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SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## UKRAINIAN CAUSE CENTURIES-OLD

In a sense, it is becoming a rather wearisome process. No sooner does some declaration appear here or in Canada publicly espousing national freedom for Ukraine, then with unvarying and monotonous regularity it becomes subjected to vicious attacks as being pro-Nazi or even Nazi-inspired. One would think that there is no such thing as freedom of speech here, the way the professional Ukrainian-baiters gang up on anyone who ventures to raise his voice in favor of freedom for Ukraine.

Our domestic brand of Communists are especially guilty in this respect. Basking in the reflected glory of the valiant fight the Russians, the Ukrainians and the lesser peoples of the Soviet Union are waging against the Hitler hordes, they have become very vainglorious and vociferous of late, and, as always, psychopathically intolerant of anyone else's views and convictions, whom they immediately smear as unpatriotic or pro-Nazi, deliberately ignoring the well known fact that if anyone deserves to have such an odium attached to them it is they, the Communists, for it was they who during the halcyon days of the Hitler-Stalin friendship played Hitler's game by obstructing in every possible way the war-preparedness program of our country and the war efforts of our neighbor Canada.

Of course, on the day when their lord and master in, Kremlin was attacked by Hitler, they quickly readjusted their party line to the new situation and overnight became American and Canadian patriots; not, mind you, of the ordinary 100% variety, to which most of us mortals aspire, but of the ultra-ultra 1000% brand.

Today from the lofty heights of their new-found patriotism the Communists hurl thunderbolts of calumny and invective against all those who disagree with them, who cannot stomach their ideas and way of life, and who, if Americans, look to Washington for their guidance and leadership, and, if Canadians, to Ottawa for that, but not to Moscow as the Communists have always done.

In ordinary times, of course, no sensible person would pay much attention to the Communist rantings and ravings, except to regard them as nuisances. But, by basking in the reflected glory of the Soviet people's struggles against the Nazis, they have found among Americans and Canadians gullible souls who take them seriously, and who give credence to what they say, as, for example, concerning Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian stock who from their very childhood days have espoused the cause of a free and democratic Ukraine.

### Windsor Star's Base Attack On Ukrainian Canadian Memorandum

Such at least appears to be the case with the "Windsor Daily Star," of Windsor, Canada. Commenting upon the recent memorandum (see page 2 for its text) of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee to the Dominion Government, the Star says: "The memorandum asking the Dominion Government to support the idea of a Kingdom of Ukraine is exactly what the Nazi spies were trying to organize in Canada a few years ago. What now appears as a spontaneous expression of opinion from Ukrainians in Canada is nothing but the old German doctrine, which the Nazis have been urging the Ukrainians of Canada to place before Canadian Government."

One hardly knows what to say about such tripe—for certainly it deserves no kinder designation. And such perversion of terms! Where in the memorandum, for instance, is there any mention at all that the Ukrainians want a Kingdom of Kiev? Nowheres, of course, for they have always been democratically-minded. And where, may we ask, has the Star been all these years, that it can infer that the desire for a free Ukraine is but a Nazi invention and that it has appeared among Canadian Ukrainians only within recent years? Doesn't it realize that the movement for Ukrainian freedom is centuries-old? That in its cause millions—yes, millions!—have died? That in three different periods of Ukrainian national history it has found expression in form of an independent Ukrainian state, namely: the Kingdom of Kiev (10-13th centuries), the highly democratic Ukrainian Kozak State (middle of 17th century), and finally the Ukrainian National Republic (1918-20)?

What is more, surely the Windsor Star must have some idea of what Otto Tolischus wrote from Warsaw to the New York Times back in June, 1937:—"Rich in tradition, history and culture of which the West in its pride knows little but which do not allow them to forget that they were the first of the East Slavic people to attain Statehood back in the ninth and tenth centuries, the Ukrainians again look forward to the re-creation of their own State such as the Poles did before 1914—so much so that they are already pursuing as far as possible the same policy and tactics that brought Poles success, even to the extent of basing all their hopes on the next war."

And now as to the Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent. Does not the Star realize that among their chief ideals there has always—from their very advent on these shores—been this idea of a free and independent Ukraine? And if it does not, then why doesn't it interview on this point some of the democratically-minded and church-going old Ukrainian immigrants themselves, or their Canadian-born children, who today are practicing medicine, law, or other professions and callings? Or why doesn't the Star with the aid of a translator consult the back files of such news-

## Postponed Kolessa Recital To Be Held Sunday, April 18th

The American debut of Lubka Kolessa, internationally famous Ukrainian pianist, will be held Sunday evening, April 18, at 8:30 at Town Hall, New York's music center, on West 43rd Street between Times Square and Sixth avenue.

The recital had been originally scheduled for February 21st, but had to be postponed due to circumstances beyond the control of Miss Kolessa and the Columbia Concert Inc. management in charge of her Town Hall appearance.

Tickets purchased for February 21st will be honored on April 18th.

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

Our young Ukrainian Americans are especially urged to attend the recital of this distinguished Ukrainian pianist, whom some European critics have called "the female Paderewski." Her triumph will be a Ukrainian American triumph.

## Detroit Women Collect \$7,000 For Red Cross

The Ukrainian Unit of the Detroit Chapter of the American Red Cross has secured \$7,000 in a door-to-door collection for the Red Cross.

The Ukrainian Unit consists of three West Side and two East Side groups.

A picture of some of the unit members, together with an account of

their work in going from house to house to raise the \$7,000, appeared in last Sunday's (April 4) issue of The Detroit Free Press.

Those in the picture are: Mrs. Marie Skowron, Mrs. Mary Sena, Mrs. Natalie Bylo, Mrs. Mary Prokopowicz, Mrs. Catherine Chomiak, Mrs. Mary Pidhayny, and Mrs. Mary Karalash.

### NEWARK SITCH DEDICATES SERVICE FLAG

The dedication of a Service Flag containing 140 stars was held last Sunday afternoon, April 4, by the Chornomorska Sich Athletic Association of Newark, N. J. in the auditorium of its building at 18th avenue and 12th street.

The 140 stars on the Service Flag represent members and adherents of the association now in service.

The flag was blessed by Rev. J. Lazar of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Speakers were: Newark City Commissioner of Public Safety, John B. Keenan; Judge William M. Untermann; Charles Becker, representing Commissioner Ralph Villani; also Rev. L. Standret of the Ukrainian Presbyterian Church; John Romaniuk, Newark attorney, who also acted as master of ceremonies; and Stephen Shumeyko. The dedication program was opened and closed by John Hrynyk, president of the Sich association.

## U.N.A. BUYS \$250,000 MORE WAR BONDS

In accordance with the resolution passed at its last Supreme Assembly annual meeting, held several weeks ago, the Ukrainian National Association purchased early this week \$250,000 War Bonds of the April 1st issue.

At present the total investment of the U.N.A. in U.S. Treasury and War Bonds amounts to \$1,854,500.

### UKRAINE RESISTS GERMAN TERRORISM

The Moscow correspondent of The New York Times reported on April 4 that a message which had just reached Pravda, the Communist party organ, from Nazi-occupied Ukraine reveals the extent of Nazi terrorism and the counter-measures taken by the Ukrainians. Pravda's correspondent in Ukraine, beyond the Dnieper river, wrote

(Concluded on page 4)

papers as the "Svoboda," even as far back as the 1880's, to see whether or not the Ukrainian immigrants then espoused the cause of a free and independent Ukraine? Finally, why does not Star refer to such works on Ukraine and Ukrainians as Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine," Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," (both published by Yale University Press), or "Poland, Key to Europe" by Raymond Leslie Buel (Knopf) or Doroshenko's "History of Ukraine" (Institute Press, Edmonton), all in English?

As a newspaper of any standing, that should be its first journalistic duty: to go out and get all the facts available on the subject, and only then comment on it. This, in the case of the Canadian Ukrainian memorandum the Windsor Star evidently has not done. Apparently it has allowed itself to be deluded by some of the forces mentioned earlier in this editorial. Thereby it has done a grave injustice to a very fine and noble and long enduring cause; and likewise to its myriads of supporters, many of whom—it should be borne in mind—are today fighting in the American and Canadian forces for the preservation of those very principles upon which the Ukrainian national cause has always been founded—freedom and democracy.

## MEMORANDUM

OF

## Ukrainian Canadian Committee

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING  
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS, CANADA

THE Ukrainian Canadian Committee beg to present to His Majesty's Government their views regarding the future Eastern boundary of Poland, believing that such views may be helpful in the framing of a Canadian policy in external affairs and in the consolidating of our war effort.

We believe that the winning of this war in a military sense is the first and immediate task of all Canadians to which every other activity and interest must be subordinated. Discussions regarding the details of post-war settlements and boundaries which tend to produce differences of opinion ought to be postponed. We, therefore, view with apprehension the thesis advanced by the Polish Government regarding the future Eastern boundary of Poland, which advocates that such a boundary should pass through the centre of the ethnic territories inhabited by Ukrainians. (See Appendices A and B attached.)

We hold the following facts and principles to be indisputable;

1. Whenever the Ukrainian people have had a chance to express freely their wishes they have shown their desire for their sovereign rights and self-government. This was particularly manifest at the end of the last war. (See Appendix C.)

2. The Atlantic Charter clearly and unmistakably lays down as a principle the right of a people to determine their political destiny. The Allied Nations have made this principle the basis of their present war objective.

3. The Ukrainian people desire unity. They believe that whatever form the post-war settlement takes it should result in the final political unification of the territories inhabited by Ukrainians.

4. The Ukrainian people desire equality of treatment. They believe that in the post-war settlement their claims to an independent free state in a free Europe should not be disregarded and that the Ukrainian question should be included in any just and permanent settlement of Europe.

Therefore, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee representing Canadians of Ukrainian origin believe it is a duty which they owe to their kinsmen to bring these facts and principles to the attention of His Majesty's Government, and also a duty which they owe to Canada, in order that the war effort based on clear and accepted principles may receive the greatest support from all Canadian citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, this 23rd day of March, 1943.

## UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE.

Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, President; Rev. S. W. Sawchuk, Vice President and Chairman of Executive Committee; W. Swystun, Vice-President and Chairman of Co-ordinating Committee; J. W. Arsenych, Secretary; A. Malofie, Treasurer; S. Chwaliboga, Financial Secretary.

## APPENDIX A

The text of the Statement of the Polish Government in exile respecting the Eastern boundary of Poland issued on February 25, 1943 (in part):

"The Polish Government, which represents Poland in the boundaries in which Poland, first among the Allied nations, took up the fight imposed on her, had from the moment of the Polish-Soviet treaty on July 30, 1941, maintained unchangeable the attitude that so far as the question of frontiers between Poland and Soviet Russia is concerned the status quo previous to September 1, 1939, is in force, and considers that undermining this attitude conformant with the Atlantic Charter detrimental to the unity of the Allied nations."

(See *The New York Times*, February 25, 1943.)

## APPENDIX B

(a) In the "Treaty of Peace between the British Empire and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and Poland," signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, the eastern boundaries of Poland were not laid down. This treaty contains the following repetition of part of article 87 of the Treaty of Versailles: "The boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers."

(See *The Treaties of Peace*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1924, p. 111.)

(b) In the "Treaty between the British Empire and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and Poland Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State relative to certain frontiers of those States" signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, the eastern boundary between Poland and Eastern Galicia is

laid down, and the latter is treated as a separate political entity.

(See *Hertslet's Commercial Treaties*, Vol. 29, 1923, p. 1011.)

(c) The Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers in its decision dated November 21, 1919 provided for a plebiscite to take place in the year 1944 for the purpose of determining the sovereignty in the territories lying east of what was called the Curzon Line. This decision recognized the fact that the territories lying east of the Curzon Line were not Polish.

(See *The Treaties of Peace*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1924, p. iviii.)

(d) Thus the Curzon Line laid down the furthestmost eastern boundary of Poland to the west of which lay the Polish ethnographical territory.

By the "Declaration of the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Provisional Eastern Frontiers of Poland" made in Paris, December 8, 1910; these powers recognized "the right of the Polish Government to proceed... to organize a regular administration of the territories to the west of the line described below" (referring to a map, scale 1:1,000,000, showing the Curzon Line).

(See *State Papers*, Vol. 113, 1920, pp. 971-2.)

(See also *The Treaties of Peace*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1924, p. iii.)

(e) By the "Decision taken by the Conference of Ambassadors regarding the Eastern Frontier of Poland," Paris, March 15, 1923, made under article 87 of the "Peace Treaty of Versailles" and article 91 of the "Peace Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye," the eastern boundary of Poland as laid down by the "Peace Treaty between Poland and the Soviet Republics of Russia and the Ukraine," signed at Riga, on

March 18, 1921, was recognized, and Poland was given sovereign rights over the territories west of the said line, including eastern Galicia heretofore treated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as outside the boundaries of Poland. The decision by the Conference of Ambassadors was made only after Poland had recognized "that ethnographical conditions necessitate an autonomous regime in Eastern part of Galicia."

(See *League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol 15, 1923, No. 398, p. 260.)

(f) The Peace Treaty of Riga was the result of a Polish victory in the war between Poland on the one side and the Soviet Republics of Russia and the Ukraine on the other and, therefore, could not be considered as a treaty expressing the free will of the Ukrainians.

(See *League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. 6, 1921, No. 149, pp51-123.)

## APPENDIX C

(a) The Present Position of the Ukrainian People in Europe.

"In Europe some 40,000,000 people speak Ukrainian, a distinctive Slavic language. These Ukrainians occupy the territory immediately north of the Black Sea. The two rivers, Dniester and Dniester, constitute, and have always constituted, the central geographical landmarks of their settlements. While the area of settlement and occupation has expanded and contracted at different times the Ukrainians now inhabit the same region in Europe which their ancestors have held for over a thousand years. The city of Kiev is the ancient political capital and the traditional centre of cultural life.

"The Ukraine is an important factor in the European situation because of the extent of its territory, the richness of its resources, the size of its population, and its strategic position with reference to the Black Sea."

(See *Ukraine*, by Prof. G. W. Simpson, Oxford University Press, 1941.)

(b) A Historical Review.

Throughout their history, beginning with the Kiev State, which achieved a high degree of culture and prosperity about the year 1000 A.D., until the present time the Ukrainians have always asserted their desire for political sovereignty and self-government.

In the 11th and 12th and 13th centuries, after the decline of the Kiev State, the Galician-Volynian principality, formed mainly in the territories which now Poland is claiming as her own, took over the political leadership of the Ukrainian people.

In the 14th century the Ukrainian lands entered into a political union with Lithuania, forming the Ukrainian-Lithuanian State. Through intermarriage of members of the ruling houses, Poland and the Ukrainian-Lithuanian State were joined in a dynastic union in 1386. It was not until 1569 that the three countries were united in an organic union under the King of Poland.

The rule of Poland over the Ukrainian lands was characterized by continuous Ukrainian insurrections against it. Under the leadership of Bohdan Chmelnicki, Hetman of the Ukraine, the Ukrainians succeeded in freeing their territories from under Poland in 1654. In that year the Hetman signed a treaty with the Tsar of Russia guaranteeing self-government to the Ukrainian people and freedom in foreign relations with outside states. This treaty was broken by the Tsars of Russia, who subsequently ceded the western part of the Ukrainian territories to Poland. After the Polish Partitions (1795) the bulk of the Ukrainian territories was left with Russia, and Eastern Galicia with Bukovina went to Austria-Hungary.

The first opportunity for the Ukrainians to assert their rights of sovereignty offered itself towards the end of the last war when the Ukrainians during the Russian Revolution pro-

## YOUTH And The UNA

## U.N.A. NEARS 41,000 MARK

A considerable gain in new members during the month of March boosted the total membership of the Ukrainian National Association to less than 100 members short of the 41,000 mark, as shown by the March closings of the fraternal order's records. The closings also showed that almost 10,000 certificate holders are in the Juvenile Department while 31,000 are in the Adult Department.

During the past several years the membership figures of the U.N.A. have always shown increases... never decreases—which demonstrates that the organization is growing in size continuously. Its assets, which are close to seven million dollars, have increased month by month uninteruptedly ever since the society was organized in 1894.

## NEW BRANCH IN NEW YORK

The Terebowla Aid Society New York City, formed in 1915, is composed of members who came from the city of Terebowla in Ukraine. They and their American born children recently decided that their society should become a branch of the Ukrainian National Association. The Society became U.N.A. Branch 391 on March 31st with 21 adult and 7 juvenile charter members. The New branch is expected to number 80 members as soon as the remainder are medically examined. The officers of the new branch are Wasyl Sydor, president, Anne Chepil, secretary, Josephine Calcaterra, treasurer.

## BRANCH MEMBERS BUY BONDS

About 85% of the members of Branch 287 of the U.N.A., a Jersey City youth branch, have purchased War Bonds. This includes the majority of the 17 members serving in the U. S. Armed Forces. The exact amount of bonds purchased by the members cannot be tabulated because of incomplete reports, but it is believed that several thousand dollars are involved. The heaviest purchasers of bonds are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lutwiniak, who reported total purchases of \$700.

The 16th and 17th members of the branch to don Army uniforms are Michael Lutwiniak and John Cenko. They are being inducted this month.

claimed the Ukraine as an independent National Republic, on January 22, 1918. On November 1, 1918, the Ukrainians of Galicia and Bukovina proclaimed the independence of the Western Ukrainian Republic. On January 22, 1919, the Union of the two Ukrainian Republics was proclaimed at Kiev.

As a result of the Polish-Ukrainian war, in which Poland occupied the western Ukrainian territories, these territories were forcibly annexed by Poland, with subsequent approval of the Allied and Associated Powers in the Decision of the Conference of Ambassadors on March 15, 1923, but without approval and contrary to the will of the Ukrainian people.

On March 14, 1939, when a fresh opportunity offered itself again, the Ukrainians of the small Carpatho-Ukraine proclaimed its independence, but their country was immediately overwhelmed by an invading Hungarian army and forcibly incorporated into Hungary.

(See *Ukraine*, by Prof. G. W. Simpson.)

(c) In this war the Ukrainians are fighting the German aggression in the belief that the Atlantic Charter which provides for "the right of all peoples to choose a form of government under which they will live" and for the restoration of "all sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them," will be applied also to the Ukrainian people.

## ANTHONY HLYNKA, M.P.

LAST month's issue of the "Canadian Business" magazine, published in Montreal, (circulation 14,000) contained under the heading of "Parliamentary Personalities" a sketch by Austin F. Cross of Anthony Hlynka, Ukrainian-born member of the Canadian Parliament. Below we reprint the article in a condensed form.

In many ways one of the most remarkable men in the House of Commons is Anthony Hlynka, Social Credit member of Parliament for Vegreville, Alberta. Mr. Hlynka believes he is the only Ukrainian-born person sitting in any democratic assembly in the world. He smiles sometimes as he says: "So I can speak for 50,000,000 Ukrainians throughout the world every time I make a speech." It is a tribute to the democratic system that a so-called foreign-born lad could, at the age of 33, reach the Canadian Parliament, and it is a tribute also to the aggressive young man himself.

The contact with Canadian-born lads gave him the idea that this was a land of great opportunity, if only one were smart enough to grasp it when it came along. The trick in getting on a freight train is to wait until the caboose comes by, then grab it. If you grab too soon you get sucked under the train; if you grab too late, you fall flat on your face. Hlynka did not miss the caboose.

Hlynka is six feet tall, rosy-cheeked, and has a heart-shaped face and other typically Ukrainian features. He is so broad-shouldered that a football coach would look on him as a great middle wing gone to waste because he never played with any varsity team.

If you sound him out on his views, you will find him a firm believer in Canada's standing on her own feet. But at the same time he hastens to point out that he ardently advocates British ideals. He has said that Canada should be drawn closer to Britain than any other country, because, as he told *Canadian Business*, "We have received so much from Britain in our culture, traditions, and centuries of statecraft experience." He also believes that Canada has so far gained more from Britain than Britain has from Canada.

"In a word," he told me, "I believe that Canada's ideal position is to remain within the pattern of the British Commonwealth of Nations."



ANTHONY HLYNKA

No one doubts that he is a typical Canadian. The *Toronto Telegram*, not always eager to endorse our foreign-born, said, through its gifted parliamentary correspondent, J. H. Fisher: "Born in the Ukraine, and brought to Canada as a child, Anthony Hlynka's perfect English is a tribute to the Canadian school system and to the assimilating qualities of some of the European stocks."

As for his own people, 50,000,000 strong in Central and Eastern Europe, he believes he owes a debt to them, and he asks for them as he does for himself, liberty and freedom. That seems to him a reasonable request. Hlynka's speech on this problem given in the House of Commons last winter was reprinted in booklet form and circulated to thousands of Ukrainians in United States.

Hlynka is anxious about the youth of this country, and wants to see Canada give them a better chance from now on. He also wants to see the racial question tackled properly. He believes too little attention has been paid to it.

What are his views on Social Credit? He says that it is misunderstood by many and condemned by those who never have studied it.

"I do not believe, however, in uprooting everything that has been built up over centuries, but rather in remedying the faulty parts of our social and economic system."

## Lubka Kolessa Is Enchanting In Memorial

By EDWARD W. WODSON

THERE was a capacity audience in Massey Hall [Toronto] last evening [March 26] for a concert, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Toronto, to commemorate the birthday of Taras Shevchenko, the greatest poet of the Ukraine. Artists were: Lubka Kolessa, pianist, and Mychailo Holynsky, tenor; Stella Shklar was at the piano for accompaniments to vocal numbers and patriotic incidents. Anthony Hlynka, M.P., addressed the audience in the course of the evening.

### Shevchenko

A hundred and twenty-nine years ago Taras Shevchenko was born, a dreamer and sweet singer of freedom. He sang the same inspired song that England's Corn Law Rhymer sang about the same time, but the harmonies of his song were more sorrowfully sweet. He sang of what he never knew save in the great heart of him. Twenty-four years a serf, nine years a freeman, ten years a prisoner in Siberia, three and a half years under police supervision, and then kind death released him once and for all.

Last evening's concert opened on a semi-darkened stage with a piano setting of his "Last Will and Testament." Stella Shklar played, and at the first beautiful chord the great audience rose and stood motionless until the (approximate) sixteen bars of hymn-like music were ended. Music strangely calm and broad, prayerful but brave and comforting, with closing cadences that matched perfectly the last lines of the poem:

"... Your Freedom sanctify...  
And in the family, grand and free,  
The family that will be;  
Do not fail to speak a kindly  
And a gentle word of me."

### Program

Lubka Kolessa's pianoforte program comprised: Vivaldi's Introduction, Largo, and Fugue in D Minor; Beethoven's C, Major Sonata, Op. 2, No. 3; Liszt's 12th Rhapsody; A Song and two Preludes of Barvinsky, and Arabesques over Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz themes.

Mychailo Holynsky's program included: Three lyrics of Shevchenko to Lysenko settings; Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," Youman's "With-

out a Song," and the improvisation of Chernier from Giordano's "Andrea Chernier."

### Pianist

Lubka Kolessa sets the piano singing with the first touch of her wonderful hands. She made the old world Vivaldi spring to new life. The fugue might have been a flight of hummingbirds for the loveliness of its clean-out question and answer thrust and counterthrust. And scale passages had such shading and articulation that the music seemed to be Haydn one moment and Mozart the next, then Bach gone ecstatic and Brahms, doing some adroit thinking. She made the Beethoven sound noble as Opus III instead of Opus II. Listeners in the audience who had memories of student days spent over this same Sonata must have laughed silently at the sunny joyousness of it under Kolessa's dynamic touch. And in the Liszt there was ecstasy of mood to match splendid technique. She is a pianist who enchants, even in moments of profound seriousness. She gives the piano a song that persists in memory long after its notes are silent.

### Singer

Mychailo Holynsky has been justly called the "Ukrainian Caruso." His singing last evening was tenor song of really heroic measure. Through two octaves his smooth steady, sympathetic voice ranged, colored and shaded with sensitive intuition. As with all the greatest voices so with his, there is a tone of haunting sorrow in its sweetness. His singing technique is faultless—never a phrase loses its roundness, nor a color its transparency through lack of control. And every interval is true and brave, whether in operatic declamation or wistful reflective lyricism. He delighted his great audience last evening. Stella Shklar's accompaniments were beautiful, and her playing of the Shevchenko's "Last Will and Testament" reverent pianoforte association with great poetry.

("Evening Telegram,"  
Toronto, March 27, 1943)

EVERYBODY SAVING IN  
EVERY PAYDAY WAR BONDS

## WAS SKOVORODA A REAL MYSTIC?

By HONORE EWACH

GREGORY Skovoroda is generally known as a mystical philosopher. But was he really a mystically inclined philosopher or a mystic? Was Skovoroda just interested in mystical studies and musings, or did he really have mystical experiences.

There are many more of the mystically inclined persons in the world than of such who have the power to become a mystic. All such individuals who are richly endowed with intellectual powers and even more with profound emotions at least from time to time experience life as a great joy—a lasting joy. From time to time they feel an invisible power directing their own actions and of the other people. They look at a plant and somehow feel that it is also but a visible manifestation of that invisible power that continually creates. Mystically inclined are many of the genuine poets, artists, composers, and fervently religious people. Still they are not mystics. They are just mystically inclined.

Then what is a real mystic?

A real mystic is a person richly endowed by Nature who has the power at times to experience in a blissful

ecstasy the union of his own spiritual individuality with the Spirit of the Universe—with God. In the language of the Christian mystics it is Unio Mystica, and in the language of the Hindu mystics it is Samadhi. At present such an experience of the blissful ecstasy is known in general as the Cosmic Consciousness. It is one's ecstatic glimpse of man of the Infinite within him—of God's glory. Now, did Skovoroda ever have such a beatific experience?

Skovoroda himself has provided us with an answer to the above question. It was in 1770, when he was forty-eight years old, that Skovoroda experienced the beatific ecstasy—the Cosmic Consciousness—for the first time.

In that year Skovoroda came for a short stay in Kiev. For three months he enjoyed the scenic beauty of the Ukrainian metropolis, staying there with a near relative of his—at Justin's. Then one day, all of a sudden, he felt an inner urge to leave the city. He wanted to go to Kharkiv. As he said, his inner voice, his "Minerva," was urging him to go. But Justin insisted that Gregory should

stay a little longer with him. Next day Skovoroda went to the Podol part of the city and, while gazing there at the silvery ripples of the mighty Dnieper, suddenly experienced such a strong smell of decay that he decided to leave the city at once.

Next day Skovoroda left the city and in two weeks came to Akhtyrka. There he decided to rest for a few days at the local monastery. His friend, the abbot, was very glad to see him. In fact, Skovoroda was a welcome visitor wherever he went; he had friends all over Hetmanschina—the semi-independent Ukrainian state under Russia. Then, in a few days, terrible news came from Kiev to Akhtyrka. Kiev was in the throes of a terrible plague and under quarantine. People there were dying daily by hundreds.

It was then that Skovoroda fully realized that it was God's voice within him that spoke to him just before he had left Kiev. A sudden beatific ecstasy took hold of him, which later he described thus: "All at once my soul was filled up with a blissful feeling which made me feel as if I was on fire within. It seemed as if some burning fluid was circulating in my veins. I began to walk fast to and fro, as if something kept whirling me around. I could not tell any more whether I had either hands

### CANT' LICK 'EM

Hitler can't lick the British. Recently during a night air raid on London a newspaper correspondent passed a young girl assisting her grandmother to a shelter.

"Are you afraid, granny?" he overheard the girl ask the old lady.

"No, dear," was the determined reply, "but I'm frightfully annoyed."

or feet. I felt as if my whole body was made of some fiery substance and as if I was whirled round and round in the space. I lost sight of the whole world. My whole body became imbued with the bliss of love, hope, peace, and eternity. Tears came out in streams from my eyes, and I felt a blissful harmony in my whole body. I realized what I really was, feeling God's trust in me. And since then I have devoted myself, as God's child, to obeying the will of the Divine Spirit."

Few mystics have left us such an exact description of the beatific ecstasy—Unio Mystica—as the above confession of Skovoroda. It was then, in 1770, that Skovoroda realized his mystic union with God, became a real mystic, and devoted the remaining twenty four years of his life, as a wandering divine teacher, to mystical teaching about man's inner divinity. Winnipeg, Man., Can.

# Taras Shevchenko, The National Poet of Ukraine

By PROF. DMYTRO DOROSHENKO

(Continued)

(4)

THE introduction of serfdom in Ukraine, as late as the end of the 18th century, met with considerable opposition. In Ukrainian literature the starting point of the moral protest against it was "The Ode on the Desolation of Slavery," written in 1787 by Count Kapnist, a Ukrainian patriot who sought abroad, namely in Prussia, support for the national aspirations of Ukraine. In Russia public opposition to serfdom was begun by Radishchev's "Travel from St. Petersburg to Moscow," published in 1790. In the works of a Ukrainian poet of the beginning of the 19th century, Hulak Artemovsky, we find also a satire on the conditions created by the introduction of serfdom. The "Brotherhood of SS. Cyril and Methodius," as we have already seen, had for their immediate object propaganda against serfdom. Shevchenko especially fought against it and contributed much to its abolition by influencing liberal public opinion which at that time, directly after the Crimean defeat and the death of Nicholas I, played for a certain time an important part and induced the young Tsar Alexander II to initiate liberal reforms. The influence of some of Shevchenko's poems in bringing about the abolition of serfdom could be compared with the effect of the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the antislavery campaign in the United States.

## Fond of Shakespeare

Together with the Bible, Shevchenko's favorite reading was Shakespeare, especially after having seen Aldridge in St. Petersburg, one of the best known Shakespearean actors of the time. He was a mulatto from the United States, and was introduced to the London stage through Kean. The two former slaves became friends and Shevchenko left a record of this friendship in his various sketches from "Othello," where Aldridge played the leading part and also his portrait in pastel.

As an apostle of liberty and enemy of all kind of oppression, Shevchenko goes beyond the narrow limits of his country and those of the Russian Empire. In his poem "The Heretic or John Huss" he gives us the glorification of the Czech reformer, champion of religious tolerance. John Huss is represented not only as a religious reformer but as a prophet of social equality. The culminating point of the poem—the death of Huss at the stake—is the real glorification of the victory of spirit over the body. The poem "Neophytes" brings us to Rome in the first centuries of the Christian era and shows us a Roman mother, who hitherto indifferent to religious matters, becomes converted to the new faith in the arena, over the torn body of her son, a Christian martyr.

One of the favorite subjects of the poet, love of a mother for her child, is often to be found in Shevchenko's works. He attains the highest point in "Maria," with the touching image of the Virgin where her life is treated in the simple ingenuous manner of the popular apocryphic legends. "The sacrifice of one's own individuality for works of mercy, the surmounting of one's own sorrows and the dedication of all one's strength to the noble dream of the welfare of humanity—this ideal of woman has been left to us by Shevchenko as his dearest legacy. No wonder then that he saw above all in the work of Mary, the Mother of Jesus, the highest moral achievement of mankind, the great idea of human love which is the foundation of Christianity."

\* Ivan Franko: Taras Shevchenko. Slavonic Review etc.

## Shevchenko—"A Universal Genius"

According to the opinion of Alfred Jensen, a Swede scholar, author of one of the latest biographies of our poet, "Taras Shevchenko has been not only a national poet, but also a universal genius, one of the lights of humanity."

In the last decade of our century there appeared a number of research works on the advanced views of the poet and on the influences that contributed to the formation of his political opinions. After a thorough study of his works, his letters and the books he read, the conclusion was arrived at that Shevchenko was more highly educated than was hitherto supposed. He read widely in Russian and Polish and had extensive knowledge of history and foreign literatures. With the intuition of a genius he resolved the most complicated questions. Vasyl Shchurat, a Ukrainian scholar in L'viv, has shown that Shevchenko was well read in all that was published abroad by the Polish emigrants after the suppression of the Polish rising in 1830. Some said that this influence on the poet should not be exaggerated, but still his hatred of the Tsars was more or less nourished from this source.

Today in Soviet Ukraine, they try to represent Shevchenko not only as the prophet he was, but as the ideologist of the coming social revolution. They say that Shevchenko was well up in the theoretical problems of socialism and proofs are being found by them that, in the beginning of the 40's he was intimately connected with followers of Fourier who had in Russia Petrashevsky as their leader. In order to prove that Shevchenko sympathized with a social revolution, his editors and commentators in Soviet Russia go so far as to falsify the text of his poems, eliminating his words on God, religion, changing whole expressions, substituting other words, in short—all that does not agree with communistic doctrines.

It is certain that having joined the "Brotherhood of SS. Cyril and Methodius," Shevchenko's sympathy for liberty was certainly deepened. But in my opinion sufficient emphasis was not laid upon the fact that Shevchenko, during his visits to Ukraine much frequented the society of Ukrainian nobles among whom at that time there were persons holding advanced liberal views on politics, and interested in all social questions. In fact his closest friends were among the members of the Ukrainian aristocracy. Lizohub, Tarnovsky, Princess Replin, Count de Balmain, General Kukharenko, who did not abandon him during the hardest times of his exile; their letters, their anxiety about him and the steps they took on his behalf in order to alleviate his misfortune prove their solicitude. They appreciated him especially as a national poet and their influence on him was certainly important.

Can we, as is only too often repeated by communists today, consider Shevchenko as an ideologist of the social revolution? Evidently not. Those who assert it quote certain passages especially from the "Testament" where the poet appeals to his countrymen "to break the chains"... They do not wish to understand that Shevchenko was far from desiring a bloody revolution, but that he foresaw it, menacing the dominating classes unless they made the decision to set their serfs free. He appealed to the whole Ukrainian nation, nobles and peasants, entreating the nobles to renounce their privileges and trying to bring about a good understanding between the classes.

"Brothers, embrace the feeblest among you,

That the mother may smile through her tears."

It is with these lines that Shevchenko closes his "Epistle to my countrymen, living, dead and unborn." He began this epistle with a severe admonition to the Ukrainian nobles:

"Repent! Be human,  
Because a calamity will befall you.  
The enchained people will soon break their chains.  
The judgment will come. The Dnieper and the hills will speak,  
And by hundreds of rivers will flow to the blue sea.  
Blood of your children...  
There will be no one to help;  
A brother will repudiate his brother  
And a mother—her child.  
Clouds of smoke will hide the sun from you  
And your own sons will curse you for ever."

It is evident that this prophetic evocation of revolutionary horrors—which we see today—was not in the least Shevchenko's desire. To attribute to him sympathy with the events generally produced by social upheavals, would be an error. The same error was committed by Polish critics when they accused the poet of having approved of the horrors he described in the "Haidamaky," because he drew a powerful image of this popular rising of Ukrainians against the Poles.

## A Religious Man

It was not in the least in Shevchenko's nature to incite to cruel actions prompted by the spirit of vengeance. It would be an error to consider his Muse as an instrument of violence. It is necessary to remember that Shevchenko was a profoundly religious man; that the Bible was his favorite book especially during the years of exile and that this influence left a marked stamp on his poetical work. Not only did he take biblical texts as mottos for several of his poems, but he also left translations and paraphrases of a number of Psalms and fragments of the Prophets. His whole work is deeply impregnated with a sincere faith in God as the supreme ideal of justice and goodness.

The idea of love and mercy runs through Shevchenko's poetic work from one end to the other. His most cruelly abused characters, his martyrs, his most tragic heroes forgive their oppressors and tormentors. In the "Neophytes" the Christian martyrs forgive Nero; the unhappy man in the "Vagabond" forgives the seducer of his sweetheart, the squire of their village, though he had an opportunity of satisfying his craving for vengeance. This high idea of mercy puts the work of Shevchenko on the highest level that human sentiment can reach.

(To be concluded)

## TERRORISM IN UKRAINE

(Concluded from page 1)

his dispatch recently for it refers to the ice-free rivers.

The correspondent reports whole villages deserted, for the Germans have transported great numbers of the population and livestock westward. An increase of both German terrorism and Ukrainian resistance recently is reported. The Germans, the dispatch says, are afraid to move in small groups and now are using regiments where before they used battalions for punitive expeditions. In some villages seed corn was seized during the big round-up for grain.

On the other hand, rail communications are reported under constant danger of attack and the whole land is described as in a state of ferment.

## Lithuanians Petition Hull

The Lithuanian Alliance of America dispatched recently through its president F. J. Bagocius of Boston a message to Secretary of State Cordell Hull urging him to have U. S. troops occupy Lithuania at the close of the war to enable its population to freely express their own preference as to the form of government under which they desire to live in the future.

Text of the petition follows:—

One million loyal Americans of Lithuanian birth or extraction watched with tense apprehension the exchange of opinions on the possible post-war international developments resulting from Mr. Eden's visit to Washington, which necessarily would involve not only our country, but also the land of our forefathers, Lithuania. We fully realize the enormity of the multifarious problems confronting our government, yet sincerely hope that the right to independence of any of the presently enslaved nations, including Lithuania, will not be bartered to appease the imperialistic appetites of any nation.

Three million Lithuanians in the land of our origin, should prefer extermination and merciful oblivion to slavery under an alien domination of any of its neighbors.

Therefore we respectfully suggest that at the next peace conference, Americans of Lithuanian birth, who know the history and problems of their people at first hand, be consulted, and that when the German armies are expelled from the now occupied subjugated countries, including Lithuania, that an American Army should occupy these territories to enable the terrorized peoples to freely express their own preference as to the form of the government under which they desire to live in the future, in conformity with the repeated statements of President Roosevelt, our conception of the Four Freedoms and the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

## Colorful Easter Greeting Cards

BOOKLET WITH VERSES IN UKRAINIAN

.05 each

Order today from:

"Svoboda"

83 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## HOMESICKNESS

It is reported from England that the first American type locomotives to arrive there have caused a wave of homesickness among the American troops stationed in England. It isn't their appearance (they don't particularly resemble our trains here), it's that deep-throated roar of the whistle—in contrast to the English peanut-vendor variety—that is giving our American boys the blues in the night.

## SCREWY NAME

An American soldier in Britain on leave approached a vedy, vedy British-looking gentleman and said,

"Pardon, sir, can you direct me to the nearest pipe?"

"Pipe," queried the startled pedestrian, "I beg pardon."

"Yeah," said the GI, "the train that runs under the ground."

Properly directed, the soldier hurried on his way, muttering, "Pipe! Tube! I knew they had some screwy name for the subway."

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

# "CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

*A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times*

*After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky*

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(24)

HETMAN Somko's wrathful outburst against his General Secretary Vuyakhevich—when the latter inadvertently betrayed himself as a henchman of the hetman-pretender Ivanets—immediately stilled the clamor of the milling Kozaks. News of Somko's presence leaped from tongue to tongue. Even the loudest among them, angered by Vuyakhevich's traitorous but highly inflammatory harangue, quieted down when they perceived the Hetman among them. They well knew that Somko would stand for, no nonsense. Though a chivalrous and good-hearted warrior, he was a man to be feared when aroused. He was a stickler for order and discipline, both in camp and on the march, far more so than other Kozak leaders. That is why Somko's men always defeated the enemy, no matter where they met him. Still though the veteran fighters and their officers recognized Somko for what he was and staunchly stood by him as a result, the ordinary troops were usually carefree to everything outside their unrestrained spirit of live and let live. And thus when on the scene there appeared the adventurer Ivanets (Brukhovetsky) with the Zaporozhians in tow, things began to pop.

"Well, sir Hetman," said Shraam drily, "do you still think that Vuyakhevich is all right?"

Somko merely waved his hand and rode off to his tent.

"Give me your horse-hair baton, son," Shraam called out after him, "and I'll make

better order here than any of your half-Poles."

Somko turned back his horse and gave Shraam the baton, insignia of his authority, which he had forcibly taken away from his General Secretary.

"Woe is me!" thought Shraam. "Always, it seems, our fame and glory ends like this. All that they see is what glitters and shines; no one bothers to look inside the heart to see what goes on there. A man thinks and worries all day without rest, while those snakes constantly threaten him."

Preoccupied with such thoughts, and armed with the delegated authority represented by the Hetman's baton, the old priest-warrior Shraam circled the Kozak encampment and posted sentries at vulnerable spots, with strict orders to them that no one was to wander out of the camp during the night, or anyone enter it without giving the proper countersign. Tirelessly he went also among the Kozaks, trying to undo the harm done by Vuyakhevich's inflammatory words as well as the intrigues of Ivanets' men. Where he saw a group of men eating their meal or seated around a campfire and talking in subdued tones apparently about the impending Black Council directed against Somko, he would quietly join them and with a few skilful words about the old times under Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, when Kozak freedom and unity went hand in hand, cause them to calm their

excitement and think soberly to where the present threatened split in their ranks would lead them. To another group of Kozaks Shraam would quote an appropriate passage from the Holy Scriptures about the virtues of peace and brotherly love. And thus the Kozaks, like those bees which have been sprinkled with water, buzzed around for awhile and then came down to earth.

In the end Shraam would probably have succeeded in calming the Kozaks completely. But like that proverbial devil who follows in the furrows of the grain-sower and undoes all his work, so after Shraam came another devil, Brukhovetsky's stooge, the secret traitor Vuyakhevich. Puffed up like an owl and accompanied by his adjutants the General Secretary went from group to group of Kozaks, and though, you see, he did no overt wrong yet by dropping an ugly word here and there about how low and mean the ordinary Kozaks were in comparison with their superiors, he would goad them to the point where they would bite their whiskers in anger. In this manner he incited the Kozaks against their officers and the Hetman himself, Somko.

Nightfall finally descended upon the camp and all was stilled; both the good and the bad fell asleep. Whether or not Somko slept, Shraam certainly did not sleep a wink. Nobody could possibly describe his thoughts that night. With his head heavy from constant worry he made his rounds, inspecting each sentry post, stopping occasionally to look in the direction of Romanowsky Kut, where Brukhovetsky's Zaporozhians were encamped, surrounded by all the riff-raff which heeding his demagogic calls had flocked to him. Camp fires were still burning brightly there, revealing in their light the broad outlines of the great oaken trees standing there, and from it, too, could be heard the hubbub of voices, that swelled and fell like the waves of a rising stormy sea.

(En of Chapter XIII)

## COOKING WITH GAS

The other day it developed that we would have to shop for and cook our dinner if we wanted to eat, for the little woman was working nights at the war plant and was therefore in no position to prepare our meal. So we grabbed our ration books and ankle over to the meat market. "How about a pound of nice sirloin steak?" we asked the butcher innocently. "Are you kidding?" he replied, looking at us as if we had just arrived in the country. "I haven't seen a steak for four days!" he added. "All we have is bacon and frankfurters... and only half a pound to a customer as we have little enough as it is." We pondered the situation thoughtfully. "Are you sure you haven't any meat... a pork chop or two, for instance?" we persisted. "Listen, bub, if I had a pork chop in the joint I'd hide it in the safe! Now make up your mind... bacon or franks. I ain't got all day, you know."

We decided on the bacon. "How about some butter?" we asked. "Butter?" the butcher cried greatly surprised. "Say, where have you been all these weeks? Butter is scarcer than brains in Washington." "Well," we retorted, getting our dander up, "what the heck am I supposed to fry the bacon in?" The butcher's face drew itself up in an ugly snarl. "Don't pull my leg!" he growled. "I ain't got time for corny jokes! Now what the heck more do you want... and don't get funny!" "Do you have eggs?" we interrogated, abashed. "That we have," the butcher answered, "but only half a dozen to a customer." "Gimme six," we ordered. After that we got a loaf of bread, making sure that it was sliced, and we watched the proprietor tear ration stamps out of our books. "This ration business is a pain in the back," he remarked. "All day long we tear off the blasted stamps. Cripes, I can use another man here just collecting the stamps." "Well, if you feel like that," we suggested brightly, "you needn't bother about our stamps." That our suggestion didn't meet with approval was amply

demonstrated when the butcher slammed the books into our hand and escorted us to the door.

We scurried home with our dinner. Grabbing a frying pan we threw in the bacon and tossed it on the gas range. We measured off two cups of water for coffee and put that on the gas. The bacon began sizzling, so we grabbed the frying pan to pour the bacon-juice into a container for future use. We let go of the pan with a howl... it was hot. We got a towel and gingerly picked up the pan again. In pouring the fat into the container most of it dripped onto the table. We put the pan back on the gas and wiped the mess off the table. We picked up the first egg to break it over the bacon, but we gripped it too hard and it splashed in our meathook. We wiped off the mess. We then cracked some eggs successfully over the bacon, but some shell fragments slipped into the pan. While we were occupied in fishing out the fragments the water for the coffee started to boil. We dropped coffee into the water successfully. Meanwhile, the neglected bacon and eggs burned a little, but we shut off the gas in time to prevent serious damage. We grabbed the pan so that we could dump the contents into a plate, but we had forgotten our towel and suffered burn number two. Muttering darkly, we grabbed the towel and successfully transferred our dinner to the plate. We turned our attention back to the coffee, which was bubbling merrily. We turned off the gas under the coffee and grabbed the coffee pot so that we could strain the contents. We suffered burn number three, having again neglected to use the towel. Equipped with the towel we were busy straining the coffee when our telephone rang.

We scurried over to the phone. "Hello," we said. "Hello... is this the McGillicuddy Auto Wrecking Company?" a woman's voice asked. "No," we shouted, "this is the editorial office of the Daily Weekly!" We scrambled back to the kitchen, scowling with justifiable irritation. We finished straining our coffee, and started look-

## COMMENDED FOR WAR BOND ACTIVITIES

Rev. Wladimir Lotowycz, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Jersey City, also organizer of the Jersey City Ukrainian War Bond Committee, and Mr. Stephen J. Magura, of the Jersey Journal and Chairman of the Jersey City Ukrainian War Bond Committee, were recently commended by the State Administrator of the Treasury Department, War Savings Staff, Mr. John E. Manning, for their excellent work in promoting the sale of War Bonds among the parishioners and organizations of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Jersey City. The letter from Mr. Manning to Rev. Lotowycz reads as follows:

"Dear Father Lotowycz: The Jersey City War Savings Committee has informed me of the excellent work that you and your church are doing in the matter of promoting the sale of United States War Bonds. The committee has informed me that you and Mr. Stephen J. Magura have directed a campaign which has included weekly announcements from the pulpit, a newspaper publicity campaign, addresses to church groups and bond sales at flag raising ceremonies in the neighborhood. I want you to know we are deeply appreciative of your enthusiastic support and cooperation."

ing for sugar and milk. We found the sugar but... no milk. We sat to meditate whether we should forget the whole thing and go to a restaurant, or curse like heck and make the best of it. We cursed like heck, and sat down to our bacon and eggs, which had gotten a bit cold. We were just transferring the first forkful to our jaws when the doorbell let out its frightful jangle. We hurried to answer the door. "Can I interest you in a subscription to the Ladies Home Journal?" asked a dopey looking guy in a ridiculously large coat. "No!" we hollered, brandishing our fork threateningly. The guy scrambled before we could slam the door.

We went back to attack our meal, which was now cold. Finished, we

## A NEW BILL OF RIGHTS

Included in the policies outlined in the post-war program of the National Resources Planning Board were Four Freedoms—Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom to Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear; and a new bill of rights:

(1) The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years;

(2) The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially valuable service;

(3) The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care;

(4) The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident;

(5) The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from public authority, and unregulated monopolies;

(6) The right to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police;

(7) The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact;

(8) The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and

(9) The right to rest, recreation, and adventure, the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

pondered what to do about the coffee. We decided to run out and buy some milk. It had commenced to rain, but we dashed through it and reached the store in a dripping condition. "Gimme a quart of milk," we ordered, dishing out a half a dozen people ahead of us. "Sorry, chum, but we ran out of it just a few minutes ago," replied the guy behind the counter. "What!" we yelled. It seemed that everything had to happen to us. We left the store, greatly disillusioned in mankind in general. There wasn't another store in the neighborhood. We pondered the situation in the rain... and then got a brilliant idea.

We had our coffee in a restaurant, where only one cup was allowed to a customer. Theodore Lutwisk

## A Review of the News

by

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information

### MEN AND MATERIAL IN TUNISIA

With reservations, we can say that things in Tunisia are going reasonably well. General Montgomery's troops are veterans of desert war; our soldiers had to learn it the hard way but, after their defeat in February, they learned fast and came back to recover all the ground they had lost and more. Officers returned from Tunisia say that not only our men but our material is showing up well. Our M-4 Tank is said to be about the best in action. The Germans had a bigger one but it was slow and bulky and made a goodsized target. Our planes are good, too—notably the flying fortress. The P-40 has always been a success in desert fighting; it didn't do so well in some of the Pacific actions last year, but it was good in Egypt and it is good in Tunisia too.

### SEAMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We call it an interallied campaign—British, Americans, Frenchmen who follow Giraud, and Frenchmen who follow De Gaulle; but it couldn't succeed without men of a dozen other nationalities—Norwegians, Dutch, Greeks, Latin Americans—men of the service that gets less publicity than the others, but runs just as much risk, and hasn't the satisfaction of actively fighting back—the merchant seamen of the United Nations. Without them, we couldn't win a global war.

The front on which those seamen work is never a quiet one; it's worse at some seasons than at others, but this March just ended was a bad month for submarine sinkings. Not as bad as a number of months last year, but bad enough. The details must be withheld because the enemy would like to know them. However, with all the ships that were sunk, an enormous number of ships, carrying an immense volume of supplies, got safely through to their destinations. German prisoners taken in Tunisia were amazed when they saw the tremendous amount of material belonging to the American Army; they said their home radio had told them that all that had been sunk.

### THE FIGHT AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Now, no individual, no class of people, wants to fall too far behind in this question of wages and prices; everybody wants to keep up his relative position if he can. But the President's message vetoing the Bankhead Bill declared "The time has come when all of us—farmers, workers, managers, and investors—must realize that we cannot improve our living standards in a period of total war. On the contrary, we must all cut our standards of living for the duration. If we do, none of us need want for the real necessities of life. We can all have enough if we don't try to get too much." And, the President added, "we are only beginning to feel the cruel effects of total war. Men happy with their families must give up good and well-paid jobs to become soldiers for \$600 a year with only modest allowances for their dependent wives and their children. We, who remain in civilian life to produce the food and supplies for them and an irreducible minimum for ourselves, must not quarrel among ourselves in a vain effort to better, or even hold, our position at the expense of the other fellow."

That would probably sound like sense in the salt marshes of Tunisia or the Mangrove Swamps of New Guinea. Maybe it will sound like sense to a good many people here at home.

## Funny Side Up

### 2 LBS. A WEEK... PERHAPS!

Only a fortnight ago there was a scarcity of meat around these parts. To give you an example, our little puppy wouldn't go out of the house until we put his bullet-proof vest on! The favorite gag a few months ago was: "Mary had a little lamb"... but not on Tuesday! With the acute meat shortage she was lucky to get it any other day. As a matter of fact, we tried for four days to get some meat, but our efforts were nil. Finally we went up to our butcher, "But I've just got to have some meat," we insisted. "All right," he replied, so he let us have plenty of meat... knuckles and all! Speaking of Tuesday, did you hear about the guy who's got tough luck. Someone gave him a bum steer on Tuesday! (Well, no harm in asking, was there?)

However, over at a neighborhood butcher shop some folks were able to get meat. The butcher rubbed Kleenex over a piece of meat and the patrons got what stuck to the fuzz! And the prices they're charging for meat; boy, are they exorbitant. The cows don't moo anymore. They burst out laughing! You know what a cow is, of course. It's an animal which carries around a bowling ball with the holes inside out! One good thing about the meat shortage, butchers aren't putting their thumb on the scales any more. They're afraid they won't get it back! Some of them were complaining about the meat shortage, but we don't see why. They've got no beef! Speaking of cows, over at our neighborhood store the other day, someone almost knocked us over. We turned around and standing there was a great big cow. "Aren't you in the wrong place?" we asked. "Wrong place? Heck, no!" replied the cow. "I've got to feed my kids too!"

About the time of the meat shortage, the headlines announced the sale of horsemeat in various communities. People used to say, "I'm hungry enough to eat a horse!" They're not kidding any more! It's paradoxical, but once people use to read "Black Beauty"... now they eat it!

We wonder how long it would take for a housewife to whip a horse steak into shape! If horsemeat ever invades New York City, we're going to get a job handicapping menus! All the restaurants will have to do will be to change their menus to scratch sheets! We don't like to dwell on the subject of horsemeat but we tried some in a restaurant last Wednesday and were served two steaks for the price of one. It was an entry! They serve horsemeat in various forms... you can have it a la carte or without the cart! It's said to be a very tender piece of meat, contains lots of iron and is good for you. The piece we had, had plenty of iron... horse-shoes, nails, wagon wheels, and all! One person we know eats a lot of it, and so far hasn't shown any bad effects. That is, he's the same as every other normal person until we get the saddle on him!

### SIGNS OF THE TIMES:

**Prospective son-in-law:** Sir, I'd like to marry your daughter. Here's my bank book!

**Father:** The heck with your bank-book. Let's see your ration-book.

**Nurse:** Sir, you are the father of triplets!

**Father:** Oh boy! Three more ration books!

**Joe:** Hey, Moe, I've got a bone to pick with you!

**Moe:** Swell, Joe! Let's pick it carefully! Maybe there's enough meat on it for both of us.

BROMO SELTZER

### BRANCH BUYS \$2,000 WAR BONDS

It was recently reported in The Jersey Journal by the Jersey City Ukrainian War Bond Committee that the St. John the Baptist Society, Branch 270 of the U.N.A., purchased bonds totaling \$2,000. The report also stated that the total amount of bonds reported through the committee to date was \$113,375.

### DOES PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY WORK

Pvt. First Class Michael Skira, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mochmal, 264 South 20th Stree, Newark, N. J. attached to the Ordnance Section of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland, has won commendation for proficiency in photo-lithographic work which he does, chiefly by reproducing through off-set printing, for textbooks, field manuals, and training books of various types.

Prior to his induction Pvt. Skira was active in young Ukrainian American club circles, and a member of the Boyan Choir of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

### "WAVE" TO BECOME CODE SENDER

One of Mount Carmel Township's (Pa.) young women "serving in Navy blue," Pearl Worhach, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Worhach, 422 North Maple street, all members of U.N.A. Branch 2, reported to the Naval Training School for WAVES radio operators at the University of Wisconsin late last month, to begin a 16-week course in sending and receiving code messages. Upon completing the course she will be assigned to duty at a Naval shore station within the United States and may be promoted to third class petty officer rating.

Having completed a five-week indoctrination course at the WAVES training school at Hunter College, the Bronx, New York, the young Ukrainian American WAVE is enrolled in the regular Naval course given to men radiomen. Her curriculum, according to a Mount Carmel press report, will include learning to maintain and care for radio batteries, enciphering and deciphering code messages, and adjusting and repairing radio direction finders and sound equipment.

WAVES stationed at the University of Wisconsin are given full use of its athletic and recreational facilities.

### LECTURES ON POWDERED METALLURGY

Dr. Joseph Stetkewicz, of the mechanical engineering department of Rutgers University in New Jersey, and a member of U.N.A. Branch 25, lectured recently at a meeting of the Sigma Xi fraternity at the university's Van Dyck Hall in New Brunswick, the New Brunswick Sunday Times reported. His subject was "Powdered Metallurgy—the Bonding of Metal Particles—and the Significance for the Future."

Powdered metallurgy deals with the production of powdered metals, and the use such powers in the production of various articles which are more easily, rapidly or economically produced from powder than by casting followed by the expensive and time-consuming machining operations.

Dr. Stetkewicz, eldest son of the late Joseph Stetkewicz of the Svoboda editorial staff, taught metallurgy and chemical engineering at Bucknell University from 1937-41. He received his doctor's degree at Columbia University in 1939. After leaving Bucknell, he spent a year in industry as a research chemical engineer in the production of titanium dioxide pigments. He is now in charge of metallurgy in the mechanical engineering department at Rutgers, engaged in research in the field of powdered iron.

### DETROIT SHEVCHENKO CONCERT DRAWS 1,400

The Detroit Free Press reports that more than 1,400 persons attended a concert given recently at the Ukrainian National Temple, Martin at Michigan, Detroit, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Federation of Michigan.

Besides the Dumka Chorus directed by Ivan Atamanetz, the Free Press report states, the program included Roman Maras, baritone; Mrs. Stephanie Cymbalist, soprano; and Elias Kosykovsky, baritone. Stephanie Andrusievich and Mrs. Halia Mitchell were accompanists. John Panchuk, president of the Ukrainian Federation of Michigan, was chief speaker.

Of the \$400 raised at the concert, part will go to the Red Cross.

## Sport Shorts

### John Katan Wrestling Champ of British Empire

John Katan, Ukrainian born wrestler who emigrated to Canada from Bukovina at the age of four and is now residing in Canada, was proclaimed the "champeen" wrestler and matador of the mat of the British Empire, following his bout with Watson in Canada this past month.

### Leo Rodak Joins Marines

Leo Rodak, like Barney Ross, joined the United States Marines. Rodak, a Ukrainian American of Chicago, used to be a lightweight boxing champion. His photo and story appeared in the March 1943 issue of The Ring magazine.

### Gotch Penned Book

Frank Gotch, first recognized world champion wrestler of the world, penned a book called "Wrestling." Gotch is reputed to have come from Ukraine sometime during the past century.

### Andy Tomasic in Army

Andy Tomasic, All American football star of Temple University, is now serving Uncle Sam in the Army.

### Briefs

Johnny Myhasuk, heavyweight boxer of Philly is in Uncle Sam's Coast Guard... Benny Moroz, fought in New York recently... Mike Mazurski, and Matros Kirilenko, Ukrainian wrestlers, reside in New York. Matros was born over there and fought in General Pavlichenko's Ukrainian army against the Russian Commies at the close of the last war; while Mike was born in New York state.

MICHAEL ELKO

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