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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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## Post-War Settlement In Eastern Europe

**C**URIOSLY enough, in all the current discussions on post-war world reconstruction, there is hardly ever a mention of Soviet Russia—as it is popularly although improperly known. Everyone seems to steer clear of it. Even Wendell Willkie, that arch-foe of imperialism, especially of the British brand, has remained eloquently silent on the subject of the Russian brand.

Why that is so, is difficult to say. Perhaps no one wants to hurt the feelings of the Soviets, who are waging such a gallant struggle against the Nazis. But then the British, too, have waged a very gallant fight against the Nazis; still that does not deter Willkie and others from criticizing them and telling them how they should conduct their affairs after the war is over.

Perhaps, then, it is because seen from without, Soviet Russia gives an impression of overpowering synthesis, of "one and indivisible Socialist Motherland"—in fact, a veritable Alice's Wonderland, a worthy successor of the old Tsarist "one and indivisible Russian Empire," and that, therefore, Soviet Russia will not need any reconstruction at the close of the war. At least that is the impression sedulously fostered in certain quarters today.

Contrary to any such impressions, however, the fact remains that the 170 millions peoples of the U.S.S.R. who are so courageously fighting the Nazi invaders, are not one and indivisible and homogeneous people, are not all Russians. In reality they are a conglomeration of alien nationalities, with the Russians the most numerous and the Ukrainians the next most numerous, occupying for the most part lands native to them but subject to Moscow, and imbued with certain national aspirations which at times have erupted violently, but which today in the face of a common foe and danger have been buried for the duration.

### The Situation 25 Years Ago

Buried though they may be now, they are neither dead nor forgotten. Anyone who thinks otherwise should recall the last war. In Russia's second year of participation in it, a period similar to the present, the aspirations of the Ukrainians and other subject nationalities of Russia were submerged for the duration also. Then, too, all was just Russia and Russians. Perhaps the present situation and Soviet strength precludes any such comparisons. Nevertheless who would have thought then that in a year and a half the mighty "one and indivisible Russian Empire" would collapse, that Ukraine, Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Caucasian countries would become free and independent, whilst the whole of Turkestan and the various Tartar peoples would be swept by a great national revival?

(Is it improper to even think that such things might happen to Soviet Russia? Are not such thoughts disloyal to the cause of the United Nations? We think not. After all, Soviet Russia is not sacrosanct, as are neither America and Great Britain. In any event such thoughts are no more improper and disloyal than, not mere speculations but outright declarations of prominent Americans that if at the end of this war the British Empire does not reconstruct itself on a more liberal basis it may fall apart.)

### Strength of Ukrainian Movement

It is true that in the holocaust that followed the Russian Revolution not all the nationalities that declared their independence managed to retain it. But even those who lost it, notably the Ukrainian people, continued their struggle on all fronts up to the very outbreak of the present war. The American press itself can testify to that. As Harold Denny, Moscow correspondent of The New York Times, reported before the war, in Ukraine "anti-Soviet sentiment and activity has been intensely stubborn since the first days of the revolution," and Ukraine "has been the field of a strong nationalist movement from the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution." For that matter, we have the word of Stalin himself concerning the existence and strength of that movement. Already back in 1934, at the 17th congress of the Communist Party, he declared: "Only recently in Ukraine the deviation towards Ukrainian Nationalism did not represent the major danger but when we ceased to fight against it and enabled it to grow... this deviation became the major danger."

Today, of course, it is more than evident that the Ukrainians and other subject nationalities of the Soviet Union have buried for the duration their differences with Moscow, and with it have made a common cause against a common enemy. Press reports from over there, such as the Overseas News Agency dispatch from Moscow reported on these pages last week, or of New York Post's Leland Stowe from the Rzhev front, are replete with details of Ukrainian resistance to the Nazi invaders, and with accounts of heroic acts performed by Ukrainian soldiers of the Red Army and by Ukrainians guerrillas, peasants, and townspeople.

### What Then?

But when the war is over and the Nazis are driven out, just as they were driven out by the forces of the Ukrainian National Republic during the last war, what then? Is it not logical to suppose that once that job is done, the Ukrainians will be loath to return to Red Moscow domination? Is it not natural to suppose that they will revive their aspirations and renew their pre-war agitation and activity for their national rights and freedom, or for independence itself, just as they did at the close of the last war, and just as they did at various times during the past centuries? What will America and Great Britain and their allies do then?

Furthermore, as President Roosevelt has reiterated on several occasions, the Atlantic Charter is applicable not to just a favored few but to all enslaved and oppressed peoples. Well, suppose at the end of the war the 45 million Ukrainian people invoke the Charter and proceed about the difficult and bloody business of establishing within their ethnographic boundaries their own free and independent republic—just as they did at the close of the last war on the basis of Wilson's principle of national self-determination. What then? What stand will America and England and their allies take? Support the just Ukrainian aspirations, even if it means going against the wishes of Soviet Russia, and, we must not forget, Poland too? Or will they deny to the Ukrainians the benefits of the Atlantic Charter?

### Stalin's "War Aims"

Of course, the Ukrainians may not have to invoke the Atlantic Charter and the utterances of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They will have something much nearer at hand to invoke, namely, Stalin's own declaration of the war objectives of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. Said he last month on the 25th anniversary of the October Revolution:

"The program of action of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is:

"Abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights (bold-type ours. Editor), the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

The bold-typed passage fits the Ukrainian situation perfectly. We wonder what Stalin will say to the Ukrainians when at the proper time they will remind him of it. Tell them it was just campaign oratory?

### Polish Demands

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the Ukrainians, will not be the only nationality whose aspirations will necessitate some definite post-war reconstruction in Soviet Russia. The Polish demands will have to be considered too. As is well known the Poles expect full restitution and reconstruction of the Polish State at the end of the war, and at least within its pre-war boundaries. General Sikorski stressed this only last week to newsmen in Washington. And now learn that early this week the Polish Sejm-in-exile in London specifically resolved that the pre-war eastern boundaries of Poland will have to be restored. But such restitution and reconstruction as the Poles expect will be no easy matter. For the Soviets have refused to guarantee their Polish ally's pre-war eastern boundary. That boundary, it will be recalled, was wiped out by the Reds back in 1939 when following Poland's collapse before the Nazi juggernaut they invaded the hitherto Polish-occupied "Eastern Poland," which actually is Western Ukraine, populated predominantly by Ukrainians from the earliest of times, and the territory of the 1918-20 Western Ukrainian Republic. When later Hitler broke his infamous pact with Stalin and attacked the Reds and drove them out of Western Ukraine, Stalin recognized the Poles as his allies and denounced the 1939 Soviet-Nazi agreement partitioning Poland. But there he stopped. Despite all Polish importunings he has steadfastly refused since then to guarantee Poland's pre-war boundaries. In other words, he has given clear notice that at the close of this war and the victory of the United Nations, the Soviets intend to reclaim and re-occupy Western Ukraine. Of course, the Ukrainians will oppose this as much as they will oppose any similar Polish encroachment on their native land.

And so, as we can see from this brief outline of the situation that may in all probability arise in Eastern Europe at the end of this war, there is a vital need today for the inclusion of the Soviet Union, and with it the Ukrainian aspirations and Polish hopes, in the current discussions on the post-war reconstruction of Europe.

# Russians and Ukrainians

By LANCELOT LAWTON

**Editor's Note:**—As pointed out by us last week, of late there has been a revived tendency in some Russian circles to obscure the differences in the national character of the Russian and Ukrainian people. The old moth-eaten Tsarist slogan of "one and indivisible Russia" is being brushed up and put to use again. Attempts are being made, even in this country, to make it appear that the Ukrainian people do not constitute a distinct nationality, but are a part of the Russian people.

This article by Mr. Lancelot Lawton, taken from the British quarterly "Eastern Europe," which appeared up to the war and of which he was editor, is the second in the series intended to help our young readers refute the current attempts to obscure the independent character of the Ukrainian nationality.

## TWO DIFFERENT PEOPLES

**M**ANY Russians declare that Ukrainians, White Ruthenians,<sup>1</sup> and Russians are one and the same people. They base their assertion upon the fact at one time the Ukrainians called themselves *ruski*, while the Russians (that is, the Great Russians or Moscovites) spoke in the past, and indeed still speak of themselves as *ruski*.<sup>2</sup> The Russians say that they call themselves *ruski* because in reality they are identical with the Ukrainian people.

In this contention justified? The issue thus raised has more than an academic interest; the insistent repetition of the Russian assertion has spread confusion. Consequently there is need for historical inquiry. Yet, whichever way the decision may go, the Ukrainian claim to national independence cannot be invalidated. To substantiate such a claim, it is sufficient that at the present time an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians should realize that they are a nationality distinct from other nationalities. That this condition is fulfilled, no one who has conscientiously investigated the modern Ukrainian movement can one moment doubt. But if it be demonstrated that Ukrainian nationalism has deep roots in history, who will deny that its cause would gain immeasurably?

Let us see first what Russian scientists themselves have to say on the subject. The academician, F. E. Korsh, postulated the matter this way:—

"Of a Ukrainian, a logically-thinking man will say: 'Yes, he is *ruski*; all the same, he is not a Great Russian.' But a Russian specialist in patriotism will exclaim: 'Aha! he is *ruski*. So, too, are we. Therefore he is the same as we, and is not entitled to demand anything out of ordinary.'<sup>3</sup>

Elsewhere, Korsh remarked: "This double meaning of the word *Rus* and *Ruski* occasions misunderstandings, not always sincere, among our theoretical and practical politicians."<sup>4</sup>

Here it should be explained that in ancient times the word *Rus* was applied to a territory, a state and a people. Old historical documents speak of *Rus* firstly as the land of the *Poliany* tribe, and secondary as the State in the basin of the Dnieper, the capital of which was Kiev.<sup>5</sup>

The State was composed of the territories of Kiev, Chernigov and Pereyaslav. Hence, *Rus* of those times

was synonymous with what in later times were the Ukrainian lands. Other territories occupied by Eastern Slavs were not called *Rus* or *Rus* lands. A wealth of historical evidence is available to prove this statement. I regret that I have only space here to cite one or two examples.

In the *Novgorod I Chronicle* it was recorded: "That year (1145) the whole land of *Rus* went against Halich and laid waste to many of its territories." Thus, it is plain that Halich was not *Rus*. The same *Chronicle* also referred to a journey made in 1135 by Burgomaster Myroslov and Archbishop Nyphont from Novgorod into *Rus*, and mentioned that in 1221, "they showed the road to *Kniaz*<sup>6</sup> (Chief) Vsevolod, saying: 'We do not want you; go where you please—go to your father in *Rus*.'" Thus, it is plain that Novgorod was not *Rus*.

Among other testimony from the ancient *Chronicles* bearing directly upon the subject under discussion may be cited the following: "And Sviatoslav came with the people of Suzdal Smolensk and Polotsk to *Rus*" (in the year 1167) "... he (a Moscovite *Kniaz*) is going from Moscow to *Rus*." Thus, it is plain that Suzdal, Smolensk and Moscow were not *Rus*.

As has been said, much more historical evidence could be adduced to show that in ancient times—that is, from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries—the designations "*Rus*" and "*Rus* lands" were applied to the regions of Kiev, Chernigov and Pereyaslav, not to other regions occupied by the Eastern Slavs.

It is true that some ancient chronicles alluded to the Novgorod, Smolensk, Suzdal and Moscow *kniaz* (chiefs) as *Ruski kniaz*; but they did so only because these *kniaz* were descendants of the *Rus* dynasty of Vladimir the Great or Vladimir Monomakh. The designation was therefore dynastic only; it did not mean that the inhabitants of the regions over which the chiefs ruled were *Ruski* (or, alternatively, *Rusy*, *Rusini*, or *Rusichi*).

When in the thirteenth century the Kiev state fell, the name of *Rus* went to Halich-Volynia, not to Vladimir-Suzdal, and the kinsmen of the Kievian people in Halich (Galicia), Volynia and remote Subcarpathian *Rus* came to be known as *Ruski* or *Rusini*. The fact that these names are preserved to our day in Subcarpathian *Rus* (or Carpatho-Ukraine) has enabled the Russians to claim that the people of this region are Russians; in reality, they are Ukrainians. Consequently, much confusion has wilfully been caused in the minds of many foreigners.

It should be added that *Rus* was transcribed in Latin as *Ruthenia*, and the name of its people as *Rutheni*. Here, again, we have revealed the source of much confusion in our time, not a little of which was deliberately occasioned by the enemies of the Ukrainians. Often in statistical data, Ruthenians are represented as a different people from Ukrainians; whereas, actually, they are one and the same.

## GREAT RUSSIA AND LITTLE RUSSIA

The designation "Great Russia" is applied by Russians to the territory where they live, and that of "Little Russia" to the territory where the Ukrainians live. Frequently it is intended that the comparison which

<sup>6</sup> *Kniaz* is a title of Oriental origin. Actually, the word means "head" or "chief." It is translated "Prince"; but it does not mean "Prince" in the sense in which that title is ordinarily understood in Western Europe.

these terms imply should be derogatory to the Ukrainians.

Actually, the designations "Great *Rus*" and "Little *Rus*" are of Byzantine origin. In 1299, when Maxim, the Metropolitan of Kiev, left for Vladimir, and later, when his successor Peter removed to Moscow, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and also the Byzantine Emperor, began to refer to the Metropolia of Kiev as "Little *Rus*." According to Greek understanding, "Little *Rus*" meant "Rus Proper" as distinct from "Great *Rus*," which comprised outlying territories; analogous examples were: "Greece Minor," which meant "Greece Proper," and "Greece Major" or "Great Greece," which embraced all colonial possessions.

It is interesting to trace down through history the juggling with names and titles which led to a reversal or a distortion of their original meaning or application. When, in 1299, Maxim, the Metropolitan of Kiev, went to reside in Vladimir, he continued to use his title, "Metropolitan of Kiev and of all *Rus*." The Moscovite *Kniaz*, Ivan Kalita, forced his successor, Peter, to go to Moscow and at the same time, to enhance his own dignity took upon himself the title of "Grand *Kniaz* of all *Rus*." Yet, at that period, not a square inch of *Rus* or *Rus* lands was under his domination. In 1416, a Metropolitan *Cathedral* was again re-established in Kiev. Gregory Tsemblak, who was appointed to fill this high office, was independent of Moscow, and, as a matter of course, he resumed the title to which he alone was entitled: "Metropolitan of Kiev and of all *Rus*."

In the fourteenth century, the designations "Little *Rus*" and "Great *Rus*" found new application. As a result of Tartar raids, there were in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries large migrations from Kievian *Rus* to the outlying westernmost provinces of Halich (Galicia) and Volynia. Eventually, these provinces surpassed Kiev in power and prosperity, and their ruler came to be known as "Autocrat of all *Rus* Lands." In the early fourteenth century, several Metropolitans sought to encroach upon each other's area of jurisdiction. The dispute was settled by the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Holy Synod, who re-divided the dioceses. To one Metropolitan was allotted Galicia and Volynia, under the name "Little *Rus*," to the other the remainder of the territories under the name of "Great *Rus*." Precedent was therefore adhered to; the prefix "Little" being attached to the most important of the two regions—the ruling centre.

In 1335, George II of Halich (Galicia) proclaimed himself to be: "By the Grace of God the Hereditary *Kniaz* of all Smaller *Rus*." According to some authorities, this act was intended to be recognition of the fact that his throne was of more recent origin than that of Kiev, the cradle of the race and its culture. On the other hand, it might merely have been an enforcement of the ecclesiastical delimitation.

From 1340, almost all of *Rus* (Ukraine) came under the formal domination of Lithuania, and Halich under that of Poland. The name *Rus*, it should be emphasized, applied then not to Moscovia but to the territories of Kiev, Chernigov, Pereyaslav, White Russia, Volynia and Halich (Galicia). With the exception of small portions of Chernigov and Siverski territories, and then only for a short period, no part of *Rus* or of *Rus* lands came under the domination of the Tsars. But towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Moscovia proclaimed herself to be the third and last Rome and the sole possessor of Christian truth,<sup>7</sup> her Monarch began to style himself "Tsar of *Rus*," which occasioned a protest

<sup>7</sup> At this period Russia was very weak. The legend that she was the Third Rome was created in order to bring about a patriotic revival.

from Poland, whose monarch at that time was also styled "Ruler of *Rus*," a title derived from the formal dominion of Poland over *Rus* lands.

In 1648 the Hetman, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, drove the Poles from the whole territory of *Rus* or Ukraine and styled himself: "Monarch and Autocrat of *Rus*," a title to which he had full right at that time. According to Kluchevski, "Little *Rus* still lay beyond the horizon of Moscovite politics." The Poles, renewing their attack upon Ukraine, Khmelnytsky was forced to seek aid. He had the choice of several allies and eventually inclined to Moscovia. Soon she abused his trust and cunningly utilized the occasion to annex Ukraine. She also seized White *Rus* and Lithuania, whereupon the Tsar proceeded to aggrandise the Imperial title with these words: "Autocrat of Great *Rus* and White *Rus* and Lithuania and Volynia and Podolia." Kluchevski, the Russian historian, tells us that for several decades the Little Russian question exhausted Moscovite foreign policy, and made it difficult to hold Kiev and the Eastern Ukraine.

As we have seen, in the XVII century for the first time, Great *Rus* and Little *Rus* were mentioned in the title of the sovereign of Moscovia. The manifest purpose in placing them in this order was to exalt the status of the north-eastern territories on which Moscovia was established and to lower that of the region which according to Greek and Byzantine designation, had been *Rus* Proper.

Yet for a long time afterwards the tsardom of Moscovia was known as Moscovia, and its people called themselves Moscovites. It was not until the closing period of the XVII, and the beginning of the XVIII century that the terms "Russia" to denote the State and "Great Russian" to denote the people came into use. Up to the XVII century foreigners called Moscovia and her people by their true names; to them Moscovia was Moscovia and her people the Moscovite people.

## UKRAINA

When in order to support their pretence to superiority, the Moscovites transposed the meaning of the terms "Little Russia" and "Great Russia" and, making play with the prefix "Little," sought to stamp upon Little Russians the mark of inferiority, the people of the South abandoned the name and adopted that of Ukraine. The change was justified, for Ukraine is a not less historic name and adopted that of Ukraine. The change was justified, for Ukraine. The change was justified, for Ukraine is a not less historic name than *Rus*. As far back as the twelfth century the country was sometimes called Ukraine, and its inhabitants Ukrainians. In the *Ipatiev Chronicle*, for example, it was recorded that when Vladimir Hlibovich, *Kniaz* of Pereyaslav, died, "Ukraine mourned him greatly," and that in 1189 *Kniaz* Rostislav "went from Smolensk to Halichian Ukraine." Further references to Ukraine are to be found in ancient records in 1213, 1268, and 1282. Describing the campaigns of Hetman Nalyvaiko the old Cossack *duma* said, "In our glorious Ukraine; none aided the Ukrainians when strife visited our Ukrainian lands."

As a synonym for *Rus*, Ukraine was used in various foreign official documents, chronicles, geographies and charts from the XVI to the XVIII centuries. The records of the Sorbonne show that in the XVI century Ukrainian students were registered as "natione Ruthena de Ucraina"; on the geographical charts of 1580 in the National Library in Paris, the name *Ucraina* denotes the territories on both sides of the Dnieper, together with Kiev; the geographer Sansoné headed his map of Ukraine, the date of which is 1641, "Ukraine a poese de Casacchi" (Ukraine, or the land of the Cossacks) and on it referred to the Moscovite

<sup>1</sup> White Ruthenians in the Soviet Union number five and half millions and occupy a territory which is the size of England, situated to the north-west of Soviet Ukraine. A strong separatist movement has developed among them.

<sup>2</sup> Russians spell *Ruski* with a double "s," Ukrainians with a single "s." Russians pronounce the word harder than do Ukrainians.

<sup>3</sup> *Patriot o Mazepynstve; Istorija Rosii*; 1912, p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> *Zavoovateli i Zavoynanie. Byrabovnia Vedomosti*, No. 14254.

<sup>5</sup> *Lektzii i issledovania*, by V. Sergievich, pp. 61-62; *Obzor istorii Russskago grava*, by M. Vladimirsky-Budanov, p. 25.

## OUR POSITION BETTER NOW

THE end of our first year of war will find the military position of the United Nations better than seemed possible at the year's beginning, the Office of War Information reports this week. At that time, the report states, it seemed to many that the best we could hope for in 1942 was to hold as many of our lines as possible and take hard blows in preparation for a 1943 offensive. At first we were not altogether able to hold, and we did take the hard blows, but lately we have been able to hit back, to gain ground—we are on the defensive no longer. Now the Axis is threatened by a great line of attack, a line reaching from the regions about Leningrad to the western most tip of North Africa—a front which they must defend in addition to the vulnerable Atlantic front that stretches from the borders of Spain to the North Cape.

Taking stock of this year's gains on the home front:

### Progress in Battle Against High Living

The battle against high living costs, in spite of occasional setbacks has made progress. Price control measures have saved American families about eight and a half billion dollars this year, and next year—the saving to all of us should total 15 and a half billions. Price control saves money for the government, too, and lowers the cost of war. So far the government's saving amounts to nearly 20 billion dollars. Unless we lose ground, another 58 billion dollars will be saved by the government by the end of next year. But these tremendous savings—more than 100 billion dollars—can only be made possible by the complete cooperation among the buying public, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturer and other producers, including farmers.

There is another important form of saving both in cost and in materials toward which we have made a start and which will be widespread next year. This is saving by reducing sizes, types, and styles of various articles—making fewer kinds and manufacturing them in fewer plants. The program for producing "victory models," which has been applied to bicycles, certain tools, and a number of other items, probably will be extended to a great many other goods for civilian consumption.

state as "Muscovia; Hetman Khmelnytsky declared in 1649 to the Polish minister: "I left neither pan nor kniaz (landlord nor chief) in Ukraina," and in his speech to the Kievan clergy in 1651 said: "God helped me to drive the Poles from Ukraina," a proclamation of Hetman Briukhovetsky in 1668 speaks of "Ukraina our beloved fatherland which Poland and Moscow want to divide."

It should be added that up to the sixties of the XIX century the words "Ukraina" and "Ukrainians" were widely used in Russian literature as synonymous with the officially employed words, "Little Russia" and "Little Russians." Only in 1863 were they banned by censorship and removed from circulation. In that year the Minister of the Interior, M. Valuev, issued the well-known pronouncement: "The Ukrainian language never existed, does not exist and never will." Since that time to this day most Russians have been content to reiterate this assertion, without making any scientific effort to substantiate it.

But although "Ukraina" was banned in Russia it replaced the ancient name Rus in Galicia and Bu-

\* Akty Iuzhno-Zapadnoi Rosii; vol. III, p. 444.

† Istorichni Malorossiskoi istorii, by B. Kamenski; vol. I, p. 184.

We have made advances in the saving of many materials, but some necessary war materials, especially metals, certain chemicals, fibers, and the like are still dangerously scarce. Civilian use of almost all metals either is closely restricted or entirely forbidden. Among the metal products which may not be made for the duration are all sorts of metal cooking utensils and housewares, from pot cleaners to wash boards. Only eight such metal household items are spared, including can openers, wire strainers, and egg beaters.

Our effort to save all that we can for our troops and our allies is changing our eating habits. Next year there'll be fewer kinds of preserved foods and not many of these will come in metal containers. We'll still be dividing up the supply of coffee and "red meats" by rationing, and other food scarcities probably will develop. At present, 50 per cent of all butter stocks in 35 major dairy markets have been reserved for military and Lend-Lease needs.

### Transportation Problem Serious

Most serious of all, just now, is the transportation problem. Because motorists were rapidly wearing out the tires upon which we depend for a greater part of our passenger transportation we had to establish nationwide gasoline rationing, effective December 1. This rationing isn't to save gasoline, but to save auto mileage, to save tires, and it is to save precious rubber that we must drive as little as possible, drive within the 35-mile an hour speed limit, have our tires inspected, and share cars. Of all these measures for tire care and mileage saving, car sharing is one of the most essential. All transportation systems, both freight and passenger, are under a heavy strain, carrying huge traffic burdens. To help ease that load, we must cut out all unnecessary travel, carry bundles and parcels to save delivery tires.

The manpower shortage will be even greater next year. The inter-city bus industry is critically short of good mechanics and service men to keep its vehicles in running order. Radio, telegraph, telephone and street railway companies have been warned that they are war industries and should not refuse to hire workers because of prejudice involving race, creed, color or national origin.

kovina, territories outside the Russian Empire, and similarly in Bukovina and Galicia, "Ukrainian" replaced Rusin and Ruski, which were the ancient designations of the people. While these changes were introduced into life, they were not, it is true, officially recognized by the Austrian-Hungarian Government. In 1915 a group of Ukrainian members in the Reichsrath urged the Government to substitute Ukrainer for Ruthenen, but nothing came of the request.

We reach then this final conclusion: In ancient times, beginning from the IX century, those who dwelt in the land now known as Ukraina called it Rus and themselves Ruski. Because the Moscovites, who were a quite different people, appropriated these designations, the original Ruski people elected to call their land Ukraina and themselves Ukrainians. They were wholly within their right in doing so; a nation is entitled to name itself. In this instance a name was not invented; an old name which had fallen into disrepute was dropped and a new name which had been current together with it, at least after the XII century, was brought into common usage. Thus Moscovia's claim to the heritage and genealogy of Ukraina was effectively repudiated.

(To be concluded)

## FAMOUS WOMEN OF UKRAINE

By HONORE EWACH

PROF. M. Chubaty has come to the conclusion in his anthropological studies that the Ukrainians in the dim past had a matriarchal system of society. In other words, long, long ago the Ukrainian people had women as their leaders and rulers. And during the last one thousand years, from the time when historical events began to be recorded, Ukrainian women always enjoyed equal rights with men. But that was not all. In many cases Ukrainian women took part as leaders even in some military expeditions. Such brave Ukrainian women and many other prominent women in Ukraine are well described by Mr. Alexander Luhowy in his latest book, "Famous Women of Ukraine" (Vyznachne Zhinotstvo, Ukrafny).

A resident of Toronto, Mr. Luhowy has quite a number of Ukrainian literary works to his name, including eleven plays, one historical novel, and now this book on the famous women of Ukraine. He also has some seven more books in manuscript form, waiting for a publisher.

Mr. Luhowy was born in Ukraine and took part in the 1917-19 struggle of Ukraine for independence. After the war he came to Canada with his mind richly stocked with all kinds of precious reminiscences. And though he had to work hard all the time as a common laborer in order to earn his daily bread, he never left his pen idle. He kept on writing. Quite often his meals were widely spaced and his living quarters had all sorts of discomforts. Yet he never allowed his pen to get rusty. His latest book, about the famous Ukrainian women, shows how much of his spare time he has spent on historical studies and research.

The book is divided into four parts. Within the first 94 pages it describes scores of the famous Ukrainian women in the period of Ukrainian kingdoms. The next 38 pages are devoted to biographies of the prominent women in Ukraine of the Kozak period. On pages 133-138 all the prominent Ukrainian women writers and artists are described. And in the last part modern Ukrainian women philanthropists, educators, and social leaders are briskly paraded by the author. Here many of the prominent Ukrainian women of the United States and Canada are at least mentioned or briefly described. In short, Mr. Luhowy has made a wonderful collection of hundreds of prominent and talented Ukrainian women in his book of 250 pages. Reading it one is tempted even more than ever before to speculate if Ukrainian women in general are not more talented and ambitious than their husbands, brothers, and sons. Perhaps that was the reason why Ukraine had a matriarchal social system a long time ago and a well developed democratic system of social order in the last one thousand years, especially in the Kozak period.

Mr. Luhowy's book certainly deserves generous support in the United States and Canada. (Price \$1.50. Address: Mr. Luhowy, 324 Queen Street W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.)

## Ukrainian-Canadian Prisoners at Hong Kong

FROM the official list of Canadian prisoners at Hong Kong, issued by Ottawa, are following Ukrainian-Canadians, as reported in the Canadian Ukrainian Review:

William Achtymichuk, Malonton, Man.; Paul Arsenych, Winnipeg, Man.; William Aksenchuk, Port Arthur, Ont.; Nicholas Berzenski, Binscarth, Man.; Michael Bilyk, Winnipeg, Man.; Alex Boreschewich, Foxwarren, Man.; William Derhak, St. Boniface, Man.; Harry Druhiy, Hodgson, Man.; R. Dubb, Big River, Sask.; William Dubb, Wynyard, Sask.; Stan Duplaga, Winnipeg, Man.; Joseph Kitkowski, Winnipeg, Man.; Paul Mondor, Willowbunch, Sask.; Philip Mussey, Holland, Man.; John Slipchenko, Winnipeg, Man.; Joseph Tarasewich, Winnipeg, Man.; Leo Casper, Neepawa, Man.; Peter Drebit, Stuartburn, Man.; Peter Iwaniv, Sturgis, Sask.; B. Lewicki, Faulkner, Man.; Paul Luchka, Shortdale, Man.; John Maruschak, Senkiw, Man.; John Michalchiv, Mikado, Sask.; Leo Novak, Fort Garry, Man.; Michael Osadchuk, Winnipeg, Man.; Michael Panko, Winnipeg, Man.; Nicholas Pastuch, Sleeman, Ont.; Nicholas Pawluk, Andrew, Alta.; Joseph Podolski, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Jos. Zahara, Molson, Man. Peter Rolak, Portage la Prairie, Man.; William Skromeda, Winnipeg, Man.; Alex. Skibinsky, Winnipeg, Man.; John Skibinsky, Winnipeg, Man.; Walter Slowinski, Winnipeg, Man.; John Spikula, Winnipeg, Man.; George Sokalski, Winnipeg, Man.; Michael Soroka, Winnipeg, Man.; John Wolchuk, Winnipeg, Man.; Alvin Zaharychuk, Arran, Sask.; John Zinko, Winnipeg, Man.; Michael Chorney, Horod, Man.; William Danyluk, Ward, Man.; F. Osadchuk, The Pas, Man.; Leo Skwarok, Dauphin, Man.; A. Hladych, Kindersley, Sask.; Michael Kachan, Augustville, Man.; Michael Milkowski, Sandy Lake, Man.; Peter Miron, St. Boniface, Man.; Harry Bakaluk, Lockport, Man.; Nicholas Charuk, Tiny, Sask.; John Humnicki, Winnipeg, Man.; William Kohut, Winnipeg, Man.; Michael Kudlowich, Winnipeg, Man.; John Eliuk, Winnipeg, Man.; Joseph Gursky, Supton, Man.; George Halada, Geraldton, Ont.; Harry Hawryshok, Winnipeg Beach, Man.; Stephan Kashtan, Itha, Man.; Mark Kowalchuk, Austin, Man.; Sam Kravinchuk, Fort Garry, Man.; William Kernisky, Winnipeg, Man.; Frank Peech, Meadow Lake, Sask.; William Sysak; Stephen Yarmola, Molson, Man.; Stephen, Zacharko, Alonsa, Man.; Michael Zydan, Alonsa, Man.; Nicholas Zataruk, Fort Garry, Man.

### Died in Active Service:

P.O. Stephen Baranyk, Saskatoon, Sask.; Pte. A. Siwak, Angusville, Man.; Michael Hudyma, Prince Rupert, B. C.; Walter Tabor, Fort William, Ont.; Leo Skobey, Rostown, Sask.

### PHILLY LOSES, THEN WINS

Playing a real nip-and-tuck game on November 23, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team fell short of coming through in the final quarter and absorbed an 18-22 setback at the hands of the Pioneers A. C. However, they made it 3 wins out of 4 for the current season on November 25 by scoring heavily in the last 2 periods to trim the Benilde A.C. to the tune of 30-27. The Gold and Blue coasted all through this encounter and substituted frequently, using 11 players, 5 of last year's crop and 6 rookies. Flash Olesh, a St. Basil's Prep (Stamford) alumnus, sank 5 field goals to head the scoring parade.

Pioneer A.C. ....	4	2	10	6-22
Philadelphia .....	4	2	10	2-18
Benilde A.C. ....	4	6	6	11-27
Philadelphia .....	7	2	9	12-30



# "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)

(16)

SHRAM caught up with his fellow-travellers before the tall gates of Gvintovka's homestead.

The buildings within the enclosure were far more imposing than those of Cherevan's homestead, being two stories in height, with a shingled-slanting roof, pierced by windows, and ornamented with fine open-work. Above the spired roof, on the chimneytop, a metal rooster swung lazily with the breeze. It was a homestead of a well-to-do man. In the very center of its courtyard there stood a hitching post, with rings affixed to it, some of iron, some of bronze, and some of silver. An ordinary Kozak or a commoner would hitch his horse to the iron ring; a more notable person—to the bronze ring; while the silver ring was reserved for the horses of those guests whose social standing was on par with that of the host.

Seeing this, Mrs. Cherevan turned to Shraam with a smile. "Now it is plain to me that my brother's wife is of royal blood, for he certainly lives like a prince."

To which Shraam testily shook his head. "That Polish woman he took for a wife is certainly changing him," he said.

Just then the object of their conversation rode into the courtyard through another gate. Obviously he had been out hunting, for he was followed by hunting dogs and a number of retainers blowing away on horns. Some of them were leading several oxen.

"Well, my good lady," said Shraam to Mrs. Cherevan. "Your brother has become a lord indeed! Who ever saw a real Kozak leading hounds on the leash?"

"That's not so strange," she replied, "as what they brought back with them from the hunt. Just look. Hello, brother," she called out to Gvintovka. "Come over here and greet your unexpected guests."

"Expected and welcome guests, if you please, dear sister," Gvintovka replied, riding up to the carriage. "How are you, everyone. Why, look who's here! Don't tell me it's Shraam?"

"Who else would have the ill fortune to have to travel way down here?" retorted Shraam. "Here we are, both my son and me, at your service."

"Well I certainly did not expect to have this pleasure!" exclaimed Gvintovka. "Nastya, hear!" he called, turning toward the house. "Come out and see the guests we have here."

In response to his call the door opened, framing Gvintovka's young and pretty, albeit pale, wife. It was immediately apparent that she was of foreign blood, which even her Ukrainian costume could not hide.

"My duchess, my sweet!" said Gvintovka too her. "Welcome my guests with kindness and a good word of cheer. This is my sister, and her daughter; that's my brother-in-law; and that is Shraam, about whom you have heard no doubt, for he's equally known in both Ukraine and Poland. And that's his son."

The duchess descended the steps and approached the carriage, smiling her greetings; her eyes, however, seemed to be suffused with strange sadness.

Gvintovka leaped off his horse, and taking her by the arm led her to the carriage, from which both mother and daughter were descending to meet her. Suddenly, before their very eyes, the duchess stopped dead in her tracks, staring with horror-stricken eyes not at her guests but at the carriage. "The carriage!" she screamed, and toppled over in a dead faint.

Surprise and sorrow were visible on the countenance of everyone, as they sought to revive her. Only Cherevan seemed to know what it was all about.

"Don't wonder," he said, smilingly. "The carriage we captured at the battle of Zboriv. In it was the prince together with his son. The prince was captured and taken to Crimea by the Tartars, while his son was trampled to death beneath the hoofs of the Kozak horses."

The duchess was coming back to consciousness, and she must have heard Cherevan's last few words, for she groaned in despair.

"Still a Pole!" growled Gvintovka angrily. "I thought she forgot about what was, but I guess it's useless to hope that."

Cherevan laughed. "Didn't I tell you! Didn't I say to you: Do not take, Matwiy, a Pole for wife, for you'll never be happy."

"The devil take you," said Gvintovka. "Why bring that up now. Come, my dear guests, let us go inside. Hey, you devils!" he roared at his retainers. "Why are you standing there like oafs? Carry your mistress inside."

"For God's sake, tell me," said Shraam humorously to his host as they entered the house, "what manner of a horned beast is this one you have been hunting. Our forefathers hunted for all sorts of animals, even golden horned buffalo, if the legends I heard are true; but never, I tell you, did I ever hear that they hunted for such a strange animals as you are hunting for."

"Stop trying to be funny," replied Gvintovka. "It's different nowadays from what used to be. The goats and buffalo our ancestors hunted ate too much of their grass. But these heavy-footed oxen are worse, for with their teeth they cut down oats and all other trees."

Shraam laughed. "That's certainly a riddle you have propounded there."

"Just look at those bloated burghers," remarked Gvintovka, pointed to several men who had just entered the courtyard from outside. "See how meek and friendly-like they appear now, just like those oxen. But try to reason with them in court before the magistrate! Why, they become as pugnacious as can be!"

"What have these good people done?" asked Shraam.

"Good people, indeed!" said Shraam, smiling sarcastically. "You should just see how together with the Zaporozhians they treat the authorities. Most disrespectfully, I tell you. And if some prominent Kozak rides by, they don't even bother to tip their hat to him."

"Just a minute," Shraam broke in. "On whose side, are you?"

"What a question! On that of the hetman of course!"

"Then why do you go around with Zaporozhians?"

"Who told you that?"

"It makes no difference who told me. Rumor has it that you are as thick with the Zaporozhians as the burghers themselves."

"It's a deliberate lie! That I, lord of this manor, could not find any better company for myself than the Zaporozhians is just downright silly!"

"Yes, yes!" muttered Shraam to himself through his teeth. "I don't have to look around to see that you are indeed a lord!"

Gvintovka went to the window, "Boys!" he called to several of his retainers standing nearby. "Give those scoundrels out there a good drubbing and drive them off my property. Chase them out, the scum!"

"Listen, bwother," interposed Cherevan. "It is not right for anyone to drive out a Christian like you would t dog!"

To this Shraam added: "The lordly Poles used to do this sort of thing when they were masters. I hope that your wife has not polonized you to that extent."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Gvintovka angrily.

"I mean that you're acting just like that renegade beast Jarema!"

Gvintovka flushed deeply at this.

"Reverend-father!" he said. "Only from you will I take such an insult without demanding satisfaction. I am as much a Jarema as you are a Barabash. Jarema! May the devil take my soul if I'm not ready at all times to draw out my sword again ten in the cause of Ukraine!"

With these words he drew out his sword and brandished it threateningly. Its burnished sides reflected the reddish rays of the setting sun.

"There, there, take it easy," said Shraam. "After all, don't you think I know you well enough. Don't take too seriously what is said in the heat of anger."

But to himself he thought: "Ukraine was dear even to Jarema, and he too brandished his sword. And yet, why shouldn't he have, when it came to defending his manors."

"You're right!" said Gvintovka. "Instead of waving my sword I had better get down to

## DO YOU KNOW

the name of the people who for 500 years defended western civilization from annihilation by savage hordes of nomads; who were the first to carry the torch of Christianity into the heart of Eastern Europe; who, like the American frontiersmen, established the supremacy of the white race over territories larger than France; who now number over 45 million; whose capital the first geographer of the Middle Ages, Adam of Bremen, called the "competitor of Constantinople"? Do you know the name of the people called by Charles XII of Sweden "the famous race"; the people described by one French traveler in the 17th century as active, strong and dexterous; great lovers of liberty who cannot suffer any yoke? The people who, according to Voltaire, always aspire to freedom, and who are still dragging the irons of subjugation? These people are the Ukrainians.

Read about them in

### *Spirit of Ukraine,*

which tells of Ukrainian Contributions to World's Culture. It is beautifully illustrated. (152 pages. price \$1.00)

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE.

receive my guests properly. Oh, duchess!" he called to his wife, who was in another room. "See to it that my guests have their supper... You are mistaken, reverend father," he said turning to Shraam again, "when you say that my wife has polonized me, for such is not the case. Just wait and see for yourself whether I have not, instead, made a good Ukrainian out of her. Just wait a moment, and you will be served not by ordinary persons, but by a Polish duchess herself! And you tell me that my wife has polonized me. Pshaw! Oh, duchess, my sweet! where are you? Are you asleep, that you can't hear me when I call you? Hurry, the Kozaks have to sup!"

It was very evident that by this bluster Gvintovka was trying to impress at least Shraam that his wife was no better than his servant, even though she be a duchess a hundred times over.

In answer to her husband's shouting, the duchess appeared in the doorway, her eyes downcast, in evident fear of her lord. Just like a servant maid in the household of a grey-bearded old Turk, so this unfortunate duchess passed tremulously by her master and bowing before his guests began to set the table. Her white hands moved deftly about her task, yet they seemed to be doing work for which they were not meant.

"Is it not honor to the Kozaks that one of them has such a servant as this one," said Gvintovka proudly. "Come and join us sister," he said, turning to Cherevan's wife. "Sit down all of you and stop worrying about rulers and the ruled ones. You are being served by a Polish duchess no less!"

"My carriage has so frightened your wife," said his sister, "that I hope she does not suffer any ill effects from it. Maybe it would be a good idea to wash her with holy water. Or perhaps it would be better still if she put on her blouse backwards."

"Don't worry about her, sister," said Gvintovka. "My voice alone would raise her from the dead. Don't pay any attention to the fact that she appears so sad. I have to say but one word and she'll be as happy as a bird. She'll even jump over a sword if I tell her to, just like in the olden times our Kozaks had to dance to the tunes played by the Poles."

It was not difficult to surmise how the duchess felt at hearing this. Yet she made no sign of it. More than likely she was accustomed to such treatment. Yet the involuntary shudder that passed through her several times showed that she was not immune to some particularly pointed barb shot at her by her husband.

## HAVE YOU READ IT YET?

Modern Ukraine was born in the throes of the Kozak Revolution of 1648, which was led by the famous Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, "the Cromwell of Eastern Europe." Bohdan's life and political career were both dramatic and colorful, a strange story of blood and thunder and diplomatic maneuver. Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University gives a striking picture of the rise of the Ukrainian people under this powerful leader, in his **BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE**, published for the Ukrainian National Association by the Yale University Press (1941. Pp. 150. Illus. \$2.50) SVOBODA BOOKSTORE, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

## THE DIVINE SERVICE

THE beauty of Ukrainian church services is steadily winning increasing recognition in this country, as witness the press accounts of Bishop Senyshyn's consecration in Chicago recently. As a result, Ukrainian churches are often visited on Sundays by interested non-Ukrainians, who usually ask questions of their Ukrainian friends about the services. The latter, although naturally familiar with the various services, find it rather difficult to explain them in English to such visitors. To help them out, we publish below a brief description of the Holy Mass, or Divine Service as it is more properly known, celebrated in Ukrainian Catholic churches. It was prepared several years ago by the late Rev. Leo I. Sembratovich, and constitutes a portion of his brochure "Strangers Within Our Gates," which contains a foreword commending it by Bishop Gallegher of Detroit. It follows:—

### The Three Liturgies

Holy Mass is the term used by the Western Catholics for the unbloody offering of the Sacrifice of Calvary. Catholics of the Eastern rites employ the term Divine Liturgy. The Ukrainians term it the Divine Service.

The Byzantine rite has three liturgies. First, the older and the longer one: the liturgy of Saint Basil, now used only ten times a year: namely on the Sundays of Lent and on Holy Thursday, Holy Saturday, the Eve of Christmas, Epiphany and on Saint Basil's Feast. On all other days the liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom, a shorter form of Saint Basil's is used. On all the week days of Lent, no Mass may be said.\* On these days the liturgy of the Pre-sanctified is used. It is attributed to Saint Gregory, the Great. In the Latin Church, Mass of the Pre-sanctified is celebrated only once a year, namely, on Holy Friday.

### "Divine Liturgy"

The "Divine Liturgy" begins with the preparation of the offering, called the Proskomide. The Byzantines use leavened bread. Five small round loaves, are marked with the Greek letters, IC XC NI KA, which signify: Jesus Christ conquers.

The priest takes the "holy lance" and cuts away from the first loaf, the host, which is called the Lamb. Then the deacon pours wine and water into the chalice. The priest cuts away a particle from the other loaf in hon-

or of Our Lady, and nine others for various saints. From the other loaves he cuts particles in pious recollection of the Pope, the bishops, the clergy, and the people for whom he wishes to pray. The particles are placed on the diskos beside the Lamb, and then covered with the veils and repeatedly incensed. During these ceremonies different prayers are said. All this takes place in the Sanctuary or in the Sacristy, at a special altar called prothesis or (in old Slavonic) prokomydynek. The deacon incenses the faithful, the prothesis, the altar, the sanctuary and the priest. The Mass properly begins with the exclamation of the deacon, "Bless, O Lord." Then the priest exclaims: "Blessed be the Kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and forever and ever!" The people reply: "Amen!" The deacon recites a litany, praying for peace, for the Church, for the bishop, for the civil authorities, for travelers, sailors, prisoners, and for other persons and their needs. To each of his exclamations, the people or the choir answer: "God have mercy!"

After this follow the antiphons, which consist of versicles of psalms interpolated by the short "jaculatories": "Through the prayers of Our Lady, O Saviour, save us." This corresponds to the Introit of the Latin Mass.

After the three antiphons comes "The Little Entrance." The deacon, preceded by an assistant with a candle, is given the Book of the Gospels and the incense. All go in procession around the altar. The candle symbolizes Saint John as Precursor of Our Lord, while the Gospel signifies the Saviour Himself. After returning to the altar, the choir sings the collects of the day.

### The Dramatic "Great Entrance"

The epistle is sung in the middle of the church by the deacon or in the choir by the first chanter. The Gospel is sung by the deacon who faces the people. After the Gospel, other litanies are chanted; one for the catechumens, who are dismissed at this point. "The Great Entrance" follows.

This is one of the most dramatic points in the Byzantine Liturgy. The deacon, having incensed the altar, proceeds to incense the people and the sanctuary. During this time the choir sings the hymn termed "Che-

rubikon": "Let us who mystically represent the cherubim and who sing to the Life-giving Trinity, the thrice holy hymn, put away all earthly cares, so as to receive the King of all things, escorted by an army of unseen angels, Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!"

The priest, having incensed the altar, goes with the deacon to the prothesis and incenses the bread and wine that have remained there since the beginning of the service. He gives the deacon the diskos with the bread, covered with a small veil. The deacon holds the diskos elevated as high as his head. The priest follows with the chalice. Candle bearers precede the clergy, and all form a solemn procession. They come out from the north door of the iconostasis, returning to the sanctuary through the royal doors. A solemn commemoration of the Pope, the bishop, ecclesiastical and civil authorities, and the faithful is pronounced by the celebrant. Then the chalice and the diskos are laid upon the altar. The choir finishes the cherubikon. This corresponds to the Latin offertory.

### The Nicene Profession of Faith

More litanies follow. After the exclamation of the deacon, "The doors, the doors, let us attend in wisdom," the familiar Nicene profession of faith is sung by the chanter. After the creed, the canon of the Mass follows.

The celebrant blesses the people. They respond: "And with thy spirit." Then the priest says: "Let us lift up our hearts." The choir answers: "We have lifted them to the Lord." Again the celebrant chants: "Let us give thanks to the Lord." The faithful answer: "It is meet and just to adore the Father, Son, Holy Ghost, one consubstantial and undivided Trinity." The preface then continues.

The Latin preface changes. But the Byzantines have only two, viz: The St. Basil's and St. John Chrysostom's. Moreover, it is said silently by the priest. He only lifts his voice at the words: "Crying, singing, proclaiming the hymn of victory and saying," at which point the choir follows in singing "Holy, Holy, Holy," the "Sanctus" of the Latin Mass. At the end of a short prayer the priest says the words of consecration aloud, and each time the choir answers: "Amen!"

The chalice and diskos are elevated after the consecration. At this most solemn moment the choir sings: "We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we give thanks O Lord, and we pray to Thee, our Lord."

At this point the commemoration

## Wins Lieutenancy

Andrew H. Babyak, son of and Mrs. Louis Babyak of Marianna, Pa., and members of U.N.A. Branch 109, was recently commissioned Second Lieutenant in U. S. Army.

Prior to his enlistment, Lieut. Babyak was a student at the Indiana Technical College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he studied for a B. S. degree in mechanical engineering.



LIEUT. ANDREW H. BABYAK

of the Blessed Virgin is made. Then the celebrant solemnly commemorates and prays for the Pope, Universal Pastor of the Church, and for his bishop. Several litanies follow. Then the "Our Father" is recited or sung by the choir, while the priest says it silently.

Then the priest takes into his hands the Lamb, exclaiming: "Behold! THE HOLY for the holy!"

The choir answers: "One only is Holy. One only Lord, Jesus Christ, in the glory of the Father. Amen!" The priest breaks "the Lamb" and at this point he and the deacon partake of Holy Communion. Then, turning to the people, the deacon cries aloud: "Approach with the fear and love of God and with faith!" The priest then distributes Holy Communion under both species to the faithful. The celebrant afterwards blesses the people with the chalice containing the Most Blessed Sacrament. This ceremony terminates the canon of the Mass. Other prayers of thanksgiving follow. Then the final blessing and the dismissal of the people occur. Thus the Divine Service is ended.

## YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

### U.N.A. REMEMBERS PEARL HARBOR

The Ukrainian National Association made a "Remember Pearl Harbor Day" purchase of \$200,000 in United States Treasury Bonds, bringing its total investments in U. S. Treasury and War bonds to \$1,845,500. The U.N.A. has invested \$55,000 in Canadian Victory Bonds, which brings its total Government bond investments close to two million dollars.

The decision to buy an additional \$200,000 in War Bonds came as a result of an Executive Committee meeting held at the headquarters of the U.N.A. on December 5th.

The officers and employees of the U.N.A. are buying War Bonds through the systematic payroll deduction plan. All 475 of branches of the U.N.A. are cooperating in the war effort, many having bought War Bonds. The members of the organization have been urged to buy as many bonds as possible and to make donations to all worthy American institutions, such as the American Red Cross and the U.S.O.

### OUR CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION

Christmas is but three weeks away. Many of us, no doubt, will buy gifts to give to our loved ones from the Svoboda Bookstore. We have a suggestion to make that should be carefully considered, and this suggestion concerns the Ukrainian National Association. Get your Christmas gifts from Svoboda as usual...books, greeting cards, and the like—but add a U.N.A. membership certificate to your purchases.

Yes, membership in the U.N.A. means insurance. But that doesn't mean a U.N.A. certificate wouldn't make a good Christmas gift. After all, insurance is essential; its necessary. We all must have insurance so that our loved ones may be protected when tragedy strikes. Of course, most of us already have some insurance. In these uncertain times, however, it is wise to carry as much insurance as possible. And so we suggest a U.N.A. certificate as a Good Christmas gift.

A father of a married son or daugh-

ter could give a U.N.A. membership certificate to him or her or to his son or daughter-in-law. Children can give certificates to their parents, particularly if they carry little insurance. As a gift, a U.N.A. certificate is valuable in that it insures the life of the person to whom it is made out. It is a worthwhile gift, and serious-minded persons will appreciate it very much.

To present a U.N.A. membership certificate as a Christmas gift, fill out an application (which will be supplied by the secretary of the local branch), and have the person for whom it is intended sign it. The person for whom the certificate is intended should be told that he is receiving it as a Christmas gift. The branch secretary will send the application to the U.N.A., and in due time the certificate will be delivered. The person giving the gift should pay the premium himself, a year in advance, so that the insured receives a full year's membership in the U. N. A. as a gift. The person giving the gift could continue paying the premium every Christmas, thus giving the insured an annual gift of a year's membership.

If the insurance is for example, a \$500 twenty-year endowment certificate, and the person giving it as

a gift pays the premium every Christmas, the certificate will be valuable to the insured not only as a life insurance certificate but as a cash investment. This certificate is worth \$500 in cash when it is twenty years old (if the insured dies before then, the beneficiary receives the benefit). It has a cash value after three years' dues have been paid. If the person giving the gift pays the premium every Christmas for twenty Christmases, the insured receives \$500 as an outright gift...not to mention annual dividends after the second year.

Giving U.N.A. certificates as gifts is not a new idea. On numerous occasions parents of children who have married were given U. N. A. certificates as gifts; the parents paid the premiums themselves, paid for a year or so and then let the children pay for it (which is not inconsiderate of the parents, for a certificate on which dues have been paid for a year or more is already of value to the insured as the paid premium represents an investment).

We urge serious-minded persons to give this Christmas gift suggestion every consideration. Address the Ukrainian National Association, Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., for further information. Theodore Lutwinski

## The Sporting Way

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

### Meet The Captain

Pursuant to our usual custom, we introduce to you, in advance of the entire squad, the captain of our Fifth Annual Ukrainian All-American Football Team—Steve Pritko. The mythical team, itself, will be published in the St. Nicholas Day issue of this periodical, two weeks from today.

Selecting a captain is a very delicate job, especially when you have so many brawny and brainy Ukrainians in the lineup who captained their respective college teams. However, we saw Mr. Pritko of Villanova in action several times and seeing his superb generalship on the gridiron plus his all-around defensive and offensive play... well, we just had no other choice. The Northampton 6.02, 205-pounder made more tackles in the Wildcat's games we saw than any other Main Liner. He received passes spectacularly and, when one saw No. 12 dropping back to punt, that person saw some real booting. Steve got one off for no less than 75 yards, and the season's average for this senior end was near 40 yards.

### Football's Farewell

With most of the goal posts being torn down, the chalk stripes fading out, the marks where cleats dug in being filled in with snow, and everyone dreaming of a white Christmas, the great grid battles which were fought since September are practically ended. So quickly and stunning were their conclusions that the defeats of the powerhouses Boston College, Georgia Tech, and Notre Dame will linger in the minds of football fandom even after the dusk settles over the various bowls on New Year's Day, the goal posts are torn down, the chalk stripes fade out, and the snow (we hope) begins to settle over the ripped and torn gridiron.

### Pro Grid Notes

Don Hutson's 14 pass receptions against the N. Y. Giants broke the National League mark for that dept. ... Hutson and Baugh of whom we wrote about often seem destined to end in a virtual tie for passing honors. We will give you the final results in our next column if they are available. ... Little do we wonder why the Chicago Bears are the most "unbeatable" team in the circuit when we note that they lead in no fewer than 18 departments of play.

### Miscellanea

The one trade of any importance—Eddie Miller from Boston to the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for Eddie Joost and some \$25,000 in greenbacks—won't to the Reds any too much good; Eddie's best at the plate last season was around the 250 mark. ... One consolation for the Reds in this trade is the fact that Miller is selected on the National League's All-Star team year in and year out, but for his defensive ability more than anything else. ... Final figures just released by the American Football Statistical Bureau show the following marks: The U. of Texas topped all schools in the defensive dept., yielding only 117.3 yards per game. ... Georgia paced the offense, moving for 429.5 yards, this setting a modern record. ... Rushing offense: Hardin-Simmons; Rushing Defense: Boston College; Passing Offense: Tulsa; Punting: Tulsa. ...

TO KEEP ABBREAST OF WHAT IS HAPPENING AMONG UKRAINIAN AMERICANS READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## Wins 4-H Honor

Myron Wengryn of Hillsborough Township, N. J., a member of U.N.A. Branch 332, was recently honored by the 4-H for his outstanding contribution to the war program and was chosen delegate to the National Club Congress in Chicago held early this month.

As reported in the "Raritan Valley News," Wengryn was chosen on the basis of his qualities of leadership and his consistently good record of achievement throughout nine years of club work.

Wengryn started his club program with one Holstein calf. He now has six dairy animals. He placed second in the state in the 4-H hybrid corn project in 1941, and has doubled his hybrid corn production to four acres this year as part of his Food For Freedom effort. He placed first in showmanship at the State Fair this year and was the New Jersey 4-H cattle-judging delegate to the National Dairy Show in 1940.

Wengryn received five "Excellent" awards in the "Exhibit at Home" dairy scoring this year and was the highest scoring dairy club member in the county. He raised 16 pheasants in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Commission. Wengryn has contributed further to the war effort by enrolling as a 4-H Victory Corps member, as an airplane spotter and police reserve, and in helping with the collection of nearly 2,000 pounds of scrap on his family's 120-acre farm.

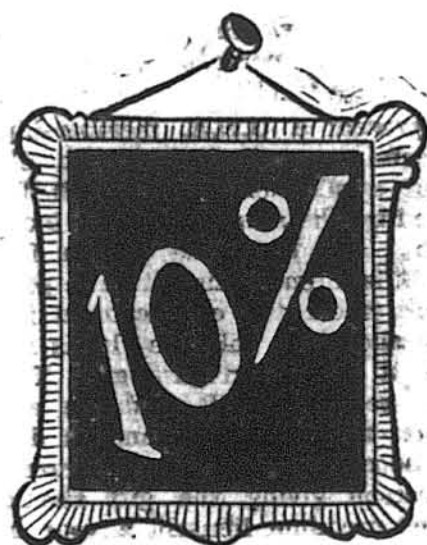
### INVITED TO ENTER "MISS AMERICA" CONTEST

Two Ukrainian beauty contest winners have been invited to participate in the Philadelphia Finals of the "Miss America" beauty contest to be held next summer. The girls are Miss Anne Billos, 17, and Miss Olga Boychuk, 19, who were recently crowned as "Miss War Bond" and "Miss Defense Stamp" respectively in a city-wide beauty contest sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural Centre of Philadelphia.

In addition to this invitation, the girls received several other invitations and offers. But the letters which gave them "the greatest kick" were those received from the men in Army camps from throughout the nation. You see, their pictures appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers and in the caption were their addresses.

"Miss War Bond" made her first public appearance on Sunday, December 6th, at the American Slav Mass Rally held at the Ukrainian Hall where she solicited money and pledges to buy U. S. War Bonds to the tune of \$3,500.00. This is but one case where one Ukrainian girl is helping in the war effort.

Al Yaremko



ARE YOU putting Ten Per Cent of your Income into U.S. War Bonds & Stamps?

U. S. Treasury Department

## Chatter Pillar

Morgue Dep't.

Combing through a stack of old "Svobodas" we came across a column of five ads for funeral service, and the fifth about a book sold by the Svoboda Bookstore entitled, "Ne-bizhehek Khodyt"! Quick, Ivan, the embalming fluid!

Our Ukrainian neighbor has nicknamed his infant—"Tryzub." We were puzzled, but only till the tot smiled. Sure enough, three teeth in front.

Surely you know that Wilkes Barre was first to have a U.N.A. Male Chorus, and also to have won the first U.N.A. baseball championship.

### Famous words:

Jefferson: "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of tyrants."

Shevchenko: "Rise and break your chains, Water your new liberty with blood for rain."

Seems odd, that as the membership and assets of the U.N.A. increase, the attacks of its enemies increase too.

Soyuz, Jr.

## A Correction

Not a second lieutenant, as we were misinformed, but a first lieutenant is William Rybak of New York City, whose picture appeared on these pages last week. Also he is no longer at Fort Bragg but somewhere overseas.—Editor.

## Wanted

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## Graduates From Akron U.

Among the graduates of the first Summer-Fall graduating class in the history of the University of Akron, held this year was Miss Jennie E. Pulk, active young Ukrainian American of Akron, Ohio.



MISS JENNIE E. PULK

Majoring in sociology, Miss Pulk completed her course in the College of Liberal Arts. She was affiliated with the Student YWCA, the French Club and the Sociology Club during her years at Akron University. She is secretary of the Women's Athletic Association and was also its Archery Director.

Formerly connected with the Akron Public Library System, Miss Pulk now occupies a key position in the Foreign Interplant Department of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl C. Pulk, 133 E. Mapledale Ave., Akron, Ohio. Jennie is a very active member of Branch 180 of the U.N.A., currently serving as treasurer.

Genevieve Zepko

## Marusia Says:

It's no easy task to keep the female population satisfied for over a period of twenty-four years. Yet that is exactly what the fur manufacturing firm of Michael Turansky has done.

The reason: Michael Turansky furs stand for quality, durability, low prices. Most important of all, women buy with confidence at Michael Turansky's knowing that they get full value for every cent.

Visit Michael Turansky's Fur shop today, and see for yourself the large selection of ready-made coats in sizes 12 to 44 in every conceivable style and fur. Coats made to order too.

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