



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 5

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VOL. XI

BOOKS AND BROCHURES ON UKRAINE

(Continued)

(2)

THE CAULDRON BOILS. By Emil Lengyel. 1932. 246 pages. The Dial Press. New York City.

Though over ten years old, this account of Poland's minority problems is well worth reading today, as it gives a clear insight into the weaknesses of the pre-war Polish state. It begins in the so-called Corridor, then goes to Danzig, next it visits the Polish-Lithuanian frontier, then White Russia, then Ukraine, next the ghettos, and finally Upper Silesia. The chapter (VII) about the Ukrainians under Polish misrule, entitled appropriately enough "The Chamber of Horrors," and written picturesquely and at the same time accurately, is especially good. Of particular interest is the opening section of that chapter, telling of the reception accorded to the Ukrainian delegation by Colonel House and then by President Wilson. Though somewhat ironic it is well put. Highly recommended.

UKRAINE, AN ATLAS OF ITS HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. By Prof. George Simpson. Oxford University Press (London, Toronto, New York). 1941. 20 sections.

Very attractive in appearance, and consisting of a series of maps (by A. W. Davey) and explanations indicating the historic and contemporary geographical position of the Ukrainian people, this booklet is good for the serious student of Ukrainian history on account of its maps, and good on account of its brevity and condensation for one who would like to know something about Ukraine but has not the time or the will to do much reading on it. What Prof. Simpson has tried to do here has been to give a telescoped picture of where the Ukrainian people are at present, where they were when they emerged in European history, and the general course of their historic development. In this way, as he says, he hopes the general public will be introduced "to one of the most important of Europe's political problems—the political future of the Ukrainian people." We're not certain about its price; probably about 50c.

THE STORY OF UKRAINE. By Marie Strutinsky Gambal. Published by Ukrainian Workingmen's Ass'n (Scranton, Pa.). 102 pages. Illustrated.

Written some ten years ago by a

former editor of the now defunct "American Page" of the "Narodna Wola," this book is intended mainly for children, and as such it is highly recommended. Written in an engaging fashion, in form of a story told to several children by "Ukrainka," and using the Magic Carpet technique, it first takes Helen and Peter on a geographical tour of Ukraine; then goes back to Ukraine's earliest times, when kings and queens ruled over it; proceeds through the Tartar and Turkish raids; the rise of the Kozaks, their struggle against the nomads, the Poles and other enemies for their national freedom; the Kozak independent state and then its collapse and partition by Russia and Poland; then through the 19th century and its great men and women associated with the revival of the Ukrainian national movement; and finally the story brings the two children down to the time of the short-lived post-World War I Ukrainian National Republic. Interspersed throughout its length are snatches of conversations between "Ukrainka" and the two children, who from their magic carpet view the panorama of Ukrainian history. Its style is simple and clear. A school boy or girl will profit much by it.

THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION. By Lancelot Lawton. Published for Anglo-Ukrainian Committee by Sergeants Press, Ltd. (164, Aldersgate St. E.C.1. London) 1935. 36 pages. 1/s.

Back in 1935 (May 29) the English publicist and authority on East European affairs, Lancelot Lawton, gave a lecture on Ukraine in a committee room of the House of Commons. A number of distinguished Britishers, members of the Anglo-Ukrainian Committee, were present. The text of his lecture is the text of this brochure. It is a brief but excellent summary of the Ukrainian problem from the British viewpoint, and as such it is highly recommended. "That so little has been heard of it (Ukrainian problem), is not surprising"; Lawton writes, "for suppression of Ukrainian Nationality has been persistently accompanied by obliteration of the very word Ukraine and concealment of the very existence of Ukrainians."

(To be continued)

"SOYUZ UKRAINOK" PRESIDENT'S SON BURNED

Edward Kmetz, 23, of 29 Cedar Street, Yonkers, N. Y., son of Mrs. Annette Kmetz, president of "Soyuz Ukrainok Ameriky," suffered dangerous burns in a gasoline explosion at a garage in Yonkers right on Ukrainian Christmas Day, January 7th. As Kmetz was working in a repair pit under a car, a spark from a fallen extension light ignited gasoline vapors. Flames enveloped young Kmetz immediately.

The manager of the garage, Al Hewell, reports the Yonkers Herald Statesman, threw a robe around Mr. Kmetz in an attempt to extinguish the flames, but by that time most

of his clothes had been burned away, and he was unconscious.

Mr. Kmetz was taken to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital, where today he is still suffering from severe burns.

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by

GEORGE VERNADSKY

(\$2.50)

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YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

TODAY is President Roosevelt's birthday. In keeping with the custom of many years standing, Americans celebrate the occasion by donating their dimes and dollars to the fund which is especially dear to him, namely, that of the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis. The merits of this fund are too well known for us to dwell upon them here. Suffice it to say that through it many an unfortunate victim has been cured or set on the road to recovery. On that account alone it deserves the generous support of everyone. So join the march of the dimes and dollars and thereby—in the words of the paralyzed child on the fund campaign poster—"Help Me Win MY Victory."

By donating to this fund, it should be borne in mind, we not only help many victims of paralysis but we also pay a personal tribute to our President, to a man who has been its victim himself, who waged such a courageous fight to check its spread and ravages on his own person, who has inspired others like him to a similar struggle, and who today as our President is a symbol of hope for the millions of freedom-loving people throughout the earth in their gallant and up-hill struggle against the Axis powers and their brutal attempts to paralyze freedom and democracy.

To follow President Roosevelt's lead in this struggle, to give his policies all possible support, is our duty and obligation as citizens of this country. To contribute on this day to the Infantile Paralysis fund is to pay him a personal tribute which he so richly deserves. Give then to this fund.

England's Interest In Ukraine

In re-reading Lancelot Lawton's brochure "The Ukrainian Question," reviewed elsewhere on this page, our attention was drawn once more to that part of it where this English publicist explains why England ought to interest itself in the plight of Ukraine. Spoken and written back in 1935, the following words strike us as being especially timely today when the outlines of post-war Europe are being envisioned in responsible quarters:—

"It appears to me that any... German sphere of influence in Ukraine would be contrary to the political and economic interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If I interpret Ukrainian Nationalism rightly it desires a democratic regime and real independence, not dictatorship and tutelage. It is of the West and has always longed to be with the West. I imagine that our sympathies will be with these aspirations. Half-a-million Ukrainians are British subjects in Canada, and 10,000 of them voluntarily enlisted in the Great War. But apart from sentiment, important British interests are involved in the Ukrainian problem. Ukraine with its coast-line on the Black Sea lies on the last stretch of the highway from the North to South of Europe. Through it also passes the nearest land route from Central Europe to Persia and India. The possession of Ukraine enabled Tsarist Russia to cast eyes upon the Balkans and the Straits, to threaten Turkey, control the Caucasus and bring pressure upon Persia.

"England is not concerned to play the role of a conspiratorial power backing an irredentist effort. But the conditions in Ukraine, where the independence movement has assumed great proportions, are such that something is bound to happen. Many times in the past years, as I have shown, Ukraine has proved the danger spot of Europe. It has again become so. Britain must therefore be informed and have ready a policy to meet her own interests in any emergency which may arise. She must not be caught unawares.

"Thus it would be hypocrisy to deny that an independent Ukraine is as essential to this country as to the tranquility of the world. Merely because it is inconvenient to consider it and highly so to attempt its solution, the problem has too long been ignored. But it is a problem which has deep and intricate roots in history and in its modern form has assumed extreme urgency. Voltaire noted admiringly the persistence with which Ukrainians aspired to freedom and remarked that being surrounded by hostile lands, they were doomed to search for a Protector.

Until they are assured of liberty they will be faithless to whichever State they are bound. (In the present world-wide conflict, however, the Ukrainians have made a common cause with their pre-war oppressors against the common enemy, the Nazis.—Editor) and will continue freely to shed their own blood and that of their conquerors. So long, too, as this situation continues other nations will be tempted to exploit it. What then is the use of pretending that there is peace when there is no peace? Nor will there be any until this Ukrainian question is satisfactorily disposed of."

WANTED: More news reports and articles on Ukrainian American war effort and other activities, for publication on these pages. Pictures also (enclose with picture \$3.00—cost of making cut).

Ukrainian Women and Their Organizations

By YAROSLAV J. CHYZ

(Continued)

FIRST ORGANIZATIONS

THE first Ukrainian women's organization, the Association of Ruthenian Women, came into being in 1884 in the town of Stanislaviv as the result of Natalia Kobrinska's (1851-1920) efforts. The Association's prime aim was the enlightenment of womanhood. Kobrianska and other Ukrainian women writers issued almanacs in 1887, 1893, 1895 and 1896, and organized the first women's rally in the Galician town of Stryj. At the rally (1891) a resolution was passed which petitioned the Austrian Parliament to open the country's universities to women. The organization ceased to exist, but not female enthusiasm for organization as such. In 1893 the Club of Ruthenian Women in L'viv and the Women's Circle in Kolomea were formed. Similar organizations then sprouted up in Horodenka, Perebnyshl, Ternopil, Dolina, Berezhany and Rohatyn. And an educational and political group, the Ukrainian Girls Circle, was also formed in L'viv.

In Eastern Ukraine (under Russia) the first Ukrainian women's societies came to life after the Revolution of 1905. One such group, organized in Peltava with the help of Olena Pchilka, issued a declaration on November 25, 1905 demanding equality for women and autonomy for Ukraine. But the short interval of freedom following the Revolution of 1905 came to an abrupt halt with the return of reaction throughout the Russian Empire, and this group, together with similar organizations, was outlawed. The Revolution of 1917 offered the women of Eastern Ukraine another opportunity for organization, enthusiastically grasped but not for long.

In the Ukrainian province of Bukovina the first Ukrainian organization of women did not come into being until 1906 in Cernivci. It was active until the outbreak of the present war (1939), at which time it had fourteen affiliates in towns and villages.

WOMEN IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ARTS.

Although the organized life of Ukrainian womanhood left much to be gained, individual women achieved virtual equality with men through notable work in the educational, literary and scientific callings. Sophia Rusova, for example, became the most prominent organizer of private schools and leading expert in educational movement. And scores of other women made worthwhile contributions to similar movements in various parts of the country.

At the time Harriet Beecher Stowe's world-renowned *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) was stirring up sympathy for the plight of the Negro slave in the Western Hemisphere, the *Folk Tales of the Ukrainian* authoress Maria Vilinska Markovich, who wrote under the pen name of Marko Vovchok (1834-1907), were playing a similar role in the Eastern Hemisphere with respect to the last of the European slaves—the peasant serfs of Ukraine and Russia. Just as Harriet Beecher Stowe gained world prominence, so did Maria Vovchok with her *Maroussia*, which has been translated into Russian, French (over thirty editions), German, English and other languages.

Other noted Ukrainian women writers before and after Marko Vovchok made names for themselves.

To mention Hannah Barvinok (Alexandra Bilozerska Kulish; 1828-1911), Olena Pchilka (Olga Drahomanov Kosach; 1858-1930) and her daughter, Lessia Ukrainka (1871-1913), the greatest of Ukrainian poetesses, a physically weak, but spiritually brilliant woman, of indomitable will, who was called by the famous poet and critic Ivan Franko the only "real man" among the Ukrainian poets of the day. Heading the array of Ukrainian women writers of the present century is Olga Kobilanska (1865-1942), authoress of several novels, who always devoted her talents to the struggle for humanity and uplift. Another quite unique figure among the noted feminists of Ukraine is Uliana Kravchenko (1862—), who, deviating from the romantic nationalism which characterized the poetry of her contemporaries, has made her pen point out spiritual and moral values in life; as one critic remarked, her poetry evokes "spiritual elevation, and one wants to be better, valuable to life, have the strength to tread along new paths." Special notice should also be given to Dniprova Tchayka (Ludmila Vasilevska; 1861-1927), who introduced symbolism into Ukrainian poetry and thereby expressed the hidden sorrows of the Eastern Ukrainian intellectual classes of the '80s, oppressed as they were under the weight of the Tsarist boot. Another poetess of note, whose writings belong to the lyricism of the 20th Century, was Christia Alchevska (1882-1832). Mention should be made also of Eugenia Yaroshinska, Ludmila Starycka-Cherniakhivska, Halina Zhurba, Daria Vikonska, Irene Nevitska and many others, but space doesn't permit it.

Among leading Ukrainian women in other fields of endeavor, we should mention Mary Hrinchenko (1863-1928), who helped her husband compile the largest Ukrainian dictionary; Alexandra Stavrovska Yefimenko (1848-1918), the author of an exceptionally well written *History of the Ukrainian People*; Catherine Hrushevsky (1910—), a noted ethnographer; Olena Kurilo (1890—), an eminent philologist; and the noted educators, Sophia Russova and Constantine Malicka.

On the field of arts hundreds of Ukrainian women gained fame among their countrymen as actresses, singers, musicians, painters etc. Salomea Krushelnicka (Cruscenischi) operatic soprano, was known to opera lovers from St. Petersburg to Buenos Aires, the dramatic talents of Maria Zankovetska moved not only Ukrainian but Russian and other audiences of pre-war Russian Empire, Anna Sten, daughter of Ukrainian mother and Swedish father is well known to American movie fans, and Lubka Kolessa, called "female Paderewski" after huge successes in Europe, is now reaffirming her claim to fame in Canada.

In the War for Ukrainian Independence beginning in 1917 one could name many women who participated in the actual fighting. There were, among the more notable, such warriors as Olena Stepanivna, Sophia Halechko, Handzia Dmyterko, Pauline Michalishin and the famous guerilla leader Marusia Sokolovska.

In the political arena, prominence has been attained by Senator Olena Levchanivska, Senator Olena Kisilevska also noted as writer and editor, and Representative Milena Rudnieka, also the president of the Ukrainian Women's League in L'viv, all of them members of the former Polish Diet.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

The first attempt to organize the women's movement in Western Ukraine (Galicia) on a national scale was launched with the issuance of the first Ukrainian women's newspaper in L'viv, *Meta* (The Aim), in 1908. The publication, edited by Daria Starosolska, Olena Okhrimovich and Irene Sichinska, lasted for only a year, but its influence is responsible for the organization of the first Ukrainian Women's Congress, held during the same year in L'viv, which did not bring the expected results at once but nevertheless stimulated activity towards wider organization of Ukrainian Women.

The first World War hindered plans for women's organization, however. Many of the active educated women who constituted the backbone of the movement left for the western provinces of Austro-Hungary to engage in humanitarian work in hospitals and refugee camps. At times they organized themselves for these purposes, as, for example, in Vienna, where the Ukrainian Women's Committee to Aid Wounded Soldiers was formed. One of its founders was Olga Levitsky Bassarab, who later (on the night between February 12 and 13, 1924) was tortured and killed in the L'viv prison by the Polish police for her participation in Ukrainian movement for independence.

The experience in Central Europe gave Ukrainian women an advantage in that they came into contact with women of German, Czech and Slovene nationality, finding in their organizations inspiration and an example. Thus, in 1915, after L'viv was retaken by Austrians from the Russians, the two women's groups whose activities were halted by the occupation revived, then united into one organization called the Women's Community, which, in turn, was later transformed into a national organization.

THE UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF LVIV

The change occurred at a conference of prominent Ukrainian women in May, 1917, which resolved to unite the women of Galicia within the Ukrainian Women's League (*Soyuz Ukrainok*) with headquarters in L'viv (Lemberg).

But the events of war interfered with the League's plans for expansion. Out of the chaos of the Russian Revolution of 1917 there emerged at first an autonomous, then an independent Ukrainian democratic state, while the Ukrainians under Austria busied themselves with plans for separation from the authority of the Habsburg crown and for union with their national brethren across the Russo-Austrian frontier. Then came the bloody war for independence—against the Bolsheviks in the East and against the Poles in the West. Ukrainian armies were defeated and the Ukraine was divided (in 1920, Peace of Riga) between Poland and U.S.S.R.

It was not until the end of 1921 that a women's congress could be called and plans for political, educational and humanitarian activities prepared. Since then the work of the Women's League has gained ever-greater momentum.

Space and lack of adequate material does not permit a detailed account of the League's activities. Only an outline of its work can be presented.

1. **Organizational Section:** The chief function of this agency was one of expanding the League. It helped regional affiliates in forming new local branches, encouraged independent groups to join the U. W. League and arranged their union with particular affiliates. Representatives of

this section travelled to various towns and villages carrying the torch of the League to the most remote corners of the country, discovered and encouraged local organizers and aided new affiliates in their preliminary activities.

2. **Trade Section:** This group's function was to organize, on a co-operative basis, the women occupied in handicraft work such as embroidery, rug making, and other similar home industries. This section cooperated closely with the Association of Ukrainian Co-operatives, which was considered by authoritative observers as one of the best managed organizations of its kind in Europe. In time, the section was transformed into the women's co-operative, Ukrainian Peasant Art.

3. **Educational Section:** This agency, as the name implies, sought to enlighten the U. W. L.'s membership through lectures, courses and teachers. Publicity for the League was also handled by this group, as was the issuance of the well-edited and attractive bi-weekly *Zhinka* (The Woman), published until 1939, and of the monthly *Ukrainka* (The Ukrainian Woman), which appeared in 1938.

The activities of this section developed remarkably. Scores of courses were given to the women of village, in which they were taught modern methods of cooking, sewing, cutting, embroidering, book-keeping, cooperative management, care of children and infants, and other important subjects.

4. **Social Section:** The chief concern of this executive body was that of encouraging cultural entertainments of all kinds and cooperation with other organizations.

The League met many handicaps in its work. The Polish authorities dissolved the organization in 1929 because it conducted commemoration services for the late Olga Bassarab, and only the intervention of Ukrainian representatives in the Warsaw parliament caused the decree to be revoked. And again in 1938 a similar fate met the group, when it was unjustly charged with "activities inimical to the state." No evidence was offered by the Polish authorities for this charge, but it took many a protest from Ukrainian women throughout the world, including those of America and Canada, before the organization could resume its activities.

An important part of the Ukrainian Women's League's activities was its participation in international congresses. Here also they were checked by the Poles, who denied their delegates visas. At the same time representatives of Polish womanhood made bitter anti-Ukrainian statements at those international gatherings where Ukrainian women managed to be represented. A shining example was the Congress of the International Women's Council held in Washington in 1925, which the U. W. L. delegates were not allowed to attend by the Polish authorities. As a result, the League delegated Hanna Chikalenko Keller of Geneva, Switzerland, to be its representative. Similar difficulties were made at the time conventions of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom, and of the International Women's Association (1929) in Berlin, were held. Ukrainian womanhood was thus represented by women who lived outside of Poland's jurisdiction. Otherwise, the League was forced to enter into bitter conflict with Polish delegates, who sought rulings from the executives of these congresses which would deny their Ukrainian sisters the right to represent their people.

The League had great influence upon Ukrainian women beyond Galicia, both in Europe and in North America. Much of the credit for the establishment of the Ukrainian National Women's League in the United States (1925) and the Ukrainian Women's League of Canada (1926) can

Marko Vovchok: *Maroussia, a Maid of Ukraine*, from the French of P. J. Stahl by Cornelia W. Cyr. New York: Dodd, Deed & Co., 1890.

THE STORY OF UKRAINIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Concluded)

(3)

DURING the period when positivism was dominant Ukraine produced several philosophers, who had the peculiarity in common that in this period they combined philosophy with concrete scientific work. Thus, Al. O. Potebnia (1835-1891), a professor at Kharkiv studied the philosophy of language (i.e. philology), developing the thoughts of W. Humboldt, Lotze, Steinthal; L. I. Metchnikov (1838-1888), Al. I. Stronin (1827-1889), M. I. Ziber (1844-1888), and Maxim Kovalevsky (1852-1916), were sociologists; Klym Hankevitch (1842-1924), worked in the sphere of the history of philosophy and ethnography; V. V. Lessevitch (1837-1905) represents the positivist theory of knowledge with a tendency towards Kant's philosophic system.

It may be mentioned here that the prominent Swiss philosopher, A. A. Spir (1837-1890), was also born in Ukraine.

Turn to Fundamental Problems

Somewhat later the reaction from the concrete sciences to the fundamental problems of philosophy became apparent. The well known political economist, Michael I. Tuhan-Baranovsky (1865-1919), and the sociologist, Bohdan Kistiakivsky (1868-1920) were influenced by Kant; the geochemist Volodymyr Vernadsky worked out independently the problem of natural science; Viatcheslav Lipinsky (1882-1931) transferred his work from history to the philosophy of history. . . . As for pure philosophy, the following names may be mentioned: A. N. Hilarov, a historian of philosophy; Michael Hordievsky, who also works in the field of the history of philosophy; V. Petrov has published treatises on the history of Ukrainian thought; V. Zinkivsky works in the fields of psychology, the history of Russian thought, and theoretic philosophy; St. Baley is a psychologist; I. Mirchuk works in the sphere of Slavonic philosophy; Dm. Tchyjevsky (Czyzhevsky) on the history of Ukrainian, Russian and Western philosophies, ethics, logic, and the philosophy of language; V. Yurynetz is a Marxist.

V

Tendencies Common to Ukrainian Philosophy

Are there any tendencies, any ideas common to the Ukrainian philosophers throughout the development of Ukrainian philosophy? It seems to us that the answer is in the affirmative. Cyril Tranquillon Stavrovetsky at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Ukrainian mystics of the eighteenth century, with Skovoroda at their head, the Ukrainian thinkers of the nineteenth century (Hohol, Kulish, Yurkevich, as well as Maximovich and Kostomarov), our contemporaries (especially Lipinsky and Zinkivsky), have several ideas in common, which are much more apparent in them than in western philosophy. If we consider the various influences by which Ukrainian thought has been formed, the philosophy of the Church Fathers must be placed first (Skovoroda, Hohol, Yurkevich), then the influence of the baroque, of Skovoroda (the baroque is also a most precious

element of Ukrainian art and literature); the influence of romanticism, (almost the whole of the nineteenth century and, in a great measure, also the present century). But even outside these "influences," certain common traits of Ukrainian philosophy are very distinct and clear. We would mention the most important:—

Emotionalism is apparent in the high estimate placed on the feeling factor. Feeling and emotion are considered as a way to knowledge (Hohol, Yurkevich). "The philosophy of the heart" (Yurkevich) is very characteristic of Ukrainian thought. Yet this "philosophy of the heart" has not only an emotional meaning. It maintains that in spiritual life, deeper than the conscious psychical processes, there lies their fundamental basis, "the heart," the innermost in man, the "bottomless depth," which gives birth to and regulates the "surface" of our psychic life (Skovoroda, Velychkovsky, Hamalia, Hohol, Yurkevich, Kulish). Closely connected with this is the recognition that man is a "small world," a microcosm (K. Tr. Stavrovetsky, Skovoroda, Hamalia, Hohol). Another very characteristic feature of the psychology of these men, which is also apparent in their ethics, is the inclination—at a certain period of life and under certain circumstances—to spiritual solitude, which Hohol called "the spiritual mastery" (Skovoroda, Hohol, Maximovitch, Kulish). This spiritual solitude is, no doubt, an impulse toward the recognition of the great value of the individual, the recognition of the right of each man to have his own individual ethical way. But between these various individual ethical types there should be no war, but unanimity and harmony. "Peace" is the fundamental ethical and social value, peace among men, and "peace with God." (The School of Kiev, Skovoroda, Hohol, Yurkevich, Kulish). An outer expression of this desire for harmony among men and among ideas is clearly seen in the fact that the Ukrainian thinkers have always endeavored to be conciliatory and to consider and appreciate views contrary to their own opinions. We do not find in them any extreme tendencies in any direction. The ideal of outer harmony is closely connected with that of inner harmony, which, for the Ukrainian philosophers, is the highest ideal of ethical consciousness. It is difficult to judge how many of them have attained this ideal; perhaps Skovoroda came closest to it. Finally, the history of Ukrainian thought shows a very distinct religious bent, which is also common to our philosophers.

The struggle for a theoretic formulation and expression of these leading ideas of Ukrainian philosophy is still going on, and the efforts of our contemporaries in the realm of philosophy inspire us with hope that the development of Ukrainian philosophical knowledge will not stop at the present attainments.

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Published for

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

by

THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(\$4.00)

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

CHRONOLOGY OF THE NAZI RECORD: 1933-1943

A SHORT LIST OF THE MORE CONSPICUOUS DATES AND EVENTS OF THE DARK DECADE

By the Office of War Information

1933

Jan. 30.—Hitler named chancellor.
Feb. 1.—Reichstag dissolved.
Feb. 2.—Hitler's cabinet orders raids on homes of opposition party leaders.

Feb. 3.—Nazis suppress opposition newspapers.

Feb. 6.—Decree forbids criticism of Hitler.

Feb. 15.—Nazi police force ordered to "watch" all political meetings.

Feb. 20.—Goering orders police to shoot "terrorists" at sight.

Feb. 27.—Burning of the Reichstag, 5,000 "communists" arrested.

Feb. 28.—Nazi decree suppresses civil liberties, permits storm troops to continue wholesale arrests, orders death or life imprisonment for "disturbing the peace," decree is known as the "Magna Carta of the Concentration Camp."

March 5.—Last "free" election in Germany (despite trumped-up hysteria and terrorism voters return only 17,277,180 votes or 44 per cent for Hitler).

March 12.—Republican flag abolished; Nazi and monarchy flags substituted.

March 23.—Nazi Cabinet wrests law-making power from Reichstag.

April 1.—Nazis launch boycott of Jews with demonstrations in streets of Berlin.

April 7.—"Aryanization" of business and professions begins with series of exclusion decrees; wholesale dismissal of cultural leaders begins.

April 27.—Goering creates State Secret Police (Gestapo).

May 2.—Hitler destroys trade unions, arrests leaders, confiscates property; Nazis set up "Labor Front" to take control of all German workers.

May 9.—Burning of the books: 25,000 volumes including the Bible burned by Nazi students in Berlin.

June 18.—Hitler threatens to take children from parents who do not cooperate with Nazi regime.

June 18.—Nazis threaten to raid business houses that don't contribute sufficiently to party funds.

July 1.—Nazis suppress Catholic social welfare organizations in Prussia.

July 11.—Nazis order teachers to read "Mein Kampf," to subordinate education to the Nazi creed.

July 14.—Nazi Party declared only legal party in Germany.

July 15.—Nazi decree against small business man sets up business cartel with power to boycott the small retailer, wholesaler and small shop artisan.

July 30.—Wotan revived as deity in place of Christian God at Nazi Convention at Eisenach.

Sept. 13.—Nazi law places all agriculture in Reich under close Nazi party control.

Oct. 1.—Nazis tie peasant to the soil by passing "Hereditary Estate Act," ordering the bequeathing of farmlands undivided; order of succession set by law.

Oct. 4.—Hitler kills the free press: All newspapers placed under Goebbels' supervision.

Oct. 14.—Germany quits League of Nations: Withdraws from disarmament Conference.

Oct. 30.—Toll of Nazi terror reaches 5,000 executions and murders, 119,000 wounded, 174,000 jailed.

Nov. 1.—Nazis require newspapers to obtain state licenses for carrying advertising, forcing newspapers unfavorable to Nazis into bankruptcy.

Nov. 12.—Terroristic election campaign.

Dec. 1.—Gestapo announcing confiscation of property of exiled anti-Nazis.

Dec. 1.—Law makes Nazi party identical with the German State.

1934

Jan. 1.—Nazis order victims of "Hereditary" diseases sterilized.

Jan. 20.—Nazi labor code set up: Collective bargaining abolished, forced dues collected, union elections banned.

Jan. 20.—"Courts of Social Honor" set up to discipline employer and employee: Penalties set for employers who "interfere" with management of Nazi leaders of "union," also for employees who make "frivolous appeals" over grievances.

Jan. 26.—Germany signs Non-Aggression Pact with Poland.

Jan. 30.—Nazi Law abolishes all states' rights.

Feb. 17.—Nazis regiment leisure time of workers with "strength through joy" trips.

Feb. 27.—Nazi law sets basis for political control of national economy: Old trade and industrial associations dissolved or merged according to Nazi plan, "leadership" principle introduced in trade organizations.

March 9.—Nazis reveal 30,000 are or have been incarcerated in concentration camps since beginning of Hitler regime.

April 24.—Court of inquisition ("People's Court") set up to try "treason" cases in secret, accused permitted no counsel, judges' board consists mainly of Nazi leaders. Nazi court introduces beheading as death penalty.

May 1.—Nazification of schools begins under Dr. Bernard Rust: Textbooks revised to inculcate nazism in youth.

June 14.—Nazis launch "children, kitchen, church" program for women.

June 30.—"Bloody Saturday": Nazis purge party, Hitler admits killing 77, other estimates much higher, leading figures murdered were: Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, former chancellor, and wife; Erich Klausfner, head of Catholic Action Group; Ernst Roehm, SA (Storm Troop) leader, early party member, friend of Hitler; Gregor Strasser, early party member in disfavor.

July 13.—Hitler asserts his right to kill without benefit of law.

July 25.—Hitler attempts to seize Austria by putsch but fails; Nazi Black Guards murder Dolfuss, chancellor of Austria.

Aug. 2.—President Hindenburg dies; Hitler named president; Assumes title of Fuehrer of Germany; Army takes personal oath to serve and obey Hitler.

Aug. 13.—Nazis take control of iron and steel industry by establishing "supervisory" office to control production.

Aug. 30.—Private industry denied investment capital by Nazi edict making Reichsbank an executive agency of Federal Government; Banks compelled to buy Nazi government bonds.

Sept. 8.—Hitler denounces women's rights.

Sept. 18.—Nazi decree places wholesale, import and export trade under Nazi political organization.

Oct. 16.—Nazis pass law requiring cabinet members to swear oath of allegiance to Hitler.

Oct. 24.—Nazis decree places Labor Front in Nazi party organization, its finances controlled by the party.

Dec. 20.—Nazis law orders punishment for anyone who criticizes Nazi Party of its leaders. (This is the law that condemned Pastor Niemöller).

(To be continued)

be given the U.W.L. The Ukrainian Women's League of Volhynia also owes its existence, in part, to the Galician League. The Polish authorities would not allow women of both provinces to join in one group because they denied Ukrainians who had been under Austria and those who had lived under Russian rule to belong to one and the same organization.

(To be continued).

AN EARLY VICTORY

One of the most moving sights observed in American cities during these war days are the crowds of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, brothers and other relatives gathered at local draft boards to say their last goodbyes to their sons, husbands, and brothers, being inducted into the United States Army. The tears and unhappy expressions of the people participating in this oft-repeated drama are enough to bring lumps to the throats of the casual passerby. So touching is the scene that it breaks the determination of some of the strong-minded not to shed tears and they, too, take this means of relief from their pent-up emotions. Only when the departing defenders of freedom are aboard the busses and the busses have departed for the induction center do the crowds disperse, each individual seeking the private sanctuary of his or her home to pray for the loved ones, perhaps, or to weep themselves back to some degree of normalcy. Those that may have remained dry-eyed suffered through the ordeal as much and perhaps more, than those who wept.

It is only natural that such touching farewells should affect the inductees. Determination to make good soldiers and to bring the war to a swift victorious conclusion is their paramount aim. They know that their early return home will bring indescribable joy to their loved ones, and they will do everything they can to end the war quickly. Already they have taken the first preliminary steps toward the attainment of their aim, and the enemy is showing signs of trembling in his boots. Knowing they cannot lose, the American soldiers, and the marines, sailors, airmen, and other men and women serving their country in foreign lands, will all cooperate in bringing about the victory at the earliest possible date.

The people at home, meantime, are also striving toward an early victory by helping the war effort as much as possible. They want their boys home again, and the sooner the better. They cheerfully tolerate high taxes and rationing; they collect scrap metal and rubber; they salvage grease and make full use of their food and clothes, wasting nothing; they buy War Bonds and Stamps and contribute to all funds connected with the war effort; they work three shifts daily in war plants and shipyards; they leave their cars in garages and crowd into busses, or else employ the car-pool plan; they save fuel by using less and making the most of what they use. With such a spirit of cooperation and personal sacrifice at home, the boys at the front are sure to win early. That is what all Americans and their allies desire most...victory, yes...but an early one.

There will be more farewell scenes at local draft boards before the war ends. There will be more rationing and more taxes. The people at home will have to work harder and give up more luxuries. But they know all this, and it is significant that no one has been heard to complain. With a war to be won the people are concentrating their minds and efforts on helping their boys, and the boys know this and are determined to win. Such a combination of personal sacrifice on one side and determination on the other is what wins wars.

Occasionally the feelings of the war-conscious public are brought to the surface. This was amply demonstrated several times in trains and busses. A passenger may be overheard telling his companion something to the effect of: "I'm making more money these days than ever before. Already I've been able to buy that house up in Jonesville, and now I'm making a connection to get

myself a new car. And I've got plenty in the bank! Gosh, I don't care if the war lasts ten years at this rate!" Nothing may happen, but something usually does. One occurrence in particular impressed the writer as typical. On this occasion a woman who overheard the remarks of a fellow-passenger on a bus, which were along the lines of the fellow with the house in Jonesville, slammed her umbrella over his head and cried: "That's for my son who died in the Philippines!" The startled passenger did not even have time to reply, for he was yanked out of his seat by an overalled strap-hanger and was resealed with a blow to the jaw. "That's for my boy, who died in Pearl Harbor!" That wasn't all! The performance was repeated... another blow to the jaw. "And that's for the one who went down with the Lexington!"

Of course there are people whose only interest in the war centers around personal gain, but, fortunately, they are not many. They are learning what the majority think of them and are careful as to where they express their unpopular opinions. No real American has a desire for a long war so that he may earn much money, and surely not at the expense of American lives. The selfish few, however, will change their viewpoint when they stop making money long enough to think.

When the boys come home the American way of living will return. Things will go back to normal and everyone will be happy again. The women can go back to their housework and the men to their old jobs. The girls can look forward to dances and other affairs confident of finding boys to dance with. The clubs can resume normal activity with the return of the male part of the membership. Mothers and wives will no longer suffer silently, and fathers can relax peacefully and happily. Young brothers and sisters can fuss lovingly over their heroes. And the returning heroes themselves will be glad to be home, glad to be the cause of so much happiness. All this and much more will come when the war ends.

There will be tears when the boys return, more tears than were shed when they departed. But they will be tears of happiness, the kind of happiness that only a free people know how to express and appreciate.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

SHARE YOUR CAR

The Office of Civilian Defense is asking local defense councils and block or neighborhood leaders in Urban Areas to promote effective car sharing programs all over the United States.

The best way that a car owner can be sure of getting to work on time and still save rubber for war uses is by joining a car sharing group.

We must keep private cars rolling, because throughout the country 75 percent of the workers in war production cannot get to work by bus, or train, or any other way than by private automobile. At the same time, we certainly must keep a steady supply of rubber going into the production of Life Rafts, Tank Linings, and Gas Masks, as well as tires for Jeeps, Army Trucks, and flying fortresses.

There is only one supply of rubber to which we can turn with the assurance that it can solve this dilemma. This supply is not in store rooms, the flasks of chemists, nor in the farmers' soil. It is on the wheels of 27 million automobiles, the largest stockpile of rubber in the world. Every American with a set of tires is a custodian of this rubber supply.

When four car owners share cars, they spare twelve tires. "Share and Spare" is the effective American solution to the rubber shortage.

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

THE U.N.A. TEN YEARS AGO

The Ukrainian National Association did not attract the attention of many young people ten and more years ago. But there were some, although few in number, who contributed English-language articles and news reports to the Svoboda for publication, including a serially-running Short History of Ukraine by one who in time became the editor of the Weekly. There were also the readers of the "Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine," teen-age U.N.A. members, who began clamoring for a youth periodical issued more often than the quarterly magazine. In those days, however, the U.N.A. did not organize large numbers of American-born new members and the majority of those that did join it did so through their parents.

As time went on it became apparent that something would have been done about the desires of the younger generation. Their contributions were appearing in large numbers in the Svoboda, and many letters were received urging the publication of a separate English-language youth periodical. Eventually this activity resulted in the appearance of The Ukrainian Weekly (1933), which was received with such enthusiasm that the officials of the U.N.A. have since given the youth many special privileges.

In a short space of time the Weekly became so popular that thousands of persons who were not U.N.A. members were reading it. The weekly ran a column designed to acquaint the readers with each other through the use of the mails; eventually the names and addresses of 600 readers appeared in this column, and there is every reason to believe that thousands of persons answered those 600 requests for correspondents. It was found that the greater majority of those requesting letters were not U.N.A. members.

When the first U. N. A. youth branch was organized it attracted considerable attention from all sources, particularly from the older generation, which wondered whether the experiment would be successful. As time went on it became apparent that the youth branch was increasing its membership, and the experiment was considered a success. Encouraged by this, the U.N.A. officials began a campaign to organize the youth and to let them manage branches of their own. This campaign, aided by announcements of special privileges to youth members, resulted in thousands of new mem-

THREE AMERICANS

Three American airmen died in line of duty in the take-off crash of a Navy plane in the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the last day of the old year. They were Lieutenant Edward Mallory Vogel of Erwin, Tenn., Issie Goldberg, attached to Aviation ordnance, of the Bronx, and Edwin J. Sipowsky, Aviation Machinist's Mate, of Waukegan, Ill. Last Wednesday they were buried side by side in the service cemetery of Sancturce; Officers and members of their squadron carried the caskets. Every member of the squadron was present; a Protestant Chaplain read the service for Vogel, a Catholic Priest for Sipowsky, a Jewish Rabbi for Goldberg. The flag for which they died flew over each of them. To each of them the Navy gave honor. Their three different religious faiths did not divide them. Their common faith, in their cause and in freedom, united them; as it unites all the millions who wear this country's uniform.

(New York Times)

bers. Between fifty and sixty youth branches were formed in various parts of the country. The youth had reacted favorably to the opportunities offered by the U.N.A., and this pleased the older generation who were worried about the future of the organization after they had passed on.

Today the situation is vastly different from the one that existed ten years ago. The U.N.A. attracts more young people than any other Ukrainian American fraternal order in the country. It offers its younger members privileges and opportunities that even large multi-million commercial insurance companies have not duplicated. The Weekly, to which much of the progress regarding the youth must be credited, has been increased from four pages to six pages.

During the ten years, the U.N.A. had responded favorably to practically every demand of its younger members. They wanted their own newspaper and got it; they wanted to manage branches of their own and were permitted to do so; they requested financial aid for the branch treasury and received it; they wanted stipends to defray expenses of attending colleges and universities and got them; they wanted to participate in sports and asked the U.N.A. for financial help, and they received that, too. They also demanded books in the English language about Ukraine and Ukrainians and received them; many branches requested books for their branch libraries and received them with the compliments of the U.N.A. They also received trophies in connection with sport activity. In addition to all this the U.N.A. presented several surprise gifts of its own; most outstanding was the gift of one year free membership to all members of the Juvenile Department who transferred to the Adult Department. This particular gift has now been changed to allow the transferring member up to fifty per cent of the dues paid in the Juvenile Department as a credit in the Adult Department; as a result the member may receive more than a year's free membership in the Adult Department. As a matter of fact some members recently received credits which entitle them to as much as four years' free membership! Such, then, are some of the privileges and opportunities offered to the younger members of the Ukrainian National Association.

The past ten years have been very eventful and will probably go down in U.N.A. history as the most important decade in the growth of the institution. Its membership was increased by more than 10,000 and its assets have been more than doubled. But what makes the decade an important one is the fact that it concerns the youth; the youth represent the future of the U.N.A. The past decade has proven that they are capable, serious, hard-working, and conscientious, and that the U.N.A. will fare well in their hands.

On February 22nd, 1944, the Ukrainian National Association will observe its Golden Anniversary... a little more than a year from now. It is more than likely that the U.N.A. will demonstrate its appreciation to prove conclusively that the U.N.A. is worthy and deserving of the support of all Ukrainian Americans. Those who have not yet joined would do well to give the matter serious consideration.

The events of the past ten years the younger generation by way of celebration. The younger members may receive another typical U.N.A. surprise gift... but this of course depends on circumstances, particularly where the war is concerned.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Roman Prydatkevych

Roman Prydatkevych, distinguished Ukrainian American violinist and composer, who several Saturdays ago presented a fine concert at the Ukrainian Center in Newark, with Peter Ordynsky as assisting artist, has concertized not only in many of the principal cities of this country but also in many European cities as well. His American debut was in 1930 in Town Hall, New York City.

Mr. Prydatkevych studied violin under J. Stwertka, H. Gottesmann, O. Sevcik, and R. Hartzler; and composition with Dr. R. Stoehr, Dr. J. Marx, W. Gmeindl, Seth Bingham (Columbia University) and R. O. Morris (Curtis Institute of Music). For many years he studied composition and orchestration with Paolo Gallico of New York City. He is a member of the American Composer's Alliance. One of his orchestral works, a Suite, was performed twice by Dr. Howard Hanson of the Eastman School of Music.

An idea of the high musicianship of Mr. Prydatkevych may be gleaned from the following music critics' reviews of his various concerts in this country and in Canada:—

New York World Telegram

"Appearing in double role of violinist and composer, Roman Prydatkevych found favor with a sizable assemblage in Town Hall. The recitalist in his own Sonata in F sharp Major was assisted by Paolo Gallico. Sincerity and seriousness, also a good tone, marked the violinist's performance."—Robert Bagar.

New York Sun

"Mr. Prydatkevych was an effective interpreter of his own sonata. He formed its gentle melodic patterns with enthusiasm and good technical discipline."—Irving Kolodin.

New York Journal American

"He played Reger's unaccompanied E minor Prelude and Fugue with distinction, attractive phrasing and bowing."—Grena Bennett.

The Evening Telegram, Toronto

"Roman Prydatkevych's violin sang a well-loved song. Tunes to haunt the memory many a day. He is a brilliant violinist whose tone is mellow and singing. He played many encores."—Edward W. Woodson.

Daily Svoboda

"The violinist showed efficient technique, clean intonation, sincerity and

warmth in interpretation and sympathetic tone quality. The Ukrainian pieces were played brilliantly with verve and merited the well deserved enthusiasm from the audience.

"He proved to be a solid composer, streamlined, clear in design and colorful in his compositions. He made a precious contribution to the musical literature for violin and for that he deserves gratitude."—Dr. Alexander Koshetz.

Titusville Herald

"His playing was superb and much enjoyed."

Newark Evening News

"Mr. Prydatkevych commended himself by his excellent technique and feeling for musical values."

Durham Morning Herald

"Created high pitch of enthusiasm. The program was extremely well arranged and maintained an unusual degree of interest from beginning to end."

Daily Reflector, Greenville, N. C.

"Prydatkevych was master of his instrument as he played with marvelous range of feeling and with excellent technique."

New York Times

"Mr. Prydatkevych played musically and sincerely, with a feeling for phrase and melody."

New York Sun

"He showed a good tone, technical ability and serious musical purpose."—W. J. Henderson.

New York Herald Tribune

"The violinist played with technical effectiveness; the neatness and deftness of his execution of rapid passages was one of the features of his recital. He played spiritedly."—F. D. P.

New York Evening World

Mr. Prydatkevych came to his task panoplied with a technical armament quite above the average. His tone, firm, pure and vibrant; the intonation admirably secure, and all mechanical difficulties of finger and bow were met without seeming effort.

"The ease and accuracy of his playing, combined with the unassuming, conscientious manner of the artist and the taste and refinement of his style established a bond of sympathy between him and his audience. In fact Mr. Prydatkevych had everything in his favor."—Pitts Sanborn.

THE HOME FRONT

REPORT FROM THE LABOR FRONT

During the coming year there will be far-reaching changes in the methods of tapping new sources of war labor and of keeping our present labor force—except for those who enter the armed service—on the jobs where they are now located. In the automobile industry, a program is under way to halt unnecessary shifting of workers, and wherever plants are shut down temporarily because of production changes, to see that workers who take jobs elsewhere can be returned to their original jobs without loss of seniority.

Although the pressure to speed war production is very great throughout the country, seven government departments and agencies have united in urging that there be no relaxation of state labor laws protecting the health and well-being of workers, and that there should be no violations of the federal ban on the employment of children under 16 years of age.

Increased emphasis is being placed by the United States Government on proper diet as an essential part of the war effort.

Extensive studies of diets in various localities among different wage groups have shown that many people have inadequate diets because they do not know the type of foods needed for their particular tasks.

The government, therefore, is publicizing the latest discoveries regarding the amounts of vitamins, minerals and other essentials of an adequate diet. It is translating these needs into working diets, and is attempting to adjust farm production to provide sufficient quantities of these foods. In addition, it is studying the development of processing methods and preparation designed to retain maximum nutritive value of foods.

VALUE OF FOODS

Diets for low income groups are receiving particular attention. Schedules of minimum quantities of various foods are worked out by age and occupation groups. Notable in these diets is the quantity of eggs, milk, and leafy vegetables which they contain.

For example, a low cost diet for a moderately active woman provides for 4 eggs and 1½ pounds of meat, poultry, or fish a week, and two glasses of milk a day. Vegetables such as cabbage, carrots, kale, string beans and tomatoes are recommended

as nutritious and yet inexpensive sources of vitamins and minerals.

CARE OF HOUSEHOLD RUBBER

Guard those rubbers, the garden hose, rubber-coated raincoats, foundation garments and household rubber articles from heat, sunlight oil, grease and tars, the Office of Price Administration advises Mr. and Mrs. America.

"It's now up to you to make what you have last longer—by better care and home repair," says OPA. "War in the Pacific has cut off the sources of almost every bit of our crude rubber. Practically all the rubber we now have, and the synthetic rubber that we can produce, must go into weapons for our fighting forces."

Be on the alert for rubber enemies. Store properly. Take off the spots. Mend in time. These are among the tips on ways to "keep rubber young."

Store rubber in a cool, dark place, away from hot-air ducts, steam and hot water pipes. Heat and sunlight weaken and crack rubber. If the article being stored is part cloth, the storage place needs to be dry as well as dark and cool. Otherwise the cloth may mildew.

Do not fold or crease rubber articles before putting them away. But where this is unavoidable, a little talcum or cornstarch may be sprinkled between the folds to prevent sticking.

Oil, grease and tar make rubber swell and weaken if they are left on it for any amount of time. A bath of soap and warm water will clean these spots, as a rule. If this treatment fails, sponge the spot with a standard drycleaning fluid, but with care, as such cleaners damage rubber if they are left in contact with it for more than two or three minutes.

If the rubber is not in good shape otherwise try to mend small breaks or worn spots. Easy repairs can be made at home with inexpensive rubber patches.

to rich pasture lands and fine natural harbors.

What New Zealanders have done in 102 years is to build a utopia for ordinary people. The migration from England was essentially a farmer-mechanic migration and, like the earliest settlement of our shores, a family migration.

If anyone is looking for the good life that we are fighting for, let him look at New Zealand in the days before the war. In 1938, New Zealand had no extremes of poverty or of wealth; it had the second lowest death rate and the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. It had plenty of houses—one to a family. It had little crime. It had a high standard of living and plenty to eat. The average New Zealander ate more bread, butter, flour, and sugar than the average American, twice as much beef, twelve times as much lamb and mutton.

The New Zealander was, and still is, protected by social insurance against sickness, unemployment, and want in old age. A model for both Britain and the United States, New Zealand was a pioneer in the years before World War I in old-age pensions, State fire and accident insurance, State aid to the farmers, wage and hour laws, recognition of collective bargaining, and votes for women. More recent laws provide health insurance, free medical and dental care for school children, and free milk in the schools.

Yes, it was a good life in New Zealand before the war—a life that fused the homely traditions of the mother country with the inspiration of the wide open spaces and happy isolation of the South Pacific. For while New Zealand is the farthest from "home" of all the members of the British family of nations, it is as British as tea and crumpets, rugby football, horse racing, and plum pudding.

THE UNITED NATIONS

XIII. NEW ZEALAND

"WE are only a small young nation, but we are one and all a band of brothers, and we march forward with a union of hearts and wills to a common destiny."—M. J. Savage, late Prime Minister, on September 6, 1939.

The People

Ninety-four out of every 100 New Zealanders are of British origin. Four out of every 100 are Maoris—the natives who were there before the white men.

Their War Effort

New Zealand's men and women are completely mobilized for war. The fighting forces number 250,000 men, fully trained and equipped. Half of all males between the ages of 16 and 60 are in the fighting forces.

New Zealand's expeditionary forces number 50,000 men, stationed in Egypt, Libya, and the Fiji Islands. These forces have fought in Greece, Crete, and Libya.

New Zealand airmen have flown with the R.A.F. from Iceland to Singapore. Many thousands of them are in service abroad.

New Zealand's two cruisers have covered themselves with glory. The Achilles helped to defeat the Graf Spee. The Leander sank an Italian raider in the Indian Ocean.

New Zealand's home front is tightly organized for war. Peacetime industries, such as textiles, clothes, and shoes, have been converted to military needs. Labor is conscripted. All prices are controlled. War spending will be nearly three times as much in 1942 as it was in 1941. Taxes, already high, are going higher. Direct taxes reach a maximum rate of 90 percent on earned income of \$12,000.

Labor is scarce, and luxury services have disappeared. Sugar and tea are rationed, but most other foods are plentiful, for New Zealand is a great meat and dairy-producing country. Pleasure driving is over for the duration; the gasoline ration allows only enough to drive a car forty miles a month.

The war factories are turning out

gun-carriers, mortars, grenades, and bombs. As more and more women enter factories, the day of all-out production is close at hand.

Among the United Nations, it would be hard to find a people who are fulfilling their own particular part more effectively or more gallantly. New Zealand is, in every sense, a United Nation.

* * *

New Zealand's two islands are slightly smaller in area than the British Isles. Together they are about the same size as Colorado. New Zealand's population of 1,600,000 people is one-thirtieth that of Britain—and about the same as that of the American city, Detroit. Its nearest neighbor, Australia, is 1,200 miles across the sea, while the British look 20 miles across the Channel and see the French—and now the Nazis—on the other side.

New Zealand is a good example of what the British might have done with more space and less Europe; with a temperate climate that had not only plenty of rain but plenty of sunshine; with a clean new country which boasted all nature's beauties and most of nature's blessings, from snow-capped mountains, high waterfalls, lakes, and pine forests

Funny Side Up

"CAPITAL PUNISHMENT"

"You learn something new every day" a sage once said, and after spending a week-end in Washington, we now know what the D. C. after Washington stands for... "definitely crowded!" Washington is so congested these days that when a rumor begins to fly, two others move right in!

It all started two weeks ago when we received an official-looking letter from the capital city. Upon reading it we rushed down to the railroad station. "What's the round-trip fare to Washington, D. C.?" we asked the ticket agent. "\$50," he said without blinking a glass eye. "\$50?" we exclaimed. "That's right, \$50," he said. "Can I help it if some drunk paid that much on the date the government froze the prices? "Anyway the seats are all taken, but if you stand in front of some guy, maybe he'll be drafted!"

We thought we had a drawing room with a fireplace on the train until the engineer told us to move over! Getting off at Washington, we noticed people running every which way. They seemed to be confused. A porter grabbed our bags and "Mah goodness," he said after awhile, "dese here travelin' bags is powerful heavy." "They should be," said we. "They're loaded with scrap iron." "Scrap iron?" "Yeah," we kidded, "I'm a heavy tipper, and I want my money's worth!"

Boy, we walked around Washington for hours trying to get a room at a hotel, and believe us, there wasn't even room for a rumor (roomer)! We remember when people use to brag that their folks came over on the Mayflower. After glimpsing the hotel situation, people will have something to brag about if their families can get into it! At one hotel they offered us the Blueroom... a bunk under the desk and the inkwell leaked! Another place offered us a cot in a clothes closet, but the closet was so small, that all the mice were hunchbacked! Finally we dropped exhausted at a hotel where they charged \$3 to sleep in the lobby and \$.50 to sleep in the elevator. All night long we kept dreaming we were a Yo Yo!

The next day we hurried down to see one of the committee who wrote to us. You know what a committee is... it's a group of distinguished gentlemen who as individuals can decide nothing, and who, as a group, decide that nothing can be done. And after hearing all their predictions about the war, it would be a good idea for the government to issue guess-ration cards to them! At lunch time we almost starved when we dined with some congressmen. You know how congressmen are... they take their time at passing anything! "Bromo," said the head of the Committee later that afternoon, "in our letter to you, we made a slight mistake in spelling. We invited you to go on a Bond Tour... not a Blonde Tour! We admire your patriotic spirit in rushing down here, but it isn't to start for a few months yet!"

Before returning to New York, we stopped over the Potomac River in Virginia to visit a friend who owns his own home. He's in partnership with the FHA! He just got married last year and with priorities and shortages he's having a devil of a time furnishing his home. He's been furnishing it on the installment plan, and for 6 months he had to sleep between mattresses until the linens arrived! When he built the house he didn't have enough wood for the floors, so he paved the guest room floor with quicksand. We had to leave early... or else! Due to the oil shortage he couldn't get enough

DESCRIBES SHIP SINKING

When American land and naval forces invaded the coast of North French Africa to launch United Nation's second front, Seaman Second Class George Karol, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Karol of Central Place, Perth Amboy, and member of the Ukrainian Catholic Holy Virgin Church (Rev. J. Shukhovsky, pastor) was not only in the thick of the fighting but took part in rescuing soldiers of his transport when it was torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine. The story of his experience, as told during his recent 30-day leave at home to a reporter of the "Perth Amboy News" follows:—

"My ship was one of the transports in a huge convoy which arrived off coast of North Africa in November. The boat, formerly the luxury liner, President Cleveland, carried a full load of soldiers and supplies. When we arrived off the African coast we immediately began to transfer the men to landing craft. We continued doing this for three days, and just as we landed the last boatloads, French planes came over, bombed and machine-gunned us. Our planes and anti-aircraft fought them off and we felt that our job was just about done.

"However, at 5:37 p. m. on November 12, we got a call to general quarters. Our radio told us that two other transports has been hit by torpedoes from subs. We had hardly manned our posts when the ship shook and rose high out of the water. We knew that they got us, but it was a few minutes before we knew how badly we were damaged.

"The sub that fired the torpedo which hit us paid for it in about a half hour when our destroyers depth-bombed it the surface where it remained awhile and then sank beneath the water. None of those boys in that sub will ever see daylight again.

"Our ship was listing badly and we worked right up until the minute it went under, which was 2:30 in the morning. By that time we had unloaded almost two-thirds of the ammunition. During the trips to and from the boat we were shelled by French shore batteries which our troops had not yet subdued.

"When the ship went under I dove into the water with the others and the blaze started by the torpedoes was now beyond control. The water was covered with oil and even though we tried to swim under water to the small rescue boats many of us were burned. I was pretty badly burned on the neck and the back, but I got over it in a hurry.

"When we finally got ashore we were given blankets and medical attention and when the French finally gave in to our forces, we were treated like kings by the Frenchmen and the natives alike. The first night ashore I slept in a little Catholic church, and it was the first sleep I had in almost 55 hours.

"The part we played wasn't over even when we sailed back home. I was on a destroyer that caught a sub as we were off Norfolk, Va., on Thanksgiving Day. Depth bombs knocked that baby right out of the picture and that was number two for me."

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

oil. His house was so cold that his wife wanted to call up the District Attorney to come over and turn the heat on! "How'd you like to come to our house-warming," he said as we were leaving. "Fine," we shouted back. "I'll bring the matches!"

BROMO SELTZER

FAMOUS PIANIST



Lubka Kolessa

The Ukrainian pianist of European, South American and Canadian fame who will make her American debut at the Town Hall, New York City, Sunday evening, February 21. An announcement of this important musical event has already appeared in *The New York Times* (January 24, 1943).

Our young Americans of Ukrainian descent are especially urged to attend the recital of this distinguished Ukrainian pianist whom some European critics have called "the female Paderewski."

Tickets for the affair are priced (tax included) at \$2.75 for a box seat; \$2.20 for front orchestra; \$1.65 for seats in 5th to 14th rows in orchestra; \$1.10 for rear and extreme left section of orchestra, and first six rows of balcony; 83 cents for rear balcony; also some 55 cents seats.

Distribution and sale of tickets among Ukrainian Americans has been undertaken gratuitously by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N.Y. and N.J. (Stephen Marusevich, director).

Ticket Committee is headed by Stephen Shumeyko. Choice tickets and information may be obtained by writing or phoning him at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City; Phone—BERgen 4-0237.

CLEVELAND RED CROSS UNIT ACTIVE

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland Ukrainian unit of the American Red Cross, held January 21 at the Ukrainian National Home in Cleveland, it was revealed that over two hundred dollars had been raised by the group during the past year. Members who received merit pins from the American Red Cross are Anna Adler, Anna Karas, Mary Fedak, Katherine Kalmuck, Kathie Kissef, Rose Pappa, Stella Pallvoda, Mary Pachkowska, Jennie Pyzklewic, Anna Shegda, and Mary Yarosh.

A check-up last November revealed that fifty-four of young Cleveland Ukrainians were with American armed forces overseas. A number of their replies to their Christmas mail were read at a meeting of the Red Cross unit by Stella Pallvoda, its secretary. The letters came from Alaska, Africa, Hawaii, and from various Pacific islands and posts in the war zone.

Newly elected officers of the Uk-

PANCHUK GETS DETROIT PLANNING POST

John Panchuk, an active Detroit figure in Ukrainian American life, was recently appointed by Mayor Jeffries to the City Planning Commission.

A former president of the UYL-NA, and a former Michigan assistant attorney general, Mr. Panchuk is at present chief counsel of a Detroit insurance company, and president of the Ukrainian Federation of Michigan.

EVERYBODY SAVING IN EVERY PAYDAY 10% WAR BONDS

rainian Unit in Cleveland of the American Red Cross are President, Anna Adler; Secretary, Stella Pallvoda; Treasurer, Mary Fedak.

Stella Pallvoda

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL

—:—:—: given by the —:—:—:

Philadelphia Ukrainian National Association Youth Club

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943

TWO ORCHESTRAS—DANCING—8 TILL 7

Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Basketball home games are Monday and Wednesday evenings at 5th and Spring Garden Streets.

EVERYONE IS INVITED TO SEE THESE GAMES FREE OF CHARGE.