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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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## Ukrainians Should Be Represented At San Francisco, Says Hlynka in Parliament Speech

In the course of his address in the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament favoring the sending of a Canadian delegation to the San Francisco conference, Anthony Hlynka of the Vegreville district submitted that "there should be provided a recourse to the submerged nations to make it possible for them to make presentations of their own cases at all and all world conferences to which all free nations are invited."

The address was delivered last Monday evening.

Although favoring the sending of a Canadian delegation to the San Francisco conference, Mr. Hlynka emphasized at the very outset of his Parliament speech that he considers "the principles forecast upon which the future world structure is to be organized, as unsound and contrary to the democratic concept of life and prejudicial to the sovereignty of many small nations and people."

In making his plea for representation at the world peace conferences of submerged nations, the speaker said he was doing it "on behalf the millions who cannot speak for themselves."

In regard to the representation of the Ukrainian people, who have made unusually great sacrifices to the Allied cause—here Mr. Hlynka quoted from Edgar Snow's "Ukraine Pays the Bill" article in the Saturday Evening Post—Mr. Hlynka suggested "that the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America be asked to send their delegations to any and all world conferences for the purpose of presenting the Ukrainian case. These organizations include the vast majority of Canadians of Ukrainian origin and Americans of Ukrainian origin and embrace all the Ukrainian church bodies. These organizations have also well proven their loyalty to Canada and the United States of America, their respective countries from the very first day of the war."

Taking cognizance of the fact that some critics will advance the view that the Soviet delegation will take it upon itself to speak for all submerged nations in her sphere of control, Mr. Hlynka quoted for their benefit what William Henry Chamberlin, one of the foremost American authorities on the Soviet Union, has to say in his book, *The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation*:

"When Soviet newspapers criticize Stalin's policies as freely as American newspapers criticize President Roosevelt's then, and only then, we may conclude that freedom of speech and press has been established in the Soviet Union. When foreign correspondents in Moscow report a lively contest, with two or more lists of candidates competing for election to the Soviet congress and discussing

without inhibition the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet government, then, and only then, can we assume that the peoples of the Soviet Union enjoy some genuine right of selecting their rulers."

Mr. Hlynka went further to quote Mr. Chamberlin's remarks exposing the naivete of statements made by some that "the recent constitutional change in the Soviet Union has transformed the character of the Soviet federation into a loose association of independent peoples, comparable with the self-governing states of the British empire..."

In closing, Mr. Hlynka stressed "that people desire peace only to the extent that it is consistent with the principles of freedom, for as we well know, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium and other Allied nations did not think of peace in 1940 or 1941. Neither can there be a lasting peace in the world with a score or submerged nations fighting for their self preservation."

Text of Mr. Hlynka's address in the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament will appear on these pages next week.

## Decorated For Valor

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND.—If the Luftwaffe fighter pilots counted on having a field day knocking down U. S. heavy bombers when they suddenly reappeared in the skies over Europe recently, they failed to take into consideration men like Technical Sgt. Harry Yamka, 23, son of Mrs. Agnes Yamka, 640 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y., a gunnery instructor here with the veteran 306th Bombardment Group, commanded by Colonel James S. Sutton, of Findlay, Ohio.

Sergeant Yamka, a veteran of forty bombing assaults over Nazi Europe and other men engaged in gunnery training at this Flying Fortress base were never deceived when the Eighth Air heavy bombers went out time and time again several months ago and met almost no opposition from the Luftwaffe. They knew that the German Air Force not beaten entirely; that it was merely lying low, conserving its dwindling strength in hopes that the gunners would become careless and a surprise attack would catch them with their guard down. That time never came. Suspecting a ruse, the gunnery instructors redoubled their efforts and had the combat men, some of whom had never seen an enemy fighter, on their toes when the surprise attacks were launched. A rigid training schedule was maintained.

This schedule paid the gunners good dividends. When the enemy's

## Paratrooper Killed In Action

Pfc. John Kachmarsky, paratrooper, 26, son of Mrs. Catherine Kachmarsky of Perth Amboy, N. J., was killed in action in France on February 2, reports M. Zelwak, secre-



PFC. JOHN KACHMARSKY

tary of U.N.A. Branch 104, to which the slain paratrooper belonged.

Pfc. Kachmarsky was born in Perth Amboy and graduated from the high school there. He entered service July 18, 1942 and was shipped overseas May, 1944. Besides his mother he is survived by his sister, Mrs. Anne Barchevsky, and two brothers, Walter and Michael.

surprise attacks finally came, the gunners were more than ready. The massed firing power of the tightly packed formations and deadly accuracy of the gunners again proved too much for the Luftwaffe.

Sgt. Yamka has had plenty of personal experience with the Luftwaffe. He flew as waist gunner in the great bombing assault on the enemy aircraft factories at Oschersleben, Germany on January 11, 1944. It was during this mission that the 1st Air Division, of which this group is a part, encountered some of the heaviest fighter opposition of the war. Gunnery training spoke for itself that day. Two hundred and ten Nazi fighters, the largest number ever claimed by any Division for a single mission, were knocked out of the sky. Forty three other enemy fighters were probably destroyed and eighty four damaged. Sgt. Yamka's plane flew back to England that day, alone, without fighter escort, beating off countless enemy attacks. The heroic efforts of Sgt. Yamka and the other airmen who participated in this memorable attack on Nazi Germany were rewarded when the 1st Air Division was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for the "esprit de corps" they showed on this mission. Sgt. Yamka has also been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf

## Veteran Flyer Home From India Area

When Steve Zayach, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zayach, of 2808 West Second street, Chester, Pa. was a senior at Penn State in the peaceful and far days of 1941, he decided to learn how to fly. Leisurely and pleasantly he learned the ropes and when he was graduated he could handle a little cub plane like a veteran and he had 50 hours of flying to his credit.

This week reports the Chester Times (clipping sent to Weekly by Peter N. Bronecke of Chester), Steve, now Lieutenant Stephen J. Zayach, before the war active in local Ukrainian American life, is back in Chester with a thousand hours of flying to his credit in the China-Burma-India theatre, a Distinguished Flying Cross with three clusters and an Air Medal with four.

He's what you can rightly call a "veteran" of the combat cargo force.

Lieut. Zayach has been returned to his home for 21 days before reporting to Miami, Fla., for reassignment.

He's flown in the dirtiest weather the Monsoon season could produce; he's carried all kinds of cargo from howitzers and ammunition to bleating sheep; he's seen two of his best friends blotted out and four crews shot down in their unarmed cargo planes, and he says of himself, "I was just lucky."

The Chester flier, a graduate of Chester High School in 1936, was with the Tenth Air Force and served for 11 months.

The last base Lt. Zayach operated from before returning was just ten miles from Mandalay, which has now been seized from the Japanese.

One of the assignments he came through was the flying of cargo into the entirely Japanese-surrounded Impo Valley in Bengal Province. The Allied troops were trapped there and their only source of supplies was from the combat cargo fliers.

Lt. Zayach got his Army initiation in flying at Great Falls, Mont., where he was stationed before going to India. He piled up about 600 hours there flying planes to Alaska for delivery to Russia.

Lt. Zayach is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Zayach and he has two sisters, Kay and Polly.

The Soviet Ukrainian Academy of Science has begun work on a 400 acre Botanical Garden in a picturesque site on the steep banks of the Dnieper. Seventeen thousand species, representing the flora of the Ukraine, North America, Western Europe and Asia will be planted in the garden.

Clusters for sustained combat operations over enemy territory.

Before coming overseas in November, 1943, Yamka received gunnery training at the Kingman Gunnery School, Arizona. His brother, John, 30 is also in England, as a private in the Quartermaster Corps.

# Taras Shevchenko, Torchbearer of Ukraine

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

(Continued)

## Kostomariw's Pan-Slavism

To promote the cause of Pan-Slavism, Mikola Kostomariw wrote two appeals. The first was addressed to the Ukrainians, and it declared that the union of the Slavs would allow each nation to have its own republic. The second appeal, addressed: "To Our Brother Muscovians and Poles," read as follows:

"Brother Muscovians and Poles, this is your unfortunate sister Ukraine speaking to you, whom you have crucified and tortured, and yet who is ready to forget and forgive all wrong done her and even spill her blood for your freedom. Read this brotherly appeal, consider the matter of our mutual freedom, awakened from your sleep and dreams, rid yourself of your senseless enmities—the work of tsars and lords, designed to destroy your freedom, be ashamed of your serfdom and oppression which bows you down, be ashamed of your own decay, curse the idolatrous names of the tsars and lords, rid your spirits of all the doubts which the Latin and Germanic peoples had sowed there, and rid yourselves, too, of the backward ideas of the Tartars: Invest yourself with the inherently Slavonic love of humanity, forget not your suffering brothers bound with silken Teutonic chains or held in the claws of the Turks, and set as your goal, every single one of you, the following: Slavonic unity, brotherhood, peace, and love for our Lord, Jesus Christ."

Kostomariw further wrote that Poland was partitioned because she had "destroyed her own sister," meaning, of course, Ukraine, but that "Poland shall not perish, for she will be awakened by Ukraine, who remembers no harm but loves her sister as if there had never been anything wrong between them."

Under the influence of Mickiewicz's writings about Poland's mission, and the widely popular democratic ideas of the French author Lamainais (1782-1854), Kostomariw prophesies in his "Book of Sufferings of the Ukrainian People" (otherwise known as the "Law of God") the resurrection of Ukraine and her role in the Slavonic world as follows:

"And Ukraine shall rise from her grave and again call out to her brother Slavs, and they shall hear her call an all Slavdom shall rise, and then there will no longer be any tsars, tsareviches, tsarinas, princes, dukes, herzogs, no gentry, no boyars, no serfs, and no peasants—neither in Muscovy nor in Poland, nor in Ukraine nor in Czechia, nor among the Croatians, nor Serbs, nor Bulgarians. Ukraine shall then be a republic in the Slavonic federation. And then all tongues shall say as the hand shall point to the spot on the map whereon the boundaries of Ukraine shall be inscribed:—That is the stone which the builders have ignored, and yet now it has become the very cornerstone of it all."

## Dreamed of a Ukrainian Republic

Kostomariw and with him other members of the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood dreamed of a Ukraine as a republic with a broad Kozak constitution. They regarded that of all the Slav peoples the Ukrainians were the representatives of the democratic way of life, untainted by the lordliness of the Pole or the autocracy of the Russian. They believed that the struggle for Ukraine's freedom "is the holiest and most famous struggle for freedom—hardly with any parallel in history—while the partition of Ukraine is the basest act of all history."

Kostomariw gave emphasis to this in a letter he wrote to Alexander Herzen, which the latter printed in his London "Kolokol." The pertinent passage reads—

"In the coming Slavic federation, in which we have faith and which we await, our Ukraine should constitute a national entity encompassing all territories inhabited by people who speak in Ukrainian, with its unity secured not on the basis of moribund centralism but on an awareness of equal rights and self-advantages. In order that our descendants may see that day, which hardly any Simon of our generation is fated to see, it is necessary that the Slavs rid themselves of all prejudices toward one another! Let not Russian or Pole claim the lands which are inhabited by our people."

It is evident from this that the Ukrainian brand of Pan-Slavism had a democratic, republican and federative character. It excluded the

rule of one Slav people over another and was founded on Christian ethics. It opposed all forms of Slav imperialism. That is why Kostomariw told the Muscovian democrats and centralists that, "You want to do what is impossible, serve God and Mammon both; you want one state ruling all others; yet you want liberty to prevail." That "state unity," Kostomariw pointed out, "was at the cost of the Petrapavlovsk prison-fortress and completely petrified thought and word." Therefore he counselled these Russian democrats to "either risk the state, be prepared for its collapse if you desire liberty," or hold on to the Russian empire but do not preach freedom...

Such were the ideas, as we see, propagated in Kiev, in the very center of Ukraine, over a hundred years ago. In their cause and in the cause of other such ideas, the "brothers" of the Cyril and Methodius Society suffered either imprisonment or deportation into the depths of Siberia. Yet the man who suffered the most for them was one who formally never belonged to the Society—Taras Shevchenko.

## THE SOLE "RUSSIAN LINE"

It was a matter of wonder for Dubelt, the Petersburg deputy chief of police who conducted the investigation of the Brotherhood, how a recently freed serf-like Shevchenko could have been admitted into the society of the learned and cultured men who composed its membership: "What sort of a society is it that would have as one of its members a man like Taras Shevchenko?" he sarcastically asked Kostomariw. To Shevchenko himself Dubelt roughly directed this barbed question: "How could your verses impress your friends, when they are so lacking in sense and beauty? Or was it the uncouth and rebellious ideas of the verses that impressed them?" To which Shevchenko replied modestly but somewhat ironically: "Perhaps my verses have found favor among them because they are written in Ukrainian."

It was, however, more than their language that impressed Shevchenko's contemporaries. The novelist Kulish readily acknowledged Shevchenko to be "a great poet," while the publicist Bilozersky (1825-99) characterized him "as an orphan poet who has suffered much in body and spirit," and who always said, "I desire naught more than to see my people never forsake that which is their native own."

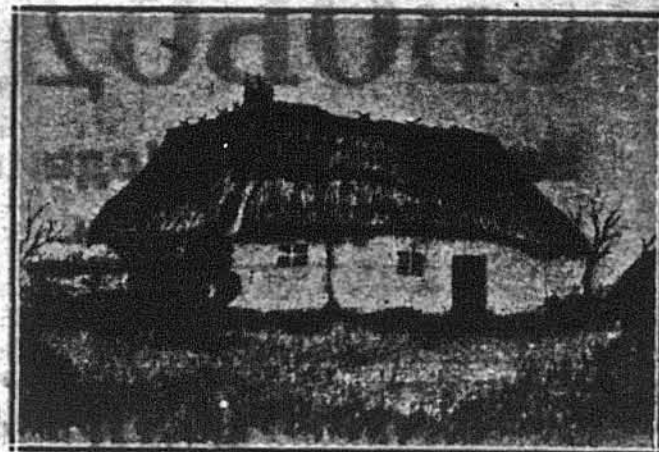
The Tsar himself showed interest in the investigation of the Brotherhood and had the chief of police, Prince Orlov, report to him on it. Referring to the Shevchenko's "uncouth" verses in it, Orlov wrote:

## Prince Orlov's Report on Shevchenko

"In these verses he [Shevchenko] either wept because of Ukraine's sufferings and misfortunes, which in reality do not exist, or eulogized the hetmans and the former Kozak liberties, or with unheard-of coarseness attacked the persons of the imperial family, forgetting that they are his benefactors. Forbidden things attract to themselves persons of weak will, and what made it worse here was that Shevchenko become famous as a great Little Russian poet, and thus his verses became doubly harmful and dangerous; it is possible that they might have incited in Little Russia false ideas about nonexistent good times of the Hetman period and a desire to have them restored and make Ukraine an independent nation."

Although Orlov admits further in his report that Shevchenko was not a member of the Cyril-Methodius Brotherhood, he reveals, however, that among its members there was "great respect for him and his poetry." In fact, he continues, "Shevchenko began to write his uncouth verses already in 1837, when the pan-Slavic ideas had not yet touched the Kiev intellectuals." And thus though Shevchenko did not belong to the Society, still "thanks to his unbounded and vulgar boldness, he should be considered as one of the worst criminals." Therefore Count Orlov proposed that Shevchenko be banned as a common soldier for life to the tiny garrison of Orenburg on the Asiatic frontier of Russia, and there not be allowed to write at all. To which the Tsar added with his own hand the postscript: "under the sharpest surveillance and with the express prohibition of all writing and drawing."

Count Orlov also delivered to Tsar a report on the Pan-Slavic movement and Ukrainian national ideology. In this report, uncovered



The humble straw-thatched cottage in which Taras Shevchenko was born, March 9, 1814—a serf. He lost his mother at the age of seven and his father a few years later.

On his death-bed the father of the future great poet and national prophet of Ukraine, in bequeathing his poor possessions uttered, we are told, these prophetic words: "To my son, Taras, I leave nothing. He will not be an ordinary man: he will turn out either someone very great, or a great scamp, thus in either case my legacy will be of no account to him."

We cannot but admire this intuition of a father, who despite his drudgery for daily bread, guessed the chief characteristics of his son.

and made public after the Russian Revolution, we read the following:

"As for the Slavonophiles—they are largely Muscovian intellectuals. They work hard enough for the benefit of our government. Striving to strengthen the Russian language and the Russian thought and to rid the Russian nation of all useless and foreign elements, they can be valuable to the State and a means of support of its independence and might, and the government should support and encourage them as such. But in Kiev and Little Russia the Slavonophile movement is becoming a Ukrainophile movement. There the youth has tied up its idea of uniting all Slavs with a desire to revive the Ukrainian language, literature and customs, and even dreams of resurrecting the ancient Kozak freedom and Hetmandom." These "Ukrainophiles" are dangerous, Orlov said, because they "may lead the Ukrainian people, together with other subject people of Russia, to aspire to independent national existence." Therefore, Count Orlov recommended that the Russian ministry of Education be directed "to have professors and authors write along the governmental line," that is along "a purely 'Russian' line." They should "consider carefully such matters as nationality of the language of Little Russia, and of other peoples under Russia and not allow the love for the homeland to become greater than the love for the Russian empire." Likewise they should not, Orlov further counseled them, write "about the ancient pseudo-happy life of these peoples," or entertain any thoughts about the rise of "Little Russia, Poland and other countries independently, but only about the rise of the Russian Empire." Finally, Orlov proposed the establishment of strict censorship over all books and journals of Slavonophile tendencies, for they "may lead scoundrels to thoughts about the independence of peoples under Russia and of their former freedom."

This report by Orlov was annotated in pencil by the Tsar himself with one word: "Good."

## Tsar Recognized Power of Shevchenko

Such then was the manner in which the professors, the writers and other intellectuals were ordered to recognize the existence of only one people, the "Russian," and to be guided by ideas which the government thought fit for them and no others.

These documents, taken from Petersburg's archives make clear to both open and hidden enemies of the Ukrainian liberation movement, as well as to those who do not seem to know, whence and how came this movement, about which there is no mention in the official textbooks of Tsarist times. Likewise they make clear that both Tsar Nicholas I as well as such men as Count Orlov were well aware from which direction would come the blow which would topple over the oppressive system by which they governed and upon which rested the Russian Empire. That they recognized the power of Shevchenko's works and spirit is evident from the fact that they did everything to destroy him, refusing to allow him not only to write but even to draw and paint. Such was the great and dangerous enemy of the Tsarist system, this Shevchenko, this serf who armed only with a bunch of verses, became the defender and champion of the enslaved and oppressed, especially of Ukraine and the right of her people to freedom.

## Tymoshenko Gives Data on Soviet Commerce

The New York Times contained a report by Will Lissner in its March 18 last issue on Soviet resources as an aid in post-war trade relations between America and the USSR, based on an analysis prepared by Dr. Vladimir P. Tymoshenko, Ukrainian born economic adviser to the State Department, a member of the Stanford University faculty, and one whose address on Ukraine's resources was read at the First Ukrainian American Congress held in Washington, D. C. in May, 1940.

The goal of Dr. Tymoshenko and other economic advisers to the State Department, an annual post-war export trade of \$10,000,000,000, calls for an American commercial policy designed to achieve much more than the stimulation of traditional channels of trade, says the Times report. It is not impossible of achievement, and with it a powerful aid to the maintenance of high level employment and production, provided new markets never before developed adequately are brought within the sphere of multilateral exchanges.

Because of this and because some of America's normal customers may be expected to make slow recoveries from the ravages of war, many American business men and economists are looking hopefully toward the prospect of a revived and greatly magnified trade with the Soviet Union. And, as recently pointed out by Edgar Snow in his Saturday Evening Post article on "Ukraine Pays the Bill," much of this anticipated American-Soviet trade will affect Ukraine, which is the chief producing region in the Soviet Union.

The questions now arise: how will the Soviets pay for imports from America? Will they be able to pay?

It is here that Dr. Tymoshenko of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, steps in with his analysis of Soviet Official trade statistics. He finds that during the world trade revival of 1933-37 Soviet foreign trade, never very important, declined not only in respect to world trade but still more in relation to the national production of the Soviet Union.

Here the Times report of Tymoshenko's analysis of Soviet trade and its potentialities continues as follows:

Soviet exports were only slightly more than 1 per cent of the total value of world exports in the Twenties, after having been more than 4 per cent in 1913 under the Czarist regime. Vigorous efforts raised them to slightly more than 2 per cent in 1930-31, and thereafter they declined to 1.3 per cent in 1937. Estimates by Soviet economists indicate that whereas in 1913 exports comprised nearly 12 per cent of the gross value of national production, in 1930-31 they amounted to only 3 to 3.5 per cent and dropped by 1936 to below 1 per cent.

### Comparison of Exports

The meaning of these statistics is different from their apparent significance, however, and can be seen only when they are correlated with the economic policies of Soviet Russia's planned economy. On further analysis, Dr. Tymoshenko points out, is clear that nonagricultural exports from Soviet Union in recent years about equaled Czarist exports, while exports of agricultural commodities have declined greatly.

This reflected Soviet exploitation by colonization of forest and mineral resources in eastern Siberia, whereas up to 1917 agricultural areas were available. The general trends, moreover, were consequences of the national economic policies under which production of consumer goods was sacrificed to achieve rapid industrialization and, later, the transformation of the industrial economy into a war economy. The success of the latter policy, to which even Sta-

lin's bitterest enemies, such as Trotsky, have testified, is shown in Soviet supplies available to the Red Army.

Soviet's ability to produce and, moreover, to concentrate on special lines of production, thus are indicated by the data available. If the undoubted efficiency of the armament industry can be established and maintained in production for export, Soviet's export possibilities, which in the longer run determine her import capacities, are vast.

Moreover, while important industrial branches were devastated along with some of the best agricultural regions, the Soviet productive resources on which its principal exports depended, petroleum, lumber, furs, manganese ore, asbestos and several others, were not immediately affected, Dr. Tymoshenko reports.

Nor will the USSR have to start from scratch in developing lines in which the United States is interested. E. C. Ropes, chief of the Soviet unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has prepared a list of the individual commodities imported into this country from the U.S.S.R. during 1925-41. It contains 168 commodities. The list will be published soon by the Russian Institute, 90 Morningside Drive, New York City.

## What They Say

Secretary of State Edward B. Stettinius, in his speech before the Inter-American Conference, at Mexico City:

"... The beliefs that have united the American peoples with each other can unite them with the other freedom-loving peoples of the world. The unfinished pattern of the American purpose can now be completed in the larger fabric of the world purpose.

"To this task and to this opportunity I ask the representatives of the nations represented here to join in dedicating ourselves...

"If we succeed—and as Americans who pioneered two virgin continents and founded here a new civilization, we know that all is possible—if we succeed, future generations will look back on this conference in Mexico City, the conference in the Crimea, and the United Nations conference in San Francisco as among the great historic milestones on the road to a lasting peace and a new world of security opportunity for all mankind."

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, speaking from Guam, over CBS:

"... We had to land on the beaches and we did land on them, and it had to be a frontal assault. They had planted mortars, rocket gun employments and artillery all over that firm and barren island so that there were streams of converging fire at the beachhead over which the Marines had to come scrambling in...

"Let me stress here that the tremendous storm of metal thrown on Iwo-Jima sharpens again the necessity for the continued output of munitions in our plants at home. Only because of that rain of metal could the island be reduced at all. Because of it, our ratio of losses is far than it otherwise would have been."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., speaking at the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. dinners:

"We have learned a great lesson in the bitter school of war—that peace is indivisible.

"Not only peace but prosperity as well is indivisible. We know now that the improvements of living standards which we seek at home can be realized only through an improve-

## OLD-FASHIONED PARENTS and MODERN CHILDREN

A letter from a young Ukrainian American to the editor of Svoboda brought to life once again a very interesting question. The writer complained at length about the lack of understanding of youth by the immigrant parents. She listed among other things parents' lack of knowledge of modern methods of rearing children, their objectionable inquisitiveness in the matter of "where one is until two or three A. M.," and many other similar complaints. The woman appealed to the influential paper to help "educate" the oldsters to the end that they might overcome their bad habits and mend their ways.

The writer of these lines was touched to the quick by the published letter. He in his time had tilted his lance against this identical windmill as long ago as 1933. Well, perhaps it was not a windmill then. We had a fine name for it; if I remember correctly, it was "conflict of cultures" or "first generation vs. second generation" or some such thing. Twelve years ago! Those who read the issues of "Ukrainian Weekly" then must have been impressed with the heat and wisdom that was spread upon its pages by exponents of youthful thought. To make the story short and to document it for history, let me say that we thought that we had truly laid the giant, cut the Gordian knot, solved the problem, or, at least, said all that could have been said about it. With deep regret I am now forced to admit that evidently we didn't finish the job, did not "go on to Berlin," and now others must take up the task where we left off.

It would be expecting too much to think that an "old vociferous campaigner" for the rights of youth should not rise once again to the bait and add his opinion to the several that appeared currently in the press.

ment of living standards in all portions of the world. And we can bring about that improvement only by continuing in peace the unity we have discovered in war."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, at AFL Forum:

"Government controls now intervene in the intimate lives of all our peoples... How did this happen? It happened in the name of the necessity of war. Don't mistake me. It had to happen, in large degree, in order to win the war. It had to happen in order to implement essential supply-lines to our intrepid soldier sons. It had to happen in order to prevent, among other things, ruinous inflation on the home front. Sometimes it has been sadly overdone. Sometimes it has been badly done. By and large, it has been well done, and Mr. John Q. Public has loyally submitted, through a remarkable degree of voluntary cooperation, because it is part of the war.

"Some of these controls must inevitably remain for a time after the war and until we have reestablished our national economy. Otherwise we shall collapse in the midst of victory. In other words, this will still be 'part of the war.' We must not be too impatient about this matter when we have demobilized."

General Douglas MacArthur to President Osmena, of the Philippines:

"On behalf of my Government I now solemnly declare, Mr. President, the full powers and responsibilities under the Constitution restored to Commonwealth, whose seat is here re-established as provided by law. Your country once again is at liberty to pursue its destiny to an honored position in the family of free nations. Your capital city, severely punished though it be, has regained its rightful place as a symbol of democracy."

Well, just how did twelve years of "maturing" affect my ideas in this all-important matter?

Twelve years ago the youth in my age class was in the 20-25 age bracket. We had just crossed the magic line dividing the teens from the "grown-ups" and were naturally belligerent about conditions in the world in general and in our homes in particular. Things were wrong—but definitely! Parents did not quite measure up to our expectations. They created a painful problem for us modern young people. We perceived faults in our parents and we took them to task. What good did it do? Our efforts did not reform the older generation. They were not in vain, however, because by spelling out our protests we exhausted our stock of pet peeves and felt the better for the psychological purge.

### Our immaturity was the primary problem.

We did not quite understand ourselves. We idealized youth, ascribed to it infallibility and vented our spleen on those nearest us—our parents. Some of us were ashamed of our parents not because the parents were so dimly primitive, but rather because we had not yet shed adolescent self-consciousness—were unknowingly suffering from a social inferiority complex. Father comes down in his shirt-sleeves while beau Johnny waits in the parlor. Catastrophe! What will Johnny think? The movie inspired vision of dad in evening attire made the youngster rebel against such primitive foreigner conduct in his home. That was twelve years ago, but today? Is one's respect for parents to be measured by such things? Is it not immaturity to seek to bend reality with its endearing inadequacies, its many "faux-pas" to artificial, affected "high-class" illusions?

The birth-givers and their children were ever of different worlds. We, too, will someday be accused of being old-fashioned by youngsters who will be trying to make us conform to their idealized views of life. Understanding is the cement that binds together members of a family, community and nation. What tolerance is to religious and racial problems, understanding is to family problems. I think that to draw the sword against the inadequacies of the older generation today is to venture forth to slay an already dead dragon. Perhaps it always was a non-existent dragon. Is it not true that those of us who in our immaturity ranted against the outrageous "old-country" conduct of our parents a decade ago, today hardly remember that such an important problem ever existed? Our parents have not become modern. We, however, have acquired a bit of understanding with the years. Shirt-sleeves? Bless him, that's my dad—shirt-sleeve or no. Old-fashioned? Thank God for that! Homely virtues, care for home and children, solicitude are never out of style. No knowledge of dietetics? It is to laugh! Read the letters of men matured by grim life—servicemen. There is a true appraisal of mom and pop. They know that love counts for more than modernism, concern for more than "broad-mindedness," and (yes, it's not funny) holubtsi for more than fancy dishes or even balanced meals.

Maturity implies a sense of values—ability to sift the essential from the trivial. Well, enough said. Maybe twelve years do make a difference in a mentally growing individual. Decision: (at least for me) No cause for action. Case dismissed.

(Rev.) Walter Bukata

## The Contributions of the Ukrainian Canadians To Canadian Culture

By DR. C. H. ANDRUSYSHEN  
(An Abstract)

THE destiny of the Canadian Ukrainians is irrevocably bound with the destiny of Canada; incomparably more so than with the "Old Country," with which we are connected only by spiritual links. With Canada we are closely united with more substantial bonds, for here we have become so firmly rooted that no human power can ever forcibly remove us from her soil.

It is true that many Canadian Ukrainians are interested in what is happening in the land of their birth. That is a privilege of which they should not be deprived in this free and democratic country. Nevertheless, it is our imperative duty, as good Canadians, to try to understand the position of Ukrainians among the other national groups in Canada, and to adjust ourselves in order to conform to the conditions under which we live. Although we Ukrainians must not forget our brothers in Europe, we must always remember that Canada should come first in all our undertakings and endeavors.

It was impossible for the older generation of Ukrainians to adjust itself to the conditions prevailing here to the same extent as adjustment was achievable for the younger generation. For that reason the Anglo-Saxon element of this country came to regard us as a foreign group, lacking genuine Canadian qualities.

It is true that until recently Ukrainians have, to some extent, led a somewhat parochial existence. We have not participated actively enough in the public life of the country in which we live. That is why we, who numerically constitute the fourth largest ethnic group in this Dominion, have not yet been able to win that respect and recognition which we could have won had we been more mindful of the problems which confront the Canadian nation.

### What Was Done and What Can Be Done

The subject which I am to discuss is: "The Contributions of the Canadian Ukrainians to Canadian Culture." The subject involves two questions: what we have contributed to Canadian culture in the past; and what we are in a position to contribute in the future.

Whether a separate Canadian culture really exists or not is a debatable question. Even some Anglo-Saxons are undecided on that point. Considering the question in its entirety, and excluding from it the French Canadian aspect, we find that Canadian culture is an amalgamation of British and American cultures.

What have we, Ukrainian Canadians, contributed to Canadian culture as such? Indirectly, very much; directly, very little. Although their direct contributions may have been relatively small, the Ukrainian people are not to be blamed. We must always bear in mind the circumstances under which they had to live when they first settled in Canada.

The first Ukrainian settlers came to Canada after having been driven out of their own homes and lands by misery and oppression which they could no longer suffer. They were a people inured to toil and hardship, eager to transform their abundant energy into a material well-being for themselves and for their children. Generally speaking, these first settlers were physically capable, but intellectually as yet inefficient. Canada was then in great need of willing hands for rough toil, and the Ukrainians gave freely of their labor to help transform Canada's western vastness into a productive and a fruitful land. As did other pioneers, the Ukrainians too created for themselves a means of livelihood

by assisting in the development of the general material welfare of the country which had accepted them. The first two decades after their arrival were devoted mainly to the task of ensuring their existence in a strange land.

Later, when the Ukrainians became more firmly-rooted in the soil which they cultivated, they found more leisure time in which to look about them. It was then their cultural development became possible. It was then that they were able to cooperate more actively with the other ethnic groups with whom they form the Canadian nation.

### Civilization Based on Cultivation of Soil

The culture of the soil is the prerequisite for the general cultural development of any people. It is a well-known historical fact that civilization became possible only as man learned to cultivate the soil. Once he had assured himself of a reasonably satisfactory means of livelihood, primitive man had more time to think of higher things and to consider the needs of his spirit. Only with the development of his outlook did his cultural achievements grow more numerous. It must be clearly understood that cultural growth is possible only when a human being is not suffering the pangs of hunger and when one does not have to spend all of his time in search of his next meal.

These generalities must not be forgotten when we think of the first Ukrainian settlers in Canada. Having come to the Canadian West, they found themselves in an undeveloped land whose apparent hardships would have frightened away a less hardy people. The Ukrainian settler, however, was not alarmed by that harsh prospect. Immediately and willingly he applied himself to the laborious and back-breaking pioneering task, knowing full well that his patience and honest toil would in time overcome all the obstacles which then stood on the path of his betterment.

The general development of the Canadian West and, more specifically, the development of Canadian agriculture was the greatest single contribution of the Ukrainians to the culture of this country. The Ukrainians were good husbandmen. Our farmers worked with such faith in their hearts that they, to speak figuratively, struck water from the rock. Where less hardy settlers failed to establish themselves, Ukrainian Canadians not only settled, but showed others what could be accomplished with sufficient amount of will-power and perseverance. We may safely say that 40 percent of all the wheat-growing land in Western Canada was brought under cultivation by the Ukrainian farmers.

Although we have specifically singled out our farmers, we do not forget the Ukrainian workers, who likewise contributed of their energy and perseverance in their struggle with the undeveloped West. The development of the network of Canadian railways, the building of highways, the growth of our cities and towns, the expansion of our industrial machine—for all that, Canada must to a certain degree be grateful to the Ukrainian Canadians. Wherever we look, especially in Western Canada, we see tangible traces of the work accomplished by Ukrainian hands—the concentrated energy of the Ukrainian farmer and worker.

To be sure, the Ukrainian Canadians are not the only settlers responsible for the phenomenal growth of Western Canada. The Ukrainians, by their hard work, merely contributed, and very appreciably so, to the gen-

## FROM WORDS TO DEEDS

By HONORE EWACH

Once a Canadian minister was invited to speak at a Ukrainian concert. He was supposed to give his speech in the middle of the concert. The concert began at half past nine. At half past ten the minister began to get ready to be called upon to give his speech. Another hour went by, and yet nobody paid the slightest attention to the impatient minister. Looking around he was very much surprised to see that the audience was still alert. Came midnight and the audience remained absorbed in the long speeches, dialogues, songs, and musical items. The minister could stand it no longer. He gave a stifled sigh and quietly slipped out from the hall, wondering how long do the Ukrainian concerts last. He was still wondering how long they last when I met him. At the time he was telling his parishioners at a social meeting about his peculiar experience among the Ukrainians. There was amusement in his voice when he said that he had to run away from a Ukrainian concert at midnight. Although he was not in the least sarcastic, yet I felt somewhat uncomfortable, and embarrassed over the fact that some of the Ukrainian concerts, especially in the rural districts, last as much as five or six hours. In cities they usually are cut down to about four hours.

### Garrulity

The question may occur to someone why was I ashamed that my compatriots can stand as many as six hours of hastily prepared speeches, songs, and musical items. Certainly there is nothing to be ashamed of a people's capacity to enjoy music and oratory for many hours. Well, what bothered me was my countrymen's garrulity, their never-ending talks at the meetings. They certainly like to hear themselves talk. Always they have something to say. Especially do they like to criticize, even in matters of which they have no clear comprehension, as, for instance, poetry. Only here and there you find a man who knows what should be done and how it should be done. But such men are still rare.

eral development of Canada... and, consequently, to the general welfare of the Dominion. They helped to prepare the industrial and economic framework within which Canadian culture has developed and now continues to prosper. This material culture became the foundation for Canada's spiritual culture.

### Religious and Educational Institutions

Even before the Ukrainians had fully assured themselves of a means of livelihood, they began to organize in order to satisfy their spiritual and cultural needs. Their religious and educational institutions began to flourish. At present we have quite a number of such institutions, in which the older and younger generations are educated and strengthened in the conception of their responsibilities both as good Canadians and good Christians. These organizations produce fine citizens who are ever ready to do their bit for the cultural development of the Canadian nation. We can be justly proud of such institutions. In them is developed the sound character of our younger people; from their ranks will emerge those lay and spiritual leaders who will, in their time, take our places and become an even more positive element in the life of our country.

We have often appeared before our Anglo-Saxon friends with our beautiful folk songs, our spirited dances, and our colorful national costumes. With the exception of our songs, it is highly improbable that any of our artistic attainments will be accepted by our English compatriots. Through

How my heart bleeds sometimes when I hear my countrymen, men with but a smattering of learning, pulling apart, in a very flowery language, a poem by some great Ukrainian poet or a musical composition by some great Ukrainian composer. They never ask themselves if they can do anything better. That would be an insult to them. And yet they trample down without any hesitation some of the finest things of art produced by their great compatriots.

How often I have to cast down my eyes in embarrassment when I hear a garrulous "building up" an independent Ukrainian State with words, mere words... Words... words... How glad I am when I meet now and then a practical Ukrainian, a man of not many flowery words, but of many practical deeds.

If my countrymen would spend but half as much time on practical deeds as they spend on talks, they certainly would be a brilliant, leading nation of Europe, well appreciated and known all over the world.

Now, I do not want libel my countrymen. They have many fine qualities. They are, for instance, very artistic in general. They are painstaking and very conscientious workers. They have many other fine qualities. But they talk too much. Many of them have still to discover that it is better to be a man of many practical deeds than of many flowery words. Yes, many of my compatriots have still to discover that it is better to have a two-hour first class concert than a six-hour concert of hastily prepared musical items and speeches. Of course, it would be almost impossible to divest a Ukrainian concert of its speeches... unless some very brave Ukrainians sooner or later dare to put on a concert with but one ten-minute speech. (Unless something of this kind happens soon I will have to avoid that minister who still wonders about the length of Ukrainian concerts.)

### That Talking Dog again

Lady (holding a cookie above the dog) Speak! Speak!

Dog: What'll I say?

our music and songs, however, we have practically unlimited possibilities for the enrichment of Canadian culture. Our folk songs are a rich source from which Canadians can draw copiously and at will.

Ukrainian literature is another source from which Canadians may in the future draw freely, thereby enriching Canadian culture. So far, Canadians know very little about Ukrainian literary achievements. That is mainly due to the fact that the Ukrainians themselves have neglected or have not had the opportunity to translate their own classics into the English language.

It is with much pleasure that we recently learned of the proposal made by Dr. John Murray Gibbon to the Royal Society of Canada, in which he suggested that the Society undertake to prepare and publish a vast anthology which would contain all the representative literary masterpieces of those national groups who live in Canada. Dr. Gibbon thinks, and rightly so, that the successful completion of such an anthology will assist the Canadians in understanding each other thoroughly, and so will help to consolidate their varied cultural attainments into a single Canadian mosaic.

Comparatively speaking, Ukrainian Canadians have only of late become an active force in Canadian life. The potential strength of the 400,000 Ukrainians in Canada is daily becoming more evident and influential. Given good leadership, these many thousands can contribute incalculably to the material and spiritual progress of Canada.

## Pa. Mid-Valley Servicemen In Action

THIS month's number of "Uke Views" bulletin published by the parishioners of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic church in Olyphant, Pa. reports the following items concerning servicemen from the Mid-Valley area:—

**Pfc. Michael Rutsky**, of 657 East Pine Street, Olyphant, Pa., and a member of the aircraft maintenance squadron at the Reno Ferrying division installation, has been awarded a diploma signifying that he has completed four months "on the job" as an aircraft mechanic and two months' intensive classroom training at the aerial engineers ground school on the base. Through receiving the diploma which was signed by Col. James W. Gurr, commanding officer of the Reno air transport command base, Pfc. Rutsky is now qualified as a first class mechanic equipped to work on the C46 transport, largest two-engined plane in the world.

**Pfc. John Wolf** has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wolf, 117 Fifth St., Blakely. The citation which accompanied the medal says in part that the presentation was made "for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of Bleialf, Germany, on Sept. 13, 1944, when Private Wolf served as a scout in one of the reconnaissance patrols." Two brother are also in the armed forces, **Boatswain's Mate (2/c) Roger** is with the Navy at Washington, D. C., and **Sergeant Nicholas** is with the air force at Boise, Idaho, after thirty months of duty in New Guinea.

**First Lt. John Morris**, 116 Delaware Ave., and **Pvt. Joseph Sembrat**, 118 Second St., Blakely, star pitchers for the Olyphant High School team 12 years are, met recently at a U.N. Army General Hospital in England. Lt. Morris, adjutant of the hospital, has been a daily visitor to see his friend Pvt. Sembrat, who is recovering from wounds incurred when his unit attacked the German defenses of Saar. Pvt. Sembrat was hit in both legs by Nazi machine gun bullets as he prepared to fire on the enemy stronghold with his bazooka on Dec. 13, 1944. He received medical care immediately and was evacuated to England.

**Staff Sgt. Anthony F. Pish**, son of Mrs. Eva Pish, 107 School Street, mess sergeant, is a member of the 2nd Battalion, 168th "Rainbow" Regiment, recently awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation. The award was formally presented to the battalion near Fifth Army frontlines in Italy by Lt. General Mark W. Clark, commander-in-chief of the 15th Army Group. The outfit, part of the 34th "Red Bull" Division, is currently sparring for an opening into the Po Valley. "While comparable units engaged in the operations were either delayed or unable to take their objectives," the citation stated, "the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, 168th Infantry Regiment, successfully accomplished each mission with a fighting aggressiveness, courage and devotion to duty, in a manner exemplary of the heroic traditions of the armed forces."

**Staff Sergeant Michael Prystash, Jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Prystash, Sr., 206 Cleveland Street, Olyphant, Pa., is busy sewing on his third overseas stripe after completing more than 18 months overseas duty, with a veteran troop carrier group of the 12th Air Force. Prystash is a glider mechanic with duties that play an important part in the work of his group, which includes the flying of ammunition, arms, food, and personnel up to the front lines, the evacuation of the wounded, and during invasions, towing gliders carrying airborne infantry, and dropping paratroopers behind enemy defenses. For distinguished service

performed in the China-Burma-India Theatre of Operations, his group has been awarded the War Department Unit Citation. His group has also given outstanding performances in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Southern France.

**Staff Sgt. Ted Prislowski**, of Fern Hill, Olyphant was home on a 30-day furlough from Ireland where he spent the past 13 months. Upon the completion of his furlough, he expects to return to Iceland.

**Cpl. Onufer F. Dutka**, son of Mr. Michael Bibak, 334 Dolph Street, gunner on a B-24 Liberator, has completed training at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, and is awaiting overseas assignment.

**Cpl. Michael Hynak**, Fort Constitution, N. H., spent a brief furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hynak, 803 North Valley Avenue.

**Pvt. Paul Borick**, en route from Nashville, Tenn., to Kearns, Utah, spent a furlough at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Borick, 312 River Street. Pvt. Borick is an air crew member, operating radio on a C-45 transport plane.

**Sgt. Joseph Sepinsky**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sepinsky, 625 Pine Street, who has been overseas the past eight months and served at New Caledonia and Guadalcanal, is now stationed in New Guinea.

His uncle, **Sgt. Joseph Yeck**, is also stationed in New Guinea for the past thirty-six months.

**Staff Sgt. Andrew Nesevitch**, son of John Nesevitch, 305 River Ave., spent a 30-day furlough at his home after two and one-half years overseas duty.

Sgt. Nesevitch took part in the battles of Normandy, Tunisia, Algiers, Holland, France and Belgium. He was wounded twice in action in Germany. Sgt. Nesevitch entered service on Jan. 6, 1941, and has been twice cited for gallantry in action in Italy. He won the Silver Star in July, 1943, and was later cited for "outstanding courage and aggressive leadership" in action in the vicinity of Troina, Sicily, on Aug. 3, 1943, receiving a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster. He has also been awarded the Purple Heart. He received basic training at Fort Devens, Mass., and Camp Blanding, Fla., before going to North Africa in July, 1942, from Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. He reported to a hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

**Seaman (1/c) Adam Hyduk** spent sixteen days at the home of his parents at 907 East Lackawanna Ave.

**Pvt. John Chelak** has arrived in France according to word received by his sister, Miss Ann Chelak, 113 Mooney Street. Pvt. Chelak entered service on Aug. 14, 1944 and went overseas last month.

Three brothers are in service, **Joseph, P. M. (3/c)** in the South Pacific; **Michael**, Seaman (1/c), Porto Rico and **Cpl. Harry**, Boca Raton, Fla.

**Pfc. John Evanina**, Presque Isle, Me., spent a twelve day furlough with his wife at 829 East Lackawanna Ave.

**Pfc. Stephen Petronchak**, England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., spent a short furlough with his mother Mrs. Mary Petronchak, E. Scott Street.

**Pvt. William Beckage** first contacted Japs in the jungle and mountains of the Philippines as an infantry patrolman.

He was on a seven-man patrol which started out with three days rations, a full supply of ammunition and an eagerness for their first combat duty. The patrol accounted for six of the enemy including two officers.

The job of the patrol was to mop any Japanese who may have filtered through the American lines. These small groups of the enemy were a

constant danger to supply and communication lines.

**Pvt. Beckage**, 20, is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Beckage, 204 Adams Avenue, Olyphant.

**Marine Sgt. Michael Boyko**, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyko, 745 Crystal Street, has returned from the Pacific where he was a radio gunner with a bomber squadron of the 1st Marine Air Wing, according to an announcement received from the Public Relations Section of the United States Marine Corps at Philadelphia.

Sergeant Boyko was based on Sterling and Green Islands and in the New Hebrides.

The Peckville airman is credited with 176 flying hours. He completed forty-six missions in a Mitchell medium bomber which includes raids on airstrips, gun installations, supply depots and shipping on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville. He was promoted to his present rank in February, 1944. Two brothers, **Frank**, 27, a private, and **John**, 24, a staff sergeant, are in the United States Army.

**Marine Sgt. Michael Zadaresni Jr.**, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., is on leave five days at 130 Swallow Avenue, Olyphant.

**Nestor Chylak Jr.**, who has been overseas for the past five months with the 1st Army, has been promoted to staff sergeant and was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge, according to word received by friends here. St. Chylak resides at 113 Grant Street, Olyphant.

**Lieut. John W. Kerpan**, 23, has been promoted to first Lieutenant. He trained at North Dakota State College and at Maryland State College, and was commissioned a second lieutenant at the North Dakota institution. He went overseas with a military police detachment in October, 1944, to France, and is now in Germany. Lieutenant Kerpan has a brother, **Lieut. (J.F.) Peter**, stationed in a Marine Hospital at Harr.

**Cpl. Joseph Petrushasky**, who was previously reported missing in action in Luxembourg since Dec. 19, is reported in a short-wave broadcast from Berlin to be held by the Germans as a prisoner of war, his father, **George Petrushasky**, 129 Willow Ave., Olyphant, has been informed by the War Department. Corporal Petrushasky entered the army three years ago and was overseas a year. Two brothers are in the armed forces, **John**, in France, and **Michael**, San Francisco, Cal. Corporal Petrushasky was reported to have been in the same unit as **Lieut. Col. T. Linus Hoban**, 28th Division staff officer, who likewise is reported via an enemy radio broadcast to be held a prisoner.

**Pfc. William Yuknick**, Camp Crowder, Mo., is on furlough for fifteen days with his wife at 326 Mooney St., Olyphant.

**Pvt. Nicholas Spryn**, Camp Swift, Tex., is spending a thirteen-day furlough with his wife at 326 Mooney Street, Olyphant.

**Sgt. Elmer Bishop**, of 205 River St. St., Olyphant belongs to the 979th Engineer Maintenance Co. which operates one of the largest U. S. Army garages in Europe repairing and returning 30 to 50 combat vehicles daily to units at the front. Sgt. Bishop is attached to one of the 12 huge mobile trailers which are equipped as machine shops handling all kinds of jobs. Having been a skilled toolmaker in civilian life, Bishop is now making all kinds of tools and frequently has to improvise replacement parts which are not obtainable.

**Eugene "Jeep" Shekitka**, former member of the Olyphant choir and son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shekitka, Blakely, recently enlisted in the Navy. He passed the Eddy Test and received the rating of Seaman First Class upon reporting for duty in New York. "Jeep" attended Colum-

## Record Red Cross Concert in Shamokin

The Ukrainian community of Shamokin, Pa., sponsored a memorable and successful Shevchenko concert on Tuesday, March 20, at the Shamokin High School, for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Extensively advertised in the American press, the concert, planned by a committee headed by Rev. Michael Kurmak, drew a capacity audience of 1000.

Featured on the program were two young Ukrainian artists, former hometown girls, now furthering their studies in New York City. Miss Mary Polynack, soprano now singing with the N. Y. City Center Opera Co., charmed the audience into thunderous applause and evoked demands for numerous demands for encores, with her offering on selections which included arias from Verdi's La Traviata, Handel's L'Allegro oratorio, and songs by two contemporary Ukrainian composers, Homecoming by Hayvoronsky and Song to a Fiddler, by Ouglitzky.

The other former Shamokin resident, Miss Mildred Lashok, pianist now studying at Columbia University, played selections from the works of Scarlatti, Chopin and Brahms, which were warmly received.

**Michael Holynsky**, well-known Ukrainian operatic tenor, in his first Shamokin appearance, delighted the audience with his renditions of arias and selections by Balorovich, Puccini, and Giordano.

Inspired piano accompaniment was provided for both Miss Polynack and Mr. Holynsky, by Miss Olga Dmytriw of Jersey City, whose appearances with top-flight Ukrainian artists in various cities of the East, have been increasing of late.

The local choir, under direction of Mr. A. Drozdak, sang the National Anthem and two of Shevchenko's poems set to music. The first, "Learn my brothers" and the second, "Glowing Fires."

Prof. Joseph Simmons, Assistant Principal of Coaltownship High School, gave a short and enlightening talk on the life and works of Shevchenko.

MILDRED MILANOWICZ

### Candid Comment

Son: "Pop, what is a buccaneer?"  
Pop (engrossed in his newspaper): "A buccaneer is an awful price to pay for corn."

bia University where he just finished his first term. He starred with the Columbia Varsity football team during the past season. He received two scholarships during his stay there. "Jeep" has two brothers in the Navy, Ensign Andrew in Sicily, and Aviation Machinist Mate John, with a B-24 Naval group in England.

**Cpl. Leo Markiewicz**, Olyphant, was home from Fort Bragg, N. C. on a 3-day pass.

**Sgt. Jerry Pronko** returned to Kelly Field, Texas, after spending a 15-day furlough with his parents in Dickson.

**Pvt. Ted Labowski** spent a 13-day furlough with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Maznick, after which he returned to the General Hospital in Cambridge, Ohio.

**Lieut. Paul Beckage**, who arrived in Belgium recently, wrote that he had met his brother, Master Sergeant Elmer Beckage, upon his arrival there. The soldiers are sons of Mr. and Mrs. George Beckage, 933 East Lackawanna Street. A third brother, **Petty Officer Edward**, is now home on a thirty-day leave after 15 months of sea duty in the Pacific area, and another brother, **Petty Officer (1/c) Thomas**, is stationed at Norfolk.

**Pvt. Michael Beckage**, Camp Pickett, Va., is spending a convalescent furlough for 30 days with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckage, 204 Adams Avenue.

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ДЛЯ КРАНОГО ЗАВТРА... КВИТИТЕ РОСНИ ВОНДИ

## Washington Group Activities

February 18, 1945

The Ukrainian dance group of Washington was in the limelight again on Sunday night, February 18, 1945, when they performed for servicemen at the Stage Door Can-teen.

The mystic halls and rooms of the backstage area, the primping and fussing in the girls' dressing room, the Senior and Junior hostesses with covetous glances upon the colorful costumes of the girls and their im-patient calls to hurry, the commotion in Ted Motorney's improvised dress-ing booth, especially when he dis-covered his costume was just a trifle too snug, all contributed to the ex-citement of the event.

The fact that Ted was the only male attendant of the dance did not dim-inish the effectiveness of the series of dances exhibited, for the several girls who substituted for male part-ners did well in imitating their in-tricate steps. Ted danced two duets with Mary Holuska and Helen Ma-hanic. Others participating in the various dances were Carolyn Yawor-sky, Helen Gryzak, Olga Blucie, and Ann Dudiak. A "solo" by Ann Du-diak was executed with a lightness and charm that is so natural with her. Miss Helen Gryzak was also en-thusiasmatically applauded for her solo. In the main, the dances were per-formed with more ease and spon-taneity than heretofore noticed, doubtless due to the weekly practices the girls and Ted so faithfully at-tend.

Congratulatory comments flooded in at the close of the program, as, amid the after-performance add, re-freshments were served by the grate-ful hostesses.

The climax of the evening was reached when the Senior Hostess urged the girls to participate in the evening's frolic by dancing with the servicemen for the remainder of the evening, a privilege never before ex-tended to any group of entertainers.

March 11, 1945

Again the girls of the dance group exhibited their usual good form in a series of dances performed for the Anacostie USO Club on Sunday eve-ning March 11. Miss Della Hryn, a new member of the group, did un-usually well in her dancing. If any-one wondered about that very en-thusiasmatic burst of applause eman-ating from one section of the hall, it was only because several ex-mem-bers of the American Ukrainian So-ciety were among the many servicemen in the audience, and they plainly showed how much they enjoyed th program. It was quite evident too that all others enjoyed the dancing equally well.

March 17, 1945

The American Ukrainian Society of Washington, D. C. had its regular social for the month of March on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1945, at the Schusters' recreation room, which the club has practically taken over for its private use. There were refresh-ments, dancing, group singing, and an evening of merriment for all. Mr. Marenka provided the accordion mu-sic during the evening, very ably assisted by Miss Carolyn Yaworsky, who also played the piano for the group singing. Servicemen and women were well represented at the party.

March 18, 1945

Miss Della Hryn was hostess at a party held for the dance group on Sunday evening, March 18, 1945, at her residence in the northeast section of Washington. This was an evening greatly enjoyed for the varied enter-tainment gratuitously offered by some of the guests; in addition to the usual dancing and singing.

## Man's Greatest Comfort

When Arthur Barton was 15 his dad called him into his study and said: "I want to tell you that the only reason I can sleep soundly at night is because I have kept myself poor paying life insurance premiums. (He carried about \$30,000 insurance at that time.) The knowledge that your mother would have a secure little income for many years if any-thing happened to me has been my greatest comfort."

The words were uttered with great solemnity and made a deep impression on young Barton, who resolved that he would follow his dad's example. Yet, with all the force of his father's counsel, with all his friendly feeling toward life insurance, with all his good intention of making steady in-creases in his protection, Bruce never added a single new policy to his hold-ings until some insurance agent came along and helped him decide by ex-plainning the need, convincing him of life insurance necessity and finally persuading him to take-out additional protection.

We are all like Barton. We don't do what we know we should do right away. We have a tendency to put things off. And some of us put it off too long. Disaster strikes at ran-dom. Many pass away before they reach forty. Others who want insur-ance after forty shockingly find out that they can't get it due to some physical impairment. And if they are physically acceptable, their older age means a higher rate to pay. So why not get in touch with some member of the Ukrainian National Associat-ion and tell him you want an ap-plication for membership? Do it this week, while you realize the im-portance of such a move for your future security or that of your fam-ily — ay

### SINGER GETS MERIT AWARD

Vera Mack, professional name of Vera Macknicz, a young singer who has been entertaining wounded sol-diers under the auspices of the Elks War Commission (affiliated with the Red Cross) at various naval depots and army bases, was recently awarded by the Commission an Award of Merit "in grateful acknowledgement of patriotic services in contributing to the welfare and security of our Nation at War in connection with the programs of the Elks War Com-mission." She is a member of U.N.A. Branch 170, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osyb Macknicz, 90 Perrine St., Jersey City.

## Funny Side Up

### "THE GOOFY GAZETTE"

Idiomatic: Lackadaisical is the word which best expresses how we feel about starting this column to-day. On searching through the con-volutions of our cerebrum for an idea, a new feeling has come over us; it's agoraphobia, which is a fear of wide open spaces. Right now we fear the spaces between these lines won't be wide open enough. But why should you be bothered with agora-phobia when the thought that is up-permost in your mind is "Where can I buy a pack of cigarettes?"

### Farces about Town:

Joe McFinkelstein at 55th and 5th. Now that the Spring weather is here, he's taking long walks daily. Yester-day he walked for 26 blocks... but the slick chick wouldn't look back! Willie Woof the comedian, at the Club Fiasco, having a lot of fun color-ing Easter Eggs. What a relief af-ter laying them for the past 51 weeks! Clarence Cuddlefingers packing his duds at the Hotel Flophouse. 25 years ago he left his home town, a barefooted boy, and now he's going back for his shoes!

### Personals:

Young man who gets paid on Sat-urday and is usually broke on Wed-nesday, would like to exchange small loans with man who gets paid on Wednesday and isn't broke 'til Sat-urday.—XYZ123, downtown.

### Testimonial:

"We could die laughing reading a Bromo Seltzer column." This space sponsored by Woofelheimer's Shan-grila. The place where everyday you hear: "Hey Dora, let's go half on a malted!"

### Ode to April, May, June & Margie

You're alluring  
You're enticing  
Life's the cake  
And you're the icing.  
— Edgar Allen Phew

### Situations Wanted:

Girl who is slow at shorthand would like position with boss who stuffers.  
— ABC456, uptown.

### Humoresque:

Have you heard about the two ghosts who had a fight and weren't speaking to each other?

### Ed-Libs:

All men aren't fools. Some of them are bachelors!

### Advice to the Lovelorn:

Dear Bromo Seltzer:  
I'm a drummer in a band and the saxophonist is making a play for my girl! What shall I do?  
Worried Willie

Dear Willie,  
Don't worry. It makes no differ-ence how much a saxophonist toots his horn. The drummer can beat his time.  
Bromo Seltzer.

### Proverbial Odd-Formation:

"Look before you leap."  
Yes, but...  
"He who hesitates is lost."

While you're waiting for the next is-sue of the "Goofy Gazette" see if you can master the following sentence by repeating it 3 times fast: Bring back black bottles of blue bug's blood.

BROMO SELTZER, Editor



## BASKETBALL WEEKEND

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

### SATURDAY, MARCH 31—7 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.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 31—8:30 P.M.

New York U.N.A. vs. Philadelphia U.N.A.  
Playing for the Ukrainian National Association's Basketball Championship

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