



The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 4

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1944.

VOL. XII

SECOND UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS WIDELY REPRESENTATIVE

Attracts Delegates From Many Communities

Despite the restrictions imposed upon them by war time work and travel, and in spite of the vain attempts by the Communists and their mouthpieces to discredit the national gathering, 235 delegates representing Ukrainian American communities throughout the country convened last Saturday, January 22, at the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, and there adopted measures designed to further coordinate and intensify the Ukrainian American war effort; and at the same time to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the historic January 22, 1919 when the Dnieper and Western Ukrainians united themselves into an independent and indivisible Ukrainian National Republic.

Every section of the country where Ukrainian Americans mostly dwell, roughly between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river and between the Mason and Dixon line and the Canadian border, was represented at this national and representative gathering of democratically-minded Ukrainian Americans, held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which was originally established at the First Ukrainian American congress held in Washington, in May, 1940 and reorganized and revitalized at Philadelphia last September.

Among the delegates were a number of younger generation Ukrainian Americans, although the absence of those in service was very noticeable. Besides the delegates a large number of visitors attended the sessions of the congress.

The Congress was formally opened in English by Stephen Shumeyko, retiring president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee. He called upon Miss Luba Kowalska, a New York delegate, to sing the Star-Spangled Banner, and then upon Rev. Myron Danilovich, a Newark delegate, for the invocation. In his address of welcome, delivered in Ukrainian, Mr. Shumeyko stressed the two underlying purposes of the congress, as outlined above in the opening paragraph.

By virtue of a motion unanimously approved by the delegates, the retiring Congress Committee's executive board was constituted as the presiding body at the congress. Hence the chair was occupied throughout the day by the president as well as the three retiring vice-presidents, the latter being John Panchuk, Dr. Walter Gallan, and Wasyl Shabatura. Bohdan Katamay, retiring Committee secretary, acted as congress secretary throughout the day.

Congress Committee's Report

Following the election of the Press, Verification, Resolutions, and Nom-

inating committees, a report on the work of the Congress Committee since its reorganization last September was given in Ukrainian by Stephen Shumeyko, retiring president, who spoke on behalf of all the other officers. The report dealt with the current Bond Drive, the National War Fund campaign, and the coming Ukrainian Blood Donor Week; the memorandum on the Ukrainian situation sent to Secretary of State Hull prior to his departure last October for the Moscow tri-power conference; the publication of the Congress Committee bulletin, the first number of which appeared just before the Congress; in it was also included the treasurer's report. By unanimous vote the report was accepted and the retiring Congress Committee given a vote of confidence.

Addresses

The following addresses were then delivered.

(1) "The Ukrainian American Contribution to Our Country's War Effort," delivered in English by John Panchuk. The speaker outlined the proportions of that contribution and stressed the vital role of morale in the war effort. High morale, Mr. Panchuk pointed out, is one of the striking features of the Ukrainian American war effort.

(2) "The Ukrainian American War Bond Drive," delivered in English and Ukrainian by Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the drive. The speaker reminded his auditors that American civic and patriotic matters engaged the energies of Ukrainian Americans from the very time of their advent here. Referring to the current war bond drive, which started January 18 and will end April 15, the speaker revealed that 20% of its \$5,000,000.00 quota has already been achieved (text of talk on page 5).

(3) "Our Women and the War Effort," given in Ukrainian by Mrs. Claudia Olesnitsky, editor of the Soyuz Ukrainok's "Our Life" monthly. She outlined the notable contribution in various fields of the women to the Ukrainian American war effort, and recommended that the Congress Committee take steps to coordinate the Red Cross work of Ukrainian American women.

(4) "The Need of Coordinating Bodies in Our Communities," given in English by Miss Mary Kusy, a high school teacher. Outlining the elements of Ukrainian life and culture that our American-born young people are developing as their contribution to American culture, Miss Kusy declared that just like the Ukrainian American war effort this cultural development is greatly dependent on the coordination of the Ukrainian American organizational activities, locally and nationally. Closer ties between American and Canadian Ukrainians

were also advocated by the speaker.

(5) "Congress Committee Needs Material Support," delivered in Ukrainian by Dmytro Halychyn, retiring treasurer of the Committee. Praising the spirit that caused the Ukrainian Americans to go over the top in their war bond purchases as well as donations to the Red Cross, the U.S.O. and kindred agencies, Mr. Halychyn pointed out that the effectiveness of the war effort activities of the Congress Committee is dependent upon the amount of material support the Committee receives from the Ukrainian American people. The War Bond drive itself, he said, requires a considerable amount of money to cover its costs.

(6) "What's Behind the Un-American Anti-Ukrainian Campaign," given in English by Stephen Shumeyko. The attempts to besmirch the patriotism and good name of Ukrainian Americans, he said, are primarily the work of those un-American elements who have always been hostile to the Ukrainian American endeavors to help free Ukraine, and who covet the control of the fine organizations and institutions the Ukrainian Americans have created here through hard and sacrifice (text of talk on page 2).

(7) "Ukrainian War Relief," given in Ukrainian by Dr. Longin Cehelsky. Drawing a picture of the plight of the Ukrainian emigres following the last war and the collapse of the Ukrainian republic, Dr. Cehelsky said that the present war and the social and political upheavals that are bound to follow it in Ukraine, will greatly increase the numbers and the sufferings of Ukrainian emigres. He advocated the adoption by Ukrainian Americans of relief measures for them. Mr. Panchuk supplemented Dr. Cehelsky's address with a report of the possibilities of establishing a Ukrainian war relief for the war victims in Ukraine now (text of report on page 3).

(8) "Independent Ukraine—A Historical Necessity," delivered in Ukrainian by Prof. Mikola Chubaty. The speaker traced the course of the centuries-old Ukrainian national movement for independence until modern times. The Act of Union of January 22, 1919, he said, constitutes the true and legal expression of the entire Ukrainian people concerning their national aspirations, as it was voluntarily and freely expressed; something which has been impossible for them since the fall of the short-lived Ukrainian republic, and the occupation of their native land by foreign powers. Concerning the current Soviet-Polish dispute over Western Ukraine, he further declared, the sentiments of the people most directly involved in the dispute, the Western Ukrainians themselves, were clearly and unequivocally revealed 25 years ago when they established their independent Ukrainian republic.

(9) "Free Ukraine: A Victory of Democracy," given in Ukrainian by Dr. Luke Myshuha. American

freedom, he declared, is our most precious treasure. The spirit of American Democracy, he emphasized, is the hope and salvation of the enslaved nations throughout the world, including war-torn and occupied Ukraine. Dwelling on the famous principles of Woodrow Wilson of the last war and the analogous principles enunciated during the present war by President Roosevelt, the speaker declared that victory of the Ukrainian national movement will be the victory of these principles of freedom and democracy.

The above addresses were followed by a general discussion of the matters and issues raised by them, in which most of those present had an opportunity to express their views.

Election of New Congress Committee

Following a report of the Nominating Committee by its chairman, Rev. Walter Bilinsky, the following were elected or re-elected to office in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:

President, Stephen Shumeyko (Newark, N. J.); **Vice-presidents,** John Panchuk (Detroit); Dr. Walter Gallan (Philadelphia); Wasyl Shabatura (Pittsburgh); and Mrs. Helen Stogryn (Philadelphia); **Recording Secretary,** Stephen Kurlak (New York City); **Financial Secretary,** Bohdan Katamay (Philadelphia); **Treasurer,** Dmytro Halychyn (New York); **Controllers,** John Evanchuk (Detroit), Maria Demydchuk (Brooklyn, N.Y.), and Michael Dutkevich (Pittsburgh); **Board of Directors:** Rev. Bilinsky (Chester, Pa.), Rev. Basil Fedash (Philadelphia), W. Dowhan (Detroit), Rev. Bilon (Cleveland), Rev. Pypiuk (Monessen, Pa.), Prof. M. Chubaty (New York), Dr. L. Cehelsky (Philadelphia), Mrs. Claudia Olesnitsky (New York City), Zaporozhets (Detroit), A. Malanchuk (Springfield, Mass.), Rev. A. Kist (Minneapolis, Minn.), Prof. A. Granowsky (St. Paul, Minn.), Chemniy (Detroit), Miss Genevieve Zepko (Akron, O.), Mrs. Catherine Chomiak (Detroit), Dr. L. Myshuha (Jersey City, N. J.).

By express resolution of the Congress, the executive board of the Congress Committee is empowered to coopt into its Board of Directors chairmen of bona-fide and truly representative central committees of Ukrainian American communities.

Resolutions

Following the presentation of proposed resolutions by the chairman of the Resolution Committee, John Panchuk, a number of them were adopted by the congress, subject only to certain stylistic modifications.

The resolutions passed deal with (a) coordinating and intensifying the Ukrainian American war effort in all possible fields, including War Bonds and Red Cross; (b) the necessity of a free and independent Ukraine, encompassing all Ukrainian territories; (c) the affirmation by the Second Congress of the resolutions passed at the First Congress of Ukrainian Americans (Washington, 1940), except to matters relating to the

(Concluded on page 6)

What's Behind the Un-American Anti-Ukrainian Campaign

(Address delivered by Stephen Shumeyko, president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Saturday, January 22, 1944, at Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.)

THIS Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent has been convened in order that we, representatives of Ukrainian American communities throughout the country, deliberate upon ways and means of coordinating and further intensifying our contribution to America's war effort. On this vital subject you have already heard addresses and in the forum to come you will have the opportunity of further discussing it. The Congress has also been convened in order that we democratically-minded Americans of Ukrainian descent commemorate the 25th anniversary of the historic event and the ideals behind it of January 22, 1919 when both the eastern and western parts of Ukraine united themselves in a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic.

Obviously there is nothing wrong with this Congress. It is a vital part of the Ukrainian American war effort. Likewise it is a manifestation of those ideals over which this war is being fought, namely, freedom and democracy. Finally, it is a Congress of Americans of Ukrainian extraction, who are true and loyal citizens of these United States of America and who together with their sons or brothers in service are doing their utmost to help their country win this war. That is our primary aim, and that of this Congress.

Despite this fact, however, already attempts have been made to cast suspicion upon, to vilify this gathering. In the press as well as over the radio un-American calumniators, sowers of national disunity, breeders of racial hatred, have been doing their dirty work in an attempt to discredit this gathering and those attending it.

As could be expected, this smear campaign against us has aroused the curiosity of our fair-minded fellow Americans. They want to know whether there is any truth in the so-called "charges" being made against us. They want to know what's behind this anti-Ukrainian campaign.

To such queries I, as a native-born younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, as one whose three brothers are service, as one who is primarily interested in the welfare, security of our country and its victory over its enemies, and, finally, as one who is the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to such queries of our fair-minded fellow Americans I say this:

Whether you realize it or not, but the fact remains that we of Ukrainian extraction have for some time been the objects of persecution. Those who for reasons of their own would break up our unity and strength, our institutions and common ideals, are doing their utmost to blacken our good name and bring disrepute upon us.

Name-Calling

This they usually do by using that old propaganda trick known as "name-calling," which is especially despicable in war time. Of course, "sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me"—as that childish rhyme goes, but obviously today a name such as "pro-Nazi" carries very harmful consequences in its wake.

This our vilifiers well realize. That is why their smear campaign against us continues unabated. They know well enough that the Ukrainians in the old country and we their American kinsmen here are traditionally and inherently freedom-loving, utterly hostile to autocracy and total-

itarianism, be it Nazism, Fascism, or Communism. They know well enough that our American patriotism and loyalty have never been questioned by anyone except them and their dupes or stooges. They know well enough too, that some of the kindest things said about any nationality group in this country by impartial American observers have been about us, democratically-minded Americans of Ukrainian descent. Still that does not prevent them from maligning us in every possible way, over the radio, and through the press.

As is to be expected of their kind, they are usually careful enough, when attacking us over the radio to add as an afterthought, or when using the press for that purpose to add an inconspicuous footnote, to the effect, that what they say about us does not apply to all of us, "for the great majority of Ukrainian Americans are loyal and patriotic, opposed to the undemocratic elements among them" etc. But the average person rarely notices these weasel words and leaves his radio or book or paper with the general impression that those "Ukrainians" are a bad pro-Nazi lot, and he wonders why in heaven's name does not the F.B.I. do something about those "furriners." And that is exactly the impression our vilifiers want him to have. If, however, the average citizen uses his head he will quickly realize that if even a fraction of what he reads or hears about us in this connection were true, then surely the F.B.I. would have apprehended all the "culprits" and closed down all the "guilty" institutions long ago. But—need I point out?—nothing of the sort has taken place.

Who's Behind the Calumny

Now comes the question: who or what is behind all this calumny against the Ukrainians, and why? To answer this question in a few words would be courting the error of over simplification. There is much involved in it.

Involved in it, for instance, are certain well-known Ukrainian-Americans, who profess to be liberals but who actually are "pinks," and who because of their fanatically blind partisanship and their desire to discredit their political opponents, do not hesitate to stoop to unscrupulous name-calling in their publications—posing meanwhile as Democracy's great champions of such nobility and such lily-white purity that at times it is quite sickening.

Involved in it also are certain individuals of a miserable character, who without visible means of support manage to get about everywhere and furtively spread malicious gossip and falsehoods about our institutions and their duly-elected leaders.

All of them, the misguided fanatics, the unscrupulous politicians, the dupes, the fools, the renegades, and those who are plain scoundrels, all of them do their share—wittingly or unwittingly is beside the point—in helping those sinister forces which are out to bring disrepute upon us and to destroy our unity, strength, institutions, and common ideals.

What are these forces? Who are the "master-minds" behind this smear campaign against us?

To put the matter in a nutshell, they are those who are enemies of the Ukrainian national movement for independence, who are hostile to that movement that is founded on liberty and democracy, that is centuries-old, and that represents the traditions, the aspirations, and the countless sacrifices in its cause of millions of Ukrainian patriots.

Simply because we democratically-minded Americans of Ukrainian descent, from the very time when our immigrants first came here (about 60 years ago) have been among the staunchest supporters of this highly idealistic movement, simply because we have for years endeavored to portray it before our fellow Americans in its true colors and thereby win their sympathy for it; simply because we want our kinsmen in their native land to enjoy after this war the freedom and democracy that we are so fortunate in having here as Americans, simply because of these and similar reasons, we have become the objects of this ruthless vilification by those who regard with hatred the idea of a free and democratic Ukraine.

The Communists

Chief among them, of course, are the Communists in this country, those "ptashky" (birds) who during the time of the Hitler-Stalin pact impeded our country's war preparations at every step, but who now have become 1000% "Americans," highly intolerant of the plain 100% true Americans, and constantly lecturing us on how we could "attain" their level. Among them, it is worth noting, is a small but quite noisy Ukrainian element, augmented within recent times by fellow-travelers from among our "pinks."

The Communists have always had it in for us, not only because we are supporters of the idea of a free and democratic Ukraine, not only because of our churches, fraternal associations, financial institutions, and the various other sources which we produced and for which they lust, but also because we have always preferred to look not to Moscow or any other foreign capital but to Washington, D. C. for our leadership and guidance.

Today the Communists in this country are in their hey-day. They are basking in the reflected glory of the valiant and victorious struggle the Soviet Russian and the Soviet Ukrainian and other peoples there are waging against the brutal hordes of Hitler. As a result, their words and actions get the attention which ordinarily they would not merit. So when they say that we Ukrainian Americans are Nazis, some gullible souls are found to give credence to such rot and pass it on.

The Book "Sabotage"

Aside from such gullible souls there are characters who deliberately spread lies and distortions against us, even when they know what they write is not true, even when they themselves have confessed it is not true. A case in point here is the book "Sabotage." When that book first appeared those Ukrainian American institutions and individuals who are vilified in it, took legal measures against the book's authors and publishers. The matter never reached the courts. The authors and publishers signed a complete retraction of what appeared in the book, of the charges made in the book against those Ukrainian American parties who took legal measures against them. Photostatic copies of this retraction by the authors and publishers of the book "Sabotage" have been widely circulated since last May when it was made. Despite this retraction, however, a new and cheaper edition of this book recently appeared, containing the same calumny for which the retraction had been signed. It is significant that the first publishers of the book, a reputable firm, are no longer its publishers now. The present cheap paper-covered edition is published by a hitherto unknown firm. This merely goes to illustrate what tactics the vilifiers of the Ukrainian Americans use.

DAILY WORKER'S ATTEMPT TO FORBID CONGRESS

In connection with their publicity work for the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Alexander Yaremko, Michael Zwec, and Michael Elko, visited the Philadelphia Record office. There they spoke with Jeff Keen, writer of a daily gossip column generally considered the best in Philadelphia. He related an incident which though unusual is typical of the methods used by our local brand of Communists in their efforts to break up the Ukrainian American congress. According to Keen, the Communist "Daily Worker," published in New York City, made a long distance telephone call to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, and attempted to persuade the hotel management to cancel their agreement with the Ukrainian Congress Committee to hold the Congress there. Needless to say, the hotel management did not even consider the Daily Worker's un-American proposition.

M. J. E.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICERS

Branch 396 of the Ukrainian National Association, situated in Pittsburgh, Pa. held its annual elections Monday evening, January 17th last, Mrs. G. Korpa reports.

The following officers were elected for the year 1944: Peter Berkish, President; Ann Slobodian, Financial Secretary; Frank Chalupa, Treasurer; Michael Kuk and Elias Slobodian, Controllers.

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT IN A CENTURY... A \$100 WAR BOND!

The Would-Be Nick Carters

All this is bad enough. But what has made it worse are those certain radio commentators who apparently thwarted in a childhood ambition of becoming policemen, have now become super-sleuths whose semi-hysterical "disclosures" and "exposés" sometimes put our law enforcement agencies to "shame." It is these would-be Nick Carters and Paul Reveres who have become dupes of Communist anti-Ukrainian propaganda and with their wild, irresponsible and false statements about us are causing much damage to an innocent people. Furthermore, they more than anyone else are the true breeders of racial intolerance and hatred in this country.

Sometimes I wonder whether they are really dupes. In fact, I doubt their sincerity very much. For if they were really sincere they would not and could not continue uttering the same old palpable falsehoods against us. If they were sincere they would take the occasional trouble of checking up on the truth of the anti-Ukrainian propaganda fed to them. If they were really sincere they would at least listen to our side of the story—something they have deliberately refused to do. And finally, if they were sincere they would strive to acquaint themselves at least a little with the background, history, traditions and aspirations of the people whom they malign so shamelessly. Yet characteristically enough they ignore it all, they ignore the truth, and concentrate upon conjuring up dirt, venom, and cheap sensationalism. That is all that apparently interests them.

However, "It's a long road that has no turning." We believe in that old adage, just as in "Truth will always out." When this war is over and our country and its cause are victorious, when excited war feelings will have died down and normal outlook returns, and we hope that will be soon, then this smear campaign against us, this un-American anti-Ukrainian calumny and vilification will be exposed in all its dirty colors.

UKRAINIAN WAR RELIEF

(A report given by John Panchuk, first vice president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Saturday, January 22, 1944 at Philadelphia)

UKRAINIANS know what it is to suffer. War, famine, political and social revolutions have swept through their fair land with the force of a devastating tornado. Forcing nations have waged war on Ukrainian soil, killing and enslaving its people, eating its sustenance, carrying off its wealth and destroying its villages and cities.

The crying need for furnishing relief to Ukrainian war victims has preoccupied every Ukrainian organization in the United States. The first and foremost necessity of transporting weapons of war to the fighting fronts as well as the fact that practically all of Ukraine had been occupied by the enemy until a short time ago, made such relief impossible.

In the meantime Ukrainian Americans have been prompt in participating in various relief campaigns of our Federal and local governments. Units of the American Red Cross were organized by Ukrainian women to collect funds and engage in the activities of the American Red Cross, such as making bandages, knitting various articles of clothing and registering blood donors to provide plasma. Local societies campaigned vigorously to raise funds for the National War Fund. Ukrainians have contributed generously to the U.S.O. and various allied Relief Funds, even though the absence of a Ukrainian Relief Fund as a deserving sharer of their contributions may have disappointed some.

The time has now come, however, when Americans of Ukrainian descent should be able to satisfy their humanitarian impulses to extend relief to their stricken kinsmen across the sea, just as Americans of Russian, Polish, Czech descent and others have been privileged to do. Against such a happy day, many Ukrainian societies have already accumulated funds and are patiently awaiting the creation of an effective Ukrainian War-Relief Fund.

To form a war relief organization is relatively easy, but to make it effective is a hard task that will challenge our very best united efforts. Because the Ukrainians do not have an independent state or even a government in exile, they have no national status among the Nations of the world.

This denationalized status for a people totalling some 45,000,000 before the war, is indeed strange. But it is no more strange than the fact that the political entity known as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has no national significance whatsoever to the average American. That entity is apparently so impotent that it cannot speak for the Ukrainian people even in respect to purely humanitarian matters like relief to its war victims.

The Russian War Relief

Whether the benefits of the Russian War Relief, Inc., to which we all have contributed through the National War Fund, have been extended to the Ukrainians is a matter upon which we have very little information. As you know, it is an American corporation which sends supplies on Soviet boats to the Soviet Union. It has no control over the distribution of the supplies sent across. The supplies are consigned to the Russian Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and are distributed in the Soviet Union by the alliance of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the Commissariat of Health and the Surgeon General of the Red Army.

Obviously, under this system it is not feasible to send supplies to designated Ukrainians or Ukrainian institutions no matter how great their

need for help may be. Lately I have been informed that the Jewish section of the Russian War Relief has been able to obtain some concessions whereby relief through the Russian War Fund can be extended to certain localities within the Soviet Union. Likewise, I have been told that a somewhat similar privilege has been granted in furnishing supplies to the Kosciuszko legion. If my information is correct as to these two specific cases, it is probable that some arrangement might be worked out to send relief for the benefit of Ukrainians in areas liberated from the Axis occupation by the so-called Ukrainian Armies, subject to terms and conditions imposed by Russia.

The U.N.R.R.A.

The scope of this type of relief is limited. Last year under the leadership of the United States, an international relief agency was created when on November 9th forty-four nations signed the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement.

I have been inquiring as to the possibilities of making relief available to the Ukrainians by our volunteer efforts through this agency. According to the agreement, its principal purposes and functions are "to plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services, and to facilitate in such areas so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government."

Membership in the U.N.R.R.A. is limited to the governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council. What is meant by the term authorities as distinguished from governments is not fully defined.

The power and authority to carry out relief operations contemplated by the agreement is vested in the Director General to which office Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York State, was elected. Article V of the Agreement contains the following significant clause: "Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General."

To see how the clause applied to the operations of a voluntary Ukrainian relief, I wrote to the U.N.R.R.A. for specific information. One of the questions I asked was as follows: "Will a Ukrainian-American voluntary relief agency of a private nature be permitted to extend financial and other relief to Ukrainian churches, schools, colleges, libraries, reading rooms, academies of learning, scientific institutions, museums, publishing houses, professional men, clergymen and other known individuals or families requiring such assistance or rehabilitation whether in the territory above described or wherever they may be found as the result of dislocation due to war?" This question was answered thus: "The provision of the U.N.R.R.A. Agreement which relates to foreign voluntary relief agencies and which

WENGRYN JERSEY DELEGATE AT 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Chosen as the outstanding 4-H Dairy Club member in the state of New Jersey, John Wengryn, 18, of Somerville, member of Branch 332 of the Ukrainian National Association, represented New Jersey at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago November 28 to December 2, 1943, according to a Trenton Times clipping, sent recently to the Weekly by Michael Hanioshyn of Passaic, N. J.

The junior Ukrainian American farmer distinguished himself in the cattle-raising program of the 4-H clubs in Somerset County under supervision of Robert R. Windeler, county club agent. Wengryn began his interest in the cattle and dairy industry eight years ago with a single purebred Guernsey calf. Now he owns eight purebred animals including four milking cows, a heifer and three calves.

Wengryn received four high awards in exhibition of his cattle at the Trenton State Fair this Fall and was rated during the past two years as the outstanding Guernsey club member in Somerset County. He has been awarded other honors at county State and national farm events.

you cited in your letter, does not prohibit a foreign voluntary relief agency from giving relief directly to war victims in liberated areas but rather provides that such an agency may not do this in any area receiving relief from U.N.R.R.A. without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. Indeed, in Resolution 9 of the resolutions on policy adopted by the U.N.R.R.A. at Atlantic City, it is expressly provided that it shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources. In view of this and subject to the conditions noted above, it would appear that the type of activity listed in the fourth paragraph of your letter are appropriate for a foreign voluntary relief agency to undertake."

Chances of Ukrainian War Relief Encouraging

The possibility suggested by the correspondence is encouraging if the conditions and limitations stated can be met or overcome. In the absence of other channels for furnishing direct relief in the near future, some workable arrangement might be made with the U.N.R.R.A. The working out of a suitable and practical arrangement would be the task of an authorized Ukrainian War Relief Organization, whether sponsored by this body or by some other responsible group. Opportunities for relief work through other agencies are possible in a limited way until after the war is over and such matters become more clearly defined.

In Michigan we already have an incorporated Ukrainian War Relief with a state charter authorizing us to collect fund and operate through all legitimate relief agencies. The benefits of this charter could be made available to American Ukrainians in all the states by amendment thereof and formation of local chapters or branches so that persons outside of Michigan could participate in the operations of such a relief agency on a national scale.

Whatever difficulties there may be, and there are many, in forming a Ukrainian Relief Agency on a national scale, I am certain that with the full cooperation of all sections of our country interested in this project, a way can be found to establish such an organization and

Ukraine's Riches

By Honore Ewach

Pennsylvania has over 45,000 square miles of territory and about ten million people. Well, you would have to patch together eight Pennsylvanias to have the territory that comprises Ukraine. And the population of Ukraine is five times the population of Pennsylvania. Of it 80% are Ukrainians, that is, Ukraine has about fifty million inhabitants of which about forty million are Ukrainians.

Before the World War Ukraine was called the Granary of Europe, and even now Ukraine produces enough grain to feed her own population and that of the greater part of Russia. Her other chief products are: coal, iron, manganese, oil, and other minerals.

Grain is mainly produced in the famous southern Black Sea Belt, north of the Black Sea. Just north of that grain growing belt are found iron mines. Coal is found in abundance in the Donets Basin, that is, in the eastern part of Ukraine. Manganese is found there, too. Oil is found in abundance in two places: in the middle Caucasus, which constitutes the south-eastern border of Ukraine, and in East Galicia, in the environs of Borislav.

In the south Ukraine has such ports as Odessa, Mikolaev and Sevastopol. Russia envelops Ukraine from the east and north-east. White Russia is north of Ukraine. And in the West Poland and Slovakia join Ukraine with the Western World.

To the south Ukraine borders on the Black Sea and has such ports as: Odessa, Mikolaev and Sevastopol. Hence Ukraine has a direct sea communication with the rest of the world.

In general, Ukraine is a very rich country, at least potentially, but has almost no natural boundaries. Her borders are open to the east, north-east, and the west. In the past the weakest spot in Ukraine's defences was the gap between the Ural Mountains and the Caspian Sea through which it was continually inundated by the barbarian nomads from Central Asia.

That was Ukraine's trenchland. There the Ukrainians for centuries fought against the Asiatic hordes and thus defended the rest of Europe from ruthless destruction and annihilation. Finally the Ukrainians were defeated there by the incessant invasions of Tartars and their allies, and in consequence Ukraine was partitioned by its rapacious neighbors: Muscovy and Poland. Such was the gratitude of Europe to its brave defender in the east.

"A DISTINGUISHED PIECE OF WORK"

says Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, scholar, historian, author, about

A HISTORY of UKRAINE

By MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Edited by

O. J. FREDERIKSEN

Preface by

GEORGE VERNADSKY

PRICE \$4.00

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

to carry out its purposes now and in the dark years after the war ends.

I therefore submit for your serious consideration the proposition of sponsoring such a relief organization on a national scale as a worthy humanitarian project inspired by keen sympathy for the horrible suffering of your kinsmen across the seas.

THE CHANGELING

By LESH MARTOVICH

Translated by Stephen Shumeyko

From the threshold to the table—a wet, muddy path; outside a heavy sleety rain. Gloom in the close air; especially over Grandmother, seated on the oventop, her drowsiness constantly broken by a racking cough brought about by the damp air; gloom over her daughter Joanna, cooking with difficulty over a smoky oven; and over the latter's husband, Ivan, weaving on a loom by the poor light.

Suddenly the door banged open. Into the house burst a barefoot boy with mud clinging up to his very knees. It was Mykytka, youngest brother of Ivan. Another bang, and the door slammed shut so hard that the windows rattled. In a second the gloom disappeared: three pairs of eyes peered testily at the boy.

"What are you trying to do, knock the house down?" exclaimed Grandmother irritably from the oventop.

"What's the matter with you, Mykytka," asked Joanna. "Why don't you enter like you're supposed to?"

"Because I haven't got the time."

"And why don't you go over and kiss Grandmother's hand?"

"Because I didn't come to see her; I came to see Ivan."

"Ah, so I am honored with a visitor," mocked Ivan from behind the loom. "Well, sonny, just wait a moment, and I'll receive you so well that you won't be able to sit down for three days."

"That's just exactly why I came here, Ivan. Here, take this stick, or a whip, or better yet, plough-staff, and beat the daylight out of me!"

"Are you crazy?"

"No. I just need the marks."

"Marks? What marks?"

"Bruises, welts! You see, it's like this. Old man Cypeniuk gave me a lacing today, and I want him arrested and jailed for that. But, curse the luck, his beating left no marks on me, and without such proof I can't do a thing in court."

"Why, you must be possessed of the very devil himself, to think of such a thing!"

"Never mind that. Come on now, do give me a good beating."

"Murrain take you, let me alone I tell you, and get out of here."

Grandmother's temper exploded:

"Get out of here, you young scamp! To think of arresting such a fine man as Cypeniuk. Shame on you!... Oh merciful God! What is this world coming to?... Get out, you antichrist! Get out! For if I take a stick to you it will be just too bad!"

"As if you could," jeered Mykytka. "But you can't. You're good for nothing. You just sit around and loaf."

Mykytka was purposely impudent, so as to goad her to the point where she would beat him.

Grandmother's face became fairly purple with anger.

"Did you hear? Did you hear?" she screeched. "Oh, the little devil, insulting me right in my own home! Ivan! Ivan! What are you sitting there for? Give him a licking he won't forget for a long time."

Mykytka seized this chance.

"That's it! That's it! Give it to me, Ivan, give it to me good. But not once; many times. If you do, I'll give you my share of Pa's farm when he dies."

"Oh, leave me in peace!" exclaimed Ivan disgustedly. "I'll get your share anyway, for you'll be rotting in jail by then."

"Yeah, but you'll get it much sooner if you beat me, for then I'll depart from this earth sooner!" Mykytka urged eagerly.

"Ivan!" Grandmother's cracked voice broke in. "Are you losing your senses, going into a debate with the boy?"

"Of course not. Don't excite yourself Granny. Can't you see that he is purposely goading me to strike him?"

Granny relapsed into silence.

"Oh, come on, Ivan, beat me," urged Mykytka, not a whit discouraged. "We'll go out into the hallway. I'll grab hold of the quern, and then you can whack me as hard as you want. But if you don't, then you'll be sorry. I'll burn your house down!"

"What's that? What's that you're saying?"

Ivan had now come to the end of his patience. He was really angry. His wife too.

"Don't you think he's capable of doing it?" she shrilled. "You know him well enough. He hasn't the least bit of conscience."

Mykytka fanned their anger with even more insolence.

"Yeah, and that's not all. When I fire your house your stacked wheat will burn down too, the wheat you stole from father last summer. I saw you do it alright!"

"You scoundrel!" Ivan and Joanna cried out. Ivan rose from behind the loom, his face livid with anger.

"Give it to him!" Joanna shrilled.

"So you would make a thief out of me, hey!" shouted Ivan, trying to untangle his feet from the clumps of cotton on the earthen floor. "Just wait, wait. I'll settle with you right now!"

"I'll tell you something more, Ivan, something that will make you even more angry," Mykytka goaded him on. "Do you know what happened to those harness traces that disappeared last summer? Well,

I took them, and cut them up into straps for my dog. So there!"

"Oh, you jailbird!" the three shouted, fairly beside themselves with anger.

"Come, my little one, come with me, and I shall even up my account with you, right now!" and with these words Ivan seized Mykytka firmly by the collar and half-pushed and half-carried him out into the hallway.

Both women were furious.

"Oh, I hope he gives it to him good and proper!" ejaculated Granny.

"The little loafer! Why, he's making thieves of us. Did you ever see the likes of it? More than likely he did tell Grandfather. Murrain take such a boy! He's done so much harm already. Oh! How I cried for those harness traces, for Ivan took the last cent to buy them."

A loud racket was heard outside.

"What's that? Is Ivan whacking him so hard? Go take a look, Joanna."

The latter looked out into the hallway.

"And how!" she exclaimed. "Ivan is giving him such a drubbing! But Mykytka is like a stone. He's holding on the quern for dear life, his teeth clenched, eyes shut, and not even wincing. And can you imagine what he is saying?—'Hit in one place, Ivan, so that the bruise will be clearer.'"

Granny became a bit conscience-stricken.

"Tell Ivan to ease up a little, not to hit so hard," she said. "Ah, it's grown quiet. Ivan must have stopped."

Joanna looked out once more into the hallway. She shook her head.

"Mykytka has taken his shirt off and is asking Ivan whether the marks of the beating are clear enough. And now he's telling him to beat him some more, so that the blood will show."

Again a racket in the hallway.

"Tell Ivan to stop immediately," Granny ordered, "for he's liable to beat him to death. The boy has plenty of courage but little strength; and he's only fourteen years old."

Before Joanna could carry out her bidding, however, the door opened and in strode Ivan with Mykytka. The former was flushed from the exertion, while the latter was very pale and shaking like a leaf, his lips trembling, tears streaming down his cheeks.

"Well, how do you like it?" asked Ivan, panting. "That's for my traces that you stole."

"What a weakling you are!" Mykytka derided Ivan through tears. "You can't beat me anymore because you're tired. What a weakling. Bah!"

"Didn't you get enough, you little devil?" exclaimed Joanna. Why look how you're crying."

"I'm not crying!" denied Mykytka tearfully. "Those tears are coming down by themselves!"

"Well, what are you standing there for?" asked Granny from the oventop. "Why don't you go now?"

"I'm waiting to see whether my marks will ache, for if they don't ache and burn then Ivan will have to beat me some more," explained Mykytka.—"Oh, they burn alright! Yes, they burn fine! Ah, I'm glad. Now I can fly to the magistrate."

Mykytka scampered to the doorway, paused, and said:

"You, Ivan, don't tell anyone that you beat me, for if you do then you'll go to jail."

With that he disappeared.

After he had gone, Ivan spoke:

"I'm not superstitious, but I really think that Mykytka is a—changeling! Lucifer himself must have changed him. What a boy! He has driven everyone to the point of desperation, so much so that father nearly went crazy on account of him. In this state he bought a horse, one with a very bad reputation for biting and kicking. He figured that when Mykytka goes among the horses, as he often does, then this horse will knock some sense into him. And do you know what happened? Well, the horse kicked Father, kicked Mother, kicked me, and kicked even the hired man too, while this little devil crawled in and around the horse, even under his belly, tweaked his tail, and yet the horse didn't pay the slightest attention to him!"

Granny shook her head worriedly.

"I still think that something will come of all this. He will either get run over on his way to the magistrate, or land in jail himself."

The conversation languished.

The three returned to their interrupted tasks: Granny to her snoozing, Joanna to her cooking, and Ivan to his weaving. The rain pattered against the window panes. An air of dispiritedness and gloom once more fell over the household.

Mykytka was already far beyond the village limits. Blithely he leaped over puddles, his bare feet squashing into the mud, causing jets of muddy water to shoot up. He paid no attention to the burning pain of his back, but cheered himself with the thought that soon Cypeniuk would be in jail. He'll show him!

The whole world seemed leagued against Mykytka: at home they beat him, in the village they beat him, in school they beat him, everywhere they beat him. Never did he hear a kind word, only curses. And so, little Mykytka was happy now, happy because at last he had an opportunity of paying back a bit for all these beatings and abuse.

The End

Funny Side Up

"HEATLESS TUESDAY"

The weather around these parts lately has been chillier than a Draft Board's decision! Or course, we're not the only one complaining about the weather. Even the wind is howling! For one thing, the sub-zero weather eliminates the circles under our eyes, and all we have left is ice bags! This is the kind of weather we like to go out ice skating. We could skate for hours on hand. We're getting so that now we can get up and skate now! We don't mind when people laugh at us, and pass remarks, but when the ice makes cracks, brr-r-r! Last week after a heavy snowfall, the first thing we did was to go out skiing, and now we're learning to walk again!

The Mayor of this town (Bless his little flowered heart!) advised the landlords to cut down on the heating temperatures to save fuel, and ever since my landlord has been taking him literally. The other evening it got so cold in our apartment, every fifteen minutes we had to defrost our goose pimples! Even our goose pimples had goose pimples! To give you an example, along about dinner time it got so cold we had to cut the noodles with a wire clipper! The landlord was good about it though. Once an hour he came in to let us feel the burnt part of a match! Sometimes when he comes in he gives us a tip on a horse. He knocks on the door and tells us what's hot. But it's never the radiator! But believe it or not, we're making out of it, and we don't mean the horses! We made a deal with our grocery man. He's now storing his eggs in our apartment because it's the best refrigerator plant in town!

CONVERSATION PIECE

BILL: "Hey Will! Where are you going in such a hurry?"

WILL: "I'm going to get a doctor. I don't like the looks of my wife."

BILL: "Wait, I'll go with you. I hate the sight of mine!"

WILL: "My wife has a case of laryngitis."

BILL: "Well, I'll get some ice and ginger ale and we'll have a party!"

WILL: "I mean, she has a cold. And it's too bad. We've been married ten years today and I was going to kill a chicken."

BILL: "That's silly. Why blame a turkey for what happened 10 years ago?"

WILL: "I'm not blaming any one. I like married life. Marriage is a pretty good institution."

BILL: "Yeah. But who wants to live in an institution?"

WILL: "If you didn't like married life, why did you get married?"

BILL: "Well, the Justice of the Peace said, 'Wilt thou,' and so I wilted!"

WILL: "But think of the days just before you and your wife got married."

BILL: "Sure. We'd step on the gas from seven till eleven. Then gas on the steps from eleven till seven!"

WILL: "Nevertheless, marriage is a great thing. Look at me. Ten years ago I was a worthless nobody, a broken down sot, fit only to live in the gutter. And what do you think wrought this change in me?"

BILL: "What change?"

WILL: "For a remark like that, I've a good mind to bash your face in... But I can see somebody beat me to it!"

BILL: "Oh yeah, and you're a moron of the first water, and furthermore, you're a spherical jackass."

WILL: "Why spherical?"

BILL: "Because no matter from what angle I look at you, you're still a jackass!"

BROMO SELTZER

BROTHER AND SISTER IN SERVICE

Both Members of U.N.A. Branch 423



LIEUT. OLGA KONICK

Among the members of U. N. A. Branch 423 who are in service are a brother and sister, Staff Sergeant Myron Konick of the Army Air Corps, and Lieutenant Olga Konick of the Army Nurse Corps. They are the children of Michael and Helen Konick, 344 North Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lieutenant Olga Konick graduated from high school in 1938 and from Wilkes-Barre General Hospital in 1941. After a year of duty as supervisor of nurses in Abington Memorial Hospital, Olga enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps in 1942. There followed a year and a half of hard work in army hospitals at Barksdale Field, La., Longview, Texas, and Camp Livingston, Louisiana. She celebrated her Christmas on the ocean, bound for England. Her parents received her first letter from abroad only recently.

In her home town Olga participated in all Ukrainian American activities, being a member of Youth Club, Dancers Club, and Bandura Chorus. When the U.N.A. Bowling Club was organized by the girls of Wilkes-Barre, Olga contributed more than her share toward making it a success. Her interest in the U.N.A. was much more than a passing fancy.



STAFF SGT. MYRON KONICK

Staff Sergeant Myron Konick graduated from high school in 1940 and in the same year enlisted in the Army Air Corps. This was before Pearl Harbor. Myron received his training in time to instruct new soldiers when the war broke out. In 1942 he sailed with his outfit to England, and took part in the invasion of Africa. As sergeant of the ground crew of a fighter squadron, Myron had his hands full in Tunisia and Sicily. Last September he received a shrapnel wound in Italy. He has recovered since, and is again on the job.

Like his sisters, Myron took part in Ukrainian activities at home. His hobby was singing, and it was only

The Ukrainian American War Bond Drive

(A report by Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive, given at the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Saturday, January 22, 1944, at Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.)

It is a great pleasure and honor to address you in our City of Brotherly Love on the subject of one of the greatest undertakings American citizens of Ukrainian origin have started, namely, that of the Ukr. American War Bond Drive, which is to exceed not merely reach, the total amount of Five Million Dollars in War Bond purchases, the equivalent of two Liberty Ships to be named by our citizens.

It is a special pleasure for me to welcome you to our City, because here we always have advocated and practiced, if you please, a real, continuous, and harmonious work of our people and have done our best to lead the Ukrainian Immigrant, with his peasant culture and customs, into a most progressive industrial society of our American communities. As far back as September 4, 1931, under our leadership, an American civic society was formed, here in Philadelphia, at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 N. Franklin Street, with following objectives:

- 1—To spread American ideals of liberty throughout the world and fight foreign propaganda hostile to the United States, with the help of foreign-language newspapers here and abroad.
- 2—To advertise Philadelphia and her industries in foreign markets, jointly with other organizations in the city.
- 3—Help in naturalization of immigrants, who legally entered U. S. with the intention of becoming citizens, and work together with other organizations, especially with the Community Council of Philadelphia.
- 4—Take part in political affairs of the city, and thus acquaint immigrants with city, state, and national government institutions.
- 5—To acquaint American public with cultural and intellectual life of different nationalities represented in this organization, and thus bring about better understanding among the nations of the world.

The minutes of the meeting of that Society as of September 11, 1931, are as follows:

"This purpose was clearly outlined by Walter Gallan, president, pointing out that greater responsibility towards the United States rests with the citizens of foreign descent, due to the fact that they became citizens of a free country, enjoy the republican form of government, are members of the greatest democracy, and fully realize that American ideals of liberty can alone save Europe and the whole world from disaster.

"At a time, when America is extending her helping hand to the whole world, and a hostile propaganda is carried on against the United States, it is the duty of foreign born citizens to mobilize all their intellectual strength, to explain to their countrymen that American ideals of liberty are the only foundation upon which international peace and progress can rest. It is their duty to create a friendly feeling toward the United States in the country from which they emigrated."

natural for Myron to be a member of the U.N.A. Male Chorus in Wilkes-Barre in the heyday of U.N.A. sport activities.

With their parents at home, Olga and Myron have left their sister Jule and younger brother Michael. All in the family have been members of the U.N.A. for many years.

G. HERMAN.

It might be of interest to some of our radio commentators to learn that long before they started their mudslinging we American citizens of Ukrainian origin here in Philadelphia and elsewhere were leaders of those ideas of Americanism that are recognized at present by all leading statesmen, military men, students of foreign affairs and educators, as sound. And this Ukrainian American War Bond Drive that we have launched with cooperation of the Treasury Department is not just an accident; it is the result of hard, painstaking and very successful work of over two years of our Philadelphia Issuing Agent of Government Bonds, the Ukrainian Building and Loan Association, and Ukrainian Savings Co. of Cleveland.

What did we learn from their activities?

War Bond Record of Philadelphia B. & L. Ass'n

Our Ukrainian B. & L. Association, a comparatively very small association, handed to our Government up to date over three hundred fifty thousand dollars cash, equivalent to half a million of "E" Bonds. The office of the Association was opened evenings from 7-9, 173 times, and the time spent by the secretary, officers and volunteer girls in issuing bonds, amounted to over fifteen hundred working hours,—our contribution to the war effort.

We also learned from the official reports to the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia, that our average of Bonds bought was the highest in our City. On Sept. 23, 1943, we reported to the Federal Reserve Bank total amount of bonds sold \$32,550. Out of this total—

\$1400.	was in \$25.00 Bonds
\$2250.	in \$50.00 Bonds
\$8400.	in \$100.00 Bonds
\$6500.	in \$500.00 Bonds
\$14000.	in \$1000.00 Bonds

September 25, 1943, we reported bonds sold amounting to \$17,850.:

\$150.	in \$25.00 Bonds
\$700.	in \$50.00 Bonds
\$4500.	in \$100.00 Bonds
\$4500.	in \$500.00 Bonds
\$8000.	in \$1000.00 Bonds

All other reports run in a similar way.

We have also found out from our Issuing Agency in Cleveland that their figures run approximately the same way. From the above figures we can safely conclude that our people are most conscientious buyers of United States War Bonds. But that is not all. Of all the Bonds sold by the Ukrainian B. & L. Ass'n in Philadelphia, only one fifty dollar Bond was redeemed; and that only on account of the death of the owner.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, compare this record of bond buying of Americans of Ukrainian origin, with the record of those "flag waving patriots" who subscribe ten, fifteen, twenty percent U. S. Bonds, in one end of the city, and when sixty days are over, cash them in the other end of the city. I just wonder if any of those radio commentators engaged in "smearing campaigns" could devote more of their time to more useful undertakings, and find out for us records similar to those I presented to you in reference to Americans of Ukrainian origin.

Basing our thoughts on actual figures and facts, we are convinced that a National Bond Campaign concluded among our people would bring similar results in every community. And by using our organizing ability, our press, radio, churches, and lodges, we can achieve fine results,

and help our Uncle Sam in his hour of need.

We know perfectly well that to win the war, it is not enough to send our boys and girls to the Armed Forces. We must also give them the best equipment and food. And that we can do that by buying more United States War Bonds.

Our Philadelphia Community appreciates the honor of having the Central Reporting and Issuing Agency in its midst, and you may rest assured that we will do our best to go over the top in this campaign.

Before going into details of the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive, permit me to thank the Treasury Department officials for their wholehearted cooperation. Mr. William C. FitzGibbon, Chief of the United Nationalities Section of the War Finance Division in Washington, spent many hours in discussing with me the details of our Interstate Bond Drive. Mr. J. W. Marvin, Deputy State Administrator of Pennsylvania, did his share in solving our problems, and Mr. H. Earl Sanston, of Washington, did a splendid job of supplying us with 405,000 applications for bonds, sent to our societies in all parts of the United States.

It will be our job now to fill out those applications and buy bonds.

I am convinced that in each State you will find Treasury Department Officers as willing to cooperate with you as I found them to be here in Philadelphia and Washington. Be sure to contact them at once and work in closest cooperation with the State Administrators and County Chairmen.

Treasury Dept. Welcomes Our Bond Drive

In conclusion I desire to cite a letter received by Mr. Shumeyko and myself from the Treasury Department welcoming our Ukrainian American War Bond Drive under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The text follows:—

January 18, 1944

Stephen Shumeyko, President
Ukrainian Congress Committee
of America

P. O. Box 721, Church St. Annex
New York 8, New York

Dear Mr. Shumeyko:

Your letter and attached resolution passed by the Ukrainian Congress Committee on December 4 addressed to Secretary Morgenthau was received and referred to me for attention and reply.

The Treasury Department welcomes the proposal of your committee to sponsor a five million dollar War Bond drive from January 18 through April 15; and we shall, of course, do everything possible to help make your campaign a success.

The formula for Allied victory has four factors: men, munitions, money and morale. We have the men—ten million of the best fighting men in the world. Industry, geared to high speed, is producing modern weapons of war in unprecedented quantities. But the mobilization of trained manpower and the efficient production and prompt delivery of superior fighting equipment cost money. This is our war; our sons are fighting it, and we must finance it. We Americans have the treasure to pay for victory, and the moral courage to postpone a portion of today's luxury buying power to insure tomorrow's necessities.

The Ukrainian Americans on the home front can make an outstanding patriotic contribution toward winning this war and establish a just and lasting peace by investing every available dollar in United States War Savings Bonds.

We shall look forward to receiving reports of your success in "backing the attack."

Sincerely,

William C. FitzGibbon, Chief
United Nationalities Section
War Finance Division

"Hyphenated Americanism"

Evidence of Diversity of Democracy

An interesting exchange of opinions on the subject close to Ukrainian Americans, namely, "hyphenated-Americans," appeared in the New York Times during the past week. Especially arresting was the letter of Willard Johnson, defending "hyphenated-Americanism" on the ground that it is a conception of citizenship consistent with democracy and the cultural diversity of the nation.

Mr. Johnson's letter was in reply to that of Hyacinthe Ringrose, in which the latter assailed "hyphenated-Americanism." Ringrose's letter follows:

"HYPHENS NOT NEEDED"

Let us hope that out of the present war will come more national consciousness to the average American. That our citizens by birth and naturalization will realize as never before the dignity and privilege of being nationals of a Government benevolently conceived and scientifically carried into operation; the only Government in history whose course was charted from the beginning. What Government is ever to be respected if not ours?

More particularly may we hope that the practice of so many American nationals by adoption of hyphenating their new nationality with the one renounced will be abandoned. Calling one's self a German-American, an Italian-American, a Polish-American or any other kind of foreign American often indicates that the oath of allegiance to the United States may have been taken with mental reservations.

This leads us to the consideration of foreign-born American nationals linking themselves politically into hyphenated organizations. There should be no British, German, Irish or any other organized foreign vote in the United States. Only an American vote.

Perhaps the most stupendous social and political folly of today is the labeling of certain sections of our citizenry as Jewish-Americans and Catholic-Americans. As well might we speak of George Washington as an Episcopalian-American, Abraham Lincoln as a Non-conformist-American, or William H. Taft as a Unitarian-American. When shall we learn to permit a man to worship or not to worship according to the guidance of his own mind and conscience?

Let us also hope that Americans will stop apologizing for their country by referring to its "newness", and cease the further argument that is a "melting pot".

It may surprise these fallacious apologists to learn that the American flag is the world's oldest; that the American Republic is sixty-six years older than the British Empire, and that the United States is no more a melting pot of races and nationalities than England, Italy and other European nations.

Moreover, the United States has always attracted the best and most venturesome of the Old World. The fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were the best Britishers ever born. So let us all be prouder, every day we live in it, of this wonderful land.

HYACINTHE RINGROSE.

(To the above letter Mr. Johnson replied as follows:)

WIDE SCOPE FOR CITIZENSHIP Diversity of Democracy and Culture Give Patriots Individualism

The letter by Hyacinthe Ringrose entitled "Hyphens Not Needed" in The Times of January 23 is further evidence that there has never been developed in the United States a con-

ception of citizenship consistent with democracy and the cultural diversity of the nation. For many years there has been protest against "hyphenated Americanism" and the "unassimilability" of alien groups, but only recently has there been any serious attempt to develop popular thinking in line with the true nature of personality and the principles of democracy.

Mr. Ringrose is correct in his assertions that we cannot be called a "melting pot." Hitler has the true melting pot, because totalitarianism reduces all differences to uniformity which is the function of the melting pot. If America is to be a melting pot then we must have one race, one religion, one culture, all of which are hybrids resulting from the amalgamation of divergent elements.

Democracy means that people can retain their differences and still live with their neighbors in common loyalty to a nation and mutual human purposes without discrimination because of those differences. The only concept of citizenship consonant with this description of democracy is that of a living ensemble of culture groups bound together by common loyalties and purposes and by common aspects of the larger culture.

It is expecting the impossible to ask people to eliminate from their personalities all of the past which has made them what they are. No person is the result of the present only. Moreover, we transfer the past to the present through our group affiliations, through our religious groups, our nationality backgrounds, our races. Those things which we treasure and which give us satisfaction come to us from our families and our culture groups.

Anyone who asks that Americans become "Americans only," without reference to the culture groups from which we come, is, first, asking the impossible; and, second, suggesting a procedure which would strip from the lives of all of us those rich elements of culture which make American life so beautiful and strong. This is one of the glories of democracy, one of its real strengths—namely, that the welcoming of contributions from all sources makes our common storehouse fuller than those of totalitarianism. Or, to change the figure, we have a symphony orchestra with many sections and many instruments rather than 130,000,000 people all playing the same instrument. Imagine an orchestra with nothing but saxophones or drums!

Mr. Ringrose is certainly correct, also, in his plea to avoid voting blocs of nationality backgrounds and in his warnings against continually dividing Americans into this or that religious group. But, the facts are that we have differences of ethnic backgrounds and many kinds of religion. The problem cannot be solved by trying to push those facts into the background; they are too immediate in the experiences of most of us to allow that to happen.

The problem, then, is to develop a concept of citizenship which recognizes these differences, realizing our greater strength because of the varied contributions to our life and which, at the same time, leads us to see that our common loyalties, our common humanity, the principles of democracy and the new culture patterns common to all Americans give us the unity which binds us together as one nation and one people.

WILLARD JOHNSON.



SECOND UKRAINIAN CONGRESS

(Concluded from page 1)

Committee's formal reorganization as modified by the Second Congress; (d) the establishment by the Congress Committee of a Ukrainian War Relief Committee; (e) concerted action by the Congress Committee against the un-American anti-Ukrainian campaign of vilification; (f) the establishment of coordinating bodies (central committees) within Ukrainian American communities, linked directly with the Congress Committee; (g) publication by the Congress Committee of a monthly bulletin and also a periodical in English; (h) raising of funds to cover the costs of the Congress Committee work.

The Congress was brought to a close about 7:30 with the singing by those present of "Sché Né Vmerla Ukraina."

Congress Banquet

Following the Congress sessions, a banquet was held at the Ukrainian Hall on North Franklin Street, attended by several hundred persons. Toastmaster was Dr. Paul Dubas. Among the speakers were two leading participants in the ceremonies in St. Sophia Square in Kiev accompanying the proclamation of the Act of Union of January 22, 1919. They were Rev. P. Korsunowsky and Dr. L. Cahelsky. Greetings to those assembled were extended by Mrs. Helen Lototsky, president of "Soyuz Ukrainok."

Church Services

Sunday morning the delegates and guests of the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, attended mass at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral on North Franklin street, and at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Germantown-avenue.

Congress Concert

The Congress program was brought to a close Sunday evening with a concert given at the Ukrainian Hall and presented entirely by younger generation talent. The concert featured choral numbers sung by the Ukrainian Cathedral Choir under the direction of Stephen Marusewicz, with solo bits sung by Anne Matkowsky, soprano, and Myron Kushnir of Bayonne, N. J., baritone. Also featured were soprano solos by Mary Polynack and Luba Kowalska, and a recitation by the latter; both are from New York. The chief address of the evening was by Mr. Bohdan Katamay, who was stressed the importance of the Act of Union of January 22, 1919 to the Ukrainian people and to all lovers of freedom and democracy. Mr. Roman Smook of Chicago made the opening address,

ARCHIPENKO'S 50th SHOW

New York Critic Calls His Career "Extremely Important"

Although several years have passed since Alexander Archipenko, world famous Ukrainian American sculptor, had his last one-man exhibition in New York City, his current show at the Neirendorf Gallery in that city, is actually the 50th of his career. Appropriately, it's retrospective, spanning his expression from a bronze torso done in 1909 to a figure completed within recent weeks.

Commenting on Archipenko's current exhibition, the New York World Telegram art critic, "E. G.," notes that—

"It is difficult to trace a course of development in this extremely important modern sculptor's career. A score of years may separate one piece from another and they'll both be stylized, near-abstract compositions deriving from the human figure but exploited for harmonies of line and mass rather than for any naturalistic poetic expression. In between the two, however, may be a work which is almost conventionally classic in its simplicity and grace. Marking his work in all periods, nevertheless, are enormous vitality, the utilization of encompassed space as a positive element in the design of his figures, emphasis on rhythmic line and volume, and an endless search for new forms of expression—as witness his recent figures in which the forms are given a new dimension by patterns painted on their surface."

SONGS OF UKRAINE AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM

A program of Ukrainian songs was presented by Miss Luba Kowalska at the Brooklyn Museum last Tuesday evening, January 25th, before a capacity audience of about 2,000 persons. The evening was dedicated to Ukrainian and Russian songs, the latter played by a Russian balalaika orchestra. The orchestra also played a potpourri of Ukrainian songs, including "Zakuvala ta syva zazuza."

Miss Kowalska's numbers included "Verkhovino" and "Handzia." She also acted as mistress of ceremonies. The entire program was sponsored by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

dwelling mainly on youth's role in the war effort. Dr. Gallan spoke briefly about the War Bond drive. The commodious hall was filled to its capacity. Following the concert a social was held for the delegates and their guests.

Choristers Wanted for Carnegie Hall Concert

SPECIALLY ORGANIZED CHORUS TO APPEAR AT U. N. A. JUBILEE CONCERT

One of the features of the U. N. A. 50th Anniversary Concert to be given in New York's famed Carnegie Hall, Sunday, March 5, will be a mixed chorus under the direction of Mr. George Kirichenko, veteran Ukrainian chorus conductor. The chorus was but recently organized especially for this affair. Mr. Kirichenko was appointed its director by the U. N. A. Jubilee Committee of the N. Y. Metropolitan Area.

Membership in the chorus for the Carnegie Hall concert is still open to choristers with experience and good voices. Applicants should present themselves immediately at the chorus' rehearsals, which are held Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., at Steinway Building, 113 West 57th Street (near Sixth Avenue), Room 601, New York City.

INTERESTED IN

UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS?

Then get your copy of

201 UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS

for piano, with words.

\$2.50 hard cover; \$2.00 soft cover.

"S V O B O D A"

81-83 Grand Street (P. O. Box 346) Jersey City 3, N. J.