over the Ukrainian National Republic of 1918-1920, over Carpatho-Ukraine a few years ago—and a flag that has been brought over to this land of the Stars and Stripes by Ukrainian immigrants about sixty years ago as a symbol of their Old World democratic traditions, to become here a further symbol of their antipathy and opposition to anything and everything that is undemocratic, un-American, and contrary to all those principles which are symbolized by our Stars and Stripes, be it Communism, Fascism, Nazism, or any other form of totalitarianism.

The Caucasus

THE magnificent lofty range of the Caucasus, goal of the present Nazi drive, forms the boundary-post of the Ukraine on the east. Only the western part of the mountain system lies within Ukrainian territory. We shall, therefore, discuss it quite briefly.

According to the Ukrainian geographer, Stephen Rudnitsky, the Caucasian Mountain system, which is about 683 miles in length, lies like a huge wall of rock between Europe and Asia. Most geographers consider the Caucasus as part of the latter continent, which is correct in so far as these mountains show characteristic of Asiatic mountain ranges. First of all they are hard to cross, much harder than the highest mountains of Europe, the Alps. Along a stretch of about 435 miles, the ridge of the Caucasus descends only twice to a level of about 9,900 feet. On the other hand, the Caucasus is not wide—on the average only 94 miles—and at the point where the old Georgian army road crosses the range, barely 38 miles. Then, the Caucasus, like many mountain ranges of Asia, stretches in a straight line from the peninsula of Taman to the peninsula of Apscheron, famous for its abundance of petroleum.

The Caucasus is a plication-formed mountain range composed of folded crystalline and sedimentary rock of varying ages. Along huge ravines, the entire southern part of the range has sunk down, so that the highest crystalline central zone of the range declines directly and very steeply toward the south. The highest Caucasus peaks are old extinct volcanoes, set over the basic mountains; the Elbruss (18,526 ft.), at the source of the Kuban and the Kasbek (17,000 ft.), at the source of the Terek. Proof that the subterranean powers are still active are the numerous tectonic earthquakes of Transcaucasia.

The main chain of the Caucasus possesses besides the volcano peaks, many rocky granite peaks 13,000-16,250 ft. in height, and, besides these, hundreds of lower peaks, all of which find their counterparts in the Alps. The present glaciation of the Caucasus is very considerable, while that of the glacial period was also very extensive and determined the present mountain forms of the Caucasus. Only the most beautiful ornament of the one-time glacial landscape is lacking in the Caucasus—the lakes, which are so abundant in the Alps.

All the larger Caucasus rivers rise as milky glacial brooks in the main range. Then, by way of deep cross-valleys, they break thru the lower ranges, which face the main ridge in several rows, and are composed of sedimentary rock formations of jurassic, cretaceous, and old-tertiary age. Their crests and peaks become constantly lower and more rounded toward the north. Beautiful mountain pastures and thick virgin forests, full of animals that may be hunted, cover the mountains.

In the country at foot of the Caucasus, a low hill-region is spread, which consists mainly of new-tertiary layers abounding in petroleum. At the Ponto-Caspian divide, the hill-district and plateau of Piatihorsk and Stavropol, which is composed of recent lime formations, projects from the Caucasus. From a height of about 1,950 ft. this structure declines slowly in flat hills toward the west, north and east to the Ponto-Caspian steppe-plain, in which lies the famous Manich Furrow. The Manich, or rather Calaus River, rises like the Kuma in the Plateau of Stavropol and separates, in the Furrow, into two branches. The one flows thru extended Manich lakes toward the northeast into the Don River, and incidentally, into the Sea of Azov; the other turns toward the south to the

The Kuban And Its Kozaks

THE Kuban region, bordering on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, with its area of about 36,645 miles, and divided by the Kuban river into two parts, of which the northern has the character of the steppe, while the southern is mountainous and is covered with forests, and with its mild but variable climate, is today very much in the news as the German advance presses forward through it in order to seize the oil fields of the Caucasus, isolate the U.S.S.R. and Turkey, and get control of the approaches to the Near East.

For Ukrainians the Kuban is a well known region. For besides the fact that of its 3,000,000 population, 60% is Ukrainian (30% Russian, 3.5% Caucasian, 2.7% Tartar, 1.1% Greek, 1.1% German), the Kuban region is also known to them as the home of Ukrainian Kuban Kozaks, whose early history is tied up with the famed fighting and liberty-loving Zaporozhian Kozaks.

Wanderings of Zaporozhians After Destruction of Their Sitch

When in 1775—as those who are familiar with Ukrainian history may recall—Catherine II of Russia des-

zhians alarmed the Russian empress. She was loath to let such splendid warriors, who in the past had given the Russians many a military defeat, to go wandering about and perhaps to eventually ally themselves with some enemy of Russia (then called Muscovy). She decided therefore to enlist their aid. As a result her minister, Prince Potemkin, managed to persuade (1783) Holovaty, Bilyi, Chepiha, and other Zaporozhian leaders to call for volunteers and form a Zaporozhian army. Whereupon quite a number of those who had emigrated returned and joined this Kozak army.

This army played an important part in Russia's war against Turkey (1787-92). Well-nigh at its outset the famous Russian general Suvorov granted to Bilyi's Zaporozhians their own standard—a blue cross on a white field. In May 1788 the traditional small Kozak skiffs took part in the great sea battle off Ochakiv, Bilyi was mortally wounded and Chepiha was elected in his stead. Meanwhile Holovaty with his Kozaks captured the island of Berezen—one of the principal forts covering the fortress of Ochakiv, and when the indomitable fortress was finally taken by

Such was the beginning of the Kuban Kozaks, then still known as the Black Sea Kozaks.

Soon thereafter the Black Sea Kozaks founded inland on the Kuban river their present-day capital, "Katerinodar" ("Gatherine's Gift," renamed "Krasnodar," or "Red Gift" by the Soviet government) which then became the headquarters of the Black Sea Kozaks High Command. Their first chief was Kharko Chepiha.

Around 1800, the Black Sea Kozak settlements in the rich and fertile Kuban region numbered about 20,000 Kozaks. They maintained all their old Ukrainian Kozak democratic traditions, they had their own Council, their own elected chief and military elders, their own system of justice, their own schools, their own clergy, and their own land-tenure system.

Living side by side with the Kozak population, however, there arose in time a second population, consisting of ordinary peasants who had filtered in from the Ukrainian provinces of Poltava, Chernihiv, and Kharkiv. In course of years these new settlers gave rise to the problem of the so-called "innorodtsi" or "strangers." Besides these peasant-



A STUDY, BY ELIAS REPIN, OF THE ZAPOROZHIAN KOZAKS, FORBEARS OF THE KUBAN KOZAKS

The scene depicted above, of which Repin painted several versions, shows the Zaporozhian Kozaks writing their famous insulting reply to the Sultan, ruler of the then (1600) almighty Turkish Empire. He had demanded that these bold Ukrainian warriors cease their forays upon his coastwise towns and cities. The insolent and challenging nature of their reply can be seen in their expressions. They were real fighting men, among the best the world has ever seen.

stroyed the last stronghold of the Zaporozhian Kozaks, the Zaporozhian Sitch, lying beyond ("za") the Dnieper rapids ("porohi"), the dispersed remnants of that brave and knightly order began to cast about for a new place to live.

At first they were offered land at the mouth of the Danube by the Sultan of Turkey who though their enemy respected them very much for their warrior prowess. But the Zaporozhians were not eager to live there, and for several years lived at "both limans," as the silted estuaries of the region near Ochakiv were called. In 1778 they were formally recognized by the Turkish government. Eventually some of them did settle beyond the Danube, in the then Turkish territory around "Dobrudja," and founded there a new Sitch, called Sitch Beyond the Danube. It is about them that the famed Ukrainian operetta by Artemovsky, "Zaporozhets Za Dunayem" is based.

Potemkin-Enlisted Kozaks Fight Russo-Turkish War

These migrations of the Zaporoz-

Kuma River and the Caspian Sea. But its waters reach this goal very rarely; the burning sun and the sandy soil of the Caspian steppe rob the little river of its small supply of water.

storm, Prince Potemkin with his own hand pinned the Cross of St. George on the breast of the Kozak leader.

Rise of "Chornomortsi"

These heroic services caused the Empress to issue a special Rescript granting the "new Zaporozhians" the name "Chornomorski Kozaki" (Black Sea Kozaks). Through Potemkin's powerful intercession, the "Chornomortsi" (as they became popularly known; also name of Lysenko's operetta about them) were also granted all the lands conquered from the Turks between the Buh and the Dniester rivers, to which later was added the newly-conquered Taman Peninsula near the mouth of the Kuban river.

Further laurels were won by the "Chornomortsi" in the bloody assault of Izmail in December, 1790; and in June of the following year they played a valiant part in Repnin's great victory at Machim.

Settle in Kuban

For all these services of the Kozaks, and also to strengthen Russia's position in the Northern Caucasus, Catherine granted (July, 1792) "to the troops formed of loyal Kozaks of the Zaporozhian Sitch by the late Field-Marshal Prince Potemkin of Tauris' vast lands between the Azov Sea, the Kertch Strait and the River Kuban."

settlers, some Zaporozhian emigrés from Turkey also came to the Kuban.

Name Changed To Kuban Kozaks

The Black Sea Kozaks remained known under that name until 1862, when they were augmented by six brigades of Caucasian front-line troops, and when their name was changed to Kuban Kozaks. When the World War I broke out in 1914 they fought on the Allied side as an integral part of the Russian armed forces.

Kuban Republic Proclaimed During Last War

When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, however, the Council proclaimed the establishment of the Kuban Kozak Republic. It was then believed that this new republic would enter the federation of Russian Republics as a full and equal member. But the Bolshevik coup led to a different course. On February 16, 1918, an independent Kuban Republic was proclaimed. This Republic concluded an alliance in 1920 with Ukraine and with Caucasia, which also proclaimed its independence (May 12, 1918) against Moscow. Unfortunately for the new republic, General Denikin's army, helped by the English, soon after occupied the Kuban region and sowed the seeds of dissension, which led to the decisive defeat and crushing

The Stranger Within Britain's Gates

Refugee Governments, Ships and Men

EIGHT Allied governments, in addition to the Free French movement under General de Gaulle, are now established in Great Britain as the nation's guests. Allied armies, air forces and fleets are based here, and the occupied countries are represented further by a large tonnage of their "refugee" merchant shipping.

The concentration of so many exiled European governments in one center makes it possible, while the war is still in progress, to build the groundwork for extensive international peacetime collaboration, and it is hoped that these preparatory measures will facilitate the settlement of the many problems requiring solution after hostilities cease. Plans are being made to feed and reprovision Europe as soon as peace comes and various forms of cooperation are under development, as in the Polish-Czechoslovak talks and the Polish-Russian agreements. The very fact that these recognized governments exist in London assures the occupied countries of a voice in the councils of the United Nations.

Refugee Arms and Shipping

Seven allied naval forces have brought to Britain 187 warships and 14,730 officers and men. Some vessels have been sunk, but Britain replaces the loss as far as possible. Free French, Polish, Norwegian and Dutch air forces share British stations and undertake the same duties. Czech and Belgian airmen are incorporated with the R.A.F. Allied army uniforms are a common sight in London. Training colleges have been established for the Allied forces, and each of the United Nations applies its own code of military law. In some cases Britain has financed and equipped these forces, but every care is taken to preserve their identity under the United Command.

The greatest single contribution which the occupied countries have made to the common cause is nearly 7,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping. Last September there were 1,524 vessels in the service of the United Nations and up to that date 435 ships had been sunk. Norway, the Netherlands and Greece head the list of countries whose merchant marine is supplying and provisioning Allied forces and civilians all over the world. Each nation administers its own merchant marine and cooperates with British and American shipping controls. Allied seamen come under their own law, applied by their own courts.

Dividing Sheep From Goats

When the fifth column role in the collapse of France and the Low Countries was revealed in the spring of 1940, classification and restriction of aliens became an urgent problem in Great Britain. Refugees were pouring in. It was difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish bogus German "plants" from genuine victims. There were already about 80,000 German, Austrian and Czech refugees among the 238,000 aliens in this country when the war began. At first the Government relied upon individual investigations and the refugees, with few exceptions, enjoyed the civil rights of British subjects.

Drastic action was taken in the summer of 1940, but at the peak only 27,000 enemy aliens were interned

of the volunteers of the White forces, and cause the Kuban Government to flee the country. Up to recent times an organization was maintained abroad which directed the nationalistic efforts of the Kuban Kozaks who emigrated from their country and settled mostly in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Ukraine In 1800 As Seen by English Scholar

AMONG the outstanding foreign travelers who visited Ukraine in modern times for the purpose of study was a Cambridge University professor, Edward Daniel Clarke. His visit there was but one of the many to various parts of the earth, an account of which he wrote in a monumental and several-volumed work entitled "Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa." Although primarily interested in plants, Prof. Clarke was also a keen observer of human society in the countries he visited.

His visit to Ukraine was in 1800, and lasted from July 1 to October 31st. He entered Russia through a Baltic port and traveled southward. The Muscovite (Russian) officials attempted to deter him from traveling through Ukraine, but he adhered to his plans. So traveling through Ukraine he noted the following:—

Where Russia ends and Ukraine Begins

"Approaching the Southern part of the empire, the strong characteristics of the Russian people are less frequently observed. Happily for the traveller, in proportion as his distance increased from that which has been erroneously considered the civilized part of the country, he has less to complain of theft, of fraud, and of dissimulation. In the more Northern provinces, he is cautioned to beware of the inhabitants of the Ukraine, and the Kozaks, by an unprincipled race of men, with whom the Kozaks and the Tartars are degraded in comparison... The Russian finds it dangerous to travel in the Ukraine, and along the Don, because he is conscious the inhabitants of these countries know too well with whom they have to deal. The Kozak when engaged in war, and remote from his native land, is a robber, because plunder is a part of the military discipline in which he has been educated; but when a stranger enters the district in which he resides with his family and connexions and confides the property to their care, no people are more hospitable or more honorable."

"We met frequent caravans of Ukrainians who differ altogether from the inhabitants of the rest of Russia. Their features are those of the Polonese or Kozaks. They are much more noble race, and stouter and better looking people than the Russians and superior to them in everything

¹ Edward Daniel Clarke: *Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa*. London, 1811. Second Edition, Volume I, Appendix No. VI, p. 754.

² The author designates the Ukrainians as „mako-Russians."

out of an alien population of nearly 300,000. Inevitable mistakes and blunders were made in the haste of the moment. Some innocent suffered with the guilty, and in general the treatment of internal enemy aliens left much to be desired. Notwithstanding air raids and the threat of invasion and starvation which hung over the country at the time, the British public reacted vigorously, forcing upon their Government one reform after another. To their lasting credit, in their hour of danger the people of Britain refused to countenance anything which smacked of Nazi methods. Committees were formed to pass on applications for release, and today only 7,000 enemy aliens remain interned, most of them proved Nazis or Fascists.

Alien Labor

Britain's war effort has absorbed a large proportion of employable friendly and enemy aliens. An International Labor Branch was set up in August 1940 to organize alien manpower in cooperation with the Allied governments, refugee bodies and

that can exalt one set of men above another. They are cleaner, more industrious, more honest, more generous, more polite, more courageous, more hospitable, more truly pious, and of course less superstitious... Their caravans are drawn by oxen, which proceed about thirty 'versts' in a day. Toward evening they halt in the middle of a plain, near some pool of water; when their little wagons are all drawn up in a circle and their cattle are suffered to graze around; while the drivers stretch out upon the smooth turf, take their repose or enjoy their pipe, after toil and heat of the day. If they meet a carriage, they all take off their caps and bow."

The Ukrainian Village

"The first regular establishment of Ukrainians, which we saw, occurred after leaving Iestakovo. It is called Locova Sloboda. The houses are all white washed, like many of the cottages in Wales; and this operation is performed annually, with great care. Such distinguishing cleanliness appeared with them, that a traveller might fancy himself transported, in the course of a few miles from Russia to Holland. Their apartments, even the ceilings and beams in the roof, are regularly washed. Their tables and benches shine with washing and rubbing, and remind us of the interior of cottages in Norway. Their court yards, stables, and out-houses, with everything belonging to them, bespoke industry and neatness. In their little kitchens, instead of darkness and smoky hue of the Russians, even the mouths of their stoves were white. Their utensils and domestic vessels were all bright and well polished. They kept poultry and had plenty of cattle. Their little gardens were filled with fruit trees, which gave an English character to their houses;—the third nation with whose dwellings I have compared the cottages of Ukrainians; that is to say, having a Welsh exterior, a Norwegian interior, and the gardens and out-houses of the English peasantry. They had neat floors; and although the roof was thatched, its interior was wainscoted. There was no where any appearance of dirt or vermin."

Customs and Language

In regard to the dress, and habits of the people, the author made the following observations:

"The dress of unmarried women is much the same among the Ukrainians and the Don Kozaks. They both wear kelt, or petticoat of one piece of cloth fastened around the waist... The necks of the girls are laden with

large red beads, falling in several rows over the breast. The fingers, both of men and women, bear rings, with glass gems, etc. The hair of unmarried women hangs in a long braid down the back, terminated by a ribbon with a knot. Their language is pleasing, and full of diminutives. But the resemblance which these bear, in certain circumstances of dress and manners, to the Scotch highlanders, is very remarkable. The cloth petticoat, before mentioned, is chequered like the Scotch plaid, and answers to the kelt worn in certain parts in Scotland, even to this day. They have also, among their musical instruments, the bagpipe, and the Jew's harp; the former of which, like those used in Northern Britain and in Finland, is common to the Kozaks as well as the Ukrainians. Another point of resemblance may be found in the love of spiritous liquors."

Kazinsky Chutor

"We proceeded from Pavlovsky to Kazinsky Chutor, a village inhabited by Ukrainians and Russians mingled together. The distinction between the two people might be made without the smallest inquiry, from the striking contrast between filth and cleanliness. In a stable of the post house we found about twenty horses, kept with a degree of order and neatness which would have done credit to any nobleman's stud in Britain. The house of the poor superintendent villager was equally admirable; everything appeared clean and decent: there was no litter; nor was anything out of its place. It was quite a new thing to us, to hesitate whether we should clean our boots before walking into an apartment, on the floor of which I would rather have dined than on the table of any Russian prince."

Commerce in the Ukraine

The Ukraine must have been a place of commercial importance, for Clark recorded:

"Immense caravans were passing toward the Ukraine. The very sight of their burden is sufficient to prove of what prodigious importance it would be to increase the cultivation of the steppes where nature only asks to be invited in order to pour forth her choicest treasures." Odessa impressed the distinguished visitor as "remarkable for the superior flavor of its mutton; which, however, does not equal that of Crimea." A few days after departure from the Ukraine the English savant visited the market in Constantinople and found "the salt, honey and butter of the Ukraine."

British and foreign trade unions. Aliens are required to register their qualifications and experience at Labor Exchanges. A Central Register of professional people is kept and there are special employment exchanges for particular nationalities. Government training facilities were opened to aliens in 1941. Instruction, rates of pay and allowances while in training are the same as for Britons, and foreign workers are assured of equal working conditions and benefits under social securities schemes.

About 700 Allied doctors are serving with the forces and many friendly Germans and Italians are in the Pioneer Corps. Wherever possible, the Labor Exchanges place foreigners in national groups and in work at which they are experienced. Thus, fishermen are in the Naval Auxiliary Service, and there are Norwegians in forestry and Dutchmen in diamond polishing. More than 86 per cent of the 40,550 aliens who registered have found work and are making useful contribution to the war effort.

Everything is not perfect, needless to say. Aliens have not always been

able to find jobs for which they are best fitted. On the whole, however, Great Britain has succeeded notably in absorbing into her wartime structure not only the governments and armed forces of foreign nations but also their civilians.

"The Outpost"

SLAP THAT JAP!



BUG SWATTERS

Cost money!

BUY U.S. WAR BONDS - STAMPS

U. S. Treasury Department

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(17)

Early Brotherhood Schools

BESIDES establishing printing houses of their own, the brotherhoods, as noted here last week, also established schools.

One of the earliest of these schools, a gymnasium, was established by the L'viv Brotherhood, in 1586. In this school studies were conducted partly in the national, everyday language of the people and partly in the bookish Church-Slavonic. Besides this, some time was also devoted to the Greek language, and later even Latin was introduced.

The first to teach this school was Stephen Suzaniy Tustanovsky, a highly educated man, author of many learned treatises, and an ardent defender of people's rights. The teacher of the Greek language was a Greek himself, Bishop Arseny, who in 1591 published the first Greek and old-Church language grammar. Being wealthy he acted as a sponsor for many leading and promising students, educators, ecclesiastics, and writers, who with his aid helped to spread the printed word among the people.

Athos Mountain

After the fall of Constantinople the Athos Mountain in Greece became the source of inspiration and creative-

ness for Ukrainian writers. On this famous hill there were located many famous monasteries, and in them lived many Ukrainian monks, working together, partaking of each other's thoughts and ideas, and exchanging their works with those of the Serbs and Bulgarians, which they brought with them to Ukraine.

Nobles Sponsor Spread of Education

Besides these brotherhoods and monastic orders which sought to spread knowledge among the people and improve their cultural level, there were also some men of noble blood or of great wealth who gave their moral and material support to this cultural work. For example, a Ukrainian magnate, Gregory Khodkevich, who was also a Lithuanian Hetman, founded on the border of Ukrainian lands, in Zabludovi, a printing establishment. Another such man, Prince Andrey Kurbshky, having displeased the Muscovian Tsar Ivan the Terrible fled to Ukraine and settled in Volhynia. Here he gathered around him a group of scholars and together with them waged a campaign against the Polonization of Ukrainian and White-Russ lands. Another such circle of scholars worked together in White-Russ lands,

near Slutsk, on the estates of Prince George Slutsky.

Prince Ostrih's School and Printing Shop

But the most important cultural center of them all was the one which arose under the sponsorship of Prince Ostrih of Volynia.

The Ostrih princes, descendants of a royal family dating back to the ancient Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, had for long distinguished themselves as active defenders of their nation. Such a man was Prince Constantin Ostrih, a Lithuanian Hetman, who founded on his land a school for higher studies, and as an annex to it set up the already mentioned printing shop. This Ostrih School gave the start to higher education in Ukraine. Around it are linked such leading ancient Ukrainian scholars and educators as Harasym Smotrytsky, Damian Nalevayko, Archdeacon Kyprian, Vasile Surazhky, as well as such foreigners as Christopher Filalet, Yan Lyatos, Kyrylo Lukarys, and later even many leading patriarchs. The school produced many famous Ukrainian men, such as Peter Sahaidatchny, the great Ukrainian Kozak leader.

Muscovian Backwardness During Ukrainian Cultural Ascendancy

It is interesting to note that during this time when Ukrainian culture and literature was in ascendancy, when the Ukrainians had their own schools devoted to higher studies, in Muscovy (Russia proper) there were not only no schools, but the whole cultural level of the people was at a very low level. It is true, there were some persons among the Muscovians (later known as Russians) who realized this and tried to bring about changes for the better. But their efforts were of no avail, for they met against a stone wall opposition among the masses, and even among the Muscovian leaders, princes and kings, who were against all education, particularly that of Western Europe. They believed that "кто по латині научился, тот с правого пути збілся" (he who hath learned Latin hath strayed from the rightful path). Such was their attitude towards education. It is nothing to be wondered at, particularly when we consider that the rulers themselves were often ignorant men, who did not even know how to read and write. They and their subjects were not ashamed of their ignorance, but on the contrary regarded it as an integral part of their religion.

(To be continued).

Soldiers Adopt Fort Dix Hostess As Mother

FORT DIX, N. J.—Her name is Mrs. Mary W. Reed, the men all call her "Mom," and she's the chief hostess of Service Club No. 4 at Fort Dix, N. J.

"The men called me 'Mom' almost from the time they first knew me," she relates. "I told them when I first met them that our Service Club belonged to all the boys in uniform, that we were like one big family."

"Like one big family?" chortled one 200-pounder. "Gee, if we're a family we're got to have a mother. Are you going to be our 'Mom'?"

The idea caught hold and a visitor who asks for Mrs. Reed at Service Club 4 will hear a stentorian voice blare forth. "Hey, Mom, someone to see you."

Mrs. Reed became hostess at Fort Dix in November 1941. She was the recipient of two degrees from Wilberforce University, Ohio, and held an M.A. degree from N.Y.U.

"My early years were spent in Kentucky," she says. "I taught Home Economics for quite a while. Later I became a social worker." Working in Savannah, 'Mom' Reed organized 32 community centers where people could make and sell things in their spare time.

Having started "the ball rolling" in Savannah, Mrs. Reed returned to the teaching profession. She felt she needed a Master's degree to enable her to go forward in the field. Leaving the South, "Mom" went to New York University and accumulated points way beyond the requirements for a Master's degree, in administration, teacher training, home economics and remedial reading. She can teach or improve anyone's reading from the pre-school level to the post college years. This knowledge is more than useful in the Army where she has taught many soldiers to read and write.

Just before entering the Army, Mrs. Reed taught cafeteria administration to a group of N.Y.A. girls.

"They were nice girls," she stated, "but I always liked working with men best. I was thrilled when I was asked to become one of the senior hostesses at Fort Dix and now I feel I want to stay in the Army for the rest of my life. I don't see how I could go back

to working with women. Men are such good sports."

Since Mrs. Reed has become hostess at Service Club No. 4, the building continually buzzes with activity. Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, bands come from New York and neighboring towns to play for the soldiers. On Monday night the music is augmented by a W.P.A. stage show.

"I want my boys to keep active in their spare time and to continue learning," she says. On Tuesday and Thursday nights a competent instructor teaches them handicraft. The materials for the class are donated by the Roberts Tile Co. and by Father Halloran, chaplain of the American Legion. The men make all sorts of small articles which they send to their mothers and girl friends. Most of them are completed in evening.

"Some of the men would rather sing than do handicraft," she continued. "A young lady pianist comes to the club Tuesday and Thursday nights and plays songs men like to sing. They gather around her as they would do in their own house if their mother or sister were at the piano."

"On Saturday nights the men make up their own programs. They may sit around and tell tall stories, conduct quiz contests or have dancing competition. There's something different every week."

"Sunday is open house the entire day. We entertain the many visitors who come to see us. Sometimes women from nearby towns drop in and provide cigarettes and candy for the boys. We always have a grand time."

Mrs. Reed's duties go far beyond entertaining the boys, however. She is "Mrs. Advice-to-the-Lovelorn," "Mother Confessor," "Mrs. Fixer-upper," and of course just plain "Mom" Reed.

Some time ago a soldier walked up to her at the club and said, "Mom, I've only seen my mother twice in my life. I don't know where she is now. Can you find her for me?"

It wasn't an easy job, but a week later the meeting was arranged. The man's mother was sitting in an easy chair on the porch of the Service Club. When the soldier came strolling up the walk, Mrs. Reed pointed to an attractive well-dressed lady. "Son, this is your mother."

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS TOWARD THE U.S.A.

In last week's column, we discussed the duties of members of the Ukrainian National Association toward their organization. This week, we shall discuss the duties of U.N.A. members toward the greatest of all organizations, the United States of America.

Approximately 90% of the members of the U.N.A. are citizens of the United States, while the remainder, if they are not becoming naturalized, are loyal to their adopted country. Citizen and non-citizen, however, all 30,000 of the adult members of the U.N.A., and a considerable number of the 10,000 members of the Juvenile Department, realize they have certain duties to perform for their country in these times of national emergency.

The Ukrainian National Association set a fine example for its members and other interested people by purchasing the maximum amount of \$150,000 worth of War Bonds. The fraternal order gave donations to the American Red Cross, the U.S.O., and other worthwhile American organizations. The U.N.A. urged its 475 branches to invest heavily in War Bonds and help the Red Cross. The U.N.A. realized its duties to the U. S. A. and performed them.

In reality, however, what the U.N. A. and its Branches have done to help the U.S.A. win the war is but a small percentage of what could be done if all U.N.A. members cooperate.

If every employed U.N.A. member would buy War Bonds through the payroll deduction plan, for instance, all parties concerned would benefit tremendously; the war Bond buyers would benefit through their investments, the U.S.A. would benefit in its

"Mom" has always been responsible for the reconciliation of a soldier and his wife. "There had been some misunderstanding," she said. "The girl came to the club, but her husband wouldn't come out of the barracks. He finally was persuaded to talk to his wife and last time I saw them together they were chatting away as if they'd lived in harmony all their lives."

efforts to win the war, and the U.N.A. and Ukrainian-Americans will win a place on the national honor roll.

At the present time each U.N.A. branch is making a survey to determine what percentage of its members are buying War Bonds systematically through the payroll deduction plan. If the survey shows that 90% or more of the members are buying bonds, then the branch is in a position to receive a Certificate of Award from the War Bond Administrator of the state. The duty of a U.N.A. member in this respect is to buy War Bonds systematically to help his branch win a Certificate of Award and to help his country win the war.

Whenever possible, U.N.A. members should contribute to the American Red Cross, to the U.S.O., and to other worthwhile organizations helping the war effort. This, too, is a duty.

Also in the line of duty would be the collecting of metals, rubber, and other war materials necessary to our fighting forces. We must not throw anything away without first considering its value to our Government.

There are many minor but equally as important duties that U.N.A. members can perform for the U.S.A. Children, for instance, should be urged to buy War Stamps, and parents can give them a little extra spending money so that they can buy them often. Adults, too, should not ignore War Stamps, particularly those who are not buying War Bonds systematically. Before passing a booth where War Stamps are sold, just remember that a stamp a day keeps the Japs away.

In conclusion, we urge U.N.A. branch secretaries, and organizers of members, to invest their remuneration in War Bonds. (Those members who are interested in earning money with which to purchase War Bonds would do well to organize members for the U.N.A. Write for information.)

The main duty of any person, U. N. A. member or not, is to be a good American citizen...loyal enough to believe in his country, and patriotic enough to fight for it.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

FORCED SAVINGS SEEN

"Britain has had forced savings for over a year," says a recent issue of Business Week. "Canada just broke down and put it in the new budget. We are going to have it soon. It's a question when and what sort. Several agencies are already working quietly on blueprints."

The Government, in both its legislative and executive branches, has so far shown remarkable ability in avoiding coming to grips with the forced savings issue. Secretary Morgenthau has said that he hopes that voluntary sales of War Bonds will prove adequate to absorb excess consumer income. For the most part, Congressmen have looked upon the forced savings idea as a political ogre of horrible mien, which might cost them votes next November. However, the bulk of economists seem to be convinced that, whether for good or ill, some type of forced savings will eventually have to be adopted.

Arguments For Forced Savings

The arguments in behalf of forced savings are simple enough. This year, the national income is reaching an all-time high, due to the \$67,000,000,000 which is being spent for war production. The pockets of the people, especially those in the lower income brackets, are better lined with currency than they ever have been before. At the same time, the supply of goods available to civilians is steadily diminishing—and it will keep on diminishing until the war ends, unless an unlooked-for production miracle occurs. The combination of more money and less goods adds up to but one thing: inflation. Even today, despite government price ceilings and controls, an ominous "black market," similar to the European black market, is growing in this country. Unscrupulous men are bootlegging tires, sugar, metals and other controlled items precisely as liquor used to be bootlegged in the prohibition era, and they are demanding and receiving extortionate prices. A ten-dollar tire, for instance, will bring \$50 and often more in the black market.

Economists of all the schools agree that inflation can be prevented only if some means is found to absorb and make inactive a large part of the public's income. Taxes, the theory continues, offer only a partial solution—Congress obviously feels that the new tax bill, which is unprecedented in severity, comes pretty close to the limit. On top of that, it is generally believed that the people will balk and yell for relief if taxes go much higher. Sales of War Bonds have been excellent, but they haven't closed the so-called "inflation gap." Therefore, the argument goes, forced savings constitute the answer.

In England, the forced savings plan seems to have worked reasonably well. Under it, tax rates are hiked to the hilt—but part of what the Englishman pays will be returned to him after the war. In other words, he simply builds up a credit with the Government, which will be rebated once the guns stop firing. It is likely that if and when forced savings is adopted here, we will follow the English plan in essentials.

Other Possible Methods

There are other possible methods. For example, Congress could pass a law making it obligatory for everyone to put ten per cent of his savings in War Bonds. Then, to further encourage savings, deductions would be allowed for private savings in making income tax returns. Whatever method is finally decided on, the main point will be to take money out of the channels of trade—to keep it from purchasing goods. The less the consumer buys, in other words, the more we will have for war purposes.

There is still another argument which the forced savings advocates

How Ukrainian Guerrillas Fought Hungarians Told by Veteran

AN interesting account of the Carpatho-Ukrainian struggle against the Hungarian occupation, told by one who was once a Ukrainian guerrilla fighter himself and who later during the Carpatho-Ukrainian fighting took movies of it and saw his son killed in it, appeared prominently and with illustrations in the New Brunswick (N.J.) Sunday Times of August 2 last.

The man is Kalenik Lissiuk, of the settlement of Nova Ukraina, near New Market, N. J. The story was written by Elizabeth Green, staff writer of the New Brunswick Times. It runs as follows:

In a quiet little agricultural settlement in New Market called Nova Ukraina lives a man who is a veteran of three wars including the present one and a specialist in guerrilla fighting. Kalenik Lissiuk, 54, is a U. S. citizen who has been living in New Market since 1931. Like his neighbors in the colony, he was born in the Russian Ukraine, and has seen some of the most desperate warfare of the 20th century.

Mr. Lissiuk, who is as versatile in peace as in war, has at various times been a stamp dealer, a chicken farmer, a real estate promoter and a motion picture producer. He is now an inspector in a New York war plant and is studying aviation mechanics.

A resident of the United States since 1923, Mr. Lissiuk first took up the motion picture business about ten years ago. He now conducts the Tatra Film Corporation, organized in 1939, from his home in New Market, with the help of Mrs. Lissiuk, his second wife, whom he married in 1941.

Nova Ukraina, a settlement of about a dozen Ukrainian, Polish and Russian families on the Stelton road just beyond Hadley Airport, was begun about 15 years ago. It is only one of considerable number of such colonies in this vicinity. Mr. Lissiuk estimates that there are about 300 Ukrainian families living in South Plainfield, Dunellen and New Brunswick and twice that number in Perth Amboy.

It was to take moving pictures of his native land and its people that he and his 21-year-old son Peter went to Czechoslovakia in January, 1939, and found themselves in the midst of history on the march. They were in Prague when the German army occupied what was left of Czechoslovakia after Munich.

His Son Killed

In the fighting that ensued, Peter, who once attended New Brunswick High School and was a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy, was killed March 13. This personal tragedy did not halt his father's trip. Mr. Lissiuk remained abroad until

use persuasively. When the war ends, war production will naturally end—and there is going to be a difficult period while we make the adjustment from a war economy to a peace economy. If people have money saved, the argument runs, this adjustment will be eased. To quote Business Week again, it would "act as a kind of automatic unemployment insurance."

There seems to be little active opposition to forced savings—many economists hope that it won't prove necessary, but admit that before long it may prove unavoidable. In both conservative and liberal circles, there is unanimity of opinion to the effect that inflation must be avoided at all costs. The very credit and solvency of the nation is the issue at stake. So don't be surprised if the Government tells you one of these days that you're going to have to save a definite percentage of your earnings.

December 1939, taking pictures and working for the cause of Ukrainian Nationalism, of which he has long been an ardent supporter.

Guerrilla warfare of the kind now taking place behind the German lines was the only resistance that could be offered in the Carpathian Ukraine when the Hungarians, following the Germans, occupied that part of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Lissiuk accompanied a guerrilla band and took pictures of their exploits during April and May of 1939. The group originally 250 strong, fought until every man and woman was killed. Mr. Lissiuk, who was reluctant to tell about his own part in these struggles, admitted that he had carried a gun as well as a camera and that he had had to use it "many times."

The resulting pictures Mr. Lissiuk intends to use in a forthcoming film he is planning to produce called "Fighters for Freedom." The pictures include moving pictures of two pretty Ukrainian girls who fought and died with the men, a soldier creeping to a machine gun over the bodies of two companions who had just been killed operating it, Ukrainians capturing a truckload of Hungarian soldiers, Ukrainians retreating single file down a dark pass or waiting for death on a completely-surrounded hilltop.

Trailed by Gestapo

Getting his films back to the United States required ingenuity. Although as an American citizen Mr. Lissiuk was never detained by the Germans in Czechoslovakia, but he was followed constantly by Gestapo agents and his belongings were searched thoroughly before he left. If he had had not sent the pictures on ahead "unofficially" they would have been destroyed.

Ukrainian people all over the world, including a million in the United States, are now as one in their support of the United Nations and their hatred of Germany, Mr. Lissiuk says, although he claims that this unity is very recent. In 1939 some Ukrainians felt that the Germans might be an improvement on their Polish or Russian overlords.

"German domination is far worse than anything the Ukrainians have ever known before as subject people," Mr. Lissiuk declares. "They are 20th century barbarians, more merciless than the invading Huns and Tartars in the Dark Ages," he says. In a report he received from underground sources last April, he learned of execution by the Germans of nearly 100,000 Ukrainians, half of them in the city of Kiev.

Guerrilla warfare, according to this report, is now being carried on extensively in Greater Ukraine in occupied Russia and on a much smaller scale in the Polish Ukraine, where sabotage is more popular. Mr. Lissiuk explains that guerrilla fighting is not practical in most of Europe because the terrain is too thickly settled.

Against Second Front Now

As to the outcome of the war, Mr. Lissiuk is confident that the Germans can be beaten, but not until we have built up sufficient arms and material. "It would be a great mistake to open up a second front now," he says emphatically. "Perhaps in six months we will be ready, but an attack before we could defeat them utterly would be disastrous." He and his fellow Ukrainians are pinning their hopes on the United Nations for both victory and a peace settlement afterward that will make the long-subjected Ukraine free and independent.

Mr. Lissiuk had his baptism of fire in 1905, when at the age of 17, he took part in the socialist uprising in

THEY SAID...

Wendell Wilkie:

"America must fight this war in union with other countries until the last vestige of totalitarianism and aggression is destroyed throughout the world. For we have come to know that the world of today is so inter-related that a cancerous growth in one part quickly infects all other parts. And we now know that we in America for the sake of our own survival must be concerned with the health of every part of the world..."

"When the war is over, we must set up institutions and methods of international political and economic cooperation and adjustment among the nations of the earth to the end that excess nationalistic ideas and military ambitions will find no fertile spawning ground; we must, in addition, devise some system of joint international force to prevent their growth under any circumstances. For we are resolved that the people of the world shall not again be cursed with the frightful suffering of modern warfare."

Rev. William C. Kernan, of New York City:

"The Nazis did not spend \$400,000,000 in America for nothing. They counted on it to divide and confuse and weaken the American nation. And although we know that every bit of Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda is false, as anyone can determine by investigating it, and although we know that this anti-Semitism in America was instigated by Hitler to destroy, not the Jews, but the democracy of all the American people, we still hear American citizens talking Hitler's language by repeating his lies about our American neighbors of Jewish origin.

"We must learn to pledge allegiance to the flag with enthusiasm and zeal. Liberty and justice for all. For Christians? Yes. For Jews? Yes. For Protestants? Yes. For Catholics, for white men, for Negroes? Yes."

"A powerful affirmation of faith in the American creed must shake this country to its depths. This is the faith which makes an invincible army of free men on the military front, and this is the faith which makes a determined army of successful managers and workers on the production front, and this is a work for America in which the United States Government should enlist the support of every man and woman and child in the country."

Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University's School of Journalism:

"I don't think the Germans are afraid, and I don't think the Japs are afraid. But our confusion and anxiety may turn into fear unless the basic motif of war leadership is changed from fear to faith. At every turn we face the fear emotion, the danger of defeat, of invasion, or domination by the Nazis or the Japs, of lack of rubber and gasoline. Yet everything this nation has accomplished has been based on faith, not fear—our industries, our railroads, our schools, our homes.

"I wonder why the government doesn't realize that Americans can be inspired to vastly greater and heroic efforts by faith."

Russia. Exiled to Siberia, he managed to make his escape through a series of hair-raising adventures. During the first World War he saw four years of fighting as the leader of a guerrilla band... "They were all brave fellows," he says with a sigh, looking at the snapshot of the 200 picked men who fought under him; and he adds wryly, "Guerrillas are good haters."

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

FUNNY SIDE UP

"A HUNTING WE WILL GO!"

WELL, here we are again, folks! Finally got back from our vacation in the Maine woods, and it certainly is tough getting accustomed to wearing clothes all over again! Our vacation this year was totally different from last year when we vacationed at a dud (yes, we said dud) ranch in the Blue Grass State, and the year before when we got stuck (plenty) at a Mountain resort in the Catskills, called "Transfusion In The Pines."

This year we had all good intentions of enjoying a hunting trip in the wild woods of Maine. When we arrived up there, the mayor came out with the key to the city, but we got in before he could lock it. "Welcome to our jerk-water town," he said. "What do you mean, jerk-water?" we asked. "Well," he explained, "we are near water, and now we have you here!"

As soon as we got to our cabin we jumped into our hunting clothes, and then our guide took us to the kennels where we were introduced to our hunting dogs. "That dog," he said as he pointed to a fierce looking mutt, "is a cross between a pointer and a setter... he never sets where he points!" Well, suffice it to say, we didn't expect much luck the first day out, but we learned one thing, our hunting dog liked apples. Every now and then he would try to bite into an apple... our Adam's apple! We had to give him our dinner to get him to go home... and it was 6 P.M. before we climbed down out of the tree! When we got back to the cabin, the guide met us and said, "You mean to say, you went hunting and came back alive? What is this, Be Kind To Animals Week?" Of course, he was just kidding, or was he?

You know, outdoor life is wonderful. We went to sleep that night and the next morning awoke to the smell of frying ham. We never did find out who gave us that hot foot! The next morning the expected began to happen. Censorship forbids mentioning the weather report but some of that unidentified stuff began to fall from an unidentified height on an unidentified spot causing unidentified puddles and unidentified floods. Well, folks, to be sure, that unidentified stuff kept falling all week, never letting up, and for the rest of the week we just sat around telling the guide what a swell guy our editor is... in the bunk house!

(To be continued)

FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

Sunday: J. Abner Burp, Congressman, proclaims, "No blitzkrieg could get anywhere in the United States. There are too many traffic lights!"

Monday: Homer J. Beetlepuess visits Rice Institute after boycotting it for 20 years. Finds out it wasn't a Japanese college after all!

Tuesday: One year ago today Hitler gave Hirohito part of a watch for his birthday. This year the United Nations give them the works!

Wednesday: Hitler has trouble with his golf. His Summer drive develops into a putt! When he yells four... the Russians let him have five!

Thursday: German generals disappear. Von by Von!

Friday: Hitler, so Anti-Semitic, orders the Japanese to drop Ju Jitsu as their national sport!

Saturday: Goebbels is bawled out by Hitler because he can only turn out an alibi every two minutes. "It's not fast enough," says Hitler. "There's a sucker born every minute!"

BROMO SELTZER

THE ARMY CALLS TO YOUTH

(1)

Opportunity Beckons for Eighteen- and Nineteen-year-olds to Choose Branches

EIGHTEEN- and nineteen-year-old youths just now enjoy the enviable privilege, when applying for enlistment in the Army of the United States, of being able to choose the combat arm in which they will serve.

This opportunity is offered because men eighteen and nineteen make good soldiers, and the Army wants them. They are enthusiastic, mentally keen, adaptable, strong of body and adventurous. They can undertake and assimilate special training of each branch and learn to operate the modern equipment of the Army with alacrity and facility.

It is an opportunity for self-improvement, too, for the Army instructs its young soldiers in many trades and crafts which will be useful to them in later life. The operation of planes, cars, trucks, and tanks in the most modern Army in the world is not merely a matter of driving them. They must be repaired and kept in good condition. This requires many men who will learn to become machinists and mechanics, for instance, as well as pilots, drivers and operators.

There is the study of radio, telephone, construction, and many other things. A man who learns a craft or trade while he is young will advance as his trade or craft grows after the war has been won.

The eight combat branches from which eighteen- and nineteen-year-olds may select their service are: The Air Forces, the Corps of Engineers, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Signal Corps, the Field Artillery, the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Armored Force. Each of these requires many specialists and each offers opportunities peculiar to its function in the Army.

The Air Forces have need for all types of specialists. The mightiest air army in the world will be the best equipped, the most modern and excellently manned. There is room for thousands of young men, at once, to fly, navigate, maintain, and service the swift fighters and powerful bombers now gliding off the assembly lines in factories throughout the country.

Welders, machinists, mechanics, bombardiers, radio operators, armorers, pilots, navigators, sheet metal workers, communications men, weather observers, traffic control experts, gunners, teletype operators, truck drivers, clerks, and cooks are only a few of "the many specialists required to 'Keep 'em Flying!'" All of these are trained at Air Forces schools, which are among the best trade schools in the world, teaching crafts and trades that will stand young men in good stead in post-war life. The aviation industry is a growing one and the types of planes being developed for the Army today will bring about changes which will be felt after the war. Those men who are "in on the ground floor" will be in a position to advance with the industry when the time comes.

Enlisted men in the Air Forces, who are specialists, are well paid. An air mechanic, first class, for instance, receives from \$84 to \$105 per month. Aviation Cadets, who train to become flying officers of the Army Air Forces, receive \$75 per month while in training and, when commissioned as second lieutenants upon completion of their courses, may receive as much as \$327 per month. Good physical condition and the ability to pass a simplified intelligence test open the way for pilot, navigator, and bombardier training in the Army Air Forces

(To be concluded)

UKRAINIAN FLAG

(Concluded from page 1)

we did in the matter of the coat-of-arms. We go as far as the beginning of the tragic relationships of ancient Ukrainians with Byzantium and the East. These ancient Ukrainians for centuries exchanged with the Greeks and other Eastern peoples their raw products in return for which they received finished products in form of necessities and objects of luxury and art. Among the beautiful objects they received were all sorts of silks, satins, and velvets with beautiful golden embroideries on field of light blue. This color combination greatly attracted the ancient Ukrainians and there was a steady demand for it, not only on fabrics but on potteries, books, and decorations as well.

The colors were transferred by someone to a banner, which quickly rose in popular favor, until by use and tradition it became the official flag of the Ukrainian people.

Just exactly when the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner came into popular use is unknown, for although the ancient books and manuscripts contain rude illustrations of ancient banners, yet they are not colored, and therefore it is impossible to tell what colors they bore. We do know, however, that it was in existence during the Kozak period. For example, we have a historical record of Jan Kazimir, the Polish king, sending Bohdan Khmelnitsky, the great Ukrainian Kozak Hetman (1648-1657) a gift of a beautifully wrought yellow and blue banner. Then there are numerous "polk" (regimental) blue and yellow banners of famous Kozak "polks" which are preserved in many museums in Ukraine. Also numerous references to Ukrainian colors are made in the old Kozak "dumy" (songs).

The use of this color combination for clothes was quite prevalent in those days among the Kozaks. It has been adapted also to every conceivable use by the Ukrainian people. Even Taras Shevchenko in one of his poems uses it to describe the Ukrainian landscape, comparing the blue to the blue of the Ukrainian sky, and the yellow to the golden yellow of the steppe.

Graduates From Eastman School of Music

Miss Claudia J. Hnatkiw, of 75 Weyl Street, Rochester, N. Y. received her Bachelor of Music degree from the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester last May.



MISS CLAUDIA J. HNATKIW

During her study at the school, Miss Hnatkiw majored in voice and was a member of the School Opera Department. She appeared in several operas, such as "Paquerette" and "Louise." She intends to continue her music studies. She is a member of the sisterhood of the national musical society, "Delta Omicron."

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by

MICHAEL HEUSHEVSKY

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