



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Canadian Officials Respond To Ukrainian Petition

Resolutions expressing the loyalty of Ukrainian Canadians and stressing the right of the Ukrainian nation to national independence on the basis of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, were unanimously passed at the recently-held annual convention of Canadians of Ukrainian Origin in the Province of Alberta, held at Edmonton.

Letters embodying the resolutions were sent by John H. Koziak, President, and N. J. Lysakowsky, Secretary of the organization, to the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada; W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta; and Prof. George W. Simpson, chairman of the Committee on Cooperation in Canadian Citizenship. All of them acknowledged receipt of the letter.

The reply from Prime Minister King follows:

"The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your letter setting forth the views expressed at an annual meeting of Ukrainian Canadians of the Province of Alberta held in Edmonton. The loyalty of Canadians of Ukrainian origin has been amply proven in the past three years of war, and Mr. King has asked me to assure you that the views expressed in your letter have been carefully noted." Signed "W. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs."

From Lieutenant Governor Bowen of Alberta came the following reply:

"...Let me say that I am delighted to have these expressions of co-operation of our fellow Canadians of Ukrainian origin..."

"With reference to your political and National aspirations... I have no doubt that the legitimate aspirations of the Ukrainian people and their National viewpoint will be represented at the Peace Conference, by those who may be designated to represent the Ukraine..." Signed "J. C. Bowen."

Prof. Simpson's acknowledgement stated:

"...The question which you raise concerning Ukrainian freedom is one of great importance and delicacy..."

"While one feels that freedom for the Ukraine is necessary for stability of Europe the exact form that freedom should take is a matter yet to be determined."

"Whatever we may think, the matter will be largely decided by the people on the spot and the share which each nation has had in determining the course of the war. If Great Britain and America play a decisive part in the final overthrow of Hitler's Germany, they will naturally have a large share in the making of the peace. That is why our main concern now must be to strengthen our war effort."

"You may be sure I fully appreciate your sentiments..." Signed "G. W. Simpson."

Black Bottom Was Better

Jitterbugging has lately become a topic of lively discussion in the New York daily press. Even staid editorial pages have found space for opinion on this latest craze of adolescent youth. Letters to the editor range from wrathful condemnation of this "mass hysteria" to pleas for tolerance and understanding.

Some such letter-writers, however, take a "tongue-in-cheek" attitude and recall the shocks of other days, when the Charleston or the Black Bottom dances were the current craze. Especially amusing is the following anonymous letter to the editor, evidently written by one of older generation, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune:—

Of course, jitterbugging should be abolished. After all, how can one compare the contortions through which our children go to the airy grace of the Charleston and the Black Bottom which we danced? As I look back on it, the Charleston was akin in spirit to the minuet, full of easy charm and tasteful posturing. The tradition, apparently, was too fragile to maintain.

The modes of dress, too, have changed for the worse. The boys today wear nothing that can compare in elegant conservatism to our bell-

Polish-Jewish Relations

Commenting last Tuesday on the recently-held lectures in New York on the subject of Polish-Jewish relations, sponsored by the Polish Lawyers Club of New York, the "Svoboda" cited the statement of a "Nowy Swiat" (N. Y. Polish daily) writer that without the presence of Jews in "Malopolska" (Little Poland—Polish designation for Western Ukraine formerly under Poland), the Polish population would immediately become a distinct minority there—"on those vast stretches of fine Polish (sic) lands from the Zbruch well-nigh to the San."

That is why, the "Svoboda" says, the Poles are now attempting to curry the favor of the Jews so much. They want the Jews to help them "to destroy the Ukrainian majority in Western Ukraine and its place establish an artificial Polish majority."

Concluding, the "Svoboda" expresses confidence that the Jews will not allow themselves to become party to such "cynical and immoral" and Nazi-like tactics.

bottomed trousers, our long pointed choking collars and our wispy shoestring ties. One sees the present-day youth letting his hair grow to enor-

"I Am An American Day"

TOMORROW, May 16, the people of this country, including all of us of Ukrainian descent, will celebrate "I Am An American Day" in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 13 fixing that day for observances throughout the nation in honor of new citizens.

According to Attorney General Biddle, "This year's celebration will have a special significance, for never before has American citizenship been so precious a possession. The values and responsibilities of that citizenship represent the greater part of all that we are fighting for."

A joint resolution of Congress in 1940 gave official recognition to I Am An American Day and authorized the President to set aside the third Sunday in May of each year as a public occasion for honoring all those who attained the status of full citizenship by coming of age or through naturalization. Since 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice has been doing what it could to encourage such celebrations but the actual arrangements are in the hands of the communities themselves.

The President stated in his proclamation: "During the past year our country has been strengthened through the voluntary association with us, by naturalization, of many thousands of men and women from other lands and through our youth who, by coming of age, have attained full citizenship."

Since the first naturalization statute of 1790, our courts have naturalized a large proportion of 38 million immigrants from almost every country of the world, including hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian immigrants. In 1942, some 2,000 Federal and State courts which handle naturalization admitted approximately 252,000 foreign-born to citizenship—a figure exceeded only once before in our history. Of these, more than half were women, and women formed a large percentage of those who attended citizenship classes.

The largest class of annual recipients of citizenship is that of American-born persons reaching their twenty-first birthday. Last year they numbered about two and one-half million young men and women. In addition, more than 10,000 members of the armed services have been granted citizenship under the provisions of the Second War Powers Act.

One section of the Act waives most of the naturalization requirements for men of our armed forces and makes it possible for them to become citizens of the United States within a few months, regardless of their race or nationality. They must, however, be recommended by their commanding officer as being loyal to our kind of government. The recent events of the war and the enhanced value attached to American citizenship undoubtedly caused the unprecedented rush of naturalization petitions by foreign-born and men in the armed services who were not citizens.

Last year, more than 300 cities and towns celebrated I Am An American Day, and it is believed that this number will be substantially increased this year. In past years citizenship day has been featured in some communities by elaborate pageants and other dramatic performances, parades with floats, and other more spectacular displays, but in our first year of war the celebrations were more sober, if not less impressive.

In the spring of 1939, when the Immigration Service was under the Department of Labor, the Department initiated and aided in the holding of uniform New Citizens Day throughout the country. In that year the School for Vocational and Adult Education of Manitowoc, Wis., and the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin took the lead in organizing a Citizenship Day and set the third Sunday in May as the date for this observance. This date was adopted by Congress in its joint resolution of the following year, but the designation was altered to "I Am An American Day" and the character of the celebration was broadened to include both those who acquired full citizenship by reaching their twenty-first birthday and those who had become naturalized citizens.

mous length so that he can roll a wave into this horrible pompadour. At least we had the good sense to part our hair in the middle using a ruler and calipers, and if it was necessary to hide any ugly waves we were ruthless enough to plaster them down with grease. We stood for no nonsense, let me tell you.

Today's taste leads our ruined youth to mob such people as Harry James and go into ecstasies at the mere mention of Frank Sinatra. Remembering the great Rudolph Valentino and Clara Bow, one can only weep for the degeneration in culture.

God alone know where the youth of

today congregate to spend their evenings crouched over some juke box. Are there no more speakeasies left to keep them off the streets? Is there no way we can teach them the delights of bathtub gin and needled beer which made their parents what they are today?

It is my considered opinion that we ought to reprint Percy Mark's "The Plastic Age" and see that the high schools hand out a copy to every student in an effort to lead the young back to the paths their fathers trod. hot, kids, back to real depravity!" In short, our motto ought to be "Get

ANOTHER SENEX.

OUR COMMUNISTS AND THE NEW CANADIANS

By PROFESSOR WATSON KIRKCONNELL
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(Continued)

Communist War Record

IT may be argued that the Canadian Communists are now solidly behind the war effort. Have they not formed a Communist-Labor Total War Committee? And has not the Federal Government permitted Tim Buck to stomp the country in favor of the War (and for the greater glory of the Communist Party)?

May I suggest a few considerations?

(1) Communist support of the War today is perfectly consistent with an ultimate objective of revolution during the unrest of the immediate post-war period. Strictly speaking, if they are not pledged revolutionaries, they are not Communists. Mr. Morris has made this clear.

(2) The wartime actions of the Canadian Communists have shown that they are complete under the control of an alien body, the Communist International. In early September, 1939, they warmly approved of Canada's entry into an anti-Hitler war. When Poland was attacked, Tim Buck sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, urging full support to the Poles. When, a few days later, the Soviets also attacked Poland, the directives changed, and within a week or so the Canadian Communists were issuing anti-war leaflets, declaring Canada's war to be a capitalistic conspiracy and working so hard to sabotage our effort that the Government declared the Party illegal in June, 1940. On the 22nd of June, 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviets, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Canada promptly printed a four-page manifesto entitled, "Canadians, All out for Soviet Victory over Fascism!" Not "Canadian," or "Allied" victory, mark you, but "Soviet Victory." The document then urged immediate Communist revolutions in Canada and Britain, arguing that such an overthrow of reaction in these countries would encourage the Germans to throw off Hitler's yoke and usher in peace in a Soviet world order: "So long as imperialistic reaction holds the upper hand in Great Britain and Canada, this is used by Hitler to hold the threat of a new Versailles over the German people, making it more difficult to unleash the popular forces to overthrow him. . . . But if the German people, knowing that Soviet victory will liberate them, also see that the forces of democracy have triumphed in Great Britain and Canada, this would be a mighty factor impelling them to action." In September, 1941, Tim Buck set the stage for further duplicity by sending the Party a directive which read, in part: "Changes in our mobilizing slogans do not reflect any change of aim or slackening of effort in the class-war in Canada." Presently, as forecast, the tune in public changed again, and instead of urging revolution to aid the Soviets, our Communists upbraided the Canadian government for not prosecuting the War with sufficient vigor. This came to a more specific focus in 1942 as a demand for a Second Front to help Russia. As recently as January 20, 1943, Tim Buck, at a meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, was protesting that "the weakness of the war effort is not due to accident but to design." At every stage of this fantastic performance, the Canadian Communists have spoken as robots under remote control. In all these immediate response to directives from abroad, they remind me of an old story of an American negro sergeant-major drilling a platoon of colored rookies: "When Ah says, 'Eyes Left!' Ah

wants to hear every niggah's eyeballs click!"

(3) In this connection, it is significant to read a decision rendered on May 28, 1942, by Mr. Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States nearly a year after the Soviets entered the War. Mr. Biddle made the following Finding of Fact: "That the Communist Party of the U.S.A., from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." (In Re, Harry Bridges before the Attorney General in Deportation Proceedings, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1942.)

(4) After the Soviets were in the War and the Canadian Communists were supposed to be supporting it, the latter circulated surreptitiously among the Canadian troops a broadsheet called *The Fighter's Voice*, which sought, in keeping with the Comintern technique already mentioned, to turn the soldiers against their officers. At Christmas, 1941, a *Fighter's Notebook* was stealthily mailed to some of our troops. Here the language was more guarded, but its implications were unmistakable: "Ever since Hitler came to power, the German Big Shots, together with certain powerful groups of capitalists in other countries, encouraged the rapid growth of Hitlerism because they hoped Hitler would attack the Soviet Union. However, Hitler double-crossed them and struck westward. . . . Afraid to attempt an invasion of England with the powerful anti-fascist Red Army at his back, Hitler turned east and attacked the Soviet Union. The land of Socialism blocked his way to world conquest. Hess was sent to England to enlist the support of Quisling financial interests, once again under the pretext of a 'crusade against Bolshevism.' The anti-Soviet plots of the appeasers failed thanks to the vigilance of the people everywhere." A month later, Tim Buck issued a public letter, professing loyalty but evading the fundamental question of revolution.

(5) Some of my university students worked in heavy industry during the past summer. They tell me that certain slogans are being circulated in the shops: "The capitalists are running the war for profit. . . the capitalists are blocking all wartime strikes. . . The Russians really have something." And finally, as an ominous growl of revolutionary hope: "Wait till the troops come home!" It may be that the current attempts to sabotage the steel industry in Canada by blackmail strikes reflect a confidence on the part of some extremists that the Soviets now have the European situation well in hand and that therefore a further step may be taken in Canada towards what Mr. Morris calls "the fight for power in all its grim reality."

All this seems to indicate that the Canadian Communists may be regarded as recently acquired hitchhikers, urging greater speed from the back seat, but fully prepared, when our destination is reached, to slug the driver and steal the car.

The Leftist Editors

This is the background against which we may view the foreign language Leftist press. Its editors are an interesting lot, especially when we remember that they claim to be simply "progressive" or "democratic." J. Gershman, of the *Voehenblatt*, is

a prominent Jewish Communist who surrendered along with Tim Buck last September and has been conditionally released. J. Yla, of *Liaudies Balsas*, is regarded as the leading Lithuanian Communist in Canada. Ed. Yardash, of *Novosti*, was formerly secretary of the illegal "Croatian Cultural Organization" and editor of the Communist *Slobodna Misao*. M. Yasnny, of *Vestnik*, was formerly editor of the suppressed Communist paper, *Kanadsky Gudok*, and still earlier, of *Novy Mir*, the official organ of the Russian section of the Communist party of America. A. Morski, of *Kronika Tygodniowa*, was formerly associated with the suppressed Communist paper, *Glos Pracy*. Steve Szöke, of the *Munkas*, is a recent importation, of unknown antecedents; but his predecessor, J. Nyerki, was under arrest for a time. On the editorial staff of *Ukrayinske Zhyttia* are S. Macievich of the banned U.L.F. T.A. and Peter Krawchuk, of *Arsen*, a Leftist recently released from internment. Such are some typical Toronto journalists of the Left.

The contents of their papers will repay scrutiny. While the existence of wartime censorship and the Defence of Canada Regulations have put a heavy restraint on open sedition, a clever technique of propaganda has nevertheless been worked out:

(1) First, a great deal of space in each issue is devoted to a glorification of the U.S.S.R. This in itself may seem harmless, but the pattern of the propaganda grows clearer when Mr. Yardash, in one of his earlier editorials (*Slobodna Misao*, April 23, 1940), contrasts the human paradise of the Soviet Union with the distress and destitution of capitalist countries.

(2) They expound European affairs from the Communist point of view. *Ukrayinske Zhyttia*, for example, strongly supports the underground movements that are planning to set up Soviet regimes in Poland and Yugoslavia.

(3) They viciously attack fellow-Canadians of their own language groups. In the January 7, 1943, issue of *Ukrayinske Zhyttia*, this extends to a vilification of the whole non-Communist Ukrainian community—press, churches, fraternal and cultural organizations—as enemies of the Ukrainian people.

(4) In labor matters, they follow the Party line of hatred and radical agitation. (See again *Ukrayinske Zhyttia*, Jan. 7, 1943, p. 12).

(5) Even apart from the Communist affiliations of their editors (and all that that implies), there is internal evidence that they are all controlled by Communist directives. Their almost universal and simultaneous attack on Mihailovic last summer, months before the Anglo-Saxon press knew anything about it, is a case in point. In sum and in brief, they are completely un-Canadian in content, in spirit and in control.

The constituency served by these papers represents about 225,000 out of the whole New Canadian population of 2¼ millions. They create a disturbance extending far beyond those limits, however, and by their bitter polemics tend to keep the whole community in an uproar. Worse still they are finding ways and means of spreading effective slander among the Anglo-Canadian population and may even be influencing Government policy.

Exploit "War Council"

Their most conspicuous victim at present is the Writers', Broadcasters' and Artists' War Council of Toronto, a recently formed United Front body which includes citizens of every political category. Into this admirable circle, the Leftist editors moved with alacrity and enthusiasm, perhaps encouraged by the presence there, as its secretary, of Mr. Raymond Arthur Davies, a gifted young Jewish journalist, who, under his earlier name of Roy Davis, was from 1935 to

1939 a very active leader in the Young Communist League. However that may be, they have proceeded to exploit the War Council in their campaign against the non-Communist papers.

On the 15th of October, 1942, Mr. Yardash, editor of *Novosti*, delivered an address to the Council on "The New Canadian Press and the War Effort." By chance, a mimeographed copy, distributed at the meeting, came my way. It is a priceless piece of effrontery and mendacity. "The papers with cultural or political affiliations," said Mr. Yardash, "can be divided into two categories: the progressive-radical and the extreme Nationalistic." He then explains that the progressive-radical group (a euphemism for Communist) are completely patriotic and constructive. The other papers are active or passively disloyal, and are perpetuating dangerous nationalisms in Canada.

Of the "progressive" (alias Communist) papers, he says: "The process of Canadianization is encouraged in these papers. Numerous articles about Canada and its institutions are printed and an endeavour is made to make the readers conscious of the fact that since they have come here to a new land, they must strive to assimilate themselves, to become Canadians in every sense of the word."

This must have been very gratifying to the Anglo-Saxon members of the War Council. Unfortunately, it is untrue from start to finish. It is not Canadianism, but Communism that these papers seek to propagate. In a sample issue of Mr. Yardash's own paper, *Novosti* (February 21, 1942), the Soviets occupy 166 inches, attacks on non-Communist opponents 172 inches, and Canadian affairs including local correspondence, only 61 inches. Or again, the *Kanadal Magyar Munkas* (August 26, 1942), in an issue of 1280 inches, has only 32 inches of Canadian news, apart from Party activities. The 32 inches were made up of 16 inches on a picnic supporting the Second Front, 12½ inches on labor troubles at Simcoe, and 3½ inches on Dieppe casualties. By way of contrast, a non-Communist Hungarian paper, published in Winnipeg and attacked by Mr. Yardash, carries a very large proportion of Canadian material and has been running a serialized history of Canada by the Hon. Duncan MacArthur. Of the five Hungarian-Canadian casualties at Dieppe, four were actually subscribers to this non-Communist paper.

Likewise indicative of the completely un-Canadian character of most of the Leftist papers is their wholehearted support of the Pan-Slav movement, unknown on this continent before the War but launched at a Pan-Slav Congress in Detroit in April 1942. This movement seeks to intensify the group consciousness of all Slavs in the United States and Canada, not as Americans and Canadians, but as Slavs. The opening propaganda was cultural; the strategy rapidly shifted to that of making these Slavs of North America a great pressure group for a Second Front to help Mother Russia; and a still more recent phase of strategy is familiarizing them with the thought of there being brave new Communist administrations in preparation, apparently by the Comintern, ready to take over Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, and other Central European countries as soon as they are liberated from the Nazis. The Leftist papers are continually flooded with abundant high-class Pan-Slav propaganda material, apparently sent by a Comintern brain-trust in Moscow and distributed from New York. The purpose is to mobilize the Slavs of Canada as Slav conscious Communist group, increasingly responsive to influences from outside of Canada. Mr. Yardash's talk about "Canadianization" is simply an audacious fairy-tale.

(To be Concluded)

Skovoroda and Shevchenko As Representative Ukrainians

By HONORE EWACH

IF I were asked to name two representative Americans, I would unhesitatingly name Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman as two great men of the people and staunch upholders of American democracy. I would name them as representative Americans despite the fact that there are really scores of types of Americans. There are some who are very un-American in their ways of thinking and living. There are also those who want to pass for more than one hundred percent Americans. Yet, in spite of the many types of Americans, one can easily recognize a representative type. For instance, who could take Benjamin Franklin for anything else than a typical American, though part of his life belongs to the period before the establishment of the United States? You can think whatever you like about Irving, Hawthorne, and Poe, but you certainly cannot take Waldo Emerson, Henry Thoreau, or John Burroughs for anything else than pure Americans. They would be enigmas on European soil.

Similarly, what would Skovoroda and Shevchenko mean to the world if they were transplanted to America? They would be hard to understand here, even though their basic ideas have so much in common with those of Lincoln and Whitman for example. Yet both of them fit so well their Ukrainian background. They are as representative of Ukrainians as Lincoln and Whitman are of the Americans. Yet even as representative Ukrainians, Skovoroda and Shevchenko differ in some respects. Shevchenko really represents the righteous Ukrainian soul. He is not satisfied to say simply, like Skovoroda did, that

the essence of human being lies in the heart, that is, in love of one's fellowmen. It was Shevchenko's sense of righteousness that made him write his soul-stirring poetry. He wrote his best poetry when he fully realized the full weight of the wrong that was done to his martyred Ukrainian nation. That was in 1845, shortly after he graduated from the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts and returned home, to Ukraine, for good. It was then that he fully realized the shameful injustice done to his fellowmen in Ukraine. His homeland, his beloved Ukraine, once a land of freedom and of the Kozak democracy, was degraded by the Russian Tsars to a mere feudal satrapy where the descendants of the freedom-loving Ukrainian Kozaks were brutally exploited as mere serfs. It was this realization of the great injustice done to his Ukrainian compatriots that made Shevchenko's soul burn with scorching and prophetic accusations in verse against Ukraine's oppressors. It was the profound feeling of righteousness that made him defy in his flaming verses even the highest authorities of the autocratic Russian Tsardom.

Yet it was not Shevchenko's indignation against the Russian despotic Tsars alone that raised him to the pinnacle of greatness. What made him more than just a mere critic of a foreign oppressor was the fact that he spoke as critically also of those Ukrainian landed aristocrats who became mere Russianized satraps in their own homeland, and treated their Ukrainian kinsmen in the villages as serfs—beasts of burden. His famous Epistle to Ukrain-

ians (Poslaniye) is nothing else but a soul-scorching accusation against the rich landlords who were fond of spinning nice fantasies and words about the mystic philosophies which they learned in the foreign countries at colleges but who failed to see the divine spark in the hearts of their downtrodden Ukrainian serfs.

Skovoroda, on the other hand, was a kind-hearted and well-meaning mystic and a philosopher. He lived a very simple life and taught about the divine spark in human hearts. He liked to pass much of his time among the common people, especially in the market-places where he used to tell his listeners that the greatest purpose in every man's life should be his desire to live according to God's will as it is felt in one's heart. That was also the philosophy that he taught to his aristocratic friends at whose homes he used to stay most of his time. He also taught his mystic philosophy to rich landlords in Ukraine east of the Dnieper. Many of them were fine gentlemen. Yet very few of them became fully conscious of their Ukrainian origin and national duties. In 1805 they and their children contributed some 400,000 rubles towards the opening of the university at Kharkiv. Many of them spent much time and money to prove that they were descendants of Ukrainian Kozak officers. Many of them also entertained Shevchenko at their palatial homes and discoursed with him on the mystical matters of the soul and told him that all men are brothers. And yet most of them never even thought that their serfs had also souls and were their racial brothers.

In short, Skovoroda was a kind-hearted philosopher, a man who is always disposed to do good to others but who does not care to dig into men's hearts and minds to uncover their guile. He was a great mystic and teacher but not a prophet. It was Shevchenko, a generation later, who could also see into men's hearts

and souls and at time same dare to tell them the unsavory truth about their guile and wickedness. Through-out his life Shevchenko fought bravely in defense of righteousness. In his poem "Ivan Huss" he struck a hard blow in defense of the oppressed Czechs. An even mightier blow he struck in defense of the freedom-loving Caucasian tribes whose homes had been ruthlessly destroyed by the invading forces of the Russian imperialism. His poem "The Dream" is especially powerful in its condemnation of Tsarist despotism. And, as already mentioned here, he did not hesitate to condemn his own countrymen for being Russianized tyrants in their Ukrainian homeland. Though Ukrainian to the very roots of his heart, Shevchenko struck out powerfully in his awe-inspiring poems against every kind of oppression and in every land.

Such are representative Ukrainians, like Skovoroda and Shevchenko—deeply imbued with humaneness and the sense of righteousness. And those two qualities are right at the basis of true democracy. Anything that is called democracy but is not based on the spirit of brotherly love and righteousness is not the real democracy.

As we see, a representative Ukrainian is not only a kind-hearted man but also one who has a very deep sense of righteousness. He is intelligent, observant, and exceptionally patient. What is more, he can stand much suffering and abuse. But whoever mistakes his patience and kind-heartedness for weakness had better look out. For a sudden his long patience will break and with fury the abused Ukrainian will punish his oppressors and tormentors. Terrible indeed is the fury of the kind-hearted and righteous man whose patience is mistaken for weakness. The oppressors of Ukraine should always bear this in mind.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.

"CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

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

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(28)

G VINTOVKA, Cherevan and Petro finally managed to reach the tent of the Tsar's envoy, around which an even greater throng was milling. Just then the roll of the drums was heard and criers started to circle the camp calling out: "To the Council! To the Council! To the Council!" Their summons, however, were really unnecessary, for by now everyone was drifting to the council grounds of his own accord. Significantly enough, the majority of those pressing their way forward were the peasants and townmen.

"Well, comrade," Petro overheard one of them say, "I guess we won't go back to our wives empty-handed."

"We'll make a neater profit here than at a hay-harvest," the other one laughed in reply. "Just take a look at the rich gold and silver-encrusted garments those gentry are wearing. It fairly crackles! All of it will be ours!"

"Yes, all those well-stocked store-houses too. The Zaporozhians told us that everything will be divided up equally among us all."

Looking around Petro espied among the peasants the familiar figure of Taras Surmach.

"So you're against Somko and the reverend-father?" he exclaimed reproachfully.

"God bless his highness, Hetman Somko, and God bless your reverend-father," Surmach retorted. "You were accustomed to elect the Hetman by Kozak votes only. But from now on we will have something to say about that, too!" And with these words he continued on his way.

The party had by now ridden into the very center of the council grounds. Here there were only Kozaks. They dismounted and several Kozaks led their horses away. Others immediately cleared a path for Gvintovka as he made his

way to the very front, followed by Petro and Cherevan. From time to time Gvintovka was halted by someone wishing to shake hands with him. Through it all he merely smiled and bowed.

Petro was startled to observe that only a few of the Kozak officers wore red ribbons on their collars, most of them had blue ribbons on. Now he was positive that something was up.

Cherevan noticed that too. Turning to his body-servant, Vasile Nevolnyk, he observed: "It's a strange style they've got here, brother Vasile. Among us it's red ribbons; here they're all blue!"

The latter only shook his head. "Oh, just Lord, just Lord," he sighed.

Gvintovka made his way to the very first row of the council, among the colonels, captains, adjutants, and others officers; here too were the scribes with their quills, ink and white paper. Within the circle—which was so wide as to make it difficult for those on one side of it to understand even the shouts of those on the other side—stood a table under a Turkish rug canopy. On the table lay Brukhovetsky's bulawa, baton and banner. Brukhovetsky, attired in blue, stood at the head of his Zaporozhians. But here he was no longer the meek Brukhovetsky of Romanowsky Kut. Now he gazed about him in a proud manner, as befitted a hetman, his hands on his hips, smiling occasionally.

Just then Somko and his staff appeared, all wearing breastplates, helmets with camail, swords and battle axes, as if they were about to engage in battle. In his hand Somko held the golden bulawa of Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Over him fluttered his standards borne by his men. He was preceded by two drummers bearing silver kettle-drums.

"A proud, rich and wise Hetman you are," thought Petro, "but on whom can you really depend! The devil has alienated the faithful ones from you long ago. You're treading a very narrow path against your enemies, indeed. I'm truly sorry for you, even though you spoiled my chances with Lesya."

Thus Petro ruminated, standing behind Gvintovka. Around them the uproar showed no signs of abating; rather increased as Brukhovetsky's followers suddenly began to yell at Somko: "Put down your bulawa, baton and banners, you Pereyaslav storekeeper! Put them down, just like our hetman has!"

Somko motioned and the silver drums boomed. The uproar subsided a little. Then in a voice clear and strong, like that of a golden trumpet, he spoke: "I shall not put them down. I heed the counsel of my officers only (and he glanced proudly around him). As for you riff-raff, I don't know how you ever got into the knightly Kozak order."

Good Lord! What a storm broke out when Somko uttered these inflammatory words. Some Zaporozhians began to sidle out of the packed ranks towards the center, spilling for a fight; for though they had heeded the Tsar's envoy's bidding and come to the council meeting without their weapons, still each of them had hidden somewhere on him a club. A fight would probably have ensued had not the Sitch elders in the very front intervened.

"Hold your horses!" they cried, pushing the Kozaks back. "Wait for the council."

The old warrior-priest, Colonel Shraam, standing in the front row on Somko's side and observing all this, turned to the officers around him and exclaimed in testy tones: "Do you see against whom we have to contend for hetmancy! I tell you that you simply can't treat them like human beings. The sword is the only thing they can understand. With sword and cannon we'll sober up these drunken louts!"

Petro wanted to push his way to his father's side. He knew that violence might erupt at any moment now, and therefore he wanted to be in the small group of Somko's faithful followers. But now the press was so great that it was impossible to get there.

(To be continued)

"MISSION TO MOSCOW" FILM STRONGLY CRITICIZED

FOLLOWING the early paens of praise by some film reviewers for it, the recently-released and widely-publicized "Mission to Moscow" film, based on former-Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' book of that name, has encountered strong criticism from various commentators during the past week or so.

Whitewash Makes Poor Cement: "Nation"

Even that "leading liberal weekly"—the "Nation" (May 8), doesn't like it, taking the stand that "whitewash makes poor cement for the United Nations; it positively invites the throwing of mud. And that we fear may be the effect of the film version of ex-Ambassador Joseph Davies' 'Mission to Moscow,' which, with the aid of a technically brilliant production, undertakes a complete exculpation of Soviet policies in the years just preceding the war. On the purges, the Russo-German Pact, and the first Finnish war it offers the straight party line. This may prove to be good propaganda for unsophisticated audiences but we suspect that it will stir up old controversies in a way that can only damage our relations with Russia."

Film A False Picture of American and Soviets: Times' Ann O'Hare McCormick

Similar sentiments concerning the film were expressed by Anne O'Hare McCormick, one of America's top-notch commentators on international relations, writing in her "Abroad" column in last Saturday's (May 8) "New York Times." Dwelling on Mr. Davies' impending trip to Moscow with a letter for Stalin from Roosevelt, Mrs. McCormick expresses the view that "it is unfortunate, to put it mildly, that Mr. Davies should set out on his errand just as the film version is presented to millions of Americans. For if anything is calculated to cause misunderstanding between the two countries, it is the false picture of America, the false picture of Russia and the false picture of history that are combined in the distorted composite in which the former Ambassador unluckily gives his authorization in an introductory speech."

More severe its condemnation and more detailed in its exposition of the faults of the film is contained in a letter to the editor published prominently in the New York Times of last Sunday (May 9), written jointly by Prof. John Dewey, distinguished American scholar and philosopher, and Suzanna La Follette, a Guggenheim fellow and an editor. They find that:

Totalitarian Propaganda For Mass Consumption: Dewey-La Follette

"The film 'Mission to Moscow' is the first instance of totalitarian propaganda for mass consumption—a propaganda which falsifies history through distortion, omission or pure invention of facts, and whose effect can only be to confuse the public in its thought and its loyalties.

"Even in a fictional film this method would be disturbing. It becomes alarming in a film presented as factual and documentary and introducing living historical personalities. Our former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Joseph E. Davies, personally introduces this dramatization of his mission as the 'truth' about Russia. And the representation of President Roosevelt talking to Mr. Davies of the film seems to suggest that it is at least semi-official."

Since many of the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly will undoubtedly see the "Mission to Moscow," it is important that they do so with at least some knowledge of the facts concerning it which Prof. Dewey and

Miss La Follette bring out in a manner so admirably concise and patently fair-minded. Otherwise they may look upon it like those "unsophisticated audiences" to which the "Nation" alludes. On that account we reprint the Dewey-La Follette criticism of the film below, beginning it where the above-cited opening paragraphs end:—

Three Essentials

"Mission to Moscow" deals essentially with three things: Soviet history since January, 1937; international relations since that time, and American history since 1939. It falsifies all three.

1. The most important event in Soviet history during Mr. Davies' ambassadorship was Stalin's continuous purge. The film deals with only one aspect of it—the famous Moscow trials.

Immediately after Mr. Davies' arrival in Moscow—on January 19, 1937—he is shown meeting, among others at a diplomatic reception in his honor, Karl Radek, Nikolai Bukharin, and G. G. Yagoda.

Here the film borrows the primary technique of the Moscow trials in representing an event which could not have taken place. Karl Radek was arrested in September, 1936, and never released thereafter. The mass trial in which he was a principal began on January 23, four days after the real Mr. Davies' arrival. Nikolai Bukharin was also under arrest at the time and was incriminated in Radek's "confession." Yagoda was already in disgrace. It is significant that in the book which the film purports to dramatize Mr. Davies mentions none of these three men in listing his personal acquaintances among the accused.

Tukhachevsky Included

The film telescopes the trial of 1937 and that of 1938. Dramatic license might possibly excuse representing Radek and Sokolnikov, principals in the 1937 trial, as principals with Bukharin, Krestinsky, and Yagoda in that of 1938, since all were allegedly in the same conspiracy and were actually tried. But there is no excuse for including as an accused in this synthetic trial Marshal Tukhachevsky, who was secretly executed in June, 1937, after no trial at all. To show Marshal Tukhachevsky having his day in court may serve the interests of Soviet propaganda. It does not serve the interests of "truth about Russia."

In this synthetic trial the accused confess that their alleged crimes were directed by Trotsky. What is omitted is the testimony in the actual trials to specific alleged meetings with Trotsky abroad—testimony immediately challenged in the world press and conclusively disproved by evidence offered in rebuttal before the international commission of inquiry of which the undersigned were respectively chairman and secretary. It is not irrelevant to mention here that the commission, after painstaking investigation, concluded that the Moscow trials were frame-ups—a conclusion endorsed by intelligent world opinion at the time of its announcement.

Liberties With Book

The film falsifies not only the trials but Mr. Davies' own reports on them to the State Department and his comments in letters to individuals. On Page 52 of his book he says in a letter to Senator Byrnes: "The guarantees of the common law to protect the personal liberty of the individual from the possible oppressions of government * * * never impressed me with their beneficence in the public interest as they did in this trial. All

of these defendants had been held incommunicado for months."

In the synthetic trial Mr. Davies' enthusiasm for the beneficent guarantees of the common law is not registered. What is registered is close attention to the "confessions" (obliquely delivered in English, or course since Mr. Davies knows no Russian) and his instant declaration of his conviction that the accused are guilty. There is no hint of the "reservation" recorded on Page 43 of his book, "based upon the facts that both the system of enforcement of penalties for the violation of law and the psychology of these people are so widely different from our own that perhaps the test which I would apply would not be accurate if applied here."

In his official reports Mr. Davies said: "The terror here is a horrifying fact. There * * * is a fear that reaches down into and haunts all sections of the community. No household, however humble, apparently but what lives in constant fear of a nocturnal raid by the secret police. * * * Once the person is taken away, nothing of him or her is known for months—and many times never—thereafter" (Page 302).

But the make-believe Russia of the film is gay, even festive, and wherever Mr. Davies goes he encounters a happy confidence in the regime.

In his letters and reports Mr. Davies spoke of the terror as a struggle for power—"This particular purge is undoubtedly political" (Page 303); "The Stalin regime, politically and internally, is probably stronger than heretofore. All potential opposition has been killed off" (Page 202).

Impression Decried

The film, on the other hand, gives the impression that Stalin is killing off not potential political opponents but traitors in the service of foreign powers. In other words, it reflects the sudden belated flash of illumination described by Mr. Davies in the section of the book called "A Study in Hindsight," which revealed to him (in Wisconsin, and not until June, 1941) that the terror was really a purge of fifth columnists.

2. The film represents Stalin as having been driven into Hitler's arms by the Franco-British policy of appeasement. There is no reference to the desperate efforts of France and Britain to reach a defensive alliance with Stalin in 1939, no reference to the presence in Moscow of an Allied military mission vainly waiting to confer with the Soviet General Staff at the very time when the Stalin-Hitler pact was announced. Hitler's armies are shown invading Poland, but not Stalin's.

There is no mention of the Soviet Government's demand for a negotiated peace after Stalin and Hitler had divided Poland, or of Stalin's words after the partition, "Our friendship is cemented with blood," or of Molotov's famous remark that "fascism is just a matter of taste," or Mr. Davies' own reference to "Russia's ally, Germany." ("Mission to Moscow," Page 474.)

Allied Cause Sabotaged

Nor is there in the film even the merest hint that in France, England, the United States—wherever the Communist International was functioning—the Communist partis systematically sabotaged the Allied cause. One would never know that the most determined and noisy isolationists, in this country before June 22, 1941, were in the Communist-led American Peace Mobilization. One would never know that for months before that date the Communists fomented strikes in our defense industries, calculated to sabotage our rearmament and our aid to Britain. Communist responsibility for these strikes is a matter of record—vide the statements at the time of Attorney General Jackson, high-ranking labor leaders and the entire American press.

The film is subtly anti-British. It harps on the appeasement policy of Chamberlain and represents Mr. Churchill only in the period when he was still in the opposition and comparative powerless. By the device of leaping over Stalin's collaboration with Hitler and Churchill's direction of British affairs, it conveys the impression that Stalin's foreign policy has always been democratic and anti-fascist and Britain's one of appeasement. One would never suspect that it was Stalin who enabled Hitler to attack Poland and Chamberlain who came to Poland's defense.

Dire Appeasement

The whole atmosphere of the film conveys the impression that Soviet Russia is our ally in the same degree as Great Britain. The Japanese Ambassador is snubbed and insulted at the same diplomatic reception where Mr. Davies could not have met Bukharin and Radek. Mr. Davies is shown visiting a hospital where Russian doctors and nurses are tending Chinese victims of Japanese air raids—though how they got to Moscow is not explained. The doctor in charge tells him that "the Chinese are our friends," and paints the moral of the dire results of appeasement.

The effect of all this is to create the impression that the Soviet Union is our ally against Japan. In fact Japan and Soviet Russia have a non-aggression pact to this day; and it must be said for Mr. Stalin that he has never sought to mislead the United Nations about his policy of neutrality in the Far Far Eastern war. Nothing could be more dangerous than to mislead the American people into believing that the Soviet Union will turn against Japan the moment Hitler is defeated.

Mr. Davies' Trip

The film shows Mr. Davies, back in America, making a swing around the circle in spite of ill health, because it is his "duty" to explain Russia to the American people. The drama of this section is achieved through contrasting flashes—a wild anti-conscription meeting followed by a flash of Mr. Davies explaining Russia; meetings of American business men demanding isolation and business with Hitler, followed by flashes of Mr. Davies explaining Russia. And so on.

Now what are the facts? On July 15, 1941, Mr. Davies told Sumner Welles that he wished to be of every possible help to the Soviet Embassy here ("Mission to Moscow," Page 492.) His swing around the circle took place in the Winter of 1941 and 1942—mostly in 1942. The Conscription Act was passed by Congress in September, 1940; and one of the dissenting votes was cast by Representative Vito Marcantonio.

Obviously Mr. Davies' swing around the circle had nothing to do with swinging American opinion behind conscription. Neither had it anything to do with dissuading such American business men as may have wanted to do business with Hitler, for Pearl Harbor was bombed on December 7 (1941), and American business men were just as much against Hitler as was Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies' swing around the circle was no battle royal. It was just an unexciting trip to sell the Soviet Government to an American public already 100 per cent for the Russian people in their magnificent defense of their country.

Finally, a sinister totalitarian critique of the parliamentary system is introduced in the film. The traditionally isolationism of some American members of Congress before the war is represented as equivalent to pro-nazism. The whole effort is to discredit the American Congress and at the same time to represent the Soviet dictatorship as an advanced democracy. Such gross misrepresentation can only contribute to confusion in our relations with the Soviet Union. If our collaboration is to continue

The United Nations

XVII. Honduras

HONDURAS—the third of the Central American republics—is the greatest banana land in the world, exporting more than 12,000,000 stems a year. The banana industry has its own capitals of Progreso and San Pedro Sula; its own ports of Puerto Cortés, Tela, and La Ceiba; its own tramlines and narrow-gauge railways; its own palm-thatched villages raised on stilts above swamps; its own schoolhouses and hospitals.

All this activity is confined to a 75 to 80-mile-wide strip along the hot and sticky Caribbean coast. Honduras beyond the coastal region is a vast and tangled complex of volcanoes, jungles, forests, of mesas and high valleys, deep basins and many rivers, of mountain walls rising to 10,000 feet, of thick cedar and pine forests dominated by an occasional mahogany tree, its leafy yellow-reddish crown jutting into the sky. It is a lush land, a land that formerly served as a hiding place for adventurers, a land where ancient races such as the Caribs (the Indians after whom the Caribbean was named) still live deep in the jungle.

Honduras has an area of about 44,000 square miles, roughly the same as Pennsylvania; its population, estimated at a little more than a million, is about one-tenth of Pennsylvania's. With the exception of the pure Indian tribes of the unexplored Mosquitia Territory, the Hondurans are a mestizo people, 95 percent of them a mixture of Spanish and Indian. They are peaceful and hard-working, small farmers in the main. Honduras is a young country. Its industries and banks are just beginning to sense the complexities of the modern world. A rough and almost impassable terrain has infinitely complicated the pressing problem of building more railroad, and highways. But the administration of President Tiburcio Carias has created roads and schools to the limit of the national budget. Civilization has been brought to remote communities. President Carias has established a government experimental farm, where tropical trees and crops from many parts of the world are tested for adaptation to the climate and the fertility of Honduras.

Although the dark green banana plantations are most important in Honduran economy, the country is also rich in minerals: lead, copper, iron, aluminum, coal, antimony, zinc, and nickel exist in quantities worth mining, and Honduras only needs outside help to develop these resources. Spanish conquerors of the 16th and 17th centuries found Honduras a literal gold and silver mine, and millions of pesos' worth of metal were extracted from lodes such as the

"MISSION TO MOSCOW"

(Continued from page 4)

after the war it cannot be on the basis of Soviet propaganda but only on that of genuine understanding of the differences in our political systems.

Moral Callousness

The film is, to resume, anti-British, anti-Congress, anti-democratic and anti-truth. It deepens that crisis in morals which is the fundamental issue in the modern world. The picture "Mission to Moscow" and similar propaganda have helped to create a certain moral callousness in our public mind which is profoundly un-American. Only recently the American people received with comparative calm the Soviet Government's announcement that it had executed as "Nazi agents" the two Polish Jews, Ehrlich and Alter, internationally known leaders of Socialist labor whom it had arrested when it invaded

To Mother

In the sweet, mellow tones, I worship you.

You are a goddess, and I throw myself at your sacred feet and kiss your little toes.

I am the sum of all the heavenly gifts you bestowed upon me.

I am strong in the face of a horrible war because you have said 'fear not'.

I am happy and content when divine music flows from your harmonious lips.

O! Mother How much I owe to you!

When the rain falls I say "She weeps;

I shall wash myself in her tears."

When the snow falls I say "She is giving a gay party; I will enjoy it too."

When the leaves fall off the trees and the winds whisper I am quiet and say "Softly now, mother sleeps."

Hush! She sleeps and I must say farewell.

Anonymous.

Rosario mine at San Juancito. Indians still recover some \$100,000 worth of gold and silver each year from the sands of the Rosario, Espana, and Almendras rivers.

Mahogany has been exhausted almost everywhere else in the Caribbean area, but Honduras still has an ample supply. The trees are scattered through thousands of acres of forest; often there are not more than one or two mahogany trees to the square mile. Harvesting the mahogany involves a peculiar and ancient technique: scouts climb high trees and peer about for the crown of the mahogany trees, which often reach a height of a hundred feet and stand twelve or more feet in diameter. Jungle thickness prevents their being located from the ground. Planes are often used today to spot the trees. Native custom requires that mahogany be cut in the rainy season and by the light of the waning moon, when the tree is richer in color and freer from sap.

Honduras declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941 and on Germany and Italy December 12. One year military service has been made compulsory in Honduras, and in peacetime it has had a standing army of 5,000 with 20,000 reserves. An aviation school has recently been opened, under the guidance of men trained in the United States. Road improvements will make possible the speedy transportation of troops and materials as well as the passage of peaceful commerce.

"There I was, forced down on a desert island with a lovely blonde."

"What did you do for food?"

"Darned if I can remember."

Poland. A few more uncritically accepted films like "Mission to Moscow"—for where thousands read books, millions see motion pictures—and Americans will be deadened to all moral values.

"Mission to Moscow" is a major defeat for the democratic cause. In putting out this picture the producers, far from rendering the patriotic service on which Mr. Davies compliments them, have assailed the very foundations of freedom. For truth and freedom are indivisible, as Hitler knew when he expounded his method of confusing public opinion through propaganda. The picture "Mission to Moscow" makes skillful use of the Hitler technique. To quote Matthew Low of the New Leader: "This kind of 'truth' is on the march, and God help us if nothing can stop it."

JOHN DEWEY,

SUZANE LA FOLLETTE.

New York, May 6, 1943.

U.S. ADJUSTS FOOD SUPPLY

A number of measures taken recently by the United States Government are aimed at adjusting food supplies or at halting black market operations in food. In a campaign to smash the newest of black markets—that in poultry—prices have been fixed for buyers and retailers of poultry. Uniform prices of many different types of poultry are accompanied by marked reductions in prices more expensive birds, and by increases in prices of cheaper poultry. At the same time, wilful violators of these price ceilings are in danger of prosecution as their operations are investigated.

Effective next Monday, May 17, dollars-and-cents price ceilings for beef, veal, lamb and mutton will be one to three cents a pound below the prices originally set. Reduction was made when the Office of Price Administration reviewed its plans to determine proper prices in the light of President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order—an order which is intended to stabilize the cost of living and prevent inflation.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings on these meats will make it easy for a housewife to refuse to pay illegal prices. This is expected to help fight the black market, which wastes our meat and distributes it outside of rationing regulations to those who can pay more.

Other food price and point value measures also tend to stabilize the food marketing situation. Point values of all frozen fruits and vegetables; all rationed soups, and of the perishable meat products such as sausage, scrapple, and bologna, have been sharply reduced, in some cases by as much as 50 percent or more. For example, the point value of 12-ounce containers of frozen peas and all other frozen vegetables has been cut from 10 to 4 points.

The two principal reasons for reductions in point values are: in the case of perishable commodities, to hasten their movement from retail counters; in other instances, increased supplies have eased the shortage and made larger quantities available for civilians. At the same time, black-eyed peas, or cow peas, may be bought and sold without exchanging points because of the ample supply of this food.

Restaurants and eating places are warned against unwarranted increases in charges for meals or food or drink served to their patrons. The control of eating place prices, however, will be entirely in the hands of local authorities.

RATION BOOK No. 3 TO BE ISSUED IN JUNE

War Ration Book No 3, which provides new stamps to replace those running out in existing books, will be distributed through the mails beginning late in June and ending July 21, it was announced recently.

Under a new plan the mailing of a simple post-card application will bring Book 3 to everyone. There will be no school-house registration, such as featured the issuance of the first two ration books.

Application forms good for a single person or an entire family, will be dropped in every mail box by postmen between May 20 and June 5. The head of the house will fill out the cards, which are pre-addressed to OPA mail centers, for the entire family and post them between June 1 and June 10. OPA mail centers will begin sending out the books late in June.

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

Funny Side Up

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY!

BROMO: Ah, hello there, pretty one!

SONIA: How dare you speak to me? I hardly know you from Adam!

BROMO: Well, I hardly know you from Eve, so that makes us even. But haven't I met you someplace before, my charming lady?

SONIA: Well, your phrase sounds familiar!

BROMO: Say gorgeous, how about a date?

SONIA: Boy, are you fast! I bet your speedometer registers 90 even when you're standing in a parking place.

BROMO: Come on, there's nothing to be afraid of. My life is an open book.

SONIA: Well, it won't be much longer. You're headed for the shelf! Besides I want you to know, my association with men has been strictly limited.

BROMO: Uh huh...to amorous association?

SONIA: Why, I'll have you know, I'm a Venus DeMile girl.

BROMO: What's that?

SONIA: Hands off! The last fellow that flirted with me was found floating down the river.

BROMO: What?

SONIA: Yes, and I was with him in his canoe!

BROMO: Say, tell me, where were you coming from in such a hurry, when I stopped you?

SONIA: From Brooklyn, where I live.

BROMO: Tell me, are all the girls in Brooklyn as pretty as you?

SONIA: I don't know... I only look at the boys!

BROMO: I bet you tell that to all the boys.

SONIA: But I don't know all the boys.

BROMO: Boy, am I glad of that! But you are a pretty miss. How do you keep so pretty?

SONIA: I'm a model...and have to watch my figure!

BROMO: Well, there's no sense in both of us watching your figure. How do you manage to keep so pretty?

SONIA: Well I get up seven every morning, go for a horseback ride, play a couple of games of tennis, and then for a dip in the pool... By then I'm ready for a day's work. How do you keep looking the way you do?

BROMO: Well, I get up every morning, play a fast game of tic tac toe, a game of jacks, a hand of solitaire...and that's all. I'm through for the day.

SONIA: Now that you've met me, how do you like the healthy, attractive, outdoor type of girl?

BROMO: Indoors! Incidentally, are you fond of indoor sports?

SONIA: Yes, provided they go home early!

BROMO: Say, what about that date I asked you for.

SONIA: O K, I'll let you have a date, handsome, if you'll talk turkey!

BROMO: Gobble...gobble...gobble.

SONIA: Where will we go, if I go out with you?

BROMO: Do you like to go to the movies?

SONIA: Oh, indeed I do!

BROMO: So do I...fun, isn't it?

SONIA: Say, I thought you wanted to take me out!

BROMO: I do. Meet me at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 P. M. tonight.

SONIA: The Waldorf-Astoria! Say, that's a nice place.

BROMO: Yeah, and it's close to where we're going to!

BROMO SELTZER!

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

BECOMES SECOND LIEUTENANT

From the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Barkley, Texas, comes news that of those who have completed training in the Medical Administrative Corps Officer Candidate School and who received commissions as Second Lieutenants, was Joseph Paul Sosulski of Jersey City, N. J., a member of Branch 275 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Lt. Sosulski is the son of John Sosulski, a former secretary of Branch 275.

THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

For several years much material has been appearing in The Ukrainian Weekly concerning the Ukrainian National Association and its branches. More material has appeared in the Svoboda, and still more appeared in the U.N.A. Jubilee Book which commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the organization (1934). We sincerely believe that all this published material proved to its readers that the U.N.A. is a worthwhile institution in every respect. It should be clear from it that the U.N.A. has the interests of its members foremost in mind at all times; everything accomplished has been for the good of the organization and its membership. That much has been accomplished is indicated by the fact that the members of the U.N.A. enjoy many benefits and privileges unobtainable in other companies. The record speaks for itself.

It is surprising, therefore, when a non-member speaks of the U.N.A. abusively, pooh-poohs its record as a mere trifle, and criticizes the organization and those connected with it, usually for some fancied wrong. There are people who are convinced that the U.N.A., in the event of some financial emergency, could not stand the shock as well as the big powerful commercial companies. Others have been nursing private grudges against the organization for many years, mostly in connection with financial matters involving benefit and claim payments. In addition, there are some people whose grievances are based on misinterpretation and ignorance of business methods. And then again some people are openly anti-U.N.A. for no apparent reason other than that they are not members of it and so feel that they must criticize it; they usually become convinced in the "truth" of the criticism, because of constant repetition, without even as much as a preliminary investigation of the mythical complaint. All of these critics, with their stories and rumors, do much harm to the U.N.A. In some localities it is difficult to organize new members because of the wagging tongues of the story-tellers.

It may be true that a benefit or claim payment may be sometimes delayed, but these cases are not the fault of the Home Office. Often necessary documents are not sent promptly by the branch, or important papers are improperly signed; sometimes these papers are missing entirely. Many things may combine to delay the payment of a benefit, but it seems some people do not care to take that into consideration at all.

Some of the criticism originates when, for instance, a beneficiary of a life insurance certificate receives less benefit than was expected. All attempts to explain that there may have been a loan with interest against the certificate, or that the certificate may have lapsed entirely, or that it may not have been in full force, or that the branch may have filed a claim against it for back dues, meet with refusal to comprehend. As far as the payee is concerned he was "gypped" and nobody was going to tell him otherwise! He would go to

a lawyer with his "case," and the lawyer would try to explain things to him. But is he satisfied? In some cases, yes, but in others, no; he would go around telling all who would listen about the "injustice." A great deal of such talk goes on every day. Most of these misunderstandings could have been avoided if the parties concerned took the time to read and understand what was in the insurance certificate.

The notion that the U.N.A. could not meet a financial emergency because it isn't as large as the big companies is, of course, ridiculous. The Ukrainian National Association is very sound financially; as a matter of fact it is as sound as the big companies if not sounder! The financial standing of an insurance concern is based on the ration per cent of assets to liabilities. The U.N.A. rating is 153.5%, which means that it can meet all of its obligation with a margin of safety of 53 1/2% over and above the statutory requirements. There are few insurance companies which can boast of such a large margin of safety. But some people find it simpler to judge the soundness of a company by how much money it's worth; to them a \$7,000,000 fraternal order like the U.N.A. is a mere ant hill when compared to the billionaire commercial companies.

Many of the grudges against the U.N.A. are the result of misunderstandings among branch members. In such cases the grudges are eventually transferred from the branch to the organization as a whole. Consequently, when a member of a branch feels that an injustice was done him, he blames the whole fraternal order. The Home Office is called upon to settle such squabbles within branches occasionally, realizing full well that the misunderstanding would only reflect on itself if neglected.

Despite the criticisms and abuse directed against the Ukrainian National Association, business goes on usual. The membership lists continue to get longer and the assets continue to get higher. It is encouraging to note that, because the U.N.A. record speaks for itself, most people are paying little attention to the critics and others are ignoring them entirely. Some critics themselves have gotten around to studying the record and have become U.N.A. members.

No one can go through the 50-year history of the U.N.A. and not feel proud of the Ukrainian-Americans who participated in its growth and development. No member can read the impressive record and not feel proud of his organization. No non-member can pooh-pooh away the facts concerning the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

Letter To The Editor

If the Ukrainian Weekly permits Dietric Slobogin to absorb a full length column to write on Sports each week, why aren't his writings restricted and confined to sports activities involving Ukrainian Americans only? Such news would be original and much more interesting to Weekly readers.

Slobogin's constant harangue on the deeds of major league players and teams, on the merits of the "dead ball," and other such monotonous and inappropriate "reporting," is a waste of limited Weekly space. As a sports writer he is good but what he feeds Weekly readers is available in all American newspapers. Why not give us something different? As subscribers we want news in the Weekly in connection with deeds of our Ukrainian American friends only.

Al Yaremko

The Sporting Way

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

NAT AND PHIL FANS GET NEW DEAL

Down in the Nation's capital, baseball fans are at long last being treated to a pennant contender; at the same time, in what was once the capital, Philadelphia, National League rooters are turning out in tens of thousands to see the rejuvenated Phils, now under new ownership, slap down opponent after opponent at the Shibe Orchard. Washington's better than average ball club can be traced directly to the outfield, George Case, Bob Johnson, and Stan Spence bear the label of the finest outfield in the American League. Ellis Clary at third base has been hitting with gusto right from the start of the season. These factors, coupled with the consistent play of Vernon at the initial sack and Tom Early behind the mask, may overcome the Gotham monopoly in the junior circuit.

Philadelphia in the senior loop still lacks a couple of pitchers who can go the distance before they can be tagged a definite contender, but the Phils are greatly improved. Schoolboy Rowe, who several years ago won 16 consecutive games for the Detroit Tigers and then was peddled around both leagues because of a sore arm is getting every chance to make a comeback. And Rowe has become a valuable asset to the Philly pitching staff. The sensational rookie, Lefty Kraus, who already holds two decisions over Brooklyn and one over New York, is as good as or better than Rufus Frank Melton of the Dodgers for whom he came to the Quaker City as part of the swap. The bats of Danny Ithwiler, Earl Naylor, Babe Dahlgren, and Jimmy Wasdell are hammering out consistent long base knocks. Yes, Washington and Philly are really being treated to some good baseball—and it's about time.

Harvard Quits Football

We still cannot see any reason why an institution the size of Harvard University should abandon football. Their announced reason was very petty. If you know of any logical reason why a college should just throw its football schedule in the waste basket, we would certainly like to know it. Comments by many newspapermen were to the effect that Harvard football was a losing proposition in the last few years because of the rise to popularity of Boston College and Holy Cross. There might be something to that, don't you think?

Service Men's Dept.

Of the 150 American Leaguers in the armed forces of the United Nations as of April 14, 85 are in the Army, 55 in the Navy, 7 in the Coast Guard, 1 in the Marine Corps, and 2 in the RCAF. The Breakdown by positions are 30 outfielders, 49 infielders, 55 pitchers and 16 catchers. These service men were inducted or enlisted while on the rosters of the following clubs: Detroit, 25; Chicago, 24; Philadelphia, 21; Cleveland, 17; Washington, 17; Boston, 15; St. Louis, 17; New York 14. Oddly enough, Detroit was the high club in World War I.

Question: Who was the leading American League pitcher on an earned run basis last season and if you should meet him now, how would you address him? Answer at end of column.

Tall-Tales Dept.

We credit George Susce of the Cleveland Indians for submitting the following one:

"It was 1934, and Detroit, with Gerry 'GEE' Walker, one of the Tiger stars, was battling for the pennant. The Browns were leading the Bengals in St. Louis 2-0 as the Tigers came to bat in the eighth. Hank

YOUNGEST FROM HIS BRANCH

Private Peter Kostecki of Mattapan, Massachusetts, is the youngest member of the U.N.A. Branch 238 in Boston, Mass., to be serving in the United States Army.



PVT. PETER KOSTECKI

The 18 year old youth was inducted into the service March 17, 1943. He reported to Camp Devens for classification and from there he was sent to Miami Beach, Florida, where he is now stationed. He has been assigned to the Chemical Warfare Unit of the Army Air Corps.

Graduating from Hyde Park High School in June 1942, Peter enrolled at the Franklin Technical Institute, taking a course in Chemistry. While in high school he was an active member of the Aviation Club and also spent much of his time at his hobby, photography.

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

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Greenberg singled and Walker walked, and Marvin Owen at the plate was under orders to lay down a bunt keep the rally going.

"Before Jack Knott ever had a chance to toss a single pitch to Owen we had two men out and no one on base instead of two men on and no one out," recalled Susce with a sigh.

"Walker took a big lead off first and was trapped off the bag. On the bench, Manager Mickey Cochrane, purple-faced, bellowed: 'That'll cost you \$100!'"

"Greenberg, trying to give Walker protection, broke for third and was trapped and run down, but Walker reached second on the play. Believe it or not, the dust hadn't settled before Knott wheeled around and picked Walker off second base! Cochrane almost had apoplexy, but retained enough consciousness to boost Walker's fine to \$200!"

A few weeks later Walker told Ed McCauley of the Cleveland News that he never could understand the penalty.

"It's the only case in baseball history," insisted Gee sadly, "when a guy was fined for hustling!"

Answer

Ted Lyons, then of the Chicago White Sox, led all A. L. hurlers with an earned run average of 2.10 per nine inning game. He is now Lt. Theodore A. Lyons, United States Marine Corps.