



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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VOL. XIII

Report Nazis Slay Nationalist Leaders

Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota reported early this week that he has received from a reliable source in Paris a cablegram dated March 12 informing him that the Nazis have executed Col. Andrew Melnyk, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, together with three other prominent Ukrainian Nationalists, Eugene Onatsky, Alexander Boykiv, and Dmytro Andrievsky. Melnyk, Boykiv and Andrievsky had been earlier reported as arrested by the Germans in Belgium and imprisoned at Potsdam near Berlin.

Prof. Granovsky further reports that "for the last two months I have received reliable information from abroad of barbarous anti-Ukrainian German policy and of the ruthless extermination of all Ukrainian Nationalists."

U. N. A. AUDITORS IN SESSION

A regular semi-annual audit of the books and accounts of the Ukrainian National Association by the Supreme Auditing Committee has been in progress in the course of this week.

Members of the committee, elected at the Harrisburg convention of the U.N.A. in 1941, are Dmytro Kapitula of McAdoo, Pa., Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, Dr. Ambrose Kibzey of Detroit, Roman Smook and Stephen Kuropas of Chicago.

ENROLL THE TOTS IN THE U. N. A.

MOST all of our young parents who are concerned with their Ukrainian extraction and who are attached to their Ukrainian cultural heritage, desire their children to be likewise in this respect when they grow up. That is why so many of them strive to acquaint their children with some of the colorful features of Ukrainian culture and reveal to them their charm and meaning. Also, if they themselves have a sufficient knowledge of the Ukrainian tongue, they try to impart knowledge to their children; if possible, they send the children to a Ukrainian school. And, of course, they take their children to the Ukrainian church they attend, so that the child may be raised in their faith and at the same time learn of the mystical beauty of its ritual.

All this they do as Americans of Ukrainian descent, conscious of their duty to cultivate their Ukrainian cultural heritage and introduce some of its more adaptable features into American cultural life, thereby helping to broaden and enrich it.

All this, however, is not sufficient. Our young parents should endeavor to do more for their children, if they sincerely desire to have them grow up conscious of their Ukrainian heritage and interested in Ukrainian American life and activities. They should bind their children to a well-founded Ukrainian organization, the purposes of which are in harmony with both American and Ukrainian ideals, which has a fine record of achievement, and from which the children will receive certain definite benefits throughout the length of their lives. In other words, the children should be made members of the Ukrainian National Association, which best answers all these requirements.

By now our readers are too well acquainted with the Ukrainian National Association to make it necessary here to describe it in any detail. Suffice it to remind them that the Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit order, founded in 1894, with a membership of close to 45,000 in this country and some in Canada, with assets soon to pass

the 8 million dollar mark, and furnishing its members not only modern life insurance protection but also various other benefits of a cultural and social character; among them being, for example, the publication of books in English dealing with their Ukrainian background, the names of which are too well known to bear repetition here.

Aside from all this, however, the Ukrainian National Association has in the fifty-one years of its existence played the leading role in Ukrainian American life, and contributed very much to its development. Still another outstanding service of the U. N. A. was its great pre-war aid to our kinsmen in Ukraine and elsewhere abroad, which aid will be resumed as soon as possible after the war. At present, of course, the U. N. A. is doing its full share in our country's war effort while many of its members are distinguishing themselves on the battle fronts as well as on the home front.

Obviously, as the chief bulwark of Ukrainian American life the U. N. A. constantly needs to be strengthened, by new members. Such new members must come not only from the younger generation, the children of immigrant parents, but also from these children's children, those tots of whom we see so many around now. It is up to their parents to enroll them in the U. N. A. Thereby they will not only provide them with life insurance protection but also draw them closer to Ukrainian American life and the high cultural values upon which it is based.

WANTED: More news reports and pictures for the Weekly. Enclose with picture \$3 for cut.

Made Captain

A member of U. N. A. Branch 433 West Islip, N. Y. John Glowasky was recently promoted to captaincy and awarded the cluster leaf and air



CAPT. JOHN GLOWASKY

medal, reports K. Shynkar, Branch 423 secretary.

Twenty-five years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Glowasky of 24 Lewis Street, Amityville, N. Y. Captain Glowasky has completed 100 missions. He has been in the army for three years and has been overseas since June 1, 1944. He was formerly an instructor at Marianna, Florida.

Brother Becomes Lieutenant

His brother, 2nd Lieutenant Walter L. Glowasky, 21, received his commission February 1, 1945. While home on a fifteen day furlough, a graduation party was tendered him by relatives and close friends. He is now stationed at Tendon Field, Florida, flying a B-24.

Killed in Action

Pfc. Charles Schur, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dymitro Schur, 1007 Savey Street, Duquesne, Pa. was killed in



PFC. CHARLES SCHUR

action January 4 during the American drive in Belgium.

A member of the Army Airborne Glider troops and a member of U. N. A. Branch 17, Pfc. Schur entered the service two and a half years ago. In Panama six months, he was later shipped to Italy where he saw action prior to taking part in the French and German invasions.

Recently Charles met his brother, John, with the Air Force, in Italy and spent several days with him. Charles was with the troops invading southern France, it was reported. A graduate of Duquesne High School in 1939, he worked at the local Carnegie, Illinois Steel Corp.

Five Brothers Serving Oversea

Mr. and Mrs. John Fedorak of 189 Green St., Allentown, Pa. are the parents of five sons who are serving in the armed forces overseas. Three of them are serving in the European theatre, one in China, and one somewhere in the Pacific area. Their father is secretary of U. N. A. Branch 147.

As reported in the Allentown Evening Chronicle (clipping sent to Weekly by H. Bilensky), the Silver Star award was won recently by Private First Class Walter Fedorak, who is somewhere in Germany, for gallantry in action. A graduate of Allentown High school with the class of 1941, he has been overseas since last October. A former employe of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Walter received his Army training at Camp Howze, Texas; Denver, Colo., and Camp Claiborne, La.

Private Joseph Fedorak, who recently met his brother Walter somewhere on the western front, is also in Germany. A former employe of the Consolidated Cigar Co., he has been overseas since last June. His train-

ing was received at Camp Croft, S. C., and Fort Meade, Md.

Staff Sergeant Michael Fedorak, who has been overseas since June, 1943, is in Belgium. A graduate of Allentown High school with the class of 1940, he was formerly employed by the Keystone Engineering Co. in Meadville. His training was received at Miami Beach, Fla.; Warner, Okla., and Atlantic City, N. J.

Chief Warrant Officer Alex Fedorak recently completed four years in the Army. A former employe of the Call-Chronicle papers, he is now in China. He was sent overseas last August. A graduate of Allentown High school with the class of 1937, he is married to the former Ann Morykin of Pen Argyl.

The only Fedorak brother not in the Army, Marine Private First Class John Fedorak Jr. is somewhere in the Pacific area. He has been overseas since January. The husband of the former Sally Dee of Philadelphia, he received his training at Paris Island, N. C., and Camp Le Jeune, N. C.

Taras Shevchenko, Torchbearer of Ukraine

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

(Continued)

THE PAN-SLAVIC MOVEMENT

ANOTHER movement of that period which found its reflection in the works of Shevchenko was the Pan-Slavic movement. It radiated from Kharkiv, where its propagators were the same enthusiasts who were devoting themselves to Ukrainian ethnographic studies.

The beginnings of Pan-Slavism are said to have their origin in German philosophic thought, particularly in Hegel, who is generally credited with inspiring Polish "messianism" and the Russian desire to revolutionize the world. Hegel, it is worth noting, prophesied at one time that the light would come from Ukraine, and said that it would some day become another Greece of yore.

Actually, however, Pan-Slavism was born of the sufferings of the Slav peoples. The oppressed and the persecuted instinctively sought unity amongst themselves in order to improve their lot and to protect themselves against foreign encroachments and aggression. The notorious German "Drang nach Osten" alarmed all Slavs, especially those bordering upon the Germans, for, as one poet expressed it then in Latin, "Everywhere the Germans go they try to get on the top."

Although the Ukrainians suffered the most at the hands of their fellow Slavs, still the Pan-Slavic movement found considerable support among them. They read with eagerness the works of other Slavic nations portraying the plight of the "common people," such as the folks songs of Serbia, which the famous Serbian writer, Vuk Karadzich (1787-1864) had collected and published. They also read, as Shevchenko mentions, the works of the Czech scholar, Wacław Hanka (1791-1861), translator of the medieval Ukrainian classic, Song of Ihor's Legion, as well as the works of Paul Shafaryk (1795-1861); the awakener of the Czech nation, whom Shevchenko likens to the prophet Ezekiel. The Ukrainians also read then Jan Kolar (1793-1852), whose "Donka Slavi" (Fame's Daughter) is a glorification of the Slavs. Of Slovak nationality, Kolar urged that all Slav peoples should regard themselves as one mighty people, share their mutual cultural heritage, and learn one another's language. A Pole, he wrote, should not only be a Pole, but a Pole-Slav. And the same with the Czech. The basic tenet of Slavonic unity, he further wrote, should be humaness, compassion and helpfulness toward fellow Slavs. The Slavs being a fresh and healthy people, he concluded, are in a position to give the world a culture based on the most lofty humanistic principles.

The Russian Brand of Pan-Slavism

Ideas such as these gave rise to the establishment in Vienna (1835-39) of many Slavonic societies whose primary purpose was to unite the Slavs on the order of the United States of America, with Vienna as their capital. This idealistic movement attracted the attention of Moscow, which immediately set out to utilize it for its imperialistic aims in the Balkans. In time Moscow did succeed in thus harnessing it, and in perverting it to serve its ends. Although Tsarist Russia was the greatest oppressor of the Slav peoples, Russian propaganda began to call upon them all to unite themselves under Russian hegemony, for that was "Russia's mission, especially since Russia alone had the true faith, namely, Russian Orthodoxy. In reality, the Slavs were being called upon to unite around those very same ideologies which served to oppress them, that is autoocracy, pan-Russianism and Russian Orthodoxy.

This tsarist Russian perversion of the original Pan-Slavic movement found ardent supporters not only among such Russian reactionaries as Pogodin, but also among such National Democrats as Khomiakov, the Aksakov brothers, Kirievsky and Danilievsky, which fact, after all, was not strange, as fundamentally they were all Russian centralizers, differing only, perhaps, on where the Russian center should be. Thus Khomiakov, leader of the Russian Slavonophiles, was of the opinion that as such a center "Kiev would be more advantageous in many respects over St. Petersburg or Moscow," because, he said, "Kiev is a border city between two trends, two worlds." But others were against this idea.

Poles, Too, Attempt to Exploit It

Pan-Slavism intrigued the Poles, too, and like the Russians they thought of harnessing

it to their own purposes. They made efforts to link their independence to it and make Poland its core. One such effort was the establishment by the many Parisian refugees of the ill-fated Polish revolt in 1831 of a Slavonic Society, which counted among its members Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), founder of the Society of United Brothers, which through the Zalesky brothers had ties with Ukraine. In his Paris university lectures, Mickiewicz propagated the idea that the realization of Christian ideals would come about only through the Slav peoples, and that, furthermore, as a sort of a messiah, Poland would have the apostolic mission of introducing among them and their oppressed and down-trodden kinsmen brotherly love, and with it freedom and equality. In this manner, Mickiewicz wrote, would the blessings of Heaven descend through Poland upon this earth. But to make all this possible, wrote Krulikowski in "Christ's Poland" (1842), Poland would have to adopt the Word of God as her law.

It is worth noting that all these Polish political refugees and revolutionaries regarded religion as a powerful factor in revolutionary propaganda and activity among the masses. It is also worth noting that they all loved Ukraine; but invariably as a part of Poland. This was true even of the poet Zaleski, as well as of all other exponents of the Ukrainian school in Polish literature. All of them looked upon Ukraine as Mickiewicz looked upon Lithuania, as an integral part of Poland. And though they constantly prated about democratic principles, in reality their nobly-expressed sentiments about Ukraine and her Kozaks of yore spelled only national slavery for the Ukrainians, as their Ukrainian territories were only to serve as parts of a Poland extending from the Baltic to the Black seas. Even that romanticizer of the Kozaks, Michael Chaikowsky (1808-86), Polish by descent, well-known for his fine stories based on Kozak life, such as "Vernihora" and "Hetman Ukrainy," and who wrote that Kiev was actually the capital of the Slav world, even he dreamed of the day when the gates of Kiev would swing open to receive the Polish king and when within that ancient capital of Ukraine the Polish language would reign and the Polish banner with its white eagle would wave. Such were the dreams of the Poles of that day, which prompted them to send from Paris into Ukraine various publications written to incline the Ukrainians to such dreams, too. Besides publications, "missionaries" were also sent into Ukraine for that purpose, such as the Kozakophile Timko Padura, who in 1831 traveled through Ukraine urging the people to join the Poles in their rebellion which had broken out then.

Ukrainian Reaction to Pan-Slavism

Now comes the question: what was the attitude toward the Pan-Slavic movement of the Ukrainians themselves?

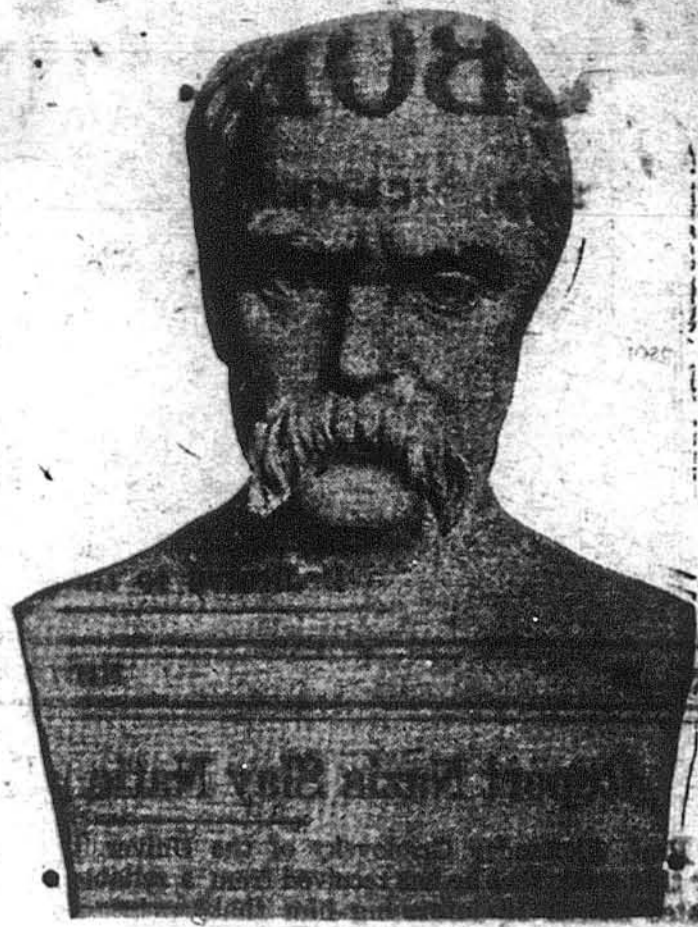
We have already mentioned the many secret societies that flourished in Ukraine then, the aims of which were the union of all Slavs and the freeing of all Ukrainians. Now we shall dwell upon a society which from the Ukrainian national viewpoint was the most important of them all, for it had within its ranks such personages as Mikola Kostomariw, Peter Hulak-Artemovsky (1790-1865), Panko Kulish (1828-1911), all of whom were under the sway of Shevchenko's spirit. It was the Ukrainian-Slavonic Society, also known as the Brotherhood of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, established in Kiev in 1846. According to its by-laws membership in it was open to anyone of Slavonic descent. Of its by-laws the following are noteworthy:

7. Since the Slavonic nations are divided by religious and other differences, the Society will endeavor to eradicate the resultant national and religious enmity among them and bring about a peaceful settlement of their differences.

8. The Society will endeavor to uproot in time all serfdom and all abuses of the lower classes, and spread education everywhere.

9. The Society as a whole as well as everyone of its individual members resolve to live in accordance with the Evangelical precepts of love, charity and patience, and to disown the idea that the ends justify the means.

Members of this society wore a ring bearing the names of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius. The seal of the society bore the inscription: "Know the truth, and truth will set you free."



Cyrl and Methodius Brotherhood Proposed Slav Federation

The society's constitution provided for the establishment of a Slavonic federation of nations to be known as the Slavonic United States. Kiev was to belong to no nation, but merely serve as the seat of the federation's parliament. The constitution of such a federation was likewise envisioned by the society. All the federated states were to have the same code of laws, same weights and measures, the same monetary system, likewise free trade and commerce, and yet each nation was to be fully autonomous in respect to its internal affairs, including self-government, courts, and education. Everything was to be governed by Christian ethics.

In an account of the society, written by one of its members, Vasile Bilozersky (1825-99), the oppression of the all Slavs is stressed and the following is said about the Ukrainian situation then:

"Though united to Russia on the basis of her own laws, Ukraine today is suffering endless abuses. Her rights have been ignored and she is no longer linked to Russia as a sister nation, but like a slave has to suffer all of the cruel fate that could possibly befall a people." Yet Bilozersky continues, the Ukrainian people will suffer even more "if we continue to do nothing and look with equanimity upon destruction of God's gift, of our national life, spirit, idea and aim, toward the achievement of which we should strive." To prevent this, Bilozersky writes, all Slavs must unite, for as separate units they will perish.

(To be continued)

Had Bohdan Lived Ten Years Longer

Had Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the great Hetman of Ukraine, lived ten years longer, writes Prof. Vernadsky in his Yale-published "BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE" book, "he would have succeeded in assuring the stability of the Ukrainian government, in spite of all disruptive forces at work either at home or abroad. But as his (premature) death came in the midst of war and before the relations (based on Treaty of Pereyaslav, 1654) between the hetman and the (Russian) tsar could assume definite shape, Bohdan's passing proved to be an event of fateful consequence to Ukraine."

The story of what took place before and after the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, is vividly told in two outstanding works in English on Ukrainian history—

I

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by Prof. George Vernadsky,

(\$2.50)

II

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by Prof. Michael Hrushevsky

(\$4.00)

Both published in 1941 for the Ukrainian National Association by the
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
They may be obtained at
SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
31-33 Grand Street Jersey City, N. J.

The Cultural Task of Our Generation

By Prof. G. W. SIMPSON

(The Ukrainian Canadian Committee recently published in English a complete report of the deliberations at the First Canadian Congress held under its sponsorship in June, 1943 at Winnipeg. This report, which is in form of a 210-page book, contains the addresses delivered at the congress, including one by Prof. Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan. Its timeliness today and applicability to Ukrainian-Americans prompts us to publish it below.—Editor.)

The Inspiration of the Past

... I wish to speak on the cultural possibilities of Ukrainian Canadians of The Cultural Task of our Generation. In one sense the cultural possibilities of Ukrainian Canadians are exactly the same as the possibilities of any other Canadians. It is our proud belief that we can build up a society in this country where every man may stand on his own merits without regard to his ancestral origin or creed. It will not always be easy to maintain this ideal, but we believe that it can be done. At the same time we recognize that every people is rooted in its cultural past. It is natural and it is possible for every people to draw cultural nourishment and inspiration from its past. A people which has no feeling of connection with its historic past, which has no sense of responsibility for carrying on the historic ideals of its nation, is a people which will be doomed to a life of shallow egotism, personal conceit, and forever unsatisfying superficial ambition. We are not greater than our fathers, though we may with the accumulated experience and materials of past generations be enabled to maintain and possibly advance the ideals which they strove to achieve.

The Ukrainian Canadians have their own cultural tradition. This tradition will inevitably mingle and merge with the traditions of other Canadians. The task before this Congress is to consider how the Ukrainian cultural tradition can be honorably and fully represented in the mingling and merging traditions of all the Canadian people. The task of the Congress is to give guidance, help and encouragement, especially to the younger generation, so that the finest ideals of their past may be transmitted as a living force in Canadian life.

The Ukrainian people have a distinctive cultural tradition. This is recognized by the Soviet Government itself, and those who have declared that the Ukrainian language and tradition is not different to that of the other Slavs or of Russia are making claims which the Russian authorities themselves no longer hold. While cultural traditions are distinctive, they are fortunately not entirely separate; and in the case of the European nations, there are some elements which they all have in common, and the achievements of one group have reinforced and mingled with those of other groups. Cultural traditions are stronger and more permanent in the functioning of society than the political machinery of the state. Political combinations, parties and devices, which, of course, are not without importance, are constantly changing and shifting, but the cultural habits of a people tend to persist from generation to generation and create the day-by-day life which we live.

Role of the Church

The greatest single cultural institution in the history of the Ukrainian people has been the Christian Church. Almost a thousand years have passed since Christianity began to be introduced into the Ukraine. The Church as an institution has passed through many vicissitudes. There have been divisions and unions, but always a church has played a significant part in the organizing of society. It was a centre of protection in times of danger; it was a haven of refuge for scholarship; and it maintained a sense of brotherhood many times when the political situa-

tion was black and desolate. During the last three hundred years especially the Ukrainian churches have supplied outstanding leaders to Ukrainian society and even to surrounding lands—from the days of Peter Mohyla to the present time when the figure and person of that grand old man, the Metropolitan Bishop, Count Andrey Sheptitsky, still remains with us a glorious sunset in a stormy sky.

The Ukrainian churches are now established and rooted in Canadian soil. The transplantation has been carried out by men from the homeland who have performed their task with ardor, love and devotion worthy of the best missionary traditions. We have in this Congress some of those who have participated in this work. The generation which performed this work will in the course of time be passing on. Their places will have to be taken by Canadians who have been born in this country. No effort should be spared in the search of intelligent and devoted young men who may carry on this great tradition which has combined in the past thorough and wide scholarship, leadership, and above all, devotion. I look forward to the time when some great Canadian Mohyla or Sheptitsky may emerge, who will enrich not only the Church which he serves but will confer a blessing on his native land, Canada. If the churches in Canada are to continue as vital parts of our community life, they must be served by men who are scholars, by men who are not simply ecclesiastical policemen but who feel keenly the joys and sufferings of their parishioners, and by men who are conscious that they are carrying on a great tradition and trust. The possibilities exist, and I beg of you to make them a matter of definite search and endeavor. Without definite and deliberate cultivation we may lose the momentum of that tradition at the end of this generation.

... of Language

Language and literature are always significant evidences of cultural achievement. The Ukrainian language, now spoken by some forty million people, was long neglected by scholars and institutions. It remained, however, the speech of common people who found it adequate for their daily experiences. Poets fashioned it into verse of marvellous beauty and melody. With increasing literacy and literary activity the stream of the language has rapidly broadened. Ukrainian writers no longer have to employ another language, like Hohol once did, to reach a large reading public. Here in Canada, Ukrainian papers, books and pamphlets circulate freely. Poems, novels, monographs and articles on all sorts of subjects have been written in the Ukrainian language. Under the circumstances two problems have arisen. For those who have come from the Ukraine it has been difficult to master perfectly the English language; for those who have been born in Canada it has been difficult to master perfectly the Ukrainian language; and there are some in the cultural transitional stage who do not know adequately either language. Here is a situation which should be met vigorously and courageously by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

With regard to those whose command of English is still inadequate, no efforts should be spared to see that they are encouraged to learn English and to perfect it. It is a serious matter that citizens should

not be able to speak and write adequately the language of one hundred and forty million people who are their neighbors. Not only is it a tremendous economic handicap, but culturally it makes a person a lonely island in a great teeming sea. The Committee should encourage people to take advantage of facilities where they exist in the form of night schools, special classes, special study groups, etc.; and where the facilities do not exist, it should take steps to have them established. This is a definite duty which leadership owes to the people to whom it gives guidance.

Grammars, Dictionaries Needed

With regard to the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian Canadians should take advantage of their cultural heritage to maintain here in Canada a living and perfected knowledge of the Ukrainian language. Some steps have already been taken, chiefly through the establishment of the Folk Schools where elementary instruction in Ukrainian is given to children. Because there is still contact with the old generation who came from the Ukraine, the language tradition appears fairly strongly maintained. But appearances may be deceptive. In a comparatively short time, the first generation will disappear, and the living immediate connection with the old country will have passed away. Unless in the meantime we have brought out grammars in English, dictionaries and unless we have edited literary works of all kinds, it will be impossible for the newer generations to learn fully or to appreciate their ancestral language. The language will simply continue in out-of-the-way places as quaint and interesting examples of survival. Now is the time to plan for the future, while the original impulse and love attuned to the historic past is still warm and glowing. The whole structure of basic learning must be created in Canada for Canadian conditions. In times past we have depended chiefly on courses, texts and outlines published in Europe, chiefly in Galicia. That phase seems now to have come to an end. A new centre of publication must be built up. At the present time, it would appear that the best centre for this purpose in North America is Winnipeg. The Committee may well consider this whole problem and work out, if possible, a long-term policy which can be realized in successive stages. If consistent support is given to the Committee in such an enterprise, I foresee a new chapter in Ukrainian literary activity which in its way may be as significant as was the establishing of the Shevchenko Academy.

If real interest is shown in literary traditions and if the possibility of scholarly work is in evidence, it may be that the institutions of higher learning such as the Universities will organize courses enabling their students to pursue the study of Ukrainian on a college level. It would be a matter of great pride if here in Canada we were to produce scholars of the Ukrainian language who would carry on the work of Smal-Stotsky, Siminovich and Ohienko. I am glad to announce that the University of Saskatchewan is including a course on the Ukrainian Language and Literary Forms in its program of night classes for the coming University session.

Knowledge of Ukrainian Aids Scholarly Effort

But we are interested not only in the language for its own sake but also in the language as an instrument of study in other fields of knowledge. Take, for example, the field of history. I need not recall to this Congress the great tradition of Ukrainian historiography established by Hrushevsky, whose monument of learning can neither be overlooked nor overturned. Starting with the advantage of a knowledge of the Ukrainian language and under the direct inspiration of the Ukrainian tradition, is it too much to hope that some Ukrain-

ian Canadian with a fine gift of scholarship and scholarly devotion may not come forth who could in America and in the archives of Europe carry on historical researches necessary for a balanced picture of European history? Nor is it European history alone which needs continuous recording and retelling. Canadian history, too, will always need chroniclers who can do justice to the many-sided activity which has already marked the life of our young country. The story of the settlement of our great western plains, in which you yourselves took part, is one of the most thrilling stories of our day. Excellent efforts have already been made by societies, newspapers and individuals to tell this story in part. I hope more of these efforts will be made. I trust that every local C.U.C. centre will encourage the compiling and writing of local history. But I more particularly look forward to the time when some Ukrainian scholar, knowing the Ukrainian language and tradition as well as Canadian history, will write a monumental or basic work in which the story will be told of the great migration, where men from the Ukraine, seeking bread, security and freedom, worked out their destiny in a New World along with other people from other lands. The Committee has now in its keeping an excellent collection of writings, pamphlets and documents which would be invaluable for such a history. I trust that ways and means may be found whereby such a collection may be utilized for historical studies.

As an Aid to Literary Effort

From the writing of history to the writing of short stories, novels and verse is an easy transition. Here again is a strong supporting tradition which has come down from generation to generation. What has been done already in Canada will no doubt be referred to in another part of the congress program. The continuance of the tradition of literary production depends on two factors: first, that the oncoming generations should have a full appreciation of the best literary works written in the past; and secondly, that writers should be encouraged to make the transitional step from one language to another. The beauty of the Ukrainian literature, in addition to the values common to all good literature, lies in the fact that it is steeped with the beauty of landscape of the Ukraine, the lore of its history, and rich, circumstantial, every-day life of its people. Any distinctive literature must arise directly from the surrounding sun, wind, and earth of the author's own experience. Thus the future of Ukrainian Canadian literature in Canada will be drenched in Canadian sun, wind and earth, and will reflect the varied colors of Canadian life. Already there is considerable promise. I would wish that some methods could be devised whereby distinctive works could be signaled and given special honor and mention, and whereby promising young writers could be encouraged to continue their production. It might be that the Ukrainian Canadian Committee could work out some form or forms of literary honor, or some material reward, which would have the effect of cultivating the literary tradition in Canada.

Ukrainian Music — A Glowing Tradition

Among the most glowing traditions of the Ukrainian people is the tradition of music. Already Ukrainian Canadian musicians are forging ahead. The Musical Festival programs of the Provinces are crowded with Ukrainian names. Here it seems to me is a glorious opportunity for the expression of Ukrainian genius and the enlargement of the national tradition. There are three particular aspects to the situation. First, it is necessary to retain the original folk music and distinctive forms. That is the basis

(Concluded on page 4)

A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

(16)

Character of the Kiev Empire

CLOSELY related to the court nobility (the Boyars) were the local aristocracy—the landed Boyars—who formed the highest class of the city and country. The middle-class consisted of the townsmen, the smaller traders, artisans, and lesser landed proprietors. Below these two classes were the peasants, those who tilled their own land, and those who, though freemen, were themselves landless. Lowest of all were the slaves, originally prisoners of war and their children, but later also debtors, and those who had married slaves. They had no legal rights and could be bought and sold. The Church developed into a special estate, consisting of the clergy and church officials, and the 'church people'—retainers who were usually slaves acquired by the ecclesiastical authorities.

As early as the XIth century, the so-called 'Ruśka Pravda' (Rus Right) provided a codification of the laws of the realm, civil and criminal. The first edition consisted of only 17 articles ascribed to King Yaroslav the Wise; the third appeared in the time of King Volodimir Monomakh, and had 135 articles.

The main occupation of the population was finishing the numerous streams and rivers, cattle-farming, and agriculture. In the Xth century, of the cereals, barley and oats were the most extensively cultivated. Land suitable for agriculture and endowed with working hands, i.e. serfs, was extremely valuable.

According to Professor Peretz, the Kiev Empire of the 10th to the 13th centuries provides a typical example of the feudal system. The King or Grand Duke, was the head of the State, the numerous princes were his vassals who in their turn gave land to the Boyars and other noblemen for services rendered or to be rendered, and the whole social structure was based on the free peasantry, as the producing element.

Commerce was the chief business of the towns. The Empire maintained constant trade with Byzantium, the Balkans, Poland, Hungary, the German Empire, and other parts; for example the merchants of Ratisbon and other German towns had their permanent agents in Kiev. Commercial relations with Arabia and the however, were continually hampered by the incursions of nomads into Eastern Ukraine.

Credits were used extensively; 'Ruśka Pravda' even regulates the rate of interest which, by the way, was very high, owing to the great risks run by the merchants in their travels. The money unit was the Hryvnia, originally equal to one third of a pound of silver, but in the 13th century equal to only one quarter of a pound of silver. Already in the 10th and 11th centuries stamped coins of gold and silver were in circulation.

Due chiefly to its constant relations with the whole civilized world, the city of Kiev in the 11th and 12th centuries became an important cultural centre, and the whole Empire was covered with beautiful examples of architecture, some of which still survive (i.e. the cathedral of St. Sophia, and the Petchersky (Cave) Monastery at Kiev, and five churches of that period at Chernihiv). The culture of the age had, inevitably, a strong ecclesiastical flavor, for the monasteries in Ukraine, as elsewhere, were the chief repositories of learning and art. The many ancient

Ukrainian writings extant show what a great part the Church played in the fostering and evolution of Ukrainian literature and cultural life.

Such were the conditions when, towards the close of the 12th century, Kiev ceased to be the capital of the Empire, and its tradition was taken up by Halych in the west.

The Rise of Halych-Volhynia

During the century preceding the fall of Kiev, the Empire was divided into something like 64 principalities, with no less than 293 ruling princes of royal blood, who engaged, in 83 civil wars, mostly for the central or subsidiary thrones. This state of affairs was by no means exceptional at that period, when the whole of Europe was divided into innumerable factions, more or less constantly at war with each other.

The development of the western principalities of the disintegrating Empire, and their unification under the new centre of Halych was due mainly to their situation, removed from the sphere of nomadic invasion from the East, on the threshold of the Holy Roman Empire, and in close relations with the West.

The formation of the principality of Halych, later to become the Kingdom of Halych-Volhynia, may be said to have commenced in the 11th century when the territory was presented to Rostyslav in 1054, by his grandfather Yaroslav (1019-1054). Rostyslav's three sons Rurik, Volodar, and Vasyl, established themselves in their heritage against great odds, and when Rurik died early in life, the two others ruled their portions in harmony. The town of Halych was actually founded by Volodimirko (1141-1153) son of Volodar, on the river Dniester, then navigable, and under his rule the principality rose to considerable power and influence.

Wars with Hungary and Poland were a constant feature of the early consolidation and expansion of the principality. Prince Volodymirko spent his entire reign in defending his realm against alien attacks.

Contrary to the Kiev tradition which gave the royal succession to the oldest member of the enormous Rurik family, who was necessarily the King's eldest son, the principality of Halych had, with some measure of success, affirmed the rule of direct succession, which obtained in the Suddal and Vladimir principalities (later the Grand Duchy of Moscow).

Prince Yaroslav Osmomysl

On the death of Volodymirko in 1153, his son Yaroslav ascended the throne, and he it was who finally established the power of the principality. Yaroslav is termed in the Chronicles "A wise and eloquent prince, who feared God, was renowned for his army, and esteemed by foreign lands." Again, in the famous epic of Ihor's Campaign, he is lauded: "Yaroslav, wise prince of Halych! You are seated high upon your golden throne; your iron regiments support the Hungarian (Carpathian) Mountains barring the way to the (Magyar) King. You closed the gates of the Danube and your law is proclaimed upon its banks. You are feared by the neighboring lands. You opened the gates of Kiev, and from your father's golden throne you shoot sultans in far lands..."

During the reign of Yaroslav, Halych became an important political and commercial centre, and the court was visited by many distinguished

The Cultural Taste of Our Generation

(Concluded from page 3)

of the tradition upon which we must build. Secondly, it would be fatal to restrict oneself to these forms alone. They must be enlarged, developed and adapted to the general musical life of the Canadian community. Specialized development is good, but complete isolation leads to disuse and decay. Hence I foresee the time when the gayety, joyousness and vigor which is so distinctive a feature of Ukrainian music will be woven into the patterns of new Canadian songs, dances, choruses, concertos and symphonies, to the great delight of all music lovers. The third point is the encouragement of the professional musician. This is rather a discouraging feature of musical life in Canada, which applies not only to Ukrainian Canadian musicians but to most musicians. The musical profession is a difficult and uncertain profession. Some improvement has been made in recent years, but far too often musicians of genius and energy are hardly able to make a living. The Ukrainian Canadian Societies have already a splendid record in their support of musical enterprise. I do not know whether the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, by further co-ordinating musical training and teaching, could do still more to help those for whom music is a burning passion; but I believe the matter should be thoroughly discussed and considered. It may be that through the co-operation of all the organizations some distinctive school or academy might be established, cultivating or teaching music generally, but paying particular attention to that form of church, choral, operatic and instrumental music which is the special glory of the Ukrainian tradition.

In speaking of the cultural tradition one must mention art and handicrafts. A few years ago I was in the city of Yorkton, Sask., and was taken to see one of the Ukrainian churches there. Its interior was being completed, and an artist was engaged in executing a series of wall and ceiling paintings. I was thrilled to see examples of some of the finest forms of Byzantine-Ukrainian ecclesiastical art. The work was being carried out by an artist who had been thoroughly trained in ecclesiastical art in the old country. He was one of perhaps three or four men in North America who are capable of doing such magnificent work. It is of great significance to the future of Canadian art that this tradition has been transplanted, to be added to the other traditions which will eventually go to make up the varied sources of inspiration upon which Canadian art will thrive. I mention this simply as an example of what is possible. There are other examples not only of ecclesiastical art but of other forms of art. I might equally well have taken an example, or examples, from the handicrafts which are another of the special glories of the Ukrainian Canadians, and in this case, particularly of the Ukrainian women. They are achievements of which the Ukrainian Canadians may well be proud, and for which all Canadians should be grateful. In art as well as in music, adaptation and development should be the watchwords for the future.

One might continue at greater length on this subject, but perhaps

foreigners, amongst whom were Adronic, son of the Emperor of Byzantium, and the envoys of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, the King of Hungary, and the King of Poland. Yaroslav established a bishopric at Halych, which later attained archiepiscopal dignity and became the seat of the Metropolitan. The remains of the cathedral, which was the mausoleum of some of the most famous Ukrainian princes, have been recently unearthed on the site of the ancient capital.

(To be continued)

What They Say

President Roosevelt in his address to Congress:

"The conference in the Crimea was a turning point, I hope, in our history, and therefore in the history of the world. It will soon be presented to the Senate and the American people, a great decision which will determine the fate of the United States, and I think therefore of the world. It will soon be presented to the Senate and the American people, a great decision which will determine the fate of the United States, and I think therefore of the world, for generations to come. There be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world war."

Chester Bowles, Administrator, OPA, over CBS:

"Pressures toward high price are increasing, not decreasing. There is nothing mysterious about these inflationary pressures. Our farms and factories are supplying two huge war fronts. Even if the war should end in Europe, the tough hard war against Japan will mean huge continuing war production. Civilian supplies will continue to be short. Yet more of us are earning more money and spending more money. That is why all of us now must be more watchful than ever of spending more money. That is why all of us now must be more watchful than ever of any rising prices, however small. That is why we must fight harder than ever before to hold down prices, hold down rents. Many cities and towns are already doing this..."

"If you think your local War Price and Rationing Board is doing a particularly good job, write me about it. If you have real complaints, write me these too. The only way we can make price control work is to have all of you keep on working hard at it... together. Just address your letters to me, Chester Bowles here at OPA, Washington, D. C."

Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish, over NBC:

"Our foreign policy is directed towards securing the peace and welfare of American citizens. It is based on the view that peace and welfare are only possible in a just world order. We see in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals the cornerstone of such an order... We are not policing the old world. We are doing more than that. We are creating a new world."

DONATES TO LONDON CLUB

Post 219 of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic War Veterans of Sts. Peter and Paul Church in Jersey City, affiliated with the Catholic War Veterans, recently donated \$25 to Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Club in London, and a like amount to the Ukrainian Church in Paris. The Post urges other organization to make similar donations, as Ukrainian American servicemen have enjoyed the hospitality of the London club and spiritual consolation at the Paris church.

enough has been said to indicate its importance and some of its possibilities. Cultural achievements do not develop automatically. They must be cultivated with patience, living care and ceaseless effort. But the final results bring their full measure of deep satisfaction. Political wisdom and common sacrifice will enable us to walk the earth in freedom and security; cultural achievement will add dignity and respect to freedom and security. In this way we will share fully in the life of Canada, contributing to it the complete resources of the past and the bounding energy and enthusiasm of the present. To that end, I am sure, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and this Congress is devoting, and will continue to devote itself.

Field Directors Are Home—GI Contact Overseas

"She's going blind!" The tragic face of the medical corpsman standing before the Red Cross field director, interrupted his usual greeting.

"I was afraid that mail barge would bring some bad news for someone," said the Director quietly. "Sorry it had to be you, Jones."

"The Doc says there's no hope." Jones went on perspiration glistening on his greying brow. He looked through the flap of the Red Cross tent and beyond, to the shell-torn palms along the beach, seeing only the small farmhouse in Indiana and his wife. Clutched in his hand, was her letter written with heavy, black crayon on white paper. "I can still distinguish dark from light," she had written courageously.

"There's always hope," the Red Cross man insisted. "We have a Red Cross chapter in a town near your farm. Let's see what we can find out."

By radiogram, the Home Service worker in the chapter nearest the Jones farm reported her visit with the serviceman's wife and child. She had found Mrs. Jones scrubbing the kitchen floor, using a brightly-colored piece of paper to mark the space just cleaned. She was uncomplaining and patient, the message said. Arrangements were being made for her care. A full report was on its way by mail.

When the chapter's letter arrived giving the full details, it told that Red Cross Home Service, in cooperation with an association for the blind, had worked out a successful plan to take care of the emergency situation. Neighbors on a tenant-farm were close friends. The daughter, whose husband was in the service, offered to be a companion for Mrs. Jones and help care for her young son. The blind association would carry on from there. With assurance that his wife and baby were in good hands and receiving proper care, Jones tended the wounded and went on other beach-head sorties in the grim business of war.

Attuned to Emergencies

Red Cross chapters are attuned to the emergencies that arise in a serviceman's home. Messages of death, serious operations and financial troubles are usually flashed through Army message centers to Red Cross field directors stationed with troops in domestic camps and overseas bases. Requests of anxious servicemen and their families created a volume of

communications through National Headquarters during a recent six months' period amounting to over a half million. There is a nationwide span of 3,756 chapters with 6,084 branches to take care of these demands. Local Home Service workers each county are prepared to assist servicemen's families in time of stress. The worker listens with experienced understanding and arranges immediate relief when needed, through Red Cross resources and funds.

If special services are required which are outside the scope of Red Cross, the Home Service worker will suggest other agencies, as in the case of Mrs. Jones.

Whether the news from the local chapter is sad or cheerful, the Red Cross field director makes every effort to reach the serviceman promptly. He knows that the soldier who is advised immediately of a crisis through an up-to-date cabled report that Red Cross is on the job helping his family, will have most of his fears allayed long before letters from home are received. A solution for many problems which arise at home, can be found through the network of chapter services.

On the job in Greenland, is a Red Cross man who makes monthly visits to outposts, using three means of transportation. He starts out on an Army crashboat which serves as an ice-breaker. He trudges overland on snow-shoes and finally takes to "ice-creepers," spikes that are strapped onto boots, for firm footing on slick ice. He brings books, magazines and table games to a weather station where six men are isolated from the "outside world" for months at a time. Mail takes months to arrive and he is their only means of security emergency reports of home conditions.

At Bougainville, a field director received good news from home for two men who were reported to be guarding the entrance of a Jap supply cave. Equipped with jungle pack, canteen, flotation gear for wading across rivers with equipment and blankets, he accompanied a patrol going in to explore the cave. At an advanced gun position, both of his men were located and he delivered the messages to them. When he joined the chowline that night in the bivouac area, word of his successful trip had spread. Friends of the men he had contacted, gathered around him. As one man remarked gratefully, "It brings home close to the firing line."

AIR EVACUATION

THE Army chain of evacuation of the wounded embraces transportation by land, sea, and air. At each link of this vast chain, from front-line hospital to general hospital here at home, there is the Army nurse. At every step of the long road back to home and a normal life the wounded soldier will find the Army nurse at his side.

One of the most interesting of these links in the great chain of evacuation is the speedy transfer by air of recently returned sick and wounded from Charleston, South Carolina, to the various general hospitals throughout the land where the work of healing is continued. The Charleston Port of Embarkation which, with the hospital ships themselves, is operated by the Army Transportation Corps, receives each month many thousands of casualties from overseas, as ship after ship puts into the port to discharge its precious human cargo.

After a few days of rest and examination at Stark General Hospital, the wounded are on their way again, by train and by plane. These evacuations are by train and by plane. These evacuations by air are the responsi-

bility of the Ferrying Division of the Air Transport Command, and the flights originate from the Charleston Army Air Field. Here the patients brought from Stark by ambulance convoy are put aboard the planes under the watchful eyes of the Army nurse who will accompany them on the trip. This is speedily and safely accomplished, despite the magnitude of the entire operation. One occasion, nineteen planes were so loaded and were in the air winging their way towards their respective destinations, all in the brief lapse of forty minutes.

The flight nurse, having checked her passenger list, supervises the loading. She sees that each man is safely settled and made as comfortable as possible in one of the stretcher bunks, quadruple-decker tiers which line the huge plane's cabin.

Then, as a preparation for the take-off, she checks the adjustment of the safety belts. Once in the air, it is she who will give the men their meals, chat with and perhaps play a few hands of cards with them, and, of course, administer whatever medical

U.N.A. Stars in Action Easter Weekend



JERRY JUZWAK



WALTER "SPECKS" BUKATA

Philadelphia reliables since 1938 who will be giving their all for a U.N.A. All-Star victory over Bridgeport next Saturday and a U.N.A. title the following day.

U.N.A. All-Stars Set For Bridgeport

CAPACITY CROWD EXPECTED TO WITNESS THRILLER

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

In what promises to be the basketball game of the season as far as Ukrainian Americans are concerned, a team of the finest dribblers drawn from the New York, Philadelphia, and Millville U.N.A. teams will clash with what is perhaps the classiest Ukrainian basketball team in the East, the Bridgeport Ukrainians, at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Hall next Saturday, March 31.

Bridgeport has lost but a solitary game all season, and has encountered some of the strongest teams in the greater Philadelphia district. It holds two decisions over the Philly U.N.A., the first game by a 54-20 count, and then again by 78-53.

No punches will be pulled in an effort to stop Steve Homa's quintet. From New York will come such stars

as Micky Hamalak, George Worgul, Teddy Dusanenko, and Nester Stadenyuk. Philly will contribute the greatest guard in U.N.A. League history, Jerry Juzwak. Along with Jerry will come the hard-fighting center, "Specks" Bukata, and the brilliant sharp-shooting of Ted Bochey and Al Demnainyk. Stumpy Bill Juzwiak and ex-GI Myron Bliss will reinforce. Millville is expected to send the number one center of the U.N.A. League, Franky Panczyszyn, along with the Romanik boys. All in all, the ammunition on hand should offer stubborn resistance to the Bridgeport quint, and a victory for the U.N.A. Leaders will not be a surprise.

All indications point to filling Ukrainian Hall to its rafters on this Easter eve when the centers leap at 8 P.M.

U.N.A. ALL-STARS CHALLENGE

The U.N.A. All-Stars, a team composed of the finest basketball-players drawn from the Ukrainian National Ass'n basketball teams in New York, Philadelphia, and Millville, hereby issue a challenge to any good Ukrainian basketball team for a game. The All-Stars will make their initial appearance in Philadelphia playing the Bridgeport Ukrainians on March 31. Games must be played on weekends and, where possible, two Ukrainian teams from the same vicinity should accept this challenge in order that the U.N.A. boys can be booked for a full weekend to lessen the travelling burden. For information write to:

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN
2154 North 7th Street
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA SCORES

March 12:

Phila. Jayvees 19; Aramingo A.A. 30
Phila. Varsity 39; Colley A.C. 37

March 15:

Philadelphia 39; Olney Aces 18.

Philly's record to date:

Won: 16; Lost 14.

during the vital period of readjustment.

Today's need for nurses is not an abstract statistical need; it is a need in the mind and heart of every American soldier, for the nurse is his chance for life.

D. AGGER

attention may be necessary.

Well Remembered Faces

For the men, this is one more in a series of well-remembered faces, of cheerful and gently voices, as well as of superbly skilled practitioners in nursing care. Their first was perhaps in a frontline surgical unit, battling death amid the sounds and the dangers of the battle itself. Another at the evacuation hospital just behind the lines. Another, at the rear area hospital, aboard an evacuation plane overseas, and another, at the base hospital. Another, on board the hospital ship, then in the hospital at or near the port of debarkation, and now, here in the plane. Still another will be waiting at the Army general hospital which is the destination of the flight.

The nurse's part in this chain of evacuation could be likened to a relay, in which the patient is passed from one to the next, from one pair of skilled hands to the succeeding pair. In the sisterhood of the nursing profession they all work together toward a common goal: recovery for every man who passes through their hands.

The success of this teamwork is evidenced in the high rate of recovery of casualties in this war and in the degree to which individual patients rise above and overcome even serious physical handicaps. The latter represents another aspect of teamwork between patient and nurse, for it is to her that he looks for the encouragement and genuine interest and concern, as well as the purely professional care, that is so necessary

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Classified Department—Bergen 4-0257—BUvant 9-0683

War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

Essential Workers need Statement of Availability. If transferring to less essential, need U. S. Employment Service consent in addition. Critical workers also need both.

Суть робітників обов'язки стати посвідку, що вони є до розпорядності. При переміщенні до менше суттєвих робіт мусять мати крім цього згоди „Юнайтєд Стєтс Емплоємєнт Сервіс“. Критичні робітники потребують так само посвідок.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Manpower Shortage

Sambo, in Heaven, had just got Rastus, far below, on the asbestos oulja board. "Hello, Rastus, how are you getting along?" "Oh, I'se havin' a fine time, don't haf to work much, jes shovel in some coal now and then. How you all?" "I'se workin' purty hard. We haf to sweep up de clouds, pull in the stars, switch on the light, and give de ole sun a shove every morning." "How come you all have so much work to do?" "Well, sah, to tell de truth, we're kinda short o' help up heah."

Right on the Beam

Sweet Young Thing (to policeman): "That soldier accosted me." Cop: "What have you to say for yourself, Joe?" G. I. Joe: "A buddy of mine asked me to come here and meet his sister. He told me to look for a lady with starry eyes, teeth like pearls, a smile like the Mona Lisa's, a figure like Betty Grable's as charming as Greer Garson, with grace of a ballet dancer, the dignity of a queen." Sweet Young Thing: "I apologize to the gentleman, officer. Anyone would have made the same mistake."

Small Talk Down Under

Australian entering hospital: "Ullow, Bill!" "Ullow, Steve!" "Come in to die." "No, yesterdaye."

Tintypes

A rich man is one who isn't afraid to ask the clerk to show him something cheaper.

Savage Sage

Two aged Indians had been much interested in the building of a lighthouse on the rocky coast near their western reservation. When it was completed they stood watching it every night. A thick fog came in one evening, and the siren blew continuously. "Ugh," said one Indian to the other, "the light she shine, the bell she ding-dong, the horn she'who-who, but the fog she come just the same."

Pocket Book Plan

A laughing, carefree little Negro called on a building contractor down South and said he wanted to build an addition to his house. When he had explained what he wanted, he specified, "Ah guess you'd better make it twelve by fo'teen feet, wid de long side 'gainst de main house." The contractor figured a few minutes, and then said, "Well, here's an estimate of the weatherboarding on three sides. Of course you won't need any on the fourth side against the main house?" "Well, sub," said the Negro, scratching his head thoughtfully, "Ah guess p'raps, on de whole, yo'd better put in de wedderbo'ding for de forf side, for, ye see, Ah hasn't built de main house yit: I'se only goin' to build de 'dition now, Ah'll build de main house when Ah gits more abler."

A Simple Technique

A colored warrior was explaining judo to a friend. "It's jus' a mean, lowdown kind o' wrasslin, you might know a Jap'd think up. When you gits t' close in-fightin, you exten's the glad hand o' fellowship t' the enemy, and whilst yo' is shakin' han's yo' sprains his ankle, so he can't run whilst yo' breaks his neck." Core-net.

UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

The Sunday, March 4th issue of PM magazine carried a two-column wide picture of petite Anne Billos (Philly's Ukrainian War Bond Girl) and a letter submitted by yours truly which informed the readers that this beauty is of Ukrainian descent. She lives at 4839 North Franklin St. Philadelphia.

Yaroslav Chyz, associate editor of the Common Ground periodical, will be principal guest speaker at the International Institute's annual dinner-meeting in Philadelphia (645 N. 15th St.) on Thursday, April 27th. He's a Ukrainian and an interesting speaker.

Thanks to John Robak, the Philadelphia Inquirer will feature on April 1st in its magazine color-section pictures of Ukrainian Easter Eggs (py-sanky), supplemented with appropriate descriptive captions. Watch for it.

The Ukrainians in Hollywood now have a "Ukrainian Centre" and a Ukrainian Chorus of 27 voices which recently gave a public concert in movieland.

The Ukrainian-American Citizens' Ass'n of Philadelphia purchased \$100's worth of books on Ukraine and distributed them among Philly's university and public libraries. Why not have your community do the same thing in your locale? And if plans go through, this same UACA will open a novel "Ukr-Canteen" in mid-week for teen-agers of Ukrainian descent. It will be governed by the teen-agers themselves and will have a wide program of recreational, social, cultural, educational and athletic activities so as to induce the youth to frequent the Ukrainian Hall where they can meet other young Ukrainians, and partake in respectable functions.

For a week-end basketball treat come to Philly's Ukrainian Hall (849 N. Franklin St.) March 31st-April 1st to see the UACA title decided between New York and Philly on Sunday afternoon and a tussle Saturday night between the UACA All-Stars and the Bridgeport, Pa. Ukes. Yours truly's "Lend-Lease Lassies" girls' basketball team can be seen in action every Thursday at the Ukrainian Hall.

Well, finally, at last, and for the first time in twelve years, President Roosevelt mentioned the Ukrainians! In his report to Congress on the Crimean Conference (Crimea is a peninsula in southern Ukraine), FDR said: "It is well known that the people east of the Curzon Line are predominantly White Russian and Ukrainian." Prior to this FDR completely ignored or failed to mention either Ukraine as a battleground of the Nazi and Soviet armies or that the Ukrainians played any part in this sanguinary and destructive struggle for economic supremacy. The truth is, as revealed by Correspondent Edgar Snow in the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 27th, that Ukraine and the Ukrainians have suffered most in all Europe! And here are some extracts from his article entitled "The Ukraine Pays the Bill": "...the price which 40,000,000 Ukrainians have paid for Soviet victory... this whole titanic struggle, which some are so apt to dismiss as 'the Russian glory' has, in all truth and in many costly ways, been first of all a Ukrainian war. No fewer than 10,000,000 people have been lost to the Ukraine by deportation into Germany as slave labor and outright massacre... Ukraine, whose people were economically the most advanced and numerically the second largest in the Soviet Union, was devastated from the Carpathians to the Don where Russia proper begins. No single European country has suffered deeper wounds to its cities, its industry, its farmlands and its humanity." Yet,

What's Doing in Chicago

I recall reading a query in the Ukrainian Weekly something to this effect:—What are the Ukrainian youth organizations, former members of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, doing? The question is pertinent; if they are in existence, they should—and undoubtedly are doing something. It would be interesting to hear from organizations throughout the United States and Canada, whether they were former members of the Youth League or not.

As for Chicago, we are doing our part in the war effort as well as in so-called "Ukrainiana." A perfect example of a former Youth League member 'doing something' is the Ukrainian Young Women's Society which, this month, is celebrating the 14th year of its existence. The members of this organization spend their time together taking turns reading aloud Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine, Prof. Manning's Ukrainian Literature and current topics on Ukraine, discussing same—often very heatedly—and are planning to conduct instruction classes on Ukrainian embroidery and the art of coloring Easter eggs. They understand that it is important that each new generation be taught his phase of our cultural development.

The above mentioned organization is also a member of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent—an organization created to serve as a nucleus for our organizations in Chicago and to keep them working in unity for the war effort as well as for the recognition of a free Ukrainian state. Because the said League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent is a union of our church, fraternal and civic organizations, it is a strong body—the only one recognized by the Treasury Department of the United States and the American Red Cross. This trust has been earned by three years of hard work. Through the efforts of the League, Ukrainians surpassed their allotted quotas in each war loan and war fund drive. In the last, the sixth war loan drive, the League was honored by making the sale of a \$10,000 war bond to one of our outstanding businessmen, Mr. John Maruszczak. Thousands of Ukrainian Chicagoans register their bond purchases with the League treasurer, Mr. Michael Petrow, thus giving Ukrainians the credit for their purchases.

Last year the Women's Division of the League was instrumental in presenting \$4,000 as the Ukrainian contribution to the American Red Cross War Fund. This year we hope to make it at least \$5,000. Each individual, group and church receives credit for the amount it contributes. Contributions are made to Mr. Michael Petrow, treasurer of the League, 2212 W. Chicago Avenue. Then to close the drive, the Women's division of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent together with the American Red Cross Production Units of St. Vladimir Orthodox Church and the Gold Cross is sponsoring a Red Cross War Fund Concert on Sunday, March 25th, at the Chopin School Auditorium, Rice and Campbell Avenues. Individuals and organizations which have not as yet made their contributions to Mr. Petrow are urged to make same at this concert.

The foregoing testifies that Chicago is not sleeping. Let's hear from other cities and towns.

Mrs. Katherine Zubinsky Hulchly

Time Marches On

Two women were talking on a London street when an airplane went over. One looked up apprehensively: "It's all right dearie," said the other, "it's one of those old-fashioned planes with a man in it."

It is the Russians who are getting the sympathy and the glory.

BASKETBALL WEEKEND

at UKRAINIAN HALL, 849 N. FRANKLIN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31—8 P.M.

U.N.A. All-Stars vs. Bridgeport Ukrainians

New York, Philadelphia, Millville U.N.A. teams combining against the finest Ukrainian Basketball team in the East.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1—2:30 P.M.

New York U.N.A. vs. Philadelphia U.N.A.

Playing for the Ukrainian National Association's Basketball Championship.