



The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 34

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

VOL. X

NEW SEMINARY BUILDING DEDICATED IN STAMFORD

The formal dedication of a new building of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Stamford, Conn. took place last Monday, September 7. About 1,500 persons attended, together with representatives of Ukrainian American organizations and a large number of clergy.

The highlight of the inspiring dedication was the Pontifical Mass, celebrated by the Most Reverend Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky, founder of the Ukrainian Catholic Educational and Cultural Centre in Stamford, of which the seminary is a part. He was assisted by the Diocesan Chancellor, the Very Rev. Philemon Tarnavsky of Philadelphia and the Very Rev. Antin Lotowycz of Brooklyn, N. Y.; deacons were Rev. Andrushkiw and Rev. Hrynokh; director of ceremonies was Rev. Pobutsky of Detroit. Choral music during the mass was by the Lysenko Choir of Jersey City under the direction of William Gela. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Bohachevsky. In it he stressed that the Ukrainian Cultural Centre in Stamford represented labors of nine years' duration and has cost thus far \$700,000.00. The Very Rev. George A. Callahan also spoke, pointing out that the Ukrainian Catholics and Irish Catholics have much in common.

The blessing of the new seminary building by Bishop Bohachevsky followed the mass. Thereafter a dinner was held for representatives of the various Ukrainian American organizations and clergy. Among those spoke was Mr. Roman Slobodian, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association. He pointed out that the U.N.A. has always given much moral and material support to Ukrainian cultural institutions, including the Stamford Ukrainian Cultural Centre.

The ceremonies were concluded by a concert presented by the Jersey City choir under the direction of Mr. Gela, and featuring various religious numbers, including the beautiful Vedel's "Pokayaniye" (Open the Door of Repentance to Me). A vocal solo, the prayer from the "Zaporozhian Beyond the Danube," was sung by Miss Mildred Milanowicz, a member of the choir.

BECOMES CHICAGO NBC ANNOUNCER

Walter Zelechivsky of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose professional name is Leon Walters, and who under the latter name for the past several years was announcer of Station WWSW of Pittsburgh, is now a regular announcer of the Chicago Station WENR of the National Broadcasting Company network.

Up to the time his broadcasting work took up his time, Mr. Zelechivsky was prominent in Ukrainian American young people's activities in Pittsburgh.

The President's Call To Youth

(Highlights of Address of President Roosevelt on September 3rd Before the International-Students' Assembly in Washington)

THE reason for this hysterically defensive attitude [of the Axis powers] toward this gathering is not hard to find. For many years they have made their hypocritical appeal to you; they have tried with all their blatant publicity to represent themselves as the champions of youth. But now the world knows that the Nazis, the Fascists and the militarists of Japan have nothing to offer you except death.

On the other hand, the cause of the United Nations is the cause of youth itself. It is the hope of the new generation and the generations that are to come; hope for a new life that can be lived in freedom, in justice and decency. This fact is becoming clearer every day to the young people of Europe where the Nazis are trying to create youth organizations built on the Nazi pattern. It is not a pattern devised by youth for youth. It is a pattern devised by Hitler and imposed upon youth by form of mental forcible feeding. A diet of false facts, distortions, prohibitions, all backed up by the guns of the Gestapo.

If you have any doubt as to what the decent youth of Europe think about the false promises the Axis masters make to the young people of the world, look to the brave young men of France and all the occupied countries who prefer to face the firing squads rather than a lifetime of slavery and degradation under Hitler.

The delegates to this International Student Assembly represent the twenty-nine United Nations. They also represent in spirit, at least, the younger generation of many other nations who, though they are not now actively at war on our side, are with us heart and soul in aspiring for a secure and peaceful world.

Before the First World War, very few people in any country believed that youth had the right to speak for itself as a group or participate in counsels of state. We have learned much since then. We know that wisdom does not come necessarily with years, that old men may be foolish and young men may be wise. But in every war it is the younger generation which bears the burden, the burden of combat, and inherits all the ills that war leaves in its wake.

In the economic crisis that followed the false prosperity after the first World War, many young men and women suffered even more than did their elders, for they were denied the primary opportunities for education, for training, for work and even for food enough to build up healthy bodies. As a result they were tempted to seek some simple remedy not only for their only individual problem but for all the problems that beset all of the world. Some listened to alien siren voices that offered glib answers to all of the questions they asked. Democracy is dead, said these voices. Follow us and we will teach you efficiency. We will lead you to world conquest. We will give you power over inferior races and all that we ask you to give in return is your freedom.

Other young people in the democracies listened to gospels of despair. They took refuge in cynicisms, in bitterness. However, the day finally came when all theory had to give way to fact, the terrible, tangible fact of dive bombers and Panzer divisions, the actual threat to the security of every home and every family in every free country in the world. And when that fact became clear to our youth they answered the call to arms, many millions of them, and today they are determined to fight until the forces of aggression have been utterly destroyed.

What I am saying here in Washington is being heard by several million American soldiers, sailors and marines not only within the continental limits of the United States but in far distant points, in Central and South America, in the islands of the Atlantic, in Britain and Ireland, on the coasts of Africa, in Egypt, in Iraq and Iran, in Russia, in India, in China, in Australia and New Zealand, in many islands of the Pacific, and on all of the seas of the world.

There, in those distant places, are our fighting men. And to them I would like to deliver a special message from their Commander in Chief and from the very hearts of their countrymen. You, young Americans, today are conducting yourselves in a manner that is worthy of the highest, proudest traditions of our nation. No Pilgrims who landed on the uncharted New England coast, no pioneers who forced their way through the trackless wilderness, showed greater fortitude, greater determination, than you are showing now.

Neither your own fathers in 1918, nor your father's fathers in 1863 or 1776 fought with greater gallantry or with more selfish devotion to duty and country than you are now displaying on battlefields far from home.

And, what is more, you know why you are fighting. You know that the road that led to the Solomon Islands or the Red Sea or to the coast of France is, in fact, an extension of Main Street, and that when you fight anywhere along that road you are fighting in the defense of your own home, your free schools, your own churches, your own ideals. (To be concluded)

Youth League Rally Held In Detroit

All-out Effort to Help Win War
is Keynote

Attended by both Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent and featuring a fine concert in the afternoon and a dinner and dance in the evening, a regional rally of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America was held last Sunday at the Ukrainian Temple in Detroit, Michigan, under the auspices of the Detroit District Committee of the League.

The key-note of the rally—an all-out effort by the Youth's League in support of America's war effort—was struck at the opening of the concert program by Joseph Gurski, new president of the League and successor of Chester Monasterski of Alliquippa, Pa., now in service, together with Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer, and Peter Zaharchuk, adviser.

The concert program featured the Ukrainian Youth Chorus Trembita under the direction of Stephen Lucky, a Ukrainian Girls' A Capella Chorus under Stephanie Andrushevich, vocal solos by Donia Stephania and Roman Maraz, a duet by the two, piano solo by Ray Koos, a talk by John Panchuk, and opening and closing remarks by John Evanchuk, financial secretary of the League. Piano accompaniment was furnished by Olga Shuster, Halya Cymbalist-Mitchell, and Roseanna M. Lynch.

At the banquet, the chief speaker, Stephen Shumeyko, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly and adviser of the League, stressed the fact that the chief function of organized Ukrainian American life for the duration of the war is to help win it and insure freedom and democracy for our country and her allies and for Ukraine as well. He concluded by expressing the hope that when victory finally crowns the war efforts of the United Nations, the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner shall wave alongside the American stars and stripes over a Ukrainian embassy at Washington.

Others who spoke at the banquet were Joseph Gurski, Dr. Ambrose Kibzey U.N.A. auditor, John Panchuk, Detroit attorney and former president of UYL-NA, John Koos, Detroit attorney, and Mrs. Shustakevich, co-announcer on the Detroit Ukrainian radio hour. Toastmaster was Stephen Lucky.

During the banquet the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit presented through its president, John Evanchuk, scholarships to two high school graduates, Olga Tyro, and Walter Machyshyn.

An interesting feature of the rally was that most of its participants, especially those who took part in its program, are U.N.A. members.

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

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN RELATIONS

As Seen In 1917 by An Anglo-Russian Lawyer

While browsing in the Michigan State Law Library, John Panichuk, former assistant attorney general of Michigan, and now general counsel of an insurance company, recently ran across in volume III of the reports of the Grotius Society in London, to which belong some of England's most distinguished members of the bar, a paper read before the society on July 24, 1917 by L. P. Rastorgoueff ("of the Russian Bar and also of the Middle Temple"), entitled "The Revolution and the Unity of Russia," in which there are extensive and some very significant references to Ukraine, especially to the independent national character of its people, and of the high level of their culture, higher than that of Russia itself at the time of the latter's absorption of Ukraine. Especially noteworthy in this connection is Rastorgoueff's admission that the historic Treaty of the Pereyaslav (1654) between Muscovy (Russia) and Ukraine was not, as most Russian propagandists like to hold, a treaty whereby Ukraine gave Muscovy a virtual quitclaim to its independent national rights, but, on the contrary, it was a definite union between the two, and largely military in nature, with the Ukrainians reserving for themselves full autonomy, including the right to elect their own Hetman without any interference on the part of Moscow.

On this account alone these considered views of a prominent Anglo-Russian lawyer on the relationship between Russia and Ukraine are worth examining here, especially since this relationship is of vital importance today, and will be even more so at the conclusion of this war.

Following are the pertinent excerpts from this paper read before the Grotius Society by L. P. Rastorgoueff:

Origin of Russia

RUSSIA, which now (1917) occupies an area of 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of 180,000,000, consisted in the middle of the fifteenth century of a group of small semi-independent principalities and free towns, situated in the north-eastern part of her present territory, and constantly at war with one another.

At the head of this group stood the Principality of Moscow, which was the strongest and wealthiest of them, though it occupied quite a small area—about 15,000 square miles—and its capital, the city of Moscow, was situated only seventy-five miles from the Polish and Tartar frontiers.

It was the destiny of Moscow to become the nucleus of the great Russian Empire of the future.

In the course of one century the Princes of Moscow succeeded in uniting under their sovereign power all the north-eastern principalities, and in creating one State, which has ever since been generally known as Great Russia.

In the middle of the seventeenth century the part of south-western Russia, known as Little Russia, or Ukraine, led by Hetman Bohdan Chmielnicki, freed itself from Poland, and by the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, joined Russia as an autonomous State. This brought Russia into contact with a new powerful enemy, Turkey.

(Then follows a brief account of Russia's expansion to the east, which was comparatively easy. Editor.)

A quite different problem presented itself to the Russian sovereigns when they began to expand their territory to the west.

There they met with countries which, in all respects, were much more developed than Russia. Their civilization was higher, their system of government more advanced, their towns more numerous, richer, and better organized.

Ukraine First To Be Annexed

The first country to be annexed to Moscow was Ukraine, lying immediately to the south-west. Populated by people very akin to Russians, speaking a very similar language,

and professing the same religion, but, at the same time, having distinct racial characteristics, Ukraine, which had been conquered by Lithuania, became, after 1569, a province of Poland.

Polish influence began to penetrate into Ukraine long before that date.

At the time of her union with Russia Ukraine enjoyed what may be called a constitutional government. Ukrainian towns were governed as self-governing bodies... the laws were codified, education was making rapid strides in the country, and the city of Kiev was proud of her Academy, where many learned scholars received their education.

Ukrainian Difficulties With Poles

The Ukrainians, however, had many grievances against the Poles. Poland having been more closely connected with the west received Christianity from Rome, and her people became devout Roman Catholics, while Christianity was brought to Kiev by the Byzantine Greeks, with whom that city had been trading from the time of its foundation. Polish missionaries, spreading education among Ukrainians, carried on, at the same time, energetic Roman Catholic propaganda. The result of their efforts, greatly encouraged by the Polish Government, was that many of the most influential Ukrainian families were converted to Roman Catholicism, and became thoroughly Polish. The process of Polishisation met, however, with strong resistance from the lower classes of Ukrainian people, who held firmly to the Greek Church. When Ukraine became a Polish province religious persecution of Ukrainians considerably increased, and was accompanied by attempts of the Polish gentry to take into bondage the free Ukrainian population (Cossacks).

These endeavours to convert orthodox Ukrainian Cossacks into Roman Catholics and serfs provoked great discontent in Ukraine, and several popular revolts against the Poles and their agents the Jews broke out one after another. The terrible struggle carried on by Ukraine for her religion and freedom during a whole century was marked by the appalling cruelty displayed towards each other by the contending parties. There have hardly ever been in history more bitter enemies than the Poles and the Ukrainians, who, it seemed, made a sport of inventing tortures more refined than another. The desire of the Ukrainian people to unite themselves to their co-religionists, the Russians, whose star had only just begun to rise, was only natural. The Ukrainian leaders hoped that with their help the Russians would be able to defeat the Poles... and dream of an independent Ukraine under the nominal sovereignty of a distant and semi-barbaric Moscow (bold type ours.—Editor). The hesitation of the Tsar Alexis (the second Romanoff) however caused a great delay in the negotiations, during which the Poles recovered, and recaptured from the once victorious Ukrainians a large part of their territory... In carrying on negotiations with Russia, the Ukrainians were very careful to limit the union to a mutual military and financial support, and to guarantee Ukraine a full autonomy, including the right to elect their own Hetman without any interference on the part of Moscow.

Pereyaslav Union A Disappointment To Both Parties

The Tsar Alexis ratified these demands in his charter, but his delegates refused to take an oath in his name that privileges granted by the charter would be observed, pleading that a Tsar's word is a sufficient

guarantee. The union proved to be a disappointment to both parties. On the one hand it drew the Russians into a series of unsuccessful wars. On the other, the dreams of the Ukrainian leaders were not realised, their ambitions were not satisfied. A great portion of Ukraine was still in Polish hands, the area controlled by the Ukrainian Hetmans could not provide an army of more than sixty or seventy thousand, a number quite insignificant in comparison with the hosts at the disposal of the Tsars, who thus became a constant menace to the liberties of Ukraine, because the Russians, whose political ideas were purely Eastern, developed a thoroughly autocratic system of government, and did not conceal their hostility to the free regime prevailing in Ukraine. The hetmans therefore used every opportunity to get rid of the sovereignty of Moscow, and more than once betrayed her, seeking support from Poles, Swedes, and even Tartars... Peter the Great was the first Russian Tsar to break the Act of Union, which he himself had called a "Treaty." He put the higher administration of Ukraine under Russian control, for which purpose a special office was created, and instead of convening a Rada for the election of a new Hetman, he sent a nominee of his own. Catherine the Great continued his policy of taking Ukraine into Russian hands.

What Catherine I Said About Ukraine

"Little Russia (Ukraine), Livonia, and Finland," she wrote, "are only provinces which are governed in accordance with the privileges granted to them. It would not be convenient to violate them all by a sudden suppression, but it would be more than a mistake; it might be really called a stupidity to call these countries foreign, and to treat them as such. It is necessary to bring these provinces, as well as the province of Smolensk, by gentler methods to this—that they should be Russified; and should cease to look like wolves in a forest. It is very easy to do so if wise men are selected to be chiefs of these provinces. When there is no Hetman in Little Russia then this dignity should not again be conferred on any person; on the contrary, it is necessary to endeavour to let even the very name of Hetman disappear."

Acting in accordance with the idea expressed in above-cited document, Catherine first abolished the high office of Hetman, and afterwards, in 1781, divided Little Russia into three provinces, to which an entirely Russian administrative and legal system was extended, and two years later the Russian financial system was introduced. Thus Ukrainian autonomy which had existed more than century was completely brought to an end, and a new era of violent Russification began. As we have seen, it was Peter the Great who initiated the policy of bringing Ukraine under Russian control; his energy, however, was directed chiefly towards putting a check on the plots, in the concoction of which the Hetman so conspicuously excelled. As regards Ukrainian internal affairs he left them untouched, not because he had much respect for the Treaty of Pereyaslav, but because Russia was not ready to undertake the task of governing a country politically, socially, and economically more developed than herself. Under Peter the Great Russia only just began to adapt herself to the requirements of the times, and reconstruct her semi-Asiatic organization on Western European models. He cared a great deal about the education of Russia, and Ukraine contributed her full share in sending her learned men as pioneer teachers and reformers, but the process took

time in developing, and educated men, even among the upper classes of Russia, were still rare.

Results of Russification

The policy of Russification inaugurated as we have seen by Catherine the Great, found an ardent imitator in the person of Nicholas I, and his successors followed suit. The national aspirations of the various races incorporated into the Russian Empire were not crushed, however, even by a century of the most vigorous persecution. On the contrary they became more intensified, and resistance to Russification grew stronger. Seeing no hope of achieving national development under the heavy hand of Russian rule, the oppressed peoples began to cherish ideas of separation. The opportunities opened by the situation thus created were quickly grasped by the neighboring rivals of Russia, who spared neither energy nor money to stir the separatist movement and stir discontent. Austria carried on anti-Russian propaganda in the Ukraine, where the people were looking enviously upon their Galician brethren, who were recognized as a separate nationality, using its own tongue as its official language, and who had possibilities of further national developments. The Russian Government, struggling against this propaganda, increased its repressive measures, and in its turn carried on anti-Austrian propaganda in Galicia, promising the peasants to liberate them from their Polish landlords and give them their lands.

(Coming down to the Revolution of 1917 and its overthrow of the old regime, the author expresses the hope that Russification and conquest would also be things of the past.)

The Great Question of Revolution of 1917

Autonomy, the scope of which will have to be defined by the future Constituent Assembly, was also promised to Ukraine (by the Russian Provisional Government in 1917). This promise, however, did not satisfy the Ukrainians, who thought that their country, which had joined Russia voluntarily, ought to be treated at least as well as Finland, acquired by conquest, and her constitution as provided by the Union of Pereyaslav ought to be restored immediately. It appears that the differences between the two kindred countries are now settled, and the demands of the Ukrainians are to a great extent satisfied. Thus the ties by which the oppressed nationalities were so tightly bound to Russia are loosening. Three great nationalities (Russian, Ukrainian, Polish), have already become practically independent... and a great question rises: Will the unity of Russia survive, or is the great Russian Empire going to be broken up? Will the countries which at present form the Empire strive for a separate and independent existence, or will they continue their common life as free States in a democratic Republic? (The author then briefly explains why he considers it would be beneficial all around to have Russian unity retained in form of a federation, with Ukraine as a member of it.)

It is therefore, in the interest of all these countries to preserve their present union (that of the Provisional Government), only changing its basis from that of force to that of free will and mutual advantage.

Each nationality enjoying its freedom will then have the fullest opportunity of developing its own culture, its own characteristics, its own natural resources, and federated Russia, engaged in peaceful and productive work, will no longer loom as a danger of European civilization, but will occupy an honorable place in the future League of Nations.

(On this highly optimistic note the author ends. Then came the Bolshevik coup d'état, and the formation of the U.S.S.R. What happened to Mr. Rastorgoueff's hopes is recorded in history.)

UKRAINIAN-CANADIANS REVIEWED IN GEOGRAPHIC JOURNAL

SO far I have never read a better article on Ukrainian-Canadians than the one that appeared in the Canadian Geographical Journal for August, 1942, by J. F. C. Wright, author of "Slava Bohu," a very interesting book on Duhobors. It is not only good—it is excellent. It shows that the author has thoroughly studied his subject. The way he presents his subject shows that he was not just a cold and exact observer. Mr. Wright really understands Ukrainian-Canadians and shows his warm sympathy for them.

Mr. Wright's article is 14 pages long, with nine photos. This is the way he introduces his subject: "About fifty years ago land-hungry Ukrainians came and worked in wheat fields, looked at the cattle ranges of Canada's flat treeless prairie. But they turned their eyes and steps to the

more northerly bush country, to the rough border-lands most other settlers scorned. Thus the immigration and colonization authorities were also pleased, because they had silently feared the scrublands might remain unwanted and untilled. Wood—wood for building, wood for fuel—was there in abundance. And wood had been scarce in the Ukraine because the landlords controlled the forests in the west, and in the east was the open steppe."

After telling where Ukrainians settled in Canada, Mr. Wright described how they rooted out the stumps and turned woods into fields. Then he gives a little information about them, about their origin. And what he states is so true and exact. For instance, he presents Ukrainians to his readers with these exact statistics: "There are now more than

300,000 Ukrainians in Canada, which is a little more than six-tenths of one per cent of the Ukrainians in the world. They total about 45,000,000. Most of them live in the Ukraine, a vast rich territory lying in the south-eastern corner of Europe on the historic routes to Asia. The territory is approximately 362,000 square miles. It is one of the richest regions in Europe." Then the author gives some more information about Ukraine's history, everywhere giving exact historic facts. Then again he returns to the subject of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, tells of the first Ukrainian settlers, and describes their material and cultural progress.

What the author has to say of Ukrainian-Canadians he does not say it just on the basis of what others have told him. He tells us how he lived in 1941 with a family of Ukrainian-Can-

adians in Saskatchewan—with one Mytro who was born in Canada and who had studied agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. Then he minutely describes the household of Michailenko—the inside of the house, the pictures on the walls, showing several men in uniforms, holy pictures; a picture of a dashing Ukrainian Kozak; etc. The picture of the dashing Kozak is just behind a 16-year-old George Michailenko who plays a lively tune on his mandolin.

Again the author gives us some more of Ukraine's history, tells into what groups are Ukrainian-Canadians divided and why, presents some official statistics about the numbers of Ukrainian-Canadians, and tells what the Ukrainian-Canadians are doing. In short, Mr. Wright has given us an excellent survey of life, history, and progress of the Ukrainian-Canadians.

(Canadian Geographical Journal, Ottawa, Canada, 35 cents a copy.)

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Can.

"CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(3)

IN the doorway appeared Cherevan's handsome wife, straight as a poplar. She had been very beautiful in her younger days. Walking over to Shraam she inclined her head before him for his blessing.

"May I now greet you as an old friend?" he asked, after he had bestowed his blessings upon her.

"Why, of course," she replied, and proceeded to exchange a kiss with him.

Taking the platter with the goblets from her husband, she then proceeded to serve drinks to the guests.

Cherevan was the first to drain his goblet, and then partly refilling it dashed its contents against the ceiling, exclaiming:

"May our children be as lively as this drink!"

Sipping hers slowly, Cherevan's wife engaged Shraam in conversation.

"You must be on your way to visit the shrine in Kiev?" she hazarded a guess as to his destination, and when he remained silent she took it for granted that she had guessed right. "Ah, my dear husband," she said, turning to her spouse, "here we have people coming all the ways from Pavolotsk to worship in Kiev, while we living right besides it, have not once visited during this spring the holy fathers there. It's indeed a shame! Well, you can do what you like, but my carriage is ready. I shall attach myself to pan Shraam, and wherever he goes I will go too."

"How irresponsible women are!" Cherevan ejaculated. "Whither he, thither I! But suppose pan Shraam is headed for the other side of Dnieper?"

"So what? I'll go there too? How long do you suppose I will sit here in this crow's nest? After all, I've got a long standing invitation from my brother to visit him, and it's about time that I did."

"Really, Melanie," protested Cherevan, "I would be very glad if I could go with you and visit your brother in Nizhen. They say he is quite well off, in fact like a duke. No wonder the Kozaks call him a duke."

"That's more because of his property than anything else!" his wife interrupted. "His wife, as you know, is a Polish duchess from Volhyn. When our Kozaks were campaigning in Volhyn, he met her there and after falling in love married her. And thus he got his title."

"Duke Gvynytovka!" Cherevan roared with laughter. "Once the Wyshnevetsky's and Ostrozkys became such nobility, and now we have Gvynytovski... Just like our people! Yet they say that she is a fine woman, this Duchess Gvynytovka. I would visit them right away, if they did not live so far away."

And thus they talked and gossiped and drank, when suddenly the door creaked!—and radiance seemed to suffuse the room as in walked Lesya.

"Ah, my little princess!" exclaimed Chere-

van proudly, taking her by the hand. "Well, what do you say bwother, has not Cherevan something to be proud of in his old age?"

Shraam, however, did not reply at all, but looked at her.

She stood there, the center of everyone's gaze, a most beautiful maiden. Her downcast eyes and heightened color bespoke her slight embarrassment in the presence of such a distinguished guest as Shraam, yet she stood there as proudly as though she were indeed a princess. Petro, the poor fellow, could not tear his eyes away from her.

"Come, Lesya," spoke up her mother, "fill up our goblets, with your lily white hands—as they say."

Lesya did as she was told, murmuring each one wishes of good health as she served. And as she moved about, every word she spoke, every gesture she made, seemed so graceful and so different from those of others. Veritably, she was indeed a ray of sunshine in that room.

Shraam downed his drink served by those lily white hands, as Lesya's mother called them in order to call her guests' attention to the fact that her daughter was no peasant girl, and then turning to Cherevan he said:

"I must admit it myself, brother Michael, that you really have something to be proud of in your old age."

To this Cherevan laughed in happiness.

"Although this may not be exactly an appropriate time for me to bring up this subject, in view of my present mission," Shraam continued, "yet I wonder, my dear friend, whether you would perhaps give your daughter to my son Petro in marriage."

"And why not?" replied Cherevan unhesitatingly. "Why shouldn't bwother? Aren't you Shraam and I Cherevan?"

"Then what are we waiting for? Give me your hand."

And both Shraam and Cherevan shook hands, kissed and embraced each other, in agreement that Petro and Lesya would marry.

"God bless you, our children," they said to the two. "Go ahead now and kiss one another."

In this sudden uplift of happiness, Petro did not know what to do. It seemed to him as if all this was nothing but a dream! That which he had just begun to dream about, had turned into a reality!

Lesya, on the other hand, seemed to have become a trifle perturbed by this rapidity of her engagement to Petro, and protested to her father.

"Daddy! Don't you see that that everyone is not here."

Cherevan looked around—his wife was not in the room. Just as he was about to inquire about her, she walked in. With a glance she took the situation in.

"Melanie!" Cherevan said. "Do you see what's happening here?"

"I see, my splendid lord and master!" she answered, with sarcasm tinging her voice. She took Lesya by the hand, as if to protect her.

Petro stared at them. Where was that soft look in Lesya's eyes that he had detected in the kitchen as he was leaving her there just a short while ago? Where was that something in her eyes that seemed to lack words to express it then? Now, with her head bowed on her mother's shoulder, all this was gone, and all that apparently interested her were the ducats in her mother's necklace, which she fingered. Not even one glance would she give him. It seemed to him that her lips curled up in pride!—a bad sign indeed for any kind of courtship.

"Well, there is nothing to be said, reverend-father!" Lesya's mother said to Shraam. "Just you go ahead with your son Petro and storm and win this castle. We shall prove to you that a woman's kingdom stands stronger than that of a man."

Cherevan merely laughed at this, not catching the drift of her remarks.

Shraam, however, did, and became obviously nettled. "The devil take me," he ejaculated, "if one can't sooner capture a castle than to come to an understanding with a woman! Only I don't know what sort of a defense or repulse you are planning. After all, will we not be kinsmen by this marriage? Will not my son be your son-in-law?"

Sherevan, standing on the side grew silent at this, realizing that his wife was about to say something different from what he had expected. So he said nothing, but looked at Shraam, and when the latter finished he turned his head around to see what she had to say.

"Reverend-father, pane Colonel, our very good friend," Cherevan's wife addressed herself to Shraam in honeyed tones. "There is no one in the entire wide Ukraine who does not know old Shraam, what a great man he is and there is no one who would hesitate to give his or her daughter in marriage to his son Petro. But that's not the point. We would be very glad to give away our Lesya to Petro in marriage, provided, however, that it be done in a—civilized and Christian-like manner. Our parents and ancestors, when they wanted to engage their children, first went with their whole family to Church to pray for God's aid. And God gave such children health and good fortune for their entire lives. So since matchmaking is such a holy matter, let us do it then in a fit manner."

That was certainly telling him, and Shraam realized that everything she said was right.

"Well, brother Michael," he said rather ruefully, "God blessed you with a fine daughter, and he certainly did not neglect you either when he gave you a wife."

"Ha-ha-ha!" laughed Cherevan. "Eh, bwother, my Melanie could give a good account of herself even before the Hetman himself."

"After this, I think it would be a good idea, if we all drank to one another's health," said Melanie, raising her goblet to them.

"Here's to the confusion of our enemies as Michael would say it!" and with these words Shraam tilted his goblet skyward.

"And may our children be as lively as this drink!" wished Cherevan, splashing the ceiling with it.

"Amen!" concluded his wife.

REGARDING COMPULSORY VACCINATION

I have always thought that vaccination as a protection against the horrible disease of smallpox was taken for granted by the American people. It did not occur to me that anyone would have objections to vaccination, as I thought it was wonderful to be made immune to smallpox for a long time simply as the result of a prick in the arm. One day last year, however, I read a letter to the editor of a newspaper wherein the writer stated that vaccination was a "racket" and that it was made compulsory so that independent doctors would have the opportunity to make money. That writer's baby daughter had been vaccinated, and the mother caused the vaccination to be unsuccessful by administering an application of lemon juice. The mother further wrote that doctors refuse to sign papers guaranteeing the result of their work, and used this as another reason for being an anti-vaccinationist.

At the time I thought that this was just one isolated complaint against compulsory vaccination, but other anti-vaccinationists wrote letters to newspapers and articles appeared in magazines. Coming across the subject in a book written by a doctor who was instrumental in obliterating smallpox in the Philippines by mean of vaccinating the population ["An American Doctor's Odyssey" by Victor Heiser, M. D.], but only after overcoming much opposition, I am convinced that there are many anti-vaccinationists in this country.

My letter to the editor answering the anti-vaccinationist mother was published. I was certain that she was wrong in her views on the subject and, as her letter may have influenced other to become anti-vaccinationists, I felt that I had accomplished something in writing an answer suitable for publication. My argument was as follows:

"I was vaccinated against smallpox when I was a child, as were all my brothers and sisters. The fact that vaccination is compulsory in New Jersey should be appreciated by the people of the State. Smallpox is not a disease that can be disregarded; as a matter of fact it has done much harm before vaccination was made compulsory in this State. Smallpox, even if not fatal, results in blindness and disfigurement. It is decidedly epidemical, and only by compulsory vaccinations has New Jersey achieved such a remarkable success in wiping out this disease. To illustrate the seriousness of the great harm this disease has done, 3,620 cases resulted fatally in Spain in 1919. A single case may bring about an epidemic, as the disease is highly contagious.

"Compulsory vaccination is termed a 'racket' without any apparent justification. The fact that vaccination is compulsory does not give independent doctors a chance to make any appreciable amount of profit, for the State has provided numerous places where parents can have their children vaccinated free of charge... and, as a matter of fact, the majority of the children have been vaccinated at these places. Why so much trouble was taken to make certain that the anti-vaccinationist's baby daughter was not successfully vaccinated is indeed incomprehensible—and most certainly foolish—though it is not my intention to criticize her action. If the baby girl did develop a case of smallpox after the vaccination had been rendered void by the lemon juice application administered by the mother, that mother would be a murderer if the girl died as a result. Harsh? Perhaps so—but it is a known fact that children who have not been vaccinated are subject to the disease. And since this is so, is it not better to suffer a pin prick in the arm than run the risk of getting smallpox?"

"Where children are concerned, doctors do not care to assume responsibility. Of course doctors will not sign guarantees. It is hardly necessary. I do not recall even one case where a child died as the direct result of a vaccination. If a vaccination isn't successful the first time, the doctor will vaccinate a second time. There is very little danger. As for guarantees... even a dentist requires a parent's consent before he will do any work for a child.

"The average person knows little about medicine and less about disease. That is why many States have made vaccination compulsory. This is a free country... but no one should demand the "right" to waive a necessary vaccination, and thus endanger the lives of others. Even visitors to this country are refused admission if they are carriers of disease... so why not cooperate with the authorities in making this a safe country instead of criticizing it?"

Smallpox has killed millions of people. Millions of others may die if the disease is not controlled. And it can be controlled and even wiped out entirely by vaccination.

In his book Dr. Heiser—and I mention it because it settles any arguments any anti-vaccinationist can give—writes as follows:

"There are very few anti-vaccinationists now in the Philippines. Most of them have died of smallpox."

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

THEY SAID...

President F. D. Roosevelt:

"The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks, the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons..."

"The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing, and answer for their acts."

Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, aid to the Undersecretary of War:

"We cannot wait until tomorrow to start winning the war. We must begin to win it now, before the Nazis have smashed Russia and can turn all their power loose upon the Western front.

"We have been much too apt to think we are invincible. No one is invincible who fails to put forward as much effect as is needed to win."

HUDSON PARISH BUYS \$6,899 MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

The congregation of St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Orthodox Church in Hudson, New York, which possesses \$92,500 of U. S. War Bonds and Stamps, purchased an additional \$6,899.10 worth of bonds and stamps at a victory block party held during the past Labor Day weekend, the Hudson Daily Star reports.

A parade was held Sunday to the church grounds, in which various church societies participated. Bonds

U.S.A., Britain Move Closer Together

BRITAIN and America this summer have been moving closer and to each other in every way.

More and more American soldiers, American planes and other American war equipment are arriving over there each week.

In places like Piccadilly and Leicester Square more and more of those distinctive American army uniforms are seen.

New York gave a "ticker tape ovation" to men of the British armed forces.

Britain celebrated Fourth of July as that holiday was never celebrated before in that country.

Joint Air Offensive

The British R.A.F. and the American Air Force have begun joint bombing of Nazi objectives in Europe.

An American fleet operates in the Mediterranean, and another American fleet is anchored off Londonderry, Ireland. More and more American naval bases are to be built over here.

Secret plans for an Anglo-American offensive in Europe have been discussed by the heads of government and by military leaders of the two countries.

Bomber planes fly American radio programs over to Britain, on phonograph records, which can go onto the air in that way less than twenty-four hours after the broadcasts are made in America.

Distance Lessens

Every American in Britain interested in Anglo-American relations (and that means practically all of them) is besieged with ideas, with calls for assistance, with solicitations of his time and effort in one or another of the scores of schemes under way to lessen the distance between the people of the countries, in every way.

Newspaper correspondents, radio broadcasters, motion picture experts are all spending more and more effort in attempting to interpret the people on one side of the Atlantic to people on the other side.

Here is one example of this type of activity:

The big news program of the day, on the British radio, comes at nine o'clock in the evening. Then follows a talk known as "The Postscript." Recently "The Postscript" was given by Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company's London correspondent. Some of his remarks follow:

No Time for Platitudes

"This is no time for casual platitudes or talk of Transatlantic cousinhood. Surely we must all be weary of phrases that have long ago lost their cutting edge. If we now engage in hypocrisy—take refuge behind the false belief that words mean something different on the two sides of the Atlantic—the future will take its revenge, and retribution will not limp.

"Some of you don't like some of us—and it's mutual. Some of you think we talk big and do little; that we are lacking in reverence and re-

spect for the land that gave us our law, much of our literature, and most of our customs.

"Some of us look upon you as a wearier and sometimes wiser mother-in-law. Some of us suspect you of condensation and deep-laid plots to embroil us in the affairs of Europe, from which our ancestors tried to escape. There is in America a suspicion of the wily intrigues of British diplomats; a fear that you will, in the American vernacular, "outsmart" us in any negotiations to which we may be a party.

Not Frank in Past

"We have dealt less than frankly with each other in the past, and we are now paying the price. Unless we propose to pay it again with interest, if this war is to be anything other than a prelude to the Third World War, we must begin to use our common language to say to each other just what we mean. Otherwise words will come to have no meaning.

"Let's stop hiding behind the easy excuse that America is young and Britain is old; that you have great unity while we are a melting-pot; that we are rough, raw and rambunctious while you are calm, tolerant and dispassionate.

"The diplomatic records of neither country has been so universally brilliant in the past twenty-five years as to warrant fear or apprehension by the other party. Neither one of us has any monopoly in the making of mistakes.

"But we are now engaged in a great war to determine whether or not we shall survive. Not just one of us, but both of us. Many Americans fought the last war hoping for nothing better than to get out of it a Europe that wouldn't bother us. This time the war came to us, and most of those who had believed that isolationism was workable have now been persuaded that we can never again hope to ride as comfortable, unconcerned passengers on this world.

Don't be Misled

"There are some people in America who believe that this is the dusk of the British Empire, and the dawn of American Imperialism. There are those who hate Roosevelt more than they hate Hitler. There are a few who would be prepared to see us win this war if somehow the Russians could lose it; but their number is not great. There is some criticism of Britain—just as there is criticism of our own administration.

"But don't be misled by stories of conflict within the United States. Our sacrifices have not been as great as yours, but that is due to the accident of geography. The will to win this war is no less great there than it is here.

"It may be true that for the past twenty-five years we in America have been busily engaged in coating ourselves with a veneer of cheap cynicism and pseudo-sophistication, warning ourselves so thoroughly against believing propaganda that we had come to believe nothing.

"Perhaps we had been living on the reputation for hard work, resolution and sacrifice created by our grandfathers. But, believe me, that has changed. The people who work with their hands, who have grease under their finger-nails, are just as tough and determined as were their counterparts in this country, who got up and went back to work each morning after the all-night raids two years ago.

"In the factories and on the farms in this country, and at home, you find men and women who have the same hopes and the same fears."

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

Our Neighbor Canada

More Than Half Million Food Parcels For Prisoners of War Provided by Red Cross

AREA.—3,694,900 square miles (roughly the same size as the United States including her territories and dependencies). **Population.**—11,419,000 (less than that of New York State). **Capital.**—Ottawa, Ontario. **Principal cities.**—Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa. **Form of government.**—The Dominion of Canada is a self-governing British nation. Both her federal and nine provincial governments conform to the British pattern. The Parliament consists of a House of Commons, whose membership is elected for five-year terms, and a Senate whose members are appointed for life. The present Prime Minister is the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King. The representative of the King is a Governor-General, at present the Earl of Athlone. Provincial premiers and legislatures have much the same powers as our state governments. **Flag.**—Red ground with Union Jack in upper left-hand corner, Canadian Arms in center.

War contributions (July 1942).—Army: 475,000; Navy: 34,000; Air Force: 120,000. Total volunteers for overseas: 500,000. Casualties: 5,500 (to the end of June 1942). Food: 2,000,000,000 pounds (bacon, wheat, flour, cheese, eggs, honey). Raw materials: Aluminum, nickel, asbestos, zinc, copper, lead, platinum, mica, sulphur, gold, pitchblende, wood pulp. Industrial production: All kinds of munitions and war equipment. With one-eleventh the population and one-sixteenth the national income, Canada early in 1942 was producing at one-fifth the rate of the United States. Money: 54 percent of everyone's income.

Canada and the United States

In other parts of the world the children have grown up with the certain knowledge that many of their neighbors are not their friends, that war will inevitably come to them as it has to their fathers for generations. We, who have never known the agony of instinctively distrusting our fellow men, do not realize how lucky we are in having such agreeable neighbors. The Canadian-American relationship is unique in the world. Two countries of such similarity in size and natural resources might well have become deadly rivals. Instead we have the inspiring spectacle of 4,000 miles of unfortified frontier.

The war emergency has brought the two countries into increasingly close cooperation. The first step was the permanent Joint Defense Board, projected by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, New York, in the summer of 1940. The second important step was the Hyde Park Declaration of 1941 which was designed to gear the economic war effort of both countries. This agreement paved the way for the Joint Committees on Materials, Economics, and War Production which have subsequently been established.

The Country

There is a story that some Spanish explorers who were searching for gold in Canada finally cried in disgust "Aca Nada"—"There is nothing here." These men didn't stay long enough. Canada is now the third gold-producing country in the world. Her natural resources are rich although only partly developed. She has a virtual world monopoly of asbestos and nickel. Most of the fur coats worn by American women originate in the Canadian forests. So does most of the wood pulp for our newspapers.

Canada has our same geographic regions and the patterns of existence in each region are very similar to ours. Life in the Maritime Provinces is much like life in New England. Quebec and New York State have dairy industries. Canada's manufacturing is centered in Ontario and western Quebec, just north of our middle-western industrial centers. The wheat farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have the same droughts and dust storms, the same problems of surplus production as our wheat farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Calgary, in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, has the biggest rodeo (they call it a "stampede") in the world. British Columbia has a logging industry which rivals our Northwest. We even have the same minorities settled in the same areas: Germans in the wheat country, Japanese in the truck-gardening districts of the West Coast.

The two countries differ in the distribution of their population. Whereas the United States is now fairly

well settled throughout, the fringe of civilization in Canada runs in a 300-mile band along the United States border. The northern stretches are largely untouched frontier land, vast stillnesses broken only by the occasional hunter or trapper; more recently by the noise of mine operations in the newly developed radium area. Canadian summers are shorter, than the winters longer and colder than ours. Children still go to school in 40-below-zero weather. Sleighs and dog sleds are common winter conveyances.

The People

Canadians show the traces of both their English heritage and American environment. Canada grew up within the framework of the British Empire. English traditions are her traditions. Politically, Canada has remained tied to the mother country.

But the Canadian way of life is really the American way of life. Canada has the world's highest standard of living next to ours. They too are gadget users. There is an automobile and a telephone for every nine people. Sixty-six percent of their homes have electricity. They listen to our jazz, use our slang, eat the same food. They are baseball fans although hockey is their national sport. They like to sit on the front porch and gossip the way we do. They join the same sort of organizations. Their political beliefs parallel ours very closely.

Canadians combine British caution with Yankee shrewdness. There is less divorce in Canada. There is more convention. Religion plays a stronger part in their life than it does here. Canadian Sundays are quieter. Canadians share the American spirit of enterprise. With less than one percent of the population, Canada has made herself the fifth trading nation in the world.

French Canada

Canada is the only country in the Western Hemisphere that has two official languages and two distinct cultures. Her earliest settlers were Frenchmen. When England finally acquired title to the country in 1763, the French residents were numerous enough to maintain their own racial integrity. Now they comprise one-third of the population. They live mostly in Quebec Province. They do not look to France as their mother country although Montreal is the second largest French city in the world. First and foremost they are Canadians. French Canada is Catholic.

The War Effort

Canada's war effort has been studied with achievement records. One of her most spectacular contributions is the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Working with

PRISONERS of war and civilian internees of many nationalities on the European continent have received more than half a million food packages through the American Red Cross during the past eighteen months, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced recently. Since the first consignment left in January, 1941, on the Red Cross mercy ship, *Cold Harbor*, 580,958 standard parcels of food have been forwarded to the International Red Cross Committee's headquarters in Geneva for distribution to needy prisoners—among them recently over 8,000 for Russian prisoners in Finland.

These parcels were shipped across the Atlantic to Lisbon. They were then carried on vessels chartered by the International Red Cross Committee, under a safe conduct guarantee from the belligerents, to Marseilles, whence they were sent by rail to Geneva. As the war in Europe enters its fourth year, this program on behalf of prisoners of war has come to be one of the most humane and touching which the Red

very limited facilities, Canada now has the best pilot factory in the world, capable of turning out more than 30,000 graduates a year. By the end of 1940, airdromes for 65 schools were completed, one more than had been originally planned for the spring of 1942. A thousand miles of runways have been built, 2,000 buildings.

Service blue appears on the streets of every town from Halifax to Vancouver. A steady drone of training planes fills the air all day and all night. Seven men out of ten in the Air Force have been Canadians, the rest from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and many of the occupied countries. Canada has footed most of the bill, and it is a large one (estimated at \$2,000,000,000). It costs \$21,000 to train a pilot, \$22,000 for an observer, \$8,750 for a wireless air gunner. The course averages 180 hours flying time to be completed in 24 weeks. Even then the men are only semitrained and must be gradually worked into combat units abroad.

Two Canadian army corps are now serving abroad. The Royal Canadian Air Force has flown with the R.A.F. from London to Java. A thousand Canadians took part in the Cologne raid. Canada's Navy has jumped from a pre-war total of 15 ships to more than 400, her naval manpower from 1,800 to over 34,000. Canadians, traditionally landlubbers, except the men of the Maritime Provinces, are now proving themselves tough, able seamen. Canadian corvettes and destroyers are taking an important part in Atlantic convoy duty.

On the home front Canada faced the issue squarely and put herself rapidly on a complete war footing. The government has complete control over the domestic economy. In December 1941, a price ceiling was placed over all costs including wages, rents, public utilities, and services. Designs on all consumer goods are frozen to conserve machine tools. Heavy industry is completely converted to war production. Building is strictly limited to war necessities. Gasoline has recently been severely rationed. The famous Mounties (who are now completely mechanized—gone are the days of the hard-riding, two-gun heroes of childhood) have seen to it that no sabotage has hindered the production efforts.

Canada's exports to England have doubled in the past two years. From nothing at all Canada has built a munitions industry which turns out all forms of modern weapons. Canada's women are filling 20 percent of the 800,000 munitions jobs Canada is really rolling.

Cross has inaugurated during its three-year foreign war relief activities. At the same time it is one of the most important, for not only do these parcels supplement the meagre fare of the men in prison camps, but they help buoy their spirits and maintain their morale.

While in Washington recently for conferences with Mr. Davis on aid to prisoners of war, Jean N. de Watteville, managing director of the relief department of the International Red Cross Committee, described how the parcels are distributed to prisoners of all nationalities, and presented evidence of their receipt. "The packages," he said "are consigned to the 'camp leader,' himself a prisoner elected by the prisoners or internees, who signs a receipt in triplicate. He retains one, and returns two to Geneva.

"Three or four times a year, two delegates of the committee visit every prison camp. One confines himself to questions dealing with sanitary and health conditions, while the other checks distribution of food parcels and comfort articles among the prisoners. When the delegate inspects a camp, the Geneva receipts are compared carefully with that retained by the 'camp leader' to be sure that they agree. The delegates also talk to individual prisoners, checking on the receipt of parcels. In the millions of parcels handled we have never found any serious discrepancies in these receipts. During camp inspection Red Cross delegates interview the camp leader in the absence of any German or Italian authorities."

The standard parcels currently contain 1 pound dried skim milk, 1 pound tin of oleomargarine with Vitamin A, 2 8-oz. packages of American Cheese, 1 12-oz. tin of pork luncheon meat, 1 12-oz. tin of liver spread, 1 pound package of dried prunes and apricots mixed, 1 7-oz. package of Vitamin C beverage powder, or concentrated orange juice, 14-oz. package of Type C biscuit (Army biscuit), bar of reinforced (Army Ration D) chocolate bar, 2 packages (2½ ozs. each) of dehydrated soup, 4-oz. package hard candy, 2-oz. sugar, 4-oz. Postum, 2-oz. smoking tobacco, 2 packages cigarettes.

The Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies donated and packed under the supervision of the American Red Cross 62,400 food parcels. Yugoslav groups in many parts of South America and as far away as Australia, sent funds for parcels for their nationals to American Red Cross national headquarters through their legation in Washington.

Fifteen and three quarter million cigarettes and 50,000 boxes of tobacco have also been sent for distribution to prisoners in Europe, as well as such items as 116,260 pieces of underwear, 44,000 shoes, 320,800 bars of soap, 227,000 pairs of socks, and 120,000 sweaters.

TO FETE YOUNG PASTOR

A banquet in honor of their young pastor, Rev. Bohdan Olesh, will be given next Saturday evening, September 19, by the members of the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Bayonne, N. J. More than 500 persons are expected to attend, including Mayor James J. Donovan, the Jersey Journal reports, as well as a number of clergymen. The banquet program will feature the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under Stephen Marusevich. The committee in charge is led by John R. Burbella, active in local young Ukrainian American affairs and a delegate to the last U.N.A. convention. State Assemblyman Marcel Wagner will be toastmaster.

YOUTH And The UNA

HOW RUMORS DO HARM

Although the Ukrainian National Association has consistently endeavored to impress upon one and all the fact it is a truly worthwhile American-Ukrainian fraternal order aspiring to give insurance protection to Ukrainians and their children, offering them many advantages and privileges unobtainable in ordinary companies, there are certain elements that not only refuse to recognize the organization for what it is, but who go to extreme lengths to discredit the institution whenever the opportunity to do so is propitious. I am referring, sad to state, not to the non-Ukrainian enemies of the U.N.A., although very troublesome, but to some of our own people who have taken it upon themselves to criticize and spread misinformation because, as is usually the case, they were quick to believe the worst regarding the U.N.A. or else are prejudiced because of some fancied wrong.

Although these Ukrainian critics of the U.N.A. are comparatively few in number, they do considerable harm nevertheless. In dealing with his non-Ukrainian enemies, the U.N.A. has found its best weapons to be fact and truth. Not having anything to hide, the fraternal order usually emerged victorious in combatting the insidious propaganda of its enemies. A case in point is the recent effort to besmirch the good reputation of the organization in various ways. The U.N.A. succeeded in stopping such rumors in their tracks by making the facts known to the newspapers that had printed the unfounded stories. As a result, the U.N.A. protests received more newspaper space than the stories themselves. But it is not an easy matter to deal with the Ukrainian critics of the institution, as they spread rumor by word of mouth and not by the printed word. The U.N.A. believes, however, that its best defense lies in fact and truth, feeling that eventually fact and truth will stop the wagging tongues of the critics.

An example of the type of rumor being spread in some localities is the ridiculous story that the fraternal order will have a reform resulting in increased premium rates. Another rumor enjoying much repetition is the lie that U.N.A. insurance certificates are worthless. Naturally, when unsuspecting persons, who have always had good opinions of the institution, hear such stories they are reluctant to do business with the U.N.A. Even worse is the possibility that they may repeat the rumors, causing further harm.

Despite the propaganda of outsiders and the criticism of jealous, stubborn, fault-finding non-supporters of the fraternal order, it is a fact that the U.N.A. is today stronger in every way than ever before in its history. With each passing month it becomes even stronger. Its more than 40,000 members have faith in it, and the thousands who will join in the future will have faith in it. Some day perhaps even those non-members who are now criticizing the organization will put their faith in it. We sincerely hope so.

Reserve the last Saturday in September for the big fourth annual **ALL-AMERICAN DANCE** and **"MISS UKRAINE" BEAUTY CONTEST** to be held at the **UKRAINIAN HALL**, 548 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sponsored by the "Ukrainian Cultural Center" and "Ukrainian War Bond and Trophy" will be given to the contest winner. **GIFTS. ENTERTAINMENT.**

Folk Festival Impressions

FOLK Festivals are common events throughout the length and breadth of our country. Some are given on a large scale, others are quite unpretentious. Much has been written about the value of the folk festival. It is claimed that they make Americans aware of the cultural gifts immigrants have to offer to the American cultural pattern... that festivals encourage understanding and tolerance and promote national unity... that they act as an incentive in keeping alive authentic customs and traditions of the people... that they are of high educational value.

That folk festivals do perform these functions to a certain degree is true. However, the mere presentation of a program of songs and dances by various ethnic groups does not necessarily mean that any of the aims listed above are actually being carried out. On the contrary, festivals have incurred a number of problems which if allowed to remain unsolved, will eventually supersede any of the benefits that can be derived from a festival.

The first problem is of exhibitionism. John Martin, dance editor of "The New York Times" said in a recent column, "As soon as the dancer ceases to dance for his own pleasure and begins to consider what the spectator thinks of his performance he departs from the original spirit of things he is doing and changed its essential character." This is precisely what happens to a dancer in folk festivals. All along he's dancing for his own pleasures. All of a sudden he finds himself catering to an audience and that's when folk dancing stops being a social activity and becomes just another form of entertainment.

It was festival experience that caused a group of Ukrainian boys to change the dark-colored woolen pantalons of their costumes to pale blue and pink satin—because "they look so much better under the spotlight." Still later, silk shirts were substituted for their original cotton ones. It took the festivals to make the girls discover that if they discarded the countless petticoats worn underneath the flying skirts of some costumes, or if they shortened their skirts considerably, the sight of their bare legs in the spins would attract much more applause (at least from the male section of the audience). Mind you, we have no objection to a glimpse of a shapely limb, but when it comes to folk things, we find flying petticoats just as provocative, and certainly more authentic.

It was the festivals that brought about the deliberate distortion of songs and dances. Since most folk things are simple, having been created by the people for their own expression and enjoyment, they aren't half as much fun to watch as to do. Groups, aware that some of their dances lacked audience appeal, added acrobatics, stunts, changed the figures, in an effort to "pep up" their dances so as to get a better response from the audience. Still another device used is to send out "cute" tiny tots to ape adults in a difficult dance, as this too is a "sure way to get the audience."

The distortions are to be criticized from a good many points of view. One, that they deviate from the original idea of preserving and fostering authentic folk dances; two, that they destroy the beauty of the dance; three, that they make of the folk dance an instrument of entertainment, rather than of social participation. Surely, no one will have a desire to take up folk dancing after watching some of the elaborate and difficult dances that appear at festivals as "authentic folk dances done by the common people."

Groups are not always to blame for this state of affairs. Too often, peo-

UYOC Opens Twin Drives

The Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut again steps out in front to lead the Ukrainians in New England, and possibly on a wider front, in two new drives. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the organization, held at the home of Miss Mary Grogazza of East Hartford, the officers acting upon suggestions of its members voted to start a state-wide War Saving Bond and Stamp Drive and a Koshetz's Recording Drive.

The first step by Ukrainians in Connecticut to undertake a united effort in aiding our country at the present time was outlined by John Seleman, of New Britain, in his plan based on suggestions of a number of organization members. Under it, a inter-city contest will be held in an effort to go over the set quota of \$50,000.00 in the next six months. Committees are being formed to conduct the local efforts and will sell stamps and receive applications for War Saving Bonds that will be cleared through the UYOC Central War Saving Bond and Stamp Drive

ple directing these festivals are aware that folk stuff in its natural state is not always the best material to use for a good show. In planning a program, therefore, they will omit those groups with less colorful presentations and solicit only those who have dash and flash... sword dances, acrobatic figures, unusual costumes, etc. In a great many cases authenticity and standards are thrown to the wind, in an endeavor to put on a good show. A Cossack sword dance may be good entertainment to watch, but blessings on those simple and unpretentious Scandinavian dances, for example, that don't get the applause but which give us so much fun because we can actually do them and enjoy them.

MICHAEL HERMAN
(To be Concluded)

Committee. All bonds will be sent to the purchaser by registered mail from the Central Committee.

At the close of the drive the community that tops the remainder of the state will receive a special award from the UYOC. A number of awards will also be made to individuals for their effort in the drive.

The second drive started by the UYOC aims to help advance the Ukrainian musical recording project to the stage where work will actually be begun on it. Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Melnyk, local committees are to be formed to take orders for the recordings, which shall be cleared through the UYOC. A goal of 100 orders, or \$1,000, has been set for the state. A desire was expressed to push this project so that maybe we could have the recordings by the coming Ukrainian Christmas, so that choir music will be available to every Ukrainian family for the holiday. As a start, eight orders were given by some of the officers and members present at the meeting.

A MEMBER

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

Pre-Autumn Dance

tendered by St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Church Choir at their Parish Hall, 334 E. 14th St., New York City, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942. Music by your favorite Orchestra. Commencing 7:30 P. M. Admission 40¢. 187-

ATTENTION! — NEWARK, N. J. HARVEST TIME DANCE

— sponsored by — Ukrainian Center Girls at the Ukrainian Center, 480 William St., Newark, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942, Music by WALTER HAGEN and his Orchestra. Admission (incl. Tax) 65¢. Men in uniform 30¢.

Marusia Says:



I'm left speechless! Just come and see for yourself the most wonderful collection of furs at the lowest of prices at Michael Turansky's. You'll be speechless, too! Sizes 12-44, all the newest styles. Hurry, Hurry!

Michael Turansky

350 SEVENTH AVENUE
(Between 29th & 30th Streets)

16th Floor

Tel. LACKAWANNA 4-0973