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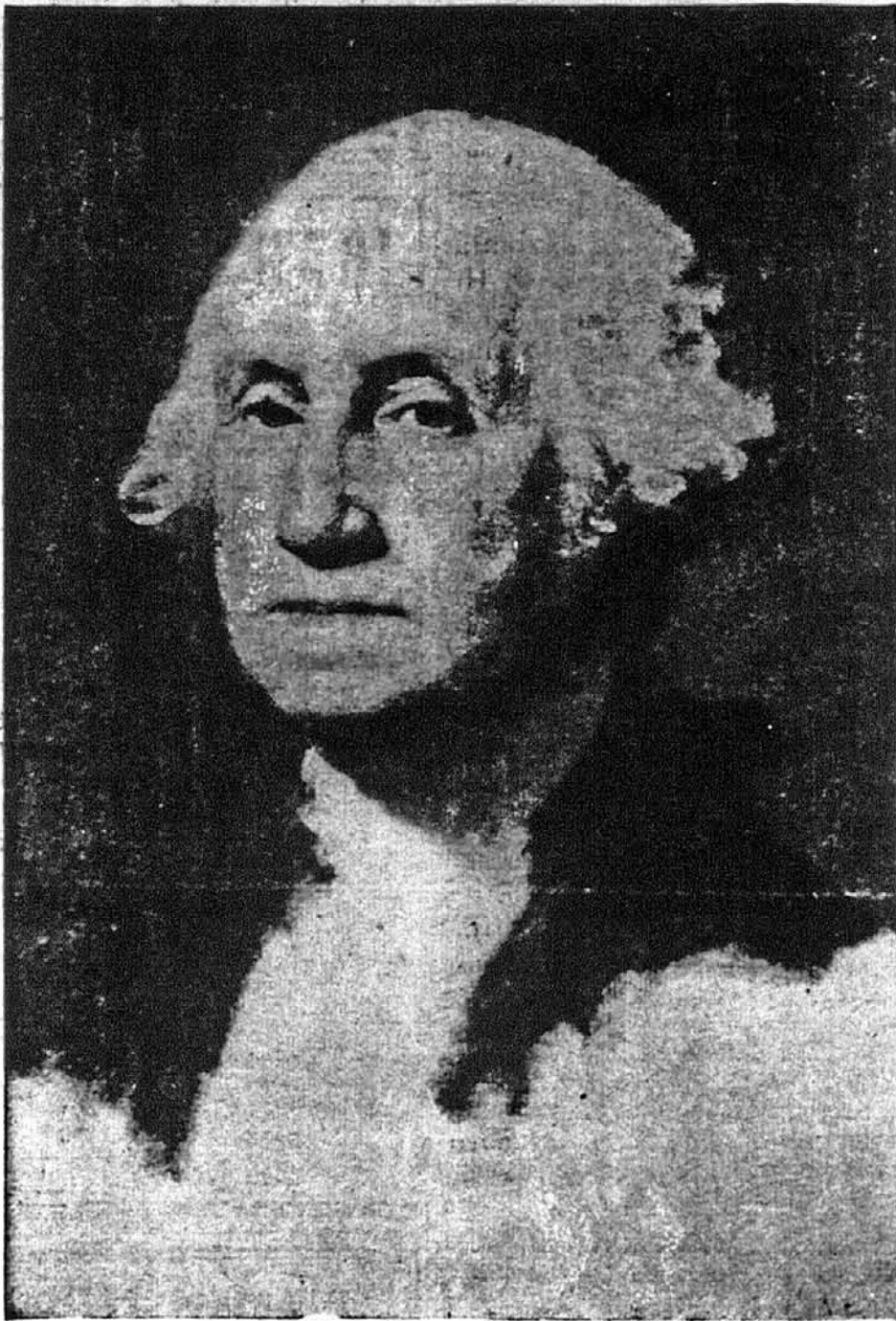
Dedicated to the needs and interest of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

No. 8

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1943

VOL. XI

GEORGE WASHINGTON—FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY



George Washington is the symbol of hope not only for the American people, but for all peoples. Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's great poet and martyr (1814-61) once wrote:

"When will our Washington appear,
With just and human laws?"

but, full of faith, he exclaimed:

"And yet he must appear!"

Ukrainian Academy Active Despite Its Evacuation

A brief account of the activities of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences following its evacuation from Kiev during the first weeks of the Nazi-Soviet war, appeared in last month's issue of "The Slavonic Monthly" ("For the Slav Cause and the Slav Federation") published in New York City.

All the equipment and the huge excellent library of the Ukrainian Academy went with it to its new location, the report states. From the comfort of one of the oldest centers of culture in the country, its staff found themselves thrust into the relatively primitive, but safe accommodations of the city of Ufa, capital of

the Autonomous Republic of Bashkiria in the southern Urals. Torn from their native Ukraine they applied themselves to the solution of the scientific problems of the region in which they found themselves. Bashkiria today is a land of defense factories, artillery proving grounds, airplane test fields. And today the scientists of Ukraine spend their time in the engineering departments of the factories and on the proving grounds and airfields. The abstract physicist evolves formulae for more effective streamlined planes. The botanists have evolved a fertilizing routine that gives promise of increasing the rubber yield from kok-

Lubka Kolessa's Concert Postponed

LUBKA KOLESSA'S American debut at the Town Hall in New York City tomorrow evening (February 21), has been postponed to some time in March because the pianist is now suffering from a sudden attack of the grippe, according to an announcement released to the press last Thursday afternoon by Miss Mathews of the Columbia Concerts, Inc., under whose auspices the concert was to have been held tomorrow but will be held on its postponed

date. The exact date when it will be held in March, the announcement states, will be announced as soon as Miss Kolessa recovers from her sudden illness, which is not serious but which incapacitates her from making the trip from her home in Toronto to New York for the concert.

Tickets purchased for tomorrow's concert, the announcement notes, will be honored at Miss Kolessa's postponed concert.

BISHOP SENYSHYN WELCOMED BY NEW YORK FAITHFUL

New York Ukrainian Americans of the Catholic faith accorded the recently-consecrated Auxiliary Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn a welcome last Sunday which by its warmth, spontaneity, and religious fervor will remain long a vivid memory for the thousands of faithful who took part in its all-day ceremonies.

Chief features of the welcoming ceremonies were the procession of the faithful in the morning, followed by a Pontifical Mass in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, celebrated by Bishop Senyshyn, his first in New York, and finally in the evening, at the Parish Hall, a program of Ukrainian songs and dances, combined with greetings by representatives of religious and secular societies.

Following the procession through the streets adjoining the church, led by the American stars and stripes and the Ukrainian gold and blue banners, Bishop Senyshyn was formally greeted at the entrance to the church by Abbot M. Markiw of the Basilian Order. During the celebration of the Pontifical Mass, the bishop was assisted by eight clergymen, including Arch-Abbot Baranyk of the Basilian Order in Canada. In his sermon, Bishop Senyshyn quoted parts of the Holy Scriptures, as well as passages from Ukrainian writers and patriots such as Taras Shevchenko, Bohdan Lepky, and Boris Hrinchenko. He likewise lauded the many young Ukrainian Americans serving their country on the far-flung battlefields of the present war.

The concert and folk dance program in the evening drew an audience that crowded the very large parish hall to its capacity. Chief feature on the program was the fine

choral singing of the St. George's Choir under the direction of Mr. Theodore Onufryk. Its rendition of Vedel's beautiful "Pokayaniya" (Repentance) was the highlight of the entire concert.

Taking part in the program also and earning much applause was a large group of Ukrainian folk dancers under the leadership of John Flis. Solo dancer was Miss Palega.

The chief address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn. He declared that the consecration of the Auxiliary Bishop Senyshyn was a welcome and significant event in the light of the persecution of religion in war-torn and foreign-occupied Ukraine, and that Ukrainian Americans should be happy to have such a young yet already distinguished cleric and patriot as auxiliary bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Similar sentiments were expressed by Abbot Markiw in greeting the bishop on behalf the St. George's parish, and also by various representatives of churches and religious and secular societies of New York City and vicinity; among them was Stephen J. Jarema, New York Assemblyman, who spoke on behalf the younger generation. They were introduced by Rev. Borsa, chairman of the concert committee, who noted that the new bishop will be of great assistance to Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky of Philadelphia.

Closing the program in his honor Bishop Senyshyn, speaking simply in Ukrainian, expressed his gratification at this welcome accorded to him and vowed to dedicate himself entirely to the glory of God and the welfare of His people.

sagyz by 25 percent. And the Institute headed by the President of the Academy, the world-renowned physiologist A. A. Bohomolets, has utilized the knowledge acquired in years of study of the problem of lengthening the span of human life to prepare an antireticular cytotoxic serum that has proven of great value in military medical practice.

But probably of the greatest immediate importance is the work of the geologists. For they have discovered that the so-called poorbauzites of Bashkiria, never exploited

before the war, are a satisfactory source of aluminum as well as a raw material for the manufacture of rapidly-hardening cement. They have also established that the manganese resources of the Urals within the borders of Bashkiria are sufficient to obviate the transportation of that ore from other sections of the country to the Urals. Finally they have explored the brown coal resources of this region and established that some 1,300,000 tons are ready at hand.

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

GERMAN POLICY IN UKRAINE

(From London-published fortnightly "Free Europe," January 1, 1943)

(Concluded)

A STRUGGLE against Bolshevism and the Jews was proclaimed. German military successes, "to free the Ukrainian people from Soviet domination" were played up and nebulous ideas about the return of the Ukraine to the European fold were propagated. Capital was made of the fact that Britain and America were collaborating with Russia. On the other hand the Germans did not promise more than the rehabilitation of the devastated areas after the war. "It is our desire," declared Rosenberg, the Minister for the Eastern Territories, addressing a delegation of Ukrainian farmers earlier this year, "that the beautiful Ukraine should once again become a flourishing land." This "realistic" German programme caused deep disappointment among the more simple-minded adherents of collaboration with Germany. Although the general line of German policy did not change, the Germans, to bring some order into the ranks of Ukrainian nationalists, thereupon resorted to cold logic backed by police measures and the tightening of the economic screw.

Last March a propaganda pamphlet in the Ukrainian language entitled *Germans and Ukrainians* was published in Berlin. It extolled the long-standing collaboration of Ukrainian irredentists with Germany, dating back to the first world war. The German-Soviet agreement of 1939 was explained away as a tactical move and the attack on Russia in June 1941 as "reparation for the

wrongs suffered by the Ukrainians." But this pamphlet also stated that the generality of Ukrainians had failed to appreciate this, for anti-German propaganda had found a ready ear among Ukrainians, many of whom were "carrying on subversive activities." The Germans tried to convince the Ukrainian people that "Ukrainian-German relations had reached their golden age," and that "only the Germans could destroy the Stalin monster of red slavery." "Germany," the writer continued, "by the sacrifice of the lives of her best sons has destroyed the main enemies of the Ukraine: Moscow and Poland. For this if for nothing else the Ukrainians should be grateful to the Germans." The Ukrainians were told that a "victory of the Germany of Adolf Hitler spells a better future for the Ukraine." The author of this pamphlet solemnly argued that since Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Italy, Finland, Norway, Holland and even France had voluntarily surrendered the leadership of Europe to Germany, "there was all the more reason why the Ukraine, redeemed by German blood, should be subjected to German control. The Ukrainian nation, exhausted and flaccid like a man after a long and serious illness, has not enough strength itself to organize a State that would be secure against its enemies." Everybody who had any understanding of affairs was told that he should rejoice at such close collaboration.

In actual practice this collabora-

tion consisted in the German occupant treating the Ukrainians as slaves forced to work for Germany, while the representatives of the Herrenvolk who had been sent there carried economic exploitation to the point of legalised plunder and indulged in terror. The very lives of Ukrainian people depended on the whim of the German officials who had at any time and in any place the right to kill and to raze to the ground villages even on suspicion of passive aid to the "bandits."

At the beginning, at any rate, the Germans tried to meet certain limited cultural needs of the Ukrainian people in their own language, particularly in Galicia, where they aimed at aggravating Polish-Ukrainian friction. But even there what they gave with one hand they took away with interest with the other. Thus, for example, fresh Ukrainian elementary schools were opened, but secondary schools were at first drastically reduced in numbers and finally abolished completely. The Central Ukrainian Committee in Cracow, which is presided over by Dr. Volodymyr Kubyovych, was allowed to carry on charitable activities, and the Ukrainian National Committee in Lwiv (under M. Polanski) was "subordinated" to the Cracow Committee. At the

M. Polanski disappeared from the political arena. The deputy chairman of the Central Committee is Dr. Kost Pankivski. Messrs. Stefan Baran and Pavel Lysiak are the editors of the "Krakivski Visti." Dr. Teofil Volobets (Vorobets?) Editor) presides over the Ukrainian War Prisoners' Commission. Professor Filaret Lukjanovyc, and Colonels Roman Susko and Riko Jary are the organisers of the German Ukrainian military collaboration.

same time, however, other cultural, welfare and political Ukrainian organizations were banned, not only in the Ukrainian Reichskommissariat but also in the provinces of Galicia and Volhynia, where in the Polish days a large number of different Ukrainian organizations, with a membership of many thousands, were active. Some fifty to sixty Ukrainian broadsheets were allowed to be published, but they were subjected to such strict German censorship and were forced to publish so much German propaganda material that they have become German papers in the Ukrainian language. Suffice it to say that the assistant editor of the Ukrainian newspaper in Kiev, the *Nove Slovo*, is a German; he is the press officer of German Generalkommissariat.

Ukrainian aspirations have been fostered only in the sphere of religion, with a view to the creation of a Ukrainian autocephalous orthodox church. But even here, by encouraging dissident sects of this creed and applying the principle of "divide and rule," the Germans are trying to spread confusion in order to stem any constructive efforts.

No wonder this German "colonial policy," based on exploitation and terror and making the most transparent use of national and religious slogans, has disappointed even the most short-sighted and hidebound Ukrainian nationalists, such as those grouped in the O.U.N. and around Hetman Skoropadsky, that prototype of quisling. The majority of Ukrainian political leaders have been driven underground, and the German manager has attracted only an insignificant number of agents who have sold themselves body and soul to their masters.

THE STORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

(35)

Shevchenko's Imprisonment

AT the Orska fortress where Taras Shevchenko found himself, some of the garrison officers took pity on him and allowed him several petty privileges; but this was only for a short while, for a spy reported to St. Petersburg that Shevchenko was going around in civilian clothes, and that occasionally he even wrote and painted. As a result, Shevchenko was placed in prison, where he remained for six months. Then he was sent to an even more desolate spot, the Novopetrovsk fortress on the Caspian Sea. Here he was forced to spend six and one-half years of his life. Daily, for eight long hours, he was forced to go through a military drill. The closest watch was kept over him. Even his boots were searched from time to time to see if perhaps he had hidden there a pencil or a scrap of paper. Nevertheless, he did manage somehow during his imprisonment to write several very moving poems.

Freedom

Naturally, his Ukrainian and Russian friends did not forget him. They constantly interceded with the authorities, and even with the Czar himself, to free Shevchenko. Even such influential Ukrainian aristocrats like Lizohub, Tarnovsky, Princess Replin, Count de Balmain, General Kucharenko added their fervent pleas to free him. Finally, in 1857 Shevchenko received his freedom, and in the spring of the following year he returned to St. Petersburg.

Where ten years ago, at the age of 33, he was taken away a strong young man, now he returned a wreck, graybearded, bald, bowed with suffering, and his body racked with pain. Yet his spirit remained indomitable.

Death

Shevchenko longed to visit his beloved Ukraine once more, especially since he had a premonition that he was going to die soon. He wanted once more to see the beautiful Ukrain-

ian countryside, the wide wind-swept steppes, and the mighty, rushing, surging Dnieper River. And so, in April, 1859, he returned to it, visiting his family, friends; and then returned once more to St. Petersburg, in order to settle his affairs there. He intended to return to Ukraine and there spend the rest of his life. But this wish was denied him. The Grim Reaper caught up with him. On March 10, 1861 he died. He died at the age of 47. Of these 47 years of his life, 24 were spent in serfdom, 10 years as political prisoner, 3½ years under police surveillance, with but 9 precious years of comparative freedom.

He was buried temporarily in St. Petersburg. A month later, in April, his body was taken from its temporary resting place, and borne ceremoniously in its coffin by rail and wagon back to his native land—Ukraine. He was buried on a hill near Kanev, overlooking his beloved Dnieper. And thus his last wish, came true, as expressed in his "Testament":

Dig my grave and raise my barrow
By the Dnieper-side
In Ukraina, my land,
A fair land and wide.
I will lie and watch the cornfields,
Listen through the years
To the river voices roaring
Roaring in my ears.

Ukrainian Prometheus

And, thus, by his beloved Dnieper-side, was buried Taras Shevchenko, this great man who can aptly be called the Ukrainian Prometheus. For just as the original Prometheus (the central figure in Shevchenko's poem "Caucasus") was punished by Zeus for seeking to benefit mankind by giving it fire, so the Ukrainian Prometheus, Taras Shevchenko, was punished by the Czar for having infused into his people the spirit of freedom, and for having taught them to regard it as their most priceless heritage. And just as the original Prometheus has gone down in tradi-

tion as the symbol of revolutionary spirit that ever seeks to improve this world for mankind, so Shevchenko has gone down in history as one who dedicated his whole life to the cause of those who are sorely oppressed and enslaved—chief among them being the Ukrainian people.

And yet, why is it that the Ukrainian people have just now begun to appreciate Shevchenko?

The answer lies largely in the fact that all that Shevchenko had prophesied, has come to pass. Right now the Ukrainian people in their war-torn and devastated native land are suffering all the trials and tribulations that Shevchenko foresaw and predicted. Is it any wonder, therefore, that they now go to Shevchenko for counsel and inspiration? Is it anything strange that his teachings have become more real to us?

His Teachings

And what are these teachings?

Perhaps heading them all is the love Shevchenko taught his people to bear for their native land. He also taught them not to complain of their national misfortune but to take arms against it. Shevchenko flays those who compromise with this misfortune, with their enslavement, who have lost faith in themselves and their future. He bids them to arise from their lethargy and fight!—for freedom! He cheers us all with the prophecy that only upon the ruins of the old order will a new and independent Ukraine arise.

Confidence In Youth

In this struggle for Ukraine's freedom, Shevchenko placed the youth in the very forefront. He had little hope for the older generation in this respect. It was youth, unafraid, unfettered by conventions or prejudices, that he looked upon as the real savior of Ukraine. And had he lived today he would have thrilled at the sight of this youth in the old country sacrificing even their lives for the cause for which he sacrificed his own life.

All this confidence in the youth, all these teachings and predictions, Shevchenko arrayed in some of the

Air Force Instructor

Sergeant Nicholas Klymyshyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hnat Klymyshyn, 635 Lehigh Avenue, Palmerton, Pa., all members of U.N.A. Branch 369, is an instructor in an Army Air Corps field somewhere in Nebraska, reports Michael Kuba, secretary of



SGT. NICHOLAS KLYMYSHYN

the U.N.A. branch. Sgt. Klymyshyn recently married the daughter of Dr. Brooks, formerly of Columbia University.

Prior to his enlistment, Nicholas was a flier, owning his own plane, which he sold in order to enter college.

world's finest poetry. And, what is more—he gave force to them by living his life strictly in accordance with them. At all times he was the undaunted revolutionist, who scorned all compromise with oppression, whom neither prison walls nor exile could cow, and who remained ever true to his ideals. As such, Taras Shevchenko should be a source of constant inspiration to us, Ukrainian-Americans, in our service to America and to Ukraine.

(To be continued)

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

THE HOME FRONT

NEW FOOD RATIONING PROGRAM STARTS MARCH 1

THE beginning of the rationing program for canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, juices, all soups, and dried fruits will give a clearer picture of how the point method of rationing actually works. Heavy cuts in the over-all allowances of foods in these forms for civilian consumption—resulting from the huge requirements of our fighters, and from the reduction in canning to save critical metals—make it necessary for us to divide up the available stocks by means of rationing, which will start on March 1.

Retail sales of the rationed foods cease today, February 20, and registration for War Ration Book Two will take place next week at schools, churches, community centers and other convenient locations where citizens are widely scattered. In case of severe weather, the mails may be used for registering. One member of a family may apply for all by presenting a copy of War Ration Book One for each person in the family.

The first ration period will cover the month of March, and each holder of Book Two will have 48 coupon points to use for the rationed foods, except for coupons deducted for stocks of canned foods on hand February 21 in excess of five cans per person, if the cans hold more than 8 ounces each. Home-canned products are not counted as part of the stock on hand. When applying for the ration book, the consumer must hand in a "consumer application", stating the canned goods on hand February 21 and the amount of coffee held as of November 28, when coffee rationing started.

The declaration of home stocks doesn't necessarily mean that the applicant is a hoarder of food, for many families are in the habit of carrying stocks of canned goods. But coupons will be deducted in such cases simply to make sure that no one has an advantage at the start of rationing. The cans allowed to every consumer should be sufficient to carry through to March 1 if combined with fresh fruits and vegetables.

SHOE RATIONING

The rationing of shoes, which began on February 9, was ordered because for several months civilians have been buying shoes at a rate faster than manufacturers could make

them and at the same time keep our soldiers and sailors supplied. Under the shoe rationing plan, three pairs of shoes will be made available during the next 12 months to every man, woman and child in the country. Stamp 17 in War Rationing Book One is good for one pair of shoes until June 15, and the stamp may be transferred from one member of a family to another. Anyone who hasn't yet received Ration Book One should apply at once for the book at a local rationing board, and if he needs shoes but has no stamp 17 in his own book or in the family books, he may apply to his local board for a shoe purchase certificate.

ESSENTIAL EMPLOYMENT

All men of draft age working in 29 occupations and 36 businesses or services, which are not considered essential to the war program, will be liable for Military Service on April 1 unless they are engaged in an essential wartime job on that date. For men in this age group the claim of deferment from the draft because of dependents will carry less weight with local Selective Service Boards, which have been advised of the tremendous need of able-bodied men for the armed services and war industries.

Every worker who wishes to enter a war industry should consult with the nearest United States Employment Service office about a war job or about the places where he can be trained for one, and applicants should avoid overcrowded war work centers unless sent there by the Employment Service.

WAVES AND SPARS

For the first time in its history the United States Navy has a Women's Reserve—known as the WAVES—officially organized and staffed with women whose job is to replace Navy men at shore stations within the continental limits of the United States. The corresponding Women's Reserve for the Coast Guard is known as the SPARS.

A complement of 35,000 WAVES and SPARS is needed now to fill jobs in radio, and storekeeping. Some are needed for important posts in mechanics and aviation ground work. Others are needed for various special or technical positions.

All women who are American citizens and who can meet the following

KOBZARS AND SHEVCHENKO

By HONORE EWACH

THERE are many strange things around us which we take for granted. Snow to me, for example, is a very common phenomenon. I see nothing strange in it. But it was a very strange phenomenon to Mahharshi Devendranath Tagore, a prominent Hindu mystic and founder of Brahma Samaj, when he came for the first time from Bengal into the region of the snow-swept Himalayas. I take for granted, as a further example, the name of Shevchenko's book of poems—"Kobzar." It is to many, however, a very strange name. Why then did the greatest of Ukrainian poets call his book of poems simply "Kobzar"—"A Bard"?

It is not enough to say that Taras Shevchenko called it that way simply because the kobzars were the Ukrainian national minstrels and, in many cases, composers as well. Shevchenko knew more about the kobzars of Ukraine than even his greatest contemporaries, such as Kulish and Kostomarov. Panko Kulish had much to do with the kobzars. He put down in writing many of their Kozak epics—"kozatski dumy." He also knew that the kobzars in general were known all over Ukraine as the divine men—"Bozhi liudy." But it was Taras Shevchenko, raised among the Ukrainian villagers, who knew profoundly why the kobzars were known also as "the divine men." He tells us of this secret in his poem "Perebendya"—"perebendya" being one of the colloquial names for a kobzar.

What does the word "perebendya" mean? Literally it means "a man of variety," one who is very strange in his tastes, "a queer fellow." Well, all these meanings applied to the kobzars. To the people in general the kobzars were not only simply minstrels. They were "queer fellows," behaving not like the rest of people.

In the first part of his poem Shevchenko tells of a kobzar among the people. He has a song for everybody. For young men and maidens he sings love songs. From love songs he passes into dance music. For grown up men and women he sings more serious songs. For young men at an ale-house he sings songs proper for the occasion. And now and then, of course, he treats his audience to a noble Kozak epic. Yet he asks nothing of his public. He does not complain even when he has no place to lodge for the night. He finds his happiness in knowing that he serves the public.

But were the kobzars nothing more than just public entertainers? Shevchenko knew that they were by far more than just "perebendyas"—queer fellows who know a lot of songs and tunes. He knew that the old and the wisest people of the village regarded the kobzars as divine men. He knew that many of the kobzars were men of great spiritual powers. From time to time they would go away from the people and sit for hours meditating and communing with God, drawing in energy from the divine source. So in the second part of his poem Shevchenko gives us a very inspiring picture of a kobzar far away from the people, sitting on a Kozak burial mound, in meditation and communion with God—a veritable mystic with divine power in his heart. After such a period of divine inspiration the kobzar would again go to bring comfort and spiritual encouragement to his fellowmen.

Knowing all this about the kobzars, it is no wonder that Shevchenko regarded it as great honor to be counted as one of the kobzars of Ukraine—a poet with divine power in his heart.

Winnipeg, Canada

requirements are urged to enlist in the WAVES or SPARS now:

At least 20 years old and under 36, married or single, with no children under 18.

At least two years of High School or Business School required.

1. Free training for Waves and Spars at leading colleges.

2. Interesting training schedule, including time off for "dates" and "weekends." No cooking, waiting

table, etc. while in training.

3. Full Navy pay starting at \$50 and going as high as \$126 a month, and additional allowances for subsistence and living quarters.

4. \$200 worth of uniforms—free.

5. Good food, the finest medical and dental care, allowances for your dependents, low government life insurance rates, privileges of free mail, reduced rates on transportation, movie and theater tickets.

THE UNITED NATIONS

XIV. The Netherlands

AREA—13,600 square miles. Population—9,000,000. Ruler—Queen Wilhelmina. Prime Minister—Pieter S. Gerbrandy. Capital—Amsterdam. Seat of government—The Hague. Present seat of government—London. Chief products—Textiles, coal, butter, Cheese. The Netherlands overseas territories—Netherlands East Indies, Netherlands West Indies, Surinam.

The Nazi bombers that brought war to Holland on May 10, 1940, shattered a peace unbroken for over a hundred years. The Dutch were not cowards or appeasers—they were free men, civilized men, of peace. In their small, flat country on the North Sea, one-quarter of its land won back by dikes and drainage from underneath the water, they had built a prosperous, modern, forward-looking nation.

A fifth of the people of Holland earned their living on the land—mostly on small holdings of less than fifty acres. Dutch cheese and butter, Dutch tulips, Dutch cereals and other crops were famous for their quality. The land was fertile, and the people worked it well.

Another fifth of the people lived

by commerce. The Dutch believed in trade; they always had. Their land was a crossroads where three great rivers came from inside Europe to the sea. They had 922 seagoing ships, and 19,280 more on their inland waterways. From all the world came raw materials, and to the world went Holland's manufactures and her food.

Two-fifths of Holland lived by making things. Ships were built and textiles woven. Coal was mined, and tin was smelted. Diamonds were cut in Amsterdam. Holland was crowded and active.

Holland was civilized. Holland had the lowest death rate in Europe. Holland had education for all. Seven Dutchmen had won Nobel prizes. They had free speech, a free press, religious freedom.

Holland was small, no match in armed strength for the Nazi hordes. In 5 days the country was overrun. The great city of Rotterdam was bombed into ruins. Queen Wilhelmina, 50 years a Queen of peace, escaped with her Government to London. Holland was down but the Netherlands Empire continued the war.

In the 19 months between the Nazi attack on Holland and that other treachery, in the Pacific, the Dutch

fought on, and made ready. They smashed the Nazi fifth column in their Indies territories. The single code word "Berlin," flashed to the Indies on the tenth of May 1940, had blocked the Nazi plans. The Dutch still had much to guard.

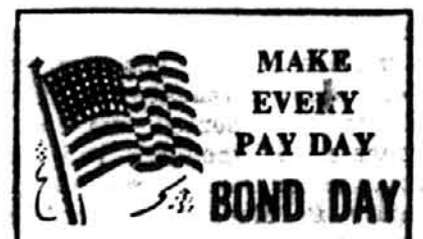
The Netherlands East Indies—southeast from Asia, northwest from Australia—are great crowded islands where the world came for rubber, tin, and oil, cinchona bark and kapok—for pepper, fiber, coconut, and palm oil. The islands together were a the size of the United States, with half as many people.

To this rich land Dutchmen had come centuries before to trade. They had stayed to rule and pacify and teach. They had fought disease and ignorance. They and Indonesian leaders were slowly working toward a modern freedom.

But it was a land that war lords wanted. The Japanese were coming, and before they came the Dutch were ready to fight. On the day of Pearl Harbor the Dutch declared war on the Japanese. They fought—for weeks the Netherlands navy and the air corps sank a ship a day. They lost—but not before the Japs had paid heavily and not before defiant will had ruined all that could help the enemy. Five hundred million dollars was blown up so the Japs should not have oil for months.

Dutchmen and Indonesians still resist in the Indies. Fighting men of the navy, marines, and air corps and a few officials have been taken to Australia. Their families and the other Dutch remain to share the lot of the Indonesians. The Dutch Navy is still in action. Dutch ships still carry men and guns and food for the United Nations. Men of the Dutch Legion are in England, in Canada, in the Dutch West Indies, and in Surinam (Dutch Guiana). These last free Dutch territories are important. In Curaçao and Aruba are great refineries for Venezuelan oil. In Surinam is bauxite for aluminum.

The Dutch will fight on, however long the struggle. They will come eventually through invasion and defeat to victory and peace.



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

Ukrainian Women and Their Organizations

By YAROSLAV J. CHYZ

(To be concluded)

(5)

Organization

THE U.N.W.L.A., consisting of five branches back in 1925, when it was founded, grew in fifteen years into a sizeable organization of 62 branches, three regional councils and several thousand members. During this period, also, many contacts were made with other national women's organizations on both American continents and in Europe. To achieve this position, ceaseless and often tiresome work had to be undertaken, especially in those years when scarcity of funds made it rather difficult to visit Ukrainian groups in remote cities for organizational purposes.

The pioneer work in this field was done by Helen D. Lototsky and was ably continued by subsequent officers and organizers of the League. At present the League is a closely knit organization with branches in all larger cities where people of Ukrainian extraction reside. These branches hold regular meetings, national conventions and follow a definite program of activities. The League was chartered in New York State on May 6, 1935, by these charter members: Annette Kmetz, president; Anastasia Wagner, secretary; Julia Jarema, Stephanie Abrahamovska, Anna Kolton and Emily Uhorchak, directors.

Educational and Social Activities

The individual branches often arrange meetings at which lecturers present talks on topics of interest to the members. Branch reports show that numerous lectures have been given on such topics as: women's hygiene, care of infants, and subjects pertaining to health. Another popular topic has been the problem of feminine organization. Topics dealing with aid to various Ukrainian causes have also been widely discussed.

The Executive Committee of the U.N.W.L.A. supplies its local branches with mimeographed lectures which are read at meetings. Such lectures, prepared by qualified specialists, discuss the lives and activities of prominent Ukrainian women, describe important events in American and Ukrainian history, or explain certain interesting current events. As an illustration, special lectures have been prepared for such occasions as Mother's Day, or, in 1939, the 150th anniversary of the Constitution.

The U.N.W.L.A. used to support the monthly *Zhinochey Svit* (Woman's World), which was published in Pittsburgh by Marie Beck in 1933-34. Starting with November, 1939, however, the organization supported the use of a page headed "Herald of the U.N.W.A.," in the Ukrainian tri-weekly newspaper *America* of Philadelphia. Helen D. Lototsky was the editor of this semi-monthly page. At present this page no longer appears.

To acquire funds for their various national and local activities and for their administrative expenses, the affiliates of the U.N.W.L.A. arrange tea and card parties, amateur shows, concerts, picnics and other forms of entertainment. Some branches have maintained amateur troupes which present several shows annually. Others were fortunate to have in their midst talented singers, like Stephanie Tzymbalist and Marie Atamanec in Detroit and Catherine Hnatkiv in Rochester, who helped them along in their musical undertakings. The programs of such presentations are chiefly built around the works of Ukrainian composers and Ukrainian folk songs. Noted Ukrainian singers, such as Marie Hrebinketsky, Maria Sokil, Olga Lepkova, or pianist, as Vera Stetkevich, are often presented as star attractions.

Exhibitions

In line with one of the resolutions passed at the First Ukrainian Women's Congress in the U.S.A., the U.N.W.L.A. has acquired several thousand dollars' worth of embroideries, rugs, village wearing apparel, wood carvings, pictures, etc., from the co-operative Ukrainian Peasant Art in L'viv. All of these items are displayed at exhibits of Ukrainian folk art.

The group's debut in exhibit work was made at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair in the Ukrainian Pavilion, which was one of the main attractions of the Fair. The exquisite quality of the exhibit won high praise from all visitors and favorable mention in the press.

Since that time, the U.N.W.L.A. has maintained a Committee on Exhibitions whose duty it is to facilitate exhibits of Ukrainian folk art by branches of the League or other groups. Scores of exhibits have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Scranton and other cities, always scoring a huge success.

Through these exhibits the U.N.W.L.A. helps to acquaint the general American public with a very interesting aspect of Ukrainian culture. And they also exert an educational influence on American-born people of Ukrainian background by showing them the high artistic achievements of their (peasant) forefathers. In many instances Ukrainian-American girls are so moved by the beauty of the exhibits that they take to Ukrainian embroidering.

The U.N.W.L.A. has taken care to complete its collection and now has on hand a veritable treasure of Ukrainian folk art.

Contact and Cooperation with Other Associations

The earliest contact of the U.N.W.L.A. with non-Ukrainian American and international women's societies goes back to the early days of the League. As already mentioned, delegates of several New York societies participated in the convention of the International Women's Council held in 1925, in Washington, and the group responsible for sending this delegation became, later on, the first Executive Committee of the U.N.W.L.A.

The next contact came during the following year, when the League was invited by the Women's Arts and Industries, Inc., to participate in the exhibit of folk art of all nations held at the Hotel Astor in New York City. Since that very successful exhibit, the U.N.W.L.A. has kept in touch with the Women's Arts and Industries and arranged similar exhibitions several times.

Another contact was early established, and is still maintained, with the International Women's Institute in New York City. New York branches of the U.N.W.L.A. are in constant intercourse with the Institute. Two of the group's conventions have been held in the Institute's home.

Close collaboration exists between the Regional Council of U.N.W.L.A. in New York City and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

In New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, branches of the U.N.W.L.A. cooperate with the local chapters of the American Red Cross as subordinates. In other cities, also, similar relations are maintained not only with the Red Cross but also with the Y.W.C.A., divisions of the International Institute and other women's associations.

In Europe, the U.N.W.L.A. was in constant correspondence and cooperated closely with the Ukrainian Women's League of L'viv, Western Ukraine. Officers and members of the

American League have visited the L'viv League's headquarters on visits to the "old country." Had the former Polish government granted the necessary visa, a representative of the U.W.L. of L'viv would have visited the headquarters and branches of the U.N.W.L.A.

Together with the Ukrainian Women's League of L'viv, the Ukrainian National Women's League of Canada, Ukrainian National Women's League of America and several other associations, the U.N.W.L.A. formed the World Union of Ukrainian Women, of which Professor Sophia Lindfors Russova, well known Ukrainian educator and authoress, was the honorary president, and Milena Rudnicki, Ukrainian representative of the Polish Diet, the acting president.

The visit of Olena Kysilewska, Ukrainian member of the Polish Senate and publisher of the Ukrainian bi-monthly *Zhinocha Dolla* (Woman's Fate), in 1929, plus an earlier visit by Anna Chikalenko-Keller in 1925, mentioned above, have been the only personal contacts of Ukrainian women's organizations abroad with the U.N.W.L.A.

Relations with the Ukrainian Women's League of Canada have been much livelier. Both Leagues are in constant contact on organizational matters; officers of both groups exchange visits from time to time. Several conventions of the U.N.W.L.A. have been honored by the presence of delegates from the Canadian League.

During the past few years the Executive Committee of the U.N.W.L.A. entered into correspondence with the Ukrainian Women's Circle of Prudentopolis, Parana, in the United States of Brazil. As a result, the Brazilian group joined the U.N.W.L.A. as Branch No. 62.

Helping Ukraine

Any picture of U.N.W.L.A. activities would be very incomplete without at least a brief sketch of its work on behalf of the Ukrainian people abroad. These activities are of a humanitarian and political nature.

The U.N.W.L.A. has collected thousands of dollars for such purposes as aid to invalids of the Ukrainian War for Independence, and to political prisoners, war orphans, victims of floods, famine and epidemics. A special Medical Fund Committee, maintained by the League, collected and sent several thousand dollars to the People's Clinic (Narodna Lichnyca) in L'viv, to care for victims of the infamous 1930 "pacification" of Ukrainian Galicia by the Polish military, and to individual sufferers from the Kremlin-directed famine in Ukraine during the winter of 1932-33.

Many financial subsidies have been given by members and branches of the U.N.W.L.A. to Ukrainian educational institutions in Europe. Private Ukrainian schools in Western Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine and Czecho-Slovakia have received generous gifts. Ukrainian writers, women's publications and societies could always count on help from the U.N.W.L.A. and its branches. Homeless children and refugees in Ukraine have received tales of clothes and money for food.

The League's activities embraced also protests and petitions, made by the U.N.W.L.A. itself or with other Ukrainian American organizations, to the League of Nations and to Washington, requesting intervention on behalf of oppressed Ukrainians in Europe. The group has also participated in mass meetings, street parades and demonstrations, as on the occasion of the Polish "pacification" of Ukrainian peasants, or the Soviet sponsored famine in Ukraine.

The Second World War has interrupted these activities. Ukrainian-American women now turn to activi-

ties which are connected with the defense of the United States. But they are prepared to carry on their humanitarian activities on behalf of justice and peace when the war clouds disperse and when the world will again be in need of help, compassion and understanding.

To round out the picture of Ukrainian women's organizations in the United States, two other associations must be mentioned. One of them, the Ukrainian Gold Cross, is an auxiliary of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine. It professes the political ideology of the parent organization and is active chiefly in helping groups and causes supported by that group. It has branches in several cities and has lately been active helping those Ukrainians who had been forced to serve with the Polish army in France and upon retreat were interned in Switzerland.

In 1940 members not agreeing with the political ideology of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine seceded and formed an Independent Ukrainian Gold Cross with purely humanitarian purposes.

The Ukrainian Women's Community, with branches in New York, Newark, Rochester, Detroit and other cities, is ideologically affiliated with the Defense of Ukraine Association, and comprises women of that political trend. For some time the Ukrainian Women's Community published a monthly page in the tri-weekly *Narodna Wola* in Scranton, which was edited by the president of the U.W.C., Eugenie Zalewsky. Before the present war the group, together with the Defense of Ukraine, supported the press and activities of the Ukrainian Peasant (Socialist-Radical) Party in Western Ukraine.

The account of the activities of American-Ukrainian women would not be complete without mentioning Marie S. Gambal, the authoress of the *Story of Ukraine* for children (published by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Ass'n in Scranton, in 1932) and of numerous pamphlets (*Our Ukrainian Background*; *Rus' Ukraine and Muscovy-Russia*) and articles, in English and in Ukrainian.

(To be Concluded)

Canadian Editor and Legislator Dies

Misfortune seems to dog the Ukrainian Canadian Review—"the only Ukrainian magazine in Canada published in the English language," published in Winnipeg. Some months ago its talented editor, J. J. Danyichuk, died, and now, as reported in its January, 1943 issue, one of its co-editors, also a Manitoba legislator, Stephen Krawchuk, recently passed away.

As reported by Halia Hawryluk, a school teacher, Mr. Krawchuk died at the age of forty. He began his career as a teacher when only 19 years of age, and after twelve years of hard work he was appointed principal of Brooklands School in Manitoba, which post he held to his death. During this time he introduced various improvements in the school system.

In 1941 he was elected by an overwhelming majority to the Manitoba Legislature. "In the Assembly," writes Miss Hawryluk, "he was so well known for his arduous, enthusiastic, and interesting speeches that other politicians called them 'fortnight speeches.'" In most of them he urged increased grants to the rural schools for the "kiddies and their teachers." He also advocated more adult education and technical training schools.

"Knowing Stephen Krawchuk as I did," the Canadian Ukrainian Review writer concludes her eulogy, "through our work on various committees, at the meetings of Manitoba Teachers' Federation, the Composite Local, the Ukrainian Teachers' Organization and other Ukrainian clubs to which we belonged I express my thought and those of others when I say, 'we have lost a great warrior.'"

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

In October, 1941, we presented in chronological order the more important developments that occurred from March 19, 1938 (the date the first "Youth and the U.N.A." column appeared), to September, 1941. In today's column we continue this "chronicle of progress" concerning the Ukrainian National Association by listing the important developments of the last quarter of 1941 and all of 1942. The chronicle is offered simply to illustrate what the U.N.A. has done for its younger members, and also to attract non-members to the many benefits of U.N.A. membership.

October, 1941: The Millville, N. J., U.N.A. Baseball Team won the U.N.A. Eastern Championship by beating Philadelphia twice, and triumphing over Centralia in the play-off; Millville also performed well in its local City Baseball League. Yale University Press published Vernadsky's work on "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," for the Ukrainian National Association. The U.N.A. has more than 39,000 members. The two new juvenile certificates issued by the U.N.A., twenty-payment life and twenty-year endowment, have increased in popularity. A new U.N.A. branch, number 395, was formed in Philadelphia, Pa. The U.N.A. Bowling Girls of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held their first meeting. The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club formed an all-girl cheering squad, complete with uniforms, to root for its ball team. Branch 212 of Wheeling, W. Va., celebrated its 22nd anniversary.

November, 1941: Branch 238 of Boston, Mass., celebrated its 20th anniversary. The Friendly Circle, Branch 435, of New York, celebrated its 2nd anniversary. U.N.A. urged its branches to give wide circulation to the recently published "History of Ukraine" by Hrushevsky and "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine" by Vernadsky. The Philadelphia basketball team won its 2nd consecutive game.

December, 1941: Branch 361 of New York celebrated its 15th anniversary. Philly won its 3rd straight. Branch 325 of Brooklyn, N. Y., doubled its membership during the past several months. The U.N.A. has close to 40,000 members. U.N.A. basketball team formed in Rankin, Pa. Philly reported its loss of the basketball season and announced that Myron Bliszc, the athletic star of the club, was drafted. Gregory Herman, U.N.A. Athletic Director, announced that 14 basketball and 32 bowling teams, including 9 girls' teams, have registered. U.N.A. investments in Government and War Bonds totaled \$1,268,000.

January, 1942: Branch 171 of Jersey City, N. J., celebrated Ukrainian New Year's Eve. In U.N.A. basketball, Rochester won 3 out of 4 games, and Minneapolis won 2 out of 3. The U.N.A. admitted 3,266 new members, including 1,400 children, during 1941. Branch 204 of New York reported that 49 of its members are in uniform. Branch 270 of Jersey City bought a \$2,000 War Bond. Branch 283 of Auburn, N. Y., bought a \$1,000 War Bond. Branch 316 of Rochester, N. Y., bought \$7,000 in War Bonds. Branch 83 of Philadelphia bought a \$1,000 War Bond. The Philadelphia youth group sponsored its 4th annual ball. In an official U.N.A. basketball doubleheader Rossford and Cleveland defeated Akron. Philly scored its 5th win.

February, 1942: The We reported the death of Josepi stke-wicz, secretary of Branch 25 of Jersey City and a member of the "Svoboda" staff. Br. 347 of Millville, N. J., bought War Bonds totalling \$370. U.N.A. sports participation reached its peak for the season; two New York teams began their season; Phil-

ly lost a well-played game. The U. N. A. branches of Detroit bought \$30,775 worth of War Bonds. In sports, St. Clair, Pa., won 5 out of 8 basketball games, and Ford City, Pa., and Centralia, Pa., reported victories. The Metropolitan Division of the U. N. A. Basketball listed 51 players. Philly scored a win via a spectacular rally, and Rossford defeated Akron. Philadelphia and Millville defeated the the two teams from New York. The Supreme Assembly of the U.N.A. held its annual session. On Washington's Birthday the U.N.A. was 48 years old. Philly and Millville defeated Ozone Park.

March, 1942: The U.N.A. bought War Bonds totaling \$50,000. Millville defeated Ozone Park and New York defeated Philadelphia in official games. Philly won 7th straight. Cleveland defeated Rossford and Akron. New York defeated Millville and Philadelphia. Branch 465 was organized in Lachine, Quebec. U.N.A. assets approached the \$6,500,000 mark. Rochester reported 12 victories out of 19 games, and Ford City, Pa., reported 12 out of 14. Philly lost to Millville and Chester. New York defeated Ozone Park twice. Millville topped Philly and tied with New York for the league lead. Philly scored 13th win of the season. Branch 325 of Brooklyn pledged itself to buy a \$1,000 War Bond. Detroit finished its U.N.A. bowling schedule. Millville won U.N.A. Metropolitan Division Championship. Philly came through with 14 victories out of 22 games. Branch 171 of Jersey City bought at \$100 War Bond.

April, 1942: Ford City reported a successful basketball season. Chester outplayed a Millville-Philly combination team. Cleveland entered the Slav Tournament. Br. 132 of McKeesport, Pa., bought War Bonds totaling \$1,300. "U.N.A. Holiday" planned by Philadelphia branches. U.N.A. prepared to distribute dividends to over 30,000 members.

May, 1942: U.N.A. announced beginning of team registration for baseball and softball. The U.N.A. had a half-page advertisement in the Diamond Anniversary edition of the Jersey Journal, which newspaper listed the U.N.A. near the top of its Honor Roll of heavy purchasers of War Bonds.

June, 1942: The Fraternal Monitor of May presented a review in which the U.N.A. was mentioned several times; the review showed that the organization gained in membership and assets. Branch 287 of Jersey City reported 8 of its members were in uniform. The U.N.A. bought an additional \$50,000 in War Bonds; the event received pictorial publicity in Jersey City newspapers. U.N.A. Home opened in Chicago.

July, 1942: Four baseball teams registered. Branch 171 of Jersey City entertained soldiers by sponsoring an affair for them. U.N.A. Day planned in Cleveland. Branch 287 of Jersey City reported 2 more members in uniform, making a total of 10. U.N.A. urged its branches to buy more War Bonds.

August, 1942: U.N.A. has more than 40,000 members; assets hit new high of \$6,500,000.

September, 1942: U.N.A. office received War Bond certificate stating 90% of its employees are buying bonds through a systematic purchase plan.

October, 1942: Branch 204 of New York received War Bond certificate. Branch 253 of Ludlow, Mass., bought War Bonds totaling \$11,800. Branch 420 was formed in Belfield, North Dakota.

November, 1942: New York U.N.A. branches dedicated service flags. Branch 238 of Boston, Mass., received a War Bond certificate. Philly tri-

THE UKRAINIAN HERITAGE

(Concluded)

(3)

By JULIA M. SHUSTAKEWICH

(Excerpts of a lecture delivered recently to the Wayne County Woman's Republican Club and other American women's groups in Detroit.)

CHRISTMAS EVE CUSTOMS

MY dear ladies, in light of the fact, that the Christmas season is with us once again, I was asked to tell you something about Christmas Eve in Ukraine.

In Ukraine the people celebrate many religious holidays. Among the most important of them is the celebration of the birth of Christ—Christmas, which falls on the seventh of January, for in religious matters the Ukrainians adhere to the old Julian calendar. And so it is my purpose to tell you about some of the many customs connected with Christmas in Ukraine, which are quite different from those in America.

It is with great reverence that the members of the Ukrainian family conduct themselves on Christmas Eve day. Very little conversation is held among the members of a family throughout the entire day. All thoughts are turned to the approach of the Holy Night. Of course, the most anxious and excited members of the family are the children. As evening approaches, the children anxiously and eagerly gaze at the sky, awaiting the appearance of the first evening star, for with the appearance of the first star the Christmas celebration begins.

In the meantime, while the children are eagerly waiting, the father brings in some clean aromatic hay and spreads it on the table. Over this mother places beautifully embroidered linens. On this she carefully sets candles and then spreads out her freshly-baked breads and delicacies. In the corner of the room, the father places the nicest sheaf of wheat or rye, purposely saved for this important occasion. Hay or straw is also neatly and carefully spread on the floor. This is to symbolize the birth of the Christ Child. Was not His bed a bed of hay?

It is now that the family is ready for the Christmas Eve supper which consists of twelve courses. I must tell you that on this day of Christmas Eve, none of the family has had anything to eat the entire day, except a glass of water and a piece of black dry bread. During the day each member of the family must exercise restraint—in food, speech and behavior.

The entire family then seats itself. A reverent silence pervades, which no one must break. All eyes are now turned on father. The father takes

umphed in first two basketball starts. Branches 204 and 361 of New York listed as largest in the U.N.A., having a total of almost 2,000 certificates in force.

December, 1942: Three U. N. A. bowling teams organized. U. N. A. branches in New York donated \$900 to the Army Emergency Relief Fund, and \$1,321.58 to the U. S. O. Philly dropped a game and then scored a victory. U. N. A. made a "Remember Pearl Harbor" purchase of \$200,000 in U. S. Treasury Bonds, which brought its total Government bond investments close to two million dollars.

* * *

Such are some of the recent highlights concerning the Ukrainian National Association. Non-members desiring information as to privileges of membership and the like should address the U.N.A. Main Office, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. As illustrated by the "chronicle of progress," the U.N.A. is an organization worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian-Americans.

THEODORE LUTWENIAK.

up blessed bread which has been cut into small cubes, over which honey has been poured. All rise to their feet and the father leads his family in prayer. The entire family feels a kind of spiritual calm and serenity in their hearts, and at the same time a great joy and happiness which brings tears to their eyes, but they are tears of gratefulness to God for his many bounties.

After the prayer the father is the first to partake of the holy bread, and this he shares with mother. Silence is broken as the parents kiss and as they wish one another health and happiness. The father then shares the holy bread with his children from the oldest to the youngest.

If it so happens that the father is not present,—perhaps he is already dead or gone to America—the mother then presides, or the oldest son—if he is old enough.

After partaking of the holy bread, the family now begins on the first course of the Christmas Eve supper, which is called "borshtch with ears." The next course consists of fish prepared in several ways.

Slowly the mood of the family changes. The atmosphere becomes light and gay. The next courses consist of holubtsi, pyrohy, sweets and dried fruit compote followed by "kootya." The latter is made from the choicest grains of wheat. The outer shell of the grain is removed, the wheat is cooked and then baked in the oven like rice. It is then mixed with poppy seeds, honey, figs and nuts. This is a special dish which is prepared only once a year, for Christmas.

After the "kootya" has been served, the father begins the first carol of the evening, "Boh predvichni narodyvsia," which means "Christ is Born!" After this carol the family continues their meal, enjoying many other dainty delicacies.

Once more silence descends upon the family. All anxiously yet eagerly look at father and mother who bring forth numerous gifts which they present to their children. After the gifts have been distributed, the family leaves the supper table; everybody is light hearted, gay and merry. The children are happy and excited over their gifts, all talking at the same time. The father adds to their merriment by showering the children with nuts which fall upon the hay strewn on the floor. The children shout with glee as they throw themselves upon the floor, searching and digging in the hay and cackling like chickens over their good fortune. This is only the beginning of the fun and joy which lasts late into the night.

During the evening's fun, the older boys and girls go caroling. They gather in a group under the windows and sing carols. Then one of the group conveys greetings to the family suitable for the occasion. In return, the head of the family, to show his appreciation, showers the carollers with money. The money in turn will be later contributed to some worthwhile cause.

Often a group of very poor young children will go carolling. Such carollers will receive a few pennies, or more frequently some of the delicious Christmas food such as holubtsi, pyrohy, all of which they retain for themselves.

Throughout Christmas Eve the village resounds with the songs of the many carollers. They sing late into the night, even until three o'clock in the morning, when they are silenced by the loud bells of the church which call all to church and worship.

Such are some of the memories of Christmas in Ukraine that I have. It is these happy memories of my girlhood days that I retain and recall each Christmas—here in America.

The Sporting Way

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

Hitler Bans Sports

The latest edict to come from Der Fuehrer's Face is a ban on all types of competitive sports. Just to what extent the native German people were engaging in sports is not authoritatively known, but this proclamation to abandon sports, we believe, is either a method to stage a last-ditch rally over in the Ukraine by putting every bit of manpower in force, trained and otherwise, or merely an act to make the Nazis conscious of the battle they are fighting in case they haven't found out as yet over a period of over three years. Anyway you look at it, Hitler's declaration, from this corner, looks everything like a slap right back in Der Fuehrer's Face. Competitive sports—bodily contact—are essential to training for war; it is recommended by the most eminent athletic directors and physicians in America.

Army Tops Navy in Service "Battle"

Through February 1 the American Baseball League had sent 128 of its players to the Armed Forces with the following sub-divisions: Army—65; Navy—58; Marines—Uncertified—2; Canadian RAF—2.

Another Farewell

Accustomed as we are to giving you notes on athletes in their last games, here is how Babe Ruth wound up before playing a few days with the Boston Braves: Babe Ruth's last appearance as a Yankee at the Bronx stadium he made famous came on September 24, 1934, when in a game against Boston he drew a walk in the first inning and limped out of the game, being replaced by his stand-in, Myril Hoag. The Babe's last appearance as a Bronx Bomber came 6 days later, at Washington, when the Senators trimmed the Yanks (with Ruffing pitching) 5 to 3. The Babe played seven innings, failed to connect in three times up, had 3 put-outs and scored one run. Hoag replaced him again—and for the last time. The heavy-set home run specialist owes the National Pastime nothing. It was Babe Ruth who really made baseball what it is today. He was internationally famous. In fact, we recall reading an amusing item in the paper around World Series time last year in which the Chinese people could not understand how a World Series could be played without a Babe Ruth.

Figger Fibbert Dept.

Luke Appling of Chicago made 142 hits in 142 games for the White Sox last season; while Lou Finney of Boston lined out 113 safeties in 113 games. The A. L. pitchers registered 90 whitewash jobs in 1942 in comparison to 1941's 71. Red Ruffing left for the Army recently with a record of 258 victories and possessive of winning lifetime margins over all but two junior circuit outfits—New York (while he played with Boston) 1-14 and Philadelphia, 34-38. The Cleveland Indians won and lost the same number of games in 1942 as they did in 1941—75 won and 79 lost.

Tall-Tales Dept.

This story concerns a one-time major league outfielder whose mental qualifications hardly matched his ability to hit home-runs. Before game time one afternoon he cornered a teammate and began bemoaning the fact that his eight-year-old son was having a difficult time in school.

"Why don't you get him an encyclopedia?" asked the teammate. To which the outfielder replied with considerable heat:

"Encyclopedia heck," snorted the outfielder. "That kid's going to walk to school same as his old man did."

Take Part in United Nations Program



The group above were among those who volunteered as usherettes at Loew's Jersey Theatre, Jersey City, during the United Nations War Fund Drive, held during the week of January 14th. They are also members of the Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Choir, which was recently commended for its participation in the campaign by appearing at Loew's under the direction of its director, Mr. Basil Gela. They are: First row: Luba Bezushko, Pauline Can, Mildred Milanowicz, Eva Barna, Kay Klapko, Mary Barna. Second row: Mary Ann Wagner, Nettie Barna, Red Cross Volunteer, Pearl Denega, Olga Dmytriv.

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

(Continued)

1940

Jan. 6.—Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, reports to Pope: Nazis wholesale murder of Polish priests, denial of sacraments to the devout, confiscation of Catholic press and religious organizations, defamation of altars, looting of sacred treasures.

Jan. 25.—Nazis confiscate Poland's food supply. Decree minimum rations for Poles ("A lesser race needs less food": Dr. Ley).

Feb. 11.—Cardinal Hlond reports numbers of thousands of Poles driven off farms, their property and household goods confiscated or turned over to Germans, their children deported to Germany.

Feb. 12.—Nazis declare all farm and forest lands in Poland to be "managed" by Nazis.

Feb. 21.—Nazis declare great Polish industrial city, Lodz, cleared of Poles, reserved exclusively for Germans.

Feb. 27.—Mass execution of leading citizens, many of them priests, at Katowice, Poland.

March 3.—Cardinal Hlond reports Nazi deportation of Polish women, aged 18 to 24, to Nazi military brothels.

April 6.—Nazis ban singing of Polish songs, use of Polish emblems.

April 9.—Nazis invade Denmark and Norway without warning.

May 10.—Nazis invade Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg without warning.

May 14.—Nazis bomb Rotterdam while peace negotiations in progress: Netherlands capitulates.

May 24.—Transportation of Danish workers to Germany begins.

May 28.—Belgium capitulates.

June 9.—Norway capitulates.

June 14.—Nazi troops enter Paris.

June 20.—Nazi Gestapo arrests Bishop of Metz, and 105 Alsatian priests.

June 22.—Germany and France sign armistice at Compiègne.

July 17.—Nazis decree power to control Belgium's exports and imports.

July 25.—Nazis announce plan to organize Europe with object of supplying German war machine.

July 26.—Nazis take over iron and steel industry in Belgium.

July 29.—Nazi's all-out bombing of Britain begins.

Aug. 7.—Nazis arrest Luxembourg priests, officials, teachers.

September 1.—Gestapo arrests 487 priests in Bohemia and Moravia, dissolves Catholic associations, seizes church property.

Sept. 2.—Nazis order purge of priests and monks in Netherlands unless they agree to Nazi "order": Nazis arrest undetermined number of priests in France.

Sept. 27.—Germany, Italy, Japan sign 10-year military alliance.

October 28.—Nazis order Czech priests to submit sermons to Gestapo before delivery. Order priests to read sermons as "corrected" on pain or arrest.

Nov. 2.—Nazi order liquidation of Polish universities.

Nov. 11.—Nazis shoot and beat students in Paris on Armistice Day.

Nov. 15.—Nazi order high schools in Poland closed down.

Nov. 20.—Nazi order appointment of German to "supervise" key industries in France.

Dec. 12.—Nazis reduce white flour ration in bread for Belgians; rations reduced below subsistence level to 1000 calories a day.

Dec. 16-19.—Nazi book burnings in Alsace-Lorraine; Unknown Soldier's Tomb blown up. Use of French language banned.

Dec. 21.—Nazis ban sale of wheat flour and products to Poles.

Dec. 30.—Nazis order dismissal of Czech State employees, to be replaced by Germans.

(To be concluded)

To Hold Youth Rally in Easton

A Youth Rally of the American Ukrainian Youth League of the Lehigh Valley will be held at Hotel Easton, Easton, Pa., Sunday February 28, 1943.

The A.U.Y.L.-L.V. is an organization composed of Ukrainian youth clubs from Allentown, Northampton, Palmerton, Bethlehem, Ormrod, and Easton, Pa.

Proceeds from the rally will go toward the war relief funds.

The Ukrainian Youth Club of West Easton, Pa. will assume most of the responsibilities and make the necessary arrangements because transportation problems make it difficult for a representative committee from all the clubs of the league to convene. The officers of West Easton club: John Dashe, president; Mary Kolodrub, vice president; Helen Kuzmack, secretary; and John Sestak, treasurer, are in direct charge of this affair.

All the clubs and individual members of the league are asked to support this patriotic effort. The rally will serve to bring to light the work and efforts of the Ukrainian American people in the war picture: how by buying War Bonds and Stamps, doing Red Cross work, conducting war relief drives, and offering sons and daughters to the country, they are doing their share to bring about our country's victory.

The rally will be an afternoon and evening affair. It will start at 3.00 p.m. with Judge Frank P. McClusky heading the list of prominent speakers. In the evening dancing will be enjoyed.

HELEN KUZMACK, Secretary



AT LONG LAST!
3 new sensational
POLKA
RECORDS BY
SONART

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Sunday, February 28, 1943. 1:30 P. M.