



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 14

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1945

VOL. XIII

Luzon Battle Casualty Pre-Convention U.N.A. Drive Opened

Pfc. Steven Labinski, 25-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Labinski, 523 Livingston street, Elizabeth, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. Br. 142, died March 6 of wounds he suffered on Luzon February 9, the Elizabeth Daily Journal reports (clipping sent to Weekly by Mrs. Roman Slobodian). He was in an evacuation hospital, but later was moved.

Overseas since January, 1944, Pvt. Labinski spent six months in Hawaii and then went to New Guinea before seeing action at Leyte and Luzon. His family received a letter, written for him by a comrade February 15 from the hospital, which said he expected to be up and around in a few weeks and be able to taste his mother's cooking.

Memorial services are being arranged at St. Vladimir's church, of which he was a member. A graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School. Private Labinski was employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company and was a member of the Ukrainian Social Club before entering the army in 1942.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by three sisters, the Misses Johanna, Mary and Helen Labinski, all at home, and three brothers, Pvt. Michael, a truck driver with the army in France who has been overseas two years; Sgt. Peter, an infantryman, who served in Belgium and is now in a hospital in France where he is suffering from trench feet, and Stanley, at home. Peter has been overseas since November.

REPORTED MISSING

Sgt. Eugene Ozyjowski of Great Meadows, N. J., a gunner aboard a bomber, was reported missing over Germany, January 22, reports A. Levonuk, secretary of U.N.A. Br. 143, to which Sgt. Ozyjowski belonged. News of his death was received by his wife. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Michel Ozyjowski of Great Meadows.

Sgt. Ozyjowski had twenty bombing missions to his credit at the time he was reported missing.

GETS PURPLE HEART

Sgt. John Lawrowsky of Gary, Ind., and a member of U.N.A. Br. 100, of which his father has been treasurer for the past 15 years, was recently awarded the Purple Heart medal for wounds received as an assistant squad leader on Saipan island, reports A. Cebak, Br. 100 secretary.

A veteran of Makin atoll and Saipan, Sgt. Lawrowsky also has been awarded the combat infantryman's badge for exemplary conduct in battle.

Although wounded during the Marianas offensive, he now is fully recovered and for several months has been back on active duty with his regiment.

Sgt. Lawrowsky's home address is 1352 Rutledge, Gary.

A special pre-convention drive for new members for the Ukrainian National Association was announced this week by Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Secretary of the Association. Its spearhead is to be the delegates elected by the U.N.A. branches to represent them at the convention, which will be held as soon as the present governmental restrictions, set up for the furtherance of the war effort, have been lifted.

Stressing that the postponement of the U.N.A. Convention does not mean the postponement of U.N.A. activities, the announcement points out that "Never before has there been such an instance in the history of the U.N.A. when chosen delegates, already before the Convention, had the opportunity to prove to their branches exactly why there were honored by being elected as delegates of their respective branches."

The slogan of this campaign is to be: "Every delegate, every month, gives to the U.N.A. at least one new member."

Ukrainian American and Canadian Committees Meet

Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee met in a joint session in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on March 27 and 28, according to a communique issued by the two committees last Thursday and signed by Stephen Shumeyko and Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, presidents of the American and Canadian groups respectively.

The conference was called to discuss the forthcoming San Francisco international security conference, the necessity of aiding Ukrainian war refugees liberated by Allied troops, and the need for an intensification of publicity concerning Ukraine's struggle for national freedom.

Concerning these points of discussion the conferees at the Ottawa meeting arrived at the following conclusions:

(1) The forthcoming San Francisco parley may afford an opportunity to propagate the truth about Ukraine and the independence movement of the Ukrainian people. Such propagation, the communique states, will further the aim of the conference, i.e. to establish an international security organization, and it will be in complete harmony with the interests of the United States and Canada.

(2) The plight of Ukrainian war and political refugees liberated by the Americans and the English merits sympathetic attention, for once American or British protection of them is removed they may become exposed to new sufferings, deportations, and even extinction.

(3) Publicity concerning Ukraine,

The Nazis of Germany are beasts and you can take that from Captain Joseph Lesawyer of Hudson, N. Y., member of U.N.A. Br. 477, of which his father, Mr. Ilko Lysohr, is secretary. At present he is with an armored tank force smashing its way through Germany.

In a letter to his brother, Michael Lesawyer, an attorney in Hudson, Capt. Lesawyer wrote "that the Germans who fostered that spirit (of torture and slavery) must be exterminated."

Discussing the war he wrote:

"The past week (the letter was dated March 12) has been one of the most amazing weeks of my brief war career. We finally broke out and fought the way armored troops are supposed to fight—according to the book. We just drove ahead and crushed or by-passed everything that was in the way. It was colossal in every sense of the word and will take weeks to properly evaluate the results.

"I talked to a 19-year-old Ukrainian girl, who was taken away from a little village near Kiev when she was 16. She was forced to work in a steel mill for 20 months every day without a day off—each working day was from 10 to 16 hours long, starting at 4:30 in the morning. Her health broke down and she was assigned to work on a farm. She is still there but now the place is occupied by our troops.

"One of the most interesting parts of this last campaign was that I had an opportunity to talk to scores of men and women from Poland, Ukraine and Russia. They were slave laborers and, brother, I mean 'slave.' They wore only cast-off clothing, slept in barns and ate their meals in the barns. They were constantly reminded they were inferior and if they were unable to work or refused to work they were beaten.

"These Germans are beasts. Many people have been tortured, worked and beaten to death. It is most difficult to conceive what these people are capable of doing—both men and women. I am convinced that the Germans who fostered that spirit must be exterminated.

"At one time I went off on a side road (this was while his unit was ripping holes in the Nazi lines) and ran smack into about 40 Germans who threw up their hands and yelled 'Kamerad.' I was quite taken aback because I had anticipated that they had already been taken by armed soldiers and were being marched back to a prisoner cage. Such was not the case. I was the first soldier they had come into close contact with so I directed them toward our lines. They happily obliged."

her people and their struggle for national freedom needs to be intensified in the light of the forthcoming international conferences at

Lippmann and Soviet Ukraine "Autonomy"

The recently reported demand by Stalin calling for the keeping of the promise given him at the Yalta conference that Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia will have a representative each in the Assembly of the proposed international security organization to be set up at the San Francisco conference, will in all probability be exploited very widely by the Communists and their fellow travelers in this country. They will soon be rushing forward and claiming that this demand by Stalin is definite proof that Soviet Ukraine is a genuinely autonomous republic, and that at the forthcoming international conferences there will be a true Ukrainian representation.

Anyone, however, who is acquainted with the structure of the Soviet state, where there is no freedom of expression and where everyone must act as a puppet of the Kremlin rulers, knows well enough that under such conditions Soviet Ukrainian autonomy is a myth and that there can never be any true Ukrainian representation out of the Soviet Union at the international conferences.

American observers of the international scene know this very well, and Stalin's demand does not fool them in the least.

The noted political commentator, Walter Lippmann, had this to say on this subject in his last Tuesday's (April 3) column in the New York Herald Tribune:

"Stalin asked that the United Nations recognize the autonomy, as stipulated in the new Soviet constitution, of two of the Soviet republics, the Ukrainian and the White Russian, by giving them seats in the assembly. The proper response was to say that if these two republics are in fact sovereign states in international affairs, they should be given seats. If they are no more sovereign than, let us say Texas and Vermont, then they should not be seated. To determine whether they are sovereign, they and not Stalin and the U.S.S.R., should apply to the other nations for recognition and for an exchange of ambassadors.

"If the two Soviet republics had followed this orderly procedure, the allies of the Soviet Union might well have stretched a point in their favor, as in fact they stretched it for several other only nominally sovereign states. They would have done this not only because in the assembly two more votes controlled by Moscow will make no practical difference whatsoever, but also because any move, even symbolic, toward decentralization of authority in a great military state is in the general interest of liberty."

which the fate of Ukraine may be at stake.

Various decisions implementing the above conclusions were arrived at by the conferees, the joint communique states.

Text of Mr. Hlynka's Address In Canadian Parliament on San Francisco Conference

(Delivered Monday, March 26, 1945 in House of Commons of Canadian Parliament at Ottawa)

MR. Speaker, all Canadians are anxious and desirous to see Canada assume her rightful share of the responsibility in the gigantic task of organizing the world for a just and lasting peace. There can be but one view in this matter. I am sure that the members of this honorable assembly are unanimous in regard to this view and are ready to support any motion which would serve as a basis for the discussion of ways and means and for the setting up of the necessary machinery to make a lasting peace a reality.

Favors Sending Canadian Delegation But Considers Conference Principles Unsound

For this reason I favour the sending of a Canadian delegation to the San Francisco conference. However, to agree to the decisions which may be reached at the conference, based on the proposals set forth at the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks conferences, is an entirely different matter. It does appear to me that those two decisions are being tied together and should one support the sending of a delegation to the San Francisco conference his support would be interpreted as favouring, at least in the broad outline, the principles of the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks conferences and also any decisions which may be reached at the San Francisco conference. I repeat that I am in complete agreement in regard to the sending of a Canadian delegation to the conference, but I consider 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 peoples.

It is in the light of past history that I view with reluctance the giving of a ready approval to any scheme of world organization which fails to convince me that the real causes of war will be eliminated. The leaders of the present era are not the only ones who have studied the desirability of organizing the world for a lasting peace. Throughout history the people of the world have pondered over this problem but thus far failed to find an effective solution.

Let us recall for a moment what has happened in that regard during the course of our own lifetime. At the termination of the last war the statesmen of that day exhausted all the means at their disposal in an endeavour to purge the world of all wickedness and to render the resurrection of evil impossible. President Wilson of the United States of America made a valiant attempt to incorporate into his fourteen points the vision of effective sovereignty for nations and peoples. Subsequent to that the principles of sovereignty and the self-determination of peoples were incorporated into the covenant of the league of nations. In my opinion the concept of sovereignty is still the only right doctrine of effective freedom so long as the more powerful nations retain sovereignty for themselves.

All attempts to organize the world for a lasting peace failed, as we discovered to our misfortune, in 1939. This happened because the formula of freedom for all peoples was never applied. While the principles of sovereignty were applied to all political entities called nations, which were arbitrarily set up by force, the broader concept of the sovereignty of the people as applied to historic, ethnic and ethnographical groups was conveniently ignored. This broader concept of the sovereignty of peoples which I regard as the more fundamental was relegated to the position of internal problems of the various



ANTHONY HLYNKA, M.P.

political entities. The tragic result was that might and force continued to rule the world.

Twenty years after the conclusion of the first world war the world was again plunged into a still greater, demoralizing conflict. The flower of the world's manhood is once again being sacrificed and with more disastrous losses. Following these two tragedies, surely it must be evident to all by now that unless all democratic minded citizens of the world make certain that justice and not might shall guide the affairs of the world, we may again find ourselves hopeless in averting a third world war within our lifetime, and one of perhaps still greater proportions. That problem presents to us the supreme challenge of the present day.

Asks Why Self-Determination Has Been Abandoned

As we approach victory in this war strangely enough our slogans for peace have changed diametrically opposite to those we used in the last war. As I mentioned already, we then advocated sovereignty and self-determination for both the victors and vanquished peoples and nations. At the present time all political parties in Canada, with the exception of Social Crediters, advocate the forfeiture of the principles of sovereignty to the dictates of international authority and perhaps to the Big Three. As a matter of fact there is a powerful and relentless movement on foot which aims openly at the destruction of the very idea of sovereignty and holds up to ridicule and even contempt anyone who dares rise in defence of sovereignty and holds up to ridicule and even contempt anyone who dares rise in defence of sovereign ideals. An individual who today attempts to defend the concept of sovereignty is called "an obstructionist of the new order," "an extreme nationalist" or even a "fascist." These are the tactics which are being employed to discredit the last vestige of real democracy and justice which can be found only where individuals and peoples are sovereign in their own rights. It may, therefore, be instructive to ask ourselves the question: Why has there been a reversal in our position in regard to the basic principles which underlie the last world organization for peace and which underlie the proposed future world organization? Is it because we have no other choice in the matter, or is it because the power is slipping out of the hands of the people?

The desire to be free is inherent in all human beings. The desire of

nations to be free from foreign domination and the yearning of peoples to govern themselves remains one of the strongest impulses in human beings. Every nation, no matter how small, aspires to freedom so that her people can fulfil, in their own way, their mission in this world by way of contribution to the culture, civilization and the general advancement of the world. Or was it the purpose of contribution to the culture, civilization their lives in submission?

Unfortunately, it has not been the policy of any nation to concern itself with the basic rights of subjugated peoples unless it were directly or indirectly in its own interest to do so. That being so explains another reason why the world has not had a lasting peace. But what of the future? Will the right be recognized as right and the wrong be recognized as wrong irrespective of where it is found? Does there not seem by this time to be a need for a human code in regard to the basic rights of all peoples, for so long as there is no such a code then might, aggression and covetousness will continue to rule the world.

Let me repeat here that I believe that all Canadians are vitally interested in assisting in the organization of the world in order that a lasting peace may be possible. In my humble opinion, therefore, it is imperative that each component part which goes to make up the world structure be most carefully examined. The success of the future world organization will depend on the stability of each of these constituent parts. Should any part of the new organization be built on an unsound and unstable basis the whole structure would naturally be exposed to weaknesses and be subject to dangerous consequences. I propose therefore to point out a few of the most obvious weaknesses which are apt to become the seeds of future trouble if not given due consideration at this time. I wish to discuss briefly the three major world powers which in the military political and economic sense hold dominant positions in the world today. I refer, of course, to the British commonwealth of nations, the United States of America, and Russia. I believe that a frank appraisal of these powers should be made if past errors are to be avoided.

An Appraisal of the Big Three

Let us examine first of all the British commonwealth of nations which constitutes one of the major bodies in the sphere of world affairs. On past occasions I have expressed my views of the British commonwealth of nations, and I do not hesitate to express those views again. In my opinion the British commonwealth of nations is still the most outstanding example of political organization that the world has even seen. It is the largest and nearest to the ideal world organization ever built. Let us not forget that this concept of organization has been evolved on the basis of practical experience, in contrast with the theorizing of present world dreamers. True there are many imperfections and even blunders in history of the British people. But where can you find its parallel, where sovereignty and freedom of the individual is enjoyed to such a high degree as in the British commonwealth of nations?

Some may say, of course, that India constitutes a vexing problem. So it does, but there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that India will eventually gain complete sovereignty and become an equal partner in the British commonwealth of nations. That is more than can be hoped for by any subjugated peoples anywhere else in the world.

Nor is India an isolated case of imperfection of British organization. There are others, but all of them are being adjusted and we may look with hope and confidence to proper adjustments being made in solving all these problems in the British sphere. The second most important world

U.S.A.—Colossal Giant

power is the United States of America, that colossal giant in the industrial world. Her problems, it will be agreed, are mainly internal and economic. She too is a major world power and has certain problems of world importance, but no one, to say the least, hears cries to high heaven in condemnation of the United States of America for her treatment of her subjugated peoples. So in regard to our good neighbour to the south I trust the enlightened opinion of that nation to look after herself and do what she can do to help the rest of the world.

May I pause here to say that the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America are privileged to be two of the greatest democratic leaders of mankind. This age demands of them not only that they preserve their own existence, but also that they give leadership in ensuring the preservation of the life of many other peoples and nations who fought this war by their side.

Let us now turn to the third great world power—the Russian empire. It is in the sphere of influence and control which fell to Russia, as the result of territorial expansion, that we find that which spells ill omen to world security and peace.

I know there will be those who will say that eastern European and central European problems should be regarded as Russian internal problems. There will be those who will say that any discussion of these matters may strain our relationship with our powerful ally or that any such discussion would embarrass our own government.

In answer to these arguments let me say that eastern European and central European problems did not become Russia's problems by the will of the people occupying those historic territories. May I say also that I am not the first in this house to be touching on these problems in this debate. Already two hon. members on the government side of the house have expressed their views on these matters. Both the hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. McCann) and the Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Bertrand) dealt with this subject, so that I need not apologize for making reference to another phase of the same problem.

The Canadian people, without exception I believe, profoundly appreciate the role played in this war by our Russian ally. The sacrifices of the Russian people have been immense and we recognize them as such. When, however, it is said that it was Russia alone that saved us the victory in this war, then I say that that is not entirely true. We should also remember that we owe a great debt to many other submerged nations that have not as yet seen the light of freedom and to which sovereignty and self-government is as much an ideal as it is to the Canadian people.

Ukraine Pays the Bill

May I read a few excerpts from an article which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of January 27, last, written by Edgar Snow, who apparently sent in the article from Kiev, the historic capital of the Ukraine. The article is entitled: "The Ukraine Pays the Bill." Incidentally, the author of the article obtained his information from the official sources of the Soviet government; it was therefore written to suit the government, and yet we glean this striking and most revealing information:

... it was not till I came here on this sobering journey into the twilight of war that I quite realized 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. And greatest of this republic's sacrifices, one which can be assessed in no other

Taras Shevchenko, Torchbearer of Ukraine

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

(Continued)

(6)

Born a Serf, Yet Never a Slave in Spirit

WHEN Ilya Repin (1844-1930), Russian painter of Ukrainian nationality, famous especially for his painting of the "Zaporozhian Reply to the Sultan," sketched in 1908 a proposed monument to Shevchenko, he suggested the following inscription on it:

"Taras Hrihorovich Shevchenko. Born a serf. Championed the downtrodden throughout his lifetime. Written in bondage his verses sang of the beauty of Ukraine, in which he lived and whose history inspired his spirit. He never was a slave in spirit and he idealized the dignity of man."

It was indeed very aptly expressed: born a serf yet never a slave in spirit!

In his work on the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," Ward Lamon noted that "the nature of Lincoln's ideas reveal him to have been a man of sorrow." The same was noted of Shevchenko by a number of his biographers, who said that the woes of mankind, especially the woes of Ukraine, were the chief source of Shevchenko's poetry.

At the time when on the American soil Lincoln was being troubled by his realization that the American house was divided and that half its people were free and half were slave, way around on the other side of the globe, the former serf Shevchenko, driven by fate from his native Ukraine to live in Petersburg, was perturbed with similar thoughts. He himself had been one of the millions of slaves, or, to be more exact, one of the 9,000 serfs of the great landholder Engelhardt, from whose service he was freed by his friends upon the payment of 2,500 rubles. As a child he had witnessed how serfdom had driven his mother and father to premature deaths. The stamp of tyranny was painfully engraved on his own skin in form of many beatings. All this made him hate it most intensely. So at a time when on the American continent Harriet Beecher Stowe was vividly portraying the plight of the slaves whose poverty and suffering she had witnessed in Cincinnati (1832), Shevchenko was torturing himself with thoughts of what he should do in order to help those enslaved serfs from whose ranks he had risen. And thus he began to pour out on paper those "tears" which, as he said, "evil had sent to this world to be mocked."

It is very possible that the appearance of the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was influenced by a letter Harriet Beecher Stowe received from her sister-in-law, in which the latter told her that if she were able to write as well as "Hattie" she would make the whole world realize the curse of slavery. Perhaps similar significance may be attached to the incident of where a Ukrainian country squire, Peter Matros, whose portrait Shevchenko was painting at the time, picked up a scrap of paper bearing one of Shevchenko's verses and read it. For it was by such a mere chance that the Shevchenko's Kobzar collection first saw the light of day (St. Petersburg, 1840).

Although Stowe's novel was weak by literary standards, yet it was intensely powerful and moving, simply because its subject-matter was of vital concern to great masses of the Ameri-

can people. Its effect upon them was so great that eventually it became bruited about that in some imaginary conversation Lincoln had remarked that the Civil War was in reality caused by this little woman.

"Caused a Revolution of Both the Head and Heart"

Similarly, contemporaries of Shevchenko, while naturally pointing out the great literary merits of Shevchenko's verses, stressed that it was because they portrayed so vividly that which lay closest to the hearts of the Ukrainian people that the very appearance of them in form of the Kobzar brought about an upheaval, a veritable social and national revolution, that has lasted to this very day. "It is an undisputable fact," wrote Prof. Smal-Stotsky, an authority on Shevchenko, "that Shevchenko caused among the Ukrainians a revolution of both the head and heart."

Like Lincoln Shevchenko was raised on the Bible, which was the first book he read and about which he wrote that "this holy book is our only sanctuary, guardian and hope." Being so deeply religious Shevchenko could never be a pessimist, such as Byron, who was very much in style in Russia then. That is why Shevchenko's works, although replete with sorrow, are likewise replete with optimism and a faith in the ultimate victory of truth and the coming of a better and more just order on this earth.

The downfall of tyranny throughout the world meant for Shevchenko also the destruction of that Tsarist Black Eagle which, as Shevchenko wrote, "flies on guard over Ukraine." It meant also the liquidation of that condition in Ukraine wherein "o'er the Kozak children the pagans rule."

Although a poet through and through, Shevchenko was very much the realist. In this he

Pictured here is a reproduction of a painting by Ilya Repin, famous Russian painter of Ukrainian nationality, who publicly acknowledged it at the close of his life and upon the rise of the Ukrainian National Republic at the close of the last war.

The original painting was before the war in the Kharkiv Museum, which obtained it early in 1937. Until then it had not been generally known to be the work of Repin. At its foot Repin wrote: "Dedicated to the martyr and great poet of beautiful Ukraine—Taras Hrihorovich Shevchenko," followed by Repin's signature.



SHEVCHENKO IN A TSARIST RUSSIAN FORCED LABOR BATTALION

daily ledger, is the toll taken of human life. No fewer than 10,000,000 people, I was told by a high Ukrainian official here, have been "lost" to the Ukraine since the beginning of the war. That figure excludes men and women mobilized for the armed forces.

A relatively small part of the Russian Soviet republic itself was devastated from the Carpathian frontier to the Donets and Don rivers, where Russia proper begins. No single European country has suffered deeper wounds to its cities, its industry, its farmlands and its humanity.

The post-war Soviet market for American goods is to a major extent a Ukrainian market. In the same degree, the heaviest Soviet war claims against Germany are Ukrainian claims.

Because of that, if for no other reason, we should become more familiar with the Ukrainian people,

which has its own language and culture and history, older than and quite distinct from that of great Russia.

The rest of the U.S.S.R. is fifty times the size of the Ukraine, but formerly the latter accounted for about half of the giant nation's key industry. One district alone produced more pig iron and steel than Japan, Belgium, Italy and Poland taken together. Ukrainian mines supplied half the hard coal and three-fourths of the cooking coal for the entire Soviet Union. The Ukraine produced 62 per cent of Soviet iron ore, and its bauxite mines furnished 70 per cent of pre-war Soviet aluminum.

The quotations which I read, give us some indication of the sacrifices which the Ukrainian people have made to the allied cause. I presume that a great majority of the people in the English-speaking world do not know that the Ukrainians have been

their silent partner to such a great extent. The staggering losses in human and material resources which the Ukrainian people sustained "are unequalled by any European country," according to Mr. Edgar Snow's article which I quoted. I am certain also that other subjugated peoples have made great sacrifices as well to our common cause.

In view of what I have said in my remarks thus far, and in view of the colossal sacrifices which many peoples in Europe have made, I submit 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 any and all world conferences to which all free nations are invited. I am making this plea on behalf of the millions who cannot now speak for themselves. I believe that a similar request was made after the last war, but as we know no such privilege was extended to any submerged nation,

which fact also contributed to the failure of the league of nations.

Suggests Ukrainian American and Canadian Representation at World Peace Conferences

In regard to the representation of the Ukrainian people I suggest 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.

Should there be any informed critics who would advance the view

differed fundamentally with the intellectuals of his time, who though clinging to their people and writing in their language nevertheless kept sighing for the glorious past of Ukraine, instead of looking to the future. Moreover they contented themselves with merely sentimentally writing about the peasant and his noble spirit, instead of recognizing his virtues as well as faults and attacking the oppressive system that constantly kept him in virtual slavery, with no opportunity of improving his social and national lot.

A somewhat similar situation prevailed in America in relation to the Negro slavery, until Lincoln came along and courageously made it clear that this cancerous growth on the body of American society simply had to be removed, by war if necessary, even if it meant that brother would have to fight against brother, class against class, one section of the country against another.

Lincoln and Shevchenko Compared

Shevchenko followed a similar course. But there was this difference between them, that Lincoln lived in a democracy, Shevchenko lived in an enslaved country; Lincoln was a statesman, Shevchenko was a poet; Lincoln in the end had at his disposal armies and a navy; Shevchenko had only weapon, his poetic word. Moreover, the Union that Lincoln desired so ardently became in the end a reality and he became inscribed on the pages of history as the man who had done a great deed; Shevchenko, however, did not live to see such a Union established in Ukraine, and of course, no freedom either. He passed away leaving Ukraine under the domination of a foreign, autocratic and brutal regime which denied any sort of freedom to those "common people" who in the New World were the chief support of Lincoln. That is why the battle for the principles Shevchenko enunciated must be continued unabated by all true lovers of Ukrainian national freedom. Shevchenko exhorted his contemporaries and their posterity, including us, to constantly strive on behalf of Ukraine, and make the whole world know of her servitude and oppression, and whose is the truth—Ukraine's or that of her oppressors.

(To be continued)

UKRAINE AND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

(Concluded from page 3)

that the Soviet delegation will take it upon itself to speak for all the submerged nations in her sphere of control, then I would quote for their benefit what William Henry Chamberlain, one of the foremost American authorities on the Soviet Union, has to say in his book, "The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation," at page 82:

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.

Suggestions 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 (Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire) are naive and premature, to say the least. Only recently Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada publicly took issue with the contents of a speech delivered by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States. When the Prime Minister of the Ukraine, or of some other Soviet republic, expresses public disapproval of a statement by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington we may fairly assume that there has been some genuine measure of decentralization in the Soviet Union. Until there is some such development it will be wiser to proceed on the assumption that the essential political and economic controls are still lodged in Moscow.

I believe that any further comment on that point from me is unnecessary.

In closing, I should like to say 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 of submerged nations fighting for their self preservation.

I pray and hope that the San Francisco conference will give serious consideration to the points which I have raised in the course of my remarks.

Wounded Twice, Killed

Staff Sgt. Peter Turko, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Turko of Brooklyn, N. Y. and a member of U.N.A. Br. 325, to which his entire family belongs, was killed in action January 2 in Belgium, according to word received by his parents, reports P. Malitsky, Br. 325 secretary.

The slain soldier had been previously wounded twice. He was awarded a Silver Star and two Purple Heart medals. At time he was killed he was serving with General Patton's Third Army Tank Division. He entered service three years ago and was sent overseas about a year ago. Besides his parents he is survived by sister Anne, and a brother Joseph who is serving somewhere in France.

What They Say

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College and member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference:

"... The San Francisco Conference is not the peace conference, in the old sense. Its purpose is to draw up a charter or constitution for the new world organization, the United Nations. It will not deal with boundaries, or the immediate treatment of the defeated enemy countries or similar subjects. These will be handled, as I understand, by a series of separate treaties or agreements winding up this war; or some of them may be dealt with later by appropriate agencies and procedures of the new world organization after it begins to function. At San Francisco we are to try to set up the framework for this new order. That will be a sufficiently large and difficult task... San Francisco cannot settle agencies and procedures of the foundation and design the machinery for future cooperation between nations."

Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish, speaking over NBC:

"We have a direct responsibility and a direct interest in the liberated countries, east and west. Specifically, we have a responsibility in common with allies to see to it that the peoples of these countries have not only food but an opportunity to live under a government of their own choosing. Further, we realize that our own economic welfare depends on helping the countries which have been in the direct path of war to get back on their feet. And, finally, we intend to stay on the job, this time, until our responsibilities are fulfilled."

ARCHBISHOP ANDREY SHEPTYTSKY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Assistant Professor of East European Languages, Columbia University

THE funeral of Andrey Sheptytsky, Uniat Archbishop of Lwiv, announced by a despatch from Moscow as having taken place on November 5, 1944, brings to a close an unusual career in both the religious and political spheres. In a way that is strangely reminiscent of the religious leaders of the Middle Ages, Archbishop Sheptytsky was not only a statesman but a great religious thinker and reformer. He was the centre of almost every movement that took place among the Ukrainian population of Eastern Galicia during his lifetime, and was easily the outstanding ecclesiastic among the Roman Catholics of the Byzantine Rite, as they are formally called.

He was born in 1865 of a noble family that had been largely Polonized, and his mother was a daughter of the Polish writer Fredro, but the boy was influenced by the traditions of his family which had given in past centuries many distinguished bishops to the Uniat Church, and he decided to follow in their footsteps. This was so unusual that the young man, a physical giant, rapidly received advancement, and, in 1900, he was appointed Archbishop of Lwiv and Metropolitan of the entire province.

Identified With Ukrainian Independence Movement

From that time on, he identified himself fully with the efforts of his people to gain political and cultural independence. He used his large personal fortune only for the good of his people, and in the secular sphere he supported the Ukrainian National Museum and developed the Seminary at Lwiv into a Theological Academy with the hope of making it the first unit of a definite Ukrainian university. For his opposition to the Russians he was deported in 1914, when they occupied Galicia and was not allowed to return to his home until 1917. Yet, after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, he was able to organize in Petrograd a Synod of the Russian Unjats. His opposition to the Poles led again to his internment for a number of months in Poland. He made two visits to the New World to organize the Ukrainian dioceses in the United States, Canada, and South America. Little is known of his movements since the outbreak of the Second World War, and there have been many rumors that he was deported or killed by the Soviets or the Germans, but he appears to have remained at his post and to have died there this autumn.

Imposing as all this political and national leadership was, he combined it with great religious activity. He had been educated himself at Dobromil, a monastery of the Order of the Basilians. This represented in its origin the principles of Eastern monasticism, but the difficulties under which the people had existed for centuries had led to a general breakdown in the order and, in 1882, it was revived and reformed under the influence of the Jesuits. These influences adapted it to the Western conceptions of monasticism. Archbishop Sheptytsky found a group of peasants trying to practice the monastic life and, taking them under his protection, he developed their activities into the creation of a Monastery of Studites, over which he placed his brother as hegumen. The rule of this order was based not on Western models, but directly upon the rules of St. Theodore the Studite, the reformer of monasticism at Constantinople in the eighth century.

This act revealed one of the salient features of the work and thought of the Archbishop. A firm supporter of the Papacy and a personal friend of Pope Pius XI, long before he became Pope, Archbishop Sheptytsky was a strong supporter of the traditions and rites of the Byzantine Churches,



PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

and repeatedly declared that no practice of the Orthodox should be condemned which had been accepted in the period ending with the Seventh General Council, and that Rome could impose no practice which came into existence after that time. It was his sincere belief that the common practice of the Roman Catholic Church in sending missionaries to work in Russia and other Orthodox countries was only creating prejudice, and that the proper method of procedure was the method of reunion that had been tried without success in the Conciliar movement and which had brought to union with Rome the largest part of the Orthodox of Galicia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This foreshadowed ultimate unity through the reconciliation of a diocese or a church to Rome by its absolution from the sin of schism and the acceptance by Rome of all local rites and customs, wherever they were canonically permitted. In case of success in this, he foresaw that the Metropolitan see of Kiev would become again the mother see of all the Russians under Ukrainian domination.

Had More Friends Among Orthodox Than Among Poles

The idea won little favor, although it was received more than sympathetically by Pope Pius XI, for it was a two-edged weapon and was resisted by the strongly Orthodox elements, and also by the adherents of the Latin rite. Yet the Archbishop had perhaps more friends among the Orthodox than he did among the Poles, who disliked his personal power in Eastern Galicia and his strong opposition to any attempts to crush the Orthodox Church in eastern Poland by political charges.

With his strong nationalistic sympathies for his people and his far-reaching ideas for a reconciliation of the Orthodox East to the Papacy, Archbishop Sheptytsky proved himself an able administrator and an excellent pastor and teacher. The Second World War destroyed much of his work, but his ideas cannot be disregarded, and his pastoral letters are well worth consideration as the outstanding examples of the Uniat position during the twentieth century. A striking figure physically, intellectually, and spiritually, he was the best product of the Uniat movement and was a splendid example of the old noble-ecclesiastic, devoted to modern democratic principles and methods of working.

(The Review of Religion March, 1945)

Red Cross Juniors Produce 12,000,000 Items For Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While their elders did sewing, knitting, and made surgical dressings for the military during the past year, junior members of the American Red Cross were busy turning out more than 12,000,000 health, recreational and comfort articles for the armed forces, Red Cross national headquarters has announced here.

During the coming year, the juniors have set their goal at 15 million articles, producing everything from bedroom slippers to canes and lapboards.

Besides production for the military many miles from home, the boys and girls work in camps and hospitals near their own Red Cross chapters, presenting musical entertainments and plays, decorating dayrooms for the seasonal holidays, and furnishing flowers for hospital wards.

Throughout the country members of the American Junior Red Cross are working to meet higher production goals in making health, recreational and comfort articles for the

armed forces. In the past year they turned out more than 12,000,000 items, and they hope to top 15,000,000 articles this year.

Items produced by the Junior Red Cross are used in camps and hospitals in the United States, on hospital ships and, increasingly, in hospitals and camps overseas. Each hospital ship receives a quota of lapboards. Hundreds of thousands of items are now going to England, and the demand is increasing for canes, lapboards, joke books and other articles in the Southwest Pacific and elsewhere.

Among some 100 articles produced by Junior Red Cross members in their school classrooms are bedside tables and trays, bedroom slippers, utility bags, game boards, and holiday decorations. All Junior Red Cross production is in response to specific requests from the armed forces, and the young artisans often fill emergency needs on short notice.

EVERYBODY SAVING IN EVERY PAYDAY 10 WAR BONDS

Army Offers Youth Training

17-year-olds Can Take Tests April 12
—College Course Takes 24 Weeks

Pointing out that special physical and mental training increases a soldier's chances in this or any war, as well as his chances of success in the post-war world, Army officials emphasized today that parents of 17-year-old boys should investigate the possibilities of the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program.

In this program the Army offers college instruction as well as military training to 17-year-olds who pass the qualifying and physical tests and can meet the other requirements. The qualifying test will be given at all high schools throughout the country on Thursday, April 12.

To be eligible for the qualifying examination, an applicant must have been born after September 30, 1927, and before September 1, 1928. If this requirement is met he is given a physical examination, after which, with his parents' written consent, he enlists in the Enlisted Reserve Corps for assignment to the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program.

The applicant must have a diploma or other written statement from high school authorities that he is a high school graduate or will be graduated before reaching the age of 17 years and 9 months, or a written statement from college authorities that he has completed or can complete successfully one semester or quarter of college work before he reaches that age. All applicants must be citizens of the United States.

Army Provides Uniforms

Applicants who meet the qualifications are sworn into the Enlisted Reserve Corps, on inactive duty in the Army of the United States, and are assigned to a college or university. In New York city the training is given at City College and New York University, although applicants from this area may be assigned to colleges in New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Students in the A. S. T. R. P. are guaranteed at least two terms of twelve weeks each, or a total of twenty-four weeks. The Army pays each student's tuition, room, board, textbooks, medical care and library and athletic privileges. Regular Army uniforms are furnished to the students without charge or deposit. Since an A. S. T. R. P. student is not on active duty, he does not receive pay, and must furnish his own spending money and pay for his own laundry, everything else being provided by the Army.

English, history, geography, mathematics and physics are the main courses of study, and credits received may be transferred to any college at the end of the program. The students spend five hours a week in military training and six hours a week in physical training.

Active Duty at 18

The students are called to active duty in the Army at the end of the term in which they reach their eighteenth birthday, and they are then assigned to a training center for basic training. Those who qualify may be selected for the Army Specialized Training Advanced Program for soldiers on active duty, and those selected will be returned to college after completing basis training for additional instruction in an engineering or foreign area and language curriculum.

While they are in training the students are not subject to military law, but must comply with the rules and regulations of the college or university they attend. If separated from the program because of infraction of the rules or academic failure they will continue in the Enlisted Re-

SOMEWHERE IN...

THE current issue of Olyphant's "Uke-Views" monthly bulletin features the following letter from a Ukrainian American serviceman somewhere in the Pacific theatre of the war:—

Hardly anything to write about that would be passed by the censor. There is plenty happening but not the kind of action you can discuss in a letter. It seems that the closer you get to the action the less you are permitted to say about it. On that premise it may be impossible to write at all one of these days.

"Radio Tokyo"

Every night the gang gathers around the short wave radio to listen to "Radio Tokyo" which is a propaganda program sent out by the Japanese government to the United States and Australian forces in the South West Pacific whose comments about our losses almost throw the boys into hysterics. The most subtle part of the program is called "Zero Hour" and features the popular American music of the day. It is clearly an attempt to create a longing for home. Some of the boys even had requests played which they dropped by plane. The program starts out something like this: "Good evening members of the United States Forces in the Southwest. Let's lay down our guns and relax while we listen to the good old times we were so fond of at home. Just sit back and visualize yourself at your favorite night club of listening to the juke box in the corner drug store..." The boys appreciate the music but the subtlety of the propaganda is lost on them.

Our future here is uncertain. We may be with another organization before long. Whatever the change may be, it will probably be for the best. At the very least, the job here is tremendous. Any little that I can contribute will be another drop in the bucket, and after all, that's what we're all here for.

The weather here is hot and steamy. We go around with as little clothing as possible. It's a toss up whether we or the natives wear the least clothes. The natives in their multi-colored sarongs are interesting to see. Wish I had some film. This area abounds with all kinds of bugs, small lizards and animals. The funniest I've seen to date is a lizard

serve Corps and will be called to active duty after they reach the age of 18.

Training under this program is not deducted from the educational benefits provided by the G.I. Bill of Rights, Army officials pointed out.

Information at Schools

Many boys are so eager to enter active service, Army officials said, that they do not inform their parents of the opportunities offered in the A.S.T.R.P., preferring to quit school and enlist in the armed forces or to await their induction when they reach the age of 18.

"The Army Specialized Training Reserve Program will make it possible for them to qualify for Army leadership as non-commissioned and commissioned officers," one Army officer said today. "The boy who takes this training receives a much better chance to know how to take care of himself, as well as others, in combat."

Parents or young men can secure information of the A. S. T. R. P. from their high school principals, college deans or the nearest Army recruiting station. Army officials have invited interested parents in the metropolitan area to visit City College or New York University to observe the conduct of the training program.

about one and half feet long that runs on its two hind feet.

Mosquitoes Bigger and Better

Yesterday I was really busy. Besides the usual duties I put in a heavy day at the washboard—almost six hours. From the experience gained here I ought to open a Chinese laundry after the war. Over here we don't use the "soaks whiter" technique either. Elbow grease! Taking a shower here is an outstanding luxury. The shower is an open-air variety and there is no water heating system. Heating water is not so much a problem as cooling it. At times the water is too hot for bathing. You can imagine how palatable it is for drinking! The heat here is the same every day, oppressive and uncomfortable. What a happy solution it would be if you could mix the cold of Pennsylvania with the heat of this place! The most remarkable part of this area is the rugged natural scenery. I might add, too, that the mosquitoes are bigger and better. One of the climatic peculiarities of the area is that it rains every day. The top of the mountains adjoining our camp site are almost always hidden in the clouds.

The fellows are feeling fine and as usual playing poker most of the time. From the glint in the Chaplain's eye as he watches our sessions, we are pretty sure he'll soon be a convert. He has already learned how to play Hearts and Knock Rummy. If it does nothing else, Army service is surely going to widen the breadth and width of a lot of Army Chaplains' tolerance. Last night, at the picture show, one of the shorts was a bouncing ball song program. The last number and the one that was sung with the most gusto was "California Here I Come." Very nice, but hardly prophetic.

I saw my first live Jap in this area the other day. The poor starved b... walked out of the jungle with his hands in the air. Fortunately for him, we got him before the Aussies did. The birds around here sing baritone. They are the most gaudily colored things we ever saw, deep blues, light green, pure white and a combination of colors. We've been trying to catch a cockadoo which can be trained to talk.

I'm afraid the censor wouldn't let me tell your where we are located. However, it's not any place that you mentioned. Those places are considered civilization. Besides, the place is not listed on the map. Since we don't have access to any current news we don't know if there is any mention of it in the press releases. Be patient for the time being. I'll wire you when we get to Tokyo.

For the past several days most of the boys have been suffering from what is known as the G.I.'s This seems to be the traveler's fate. Every new territory offers some new and different water characteristic. It's not serious but very annoying.

Have I told you before about our regular ration of cigarettes and beer? Cigarettes are issued on the basis of one carton per week. The price per carton is two eighths of forty cents. The beer ration is eight quarts per month. Disposing of this amount is hardly a problem. In fact, supplementing it to everybody's satisfaction is a bigger problem. This beer is a good deal more powerful than American beer, but it is less carbonated. As a consequence, you can drink more than you could of American beer but the results are sometimes disastrous.

Last night as I crawled into my bedding roll something ran up one leg and down the other. After a detailed hunt, in which I had to tear the whole thing apart, I found a small lizard or chameleon. This isn't an unusual occurrence. One of the boys found one in his shoe the other day.

UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

During the German occupation of Kiev, historic capital of Ukraine, the Nazis arranged a soccer match between the best German team and some Ukrainian players. The Ukrainians were warned by the Germans that if they won the match they would forfeit their lives. But the Ukrainians preferred to win—to die as victors rather than to save their lives at the cost of defeat at the expense of a bitter foe. This true incident is the basis of a new film, "The Match of Death," now being produced in Kiev by Director Mark Donskoy. Another Kiev production, "The Unbowed," takes place in Ukraine and the Donets Basin and shows the failure of Nazi attempts to break the indomitable will of the Ukrainians and destroy their national pride by moral and physical terror and degradation. "The Long Sea Journey" is the third current film soon to be released by the Kiev Studios.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, 37, who died Feb. 18 of wounds incurred in battle, was the youngest of all generals in command in this war. He was born in Uman, Ukraine and was the first to step on the soil of his native Ukraine when the Red Army began to drive the Nazis westward from the Don. His troops fought their way across Ukraine (about 600 miles) until the capture of Tarnopol in Western Ukraine.

We quote from the Army Times of March 17 (clipping sent by Sgt. W. Sheska, Fla.): "T/4 Peter Moshenko is legally Peter Timoshenko, and has gone by the abbreviation ever since coming to this country from the Ukraine many years ago. Now he's changing it back to the original, and if asked whether it's because of the Soviet Marshall Timoshenko (The Irish claim Timoshenko is Tim O'Shenko), he smiles and says he doesn't know whether they're related or not. Both families come from the same part of the Ukraine and of peasant stock."

Sgt. Alexander A. Drabik, a former Holland, Ohio, butcher, was credited with being the first Allied soldier to step on the east bank of the Rhine. Drabik, a Ukrainian, was in that plucky party that crossed the open Ludendorf Bridge which led to unobstructed terrain in Germany.

The two high scorers in the Easton, Pa. Girl's Industrial League were Ukrainians who are neighbors in West Easton, Pa. They are Helen Terleski and Mildred Dashewsky

Yours truly coached his "Lend-Lease Lassies" girls' basketball team to the Fourth Naval District championship, finishing the season with seven straight victories! And congrats to Diet Slobogin and Jerry Juzwiak for bringing the U.N.A. court title to Philly after seven years! Mary Alchisen and Olga Markiewicz came from Olyphant, Pa. to cheer the victors. Steve Homa of Bridgeport, Pa. is justly proud of his local "Uke" tem which lost but once all year.

Hollywood scouts are now after Anne Billos since her figure appeared in PM of March 4th.

As prophesied, a full-page color picture of the incomparable Ukrainian Easter Eggs did appear in the Sunday Philly Inquirer of April 1st, thanks to John Robak and Mrs. Wasylenko.

Dr. and Mrs. Miroslaw Siemens of Chicago have two sons who are captains in the U. S. Army in France. Captain James is with Gen. Patton's division in the armed tank branch of the Field Artillery while Captain Roman is a member of the Medical Corps with an Infantry Armored Battalion. Cpt. Roman was recently awarded the Bronze Star, and, according to Nurse Jeanette Hnatysko of Chicago, the boys speak and read Ukrainian fluently.

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Philadelphia Wins First U.N.A. Court Title

THIRD PERIOD SPLURGE SINKS NEW YORK, 64-51
By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

Four field goals each by Jerry Juzwak and Ted Bochey in the third period proved to be the turning point in favor of Philadelphia, as the Gold and Blue Wave copped their first U.N.A. basketball championship at Philly's Ukrainian Hall Easter Eve.

The Metropolitan Quint got the jump in the initial canto and held the lead until the waning moments of the first half when Al Demniansky went to work and stabbed a pair of baskets to shove the Quaker City five out in front by a 25-23 score much to the satisfaction of the home town rooters. The third period, as implied previously, was dominated by Juzwak and Bochey, and it was in this period that it began to look as though Philly would finally come through wearing the U.N.A. colors.

Demniansky went to work again in the final ten minutes, registering three more double-deckers, as New York began to take wild, desperate shots in an effort to close the gap before time would run out. However, time did elapse with the margin of triumph winding up at 13 points.

The spectacular shot of the evening was registered by "Specks" Bukata who, off-balance, flipped the "pill" up back over his head and through the hoop at a crucial moment in the second quarter.

The high scorer of the game turned out to be the sensational George Worgul of New York with 22 points. Al Demniansky was next with 17, and Ted Bochey, Al's running mate, collected a total of 16.

All Stars Lose to Bridgeport
After a brief intermission the second game got under way. Millville's Pete and Mike Romanik, Philly's Bochey and J. Juzwak, and George Worgul of New York started for the U.N.A. All-Stars against the Bridgeport Ukrainians. The U.N.A. boys held their ground for almost three quarters of this game, but then the wear and tear of the title game began to show, and the Bridgeport Ukes walked off with a 68-52 win.

Following the basketball games, a banquet was held for all four teams and guests. "Specks" Bukata acted

as M.C., and principal speakers were: Messrs. Gregory Herman, Walter Galan, and Stephen Slobodian of the Supreme Assembly of the U. N. A., and Major Michael Darmopray, President of the Ukrainian-American Citizens Association.

BOX SCORES:

NEW YORK			
	FG	F	T
Dusanenko	4	1	9
Worgul	8	6	22
Stadnyk	1	1	3
Brelus	1	3	5
Hamalak	4	0	8
Nykyforchyn	2	0	4
Total	20	11	51
PHILADELPHIA			
	FG	F	T
Demniansky	8	4	17
Panasosky	0	0	0
Bochey	8	0	16
Bukata	5	4	11
Goral	1	0	2
J. Juzwak	6	2	14
W. Juzwak	0	0	0
Matsik	2	0	4
Senko	0	0	0
Total	30	4	64
NEW YORK			
	FG	F	T
New York	11	12	20-51
Philadelphia	9	16	22-51
BRIDGEPORT			
	FG	F	T
Homa	8	3	19
Gallagher	0	1	1
Gilinger	9	1	19
Shemar	4	2	10
Defusco	3	1	7
Destefano	1	1	3
Falcone	1	2	4
Mardi	2	1	5
Total	28	12	68
U.N.A. ALL-STARS			
	FG	F	T
Stadnyk (NY)	0	0	0
Worgul (NY)	1	0	2
Bochey (P)	2	0	4
Hamalak (NY)	1	0	2
P. Romanik (M)	1	5	7
Bukata (P)	2	0	4
M. Romanik (M)	6	0	12
Demniansky (P)	5	0	10
J. Juzwak (P)	4	1	9
Dusanenko (NY)	1	0	2
Total	23	6	52
BRIDGEPORT			
	FG	F	T
Bridgeport	12	15	26-68
U.N.A. All-Stars	6	47	44-92

Referee: PITKOFF

Ex-Weight-Lifting Champ A MP Asset

If the MP Company at the Norfolk Army base ever finds strong-arm tactics necessary, there is at least one man, a young Ukrainian American hailing from Newark, N. J., who would be really adept at the job. He is Stephen Weisch, Olympic star and former light heavyweight-lifting champion of the United States, who has a long string of American and world records for prodigious feats of weight-lifting at which he has used either arm with equal facility.

As reported in the Newark Star-Ledger sports section of March 18 with a picture of Pvt. Steve Weisch demonstrating his strength at the Norfolk Army Base by lifting two Weas on a crowbar—

In 10 years of competition, from 1927 through 1936, Weisch collected more than 200 medals and trophies for weight-lifting, track and field, and wrestling. Throughout most of this period, he competed under the colors of the Prudential A. A., a division of the Prudential Insurance Co., with which organization Weisch was connected as a field auditor.

It was after several years of minor competition in and around his hometown of Newark, that Steve began to show signs of the brilliant career that followed for him.

In April, 1934, Steve was the runner-up in the 165-pound class of the Junior National A. A. U. championships. In November of the same year, he won the 181-pound class honors in the Junior National championships, setting a record, 176 pounds, in the right hand jerk.

Placed Third in Meet

In May, 1935, he placed third in the Senior National championships in the 181-pound class and set another national record in the same class, the following month, lifting 180 pounds in the left hand snatch. In this same meet, he lifted 454 pounds with his right hand and stood erect holding the weight past the knees to set a world record.

He followed this by achieving one of his greatest triumphs, capturing the Senior National 181-pound championship. He set two new records in winning this title by lifting 286 pounds in the two hand jerk and 209 pounds in the two hand press.

Among others, Weisch also holds the records for the two hand snatch, 225½ pounds, made during the 1935 season. His records in the snatch and the jerk exceed the heavyweight marks for those events.

Following this imposing string of successes, Weisch made the 1936 Olympic team and captured fifth in the games at Berlin which was considered a rare feat for an American inasmuch as weight-lifting is not em-

phasized in this country as it is in Europe.

In addition to competing on the Prudential A. A., weight-lifting team, Steve was its captain and coach. He was also on the track team, being a shotputter and hammer thrower.

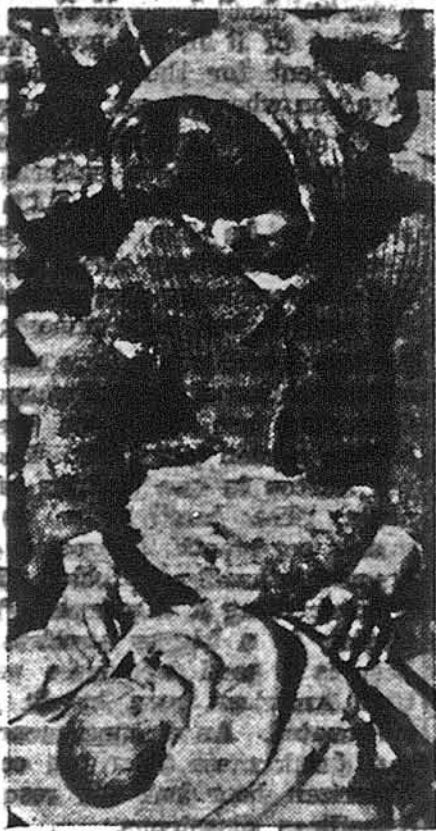
Weisch was a member of the National A.A.U. weight-lifting committee and was chairman of the New Jersey state committee. He was the organizer of weight-lifting clubs throughout the state.

He was inducted into the Army at Fort Dix, N. J., in 1943 and took his basic training at Fort Ontario. He spent a year and a half in Africa, Sicily, and Italy with a Military Police prisoner of war detachment before his return to the states, since which time he has been stationed with the MP Company at the Norfolk Army base.

He is graduate of East Side High School and the Newark College of Engineering.

BOHDAN HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by
GEORGE VEENADSKY
(\$2.50)
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This little Greek girl, in a ragged sweater mothers her baby sister, who is wrapped in the only blanket the family owns. Millions of innocent war victims overseas have no decent clothes to put on and no warm bedding. Help them by contributing your spare garments, shoes and bedding to the United National Clothing Collection.

Flag Follows Duck

Here is a story from Greece, published in the London Times on December 19th, in the midst of unnatural clashes between E.L.A.S. and British troops. It was written by a well-known actor in the R.N.V.R. (Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve), who has changed the role of Hamlet for that of the commander of an unnamed vessel "somewhere in the Mediterranean":

"My ship's company are busy making toys for Greek children; I've even made a large woolen ball myself. We happen to know a wretchedly poor Greek convent, where eighty small children, all orphans, are cared for. The very best that can be done for them is done—but it amounts to practically nothing—they are more than half starved. Many of the babies are red raw—because they have to be washed in sea water, fresh water being so precious that it can only be spared for drinking. None of them has ever known a sweet or seen any sort of toy. The proud possession of the children was a small ring of steel which could be rolled along the floor—not even a tin to beat with a stick—for every tin is required as a cooking utensil, and all sticks are fuel.

"A naval officer I know happened to have a wooden yellow duck on wheels on board—it was an intended Christmas present for a niece in England. He presented it to the con-

vent. It caused stupefaction! It was received with wide-eyed silence and gaping mouths—and then solemnly led by a daring four-year-old out into street. In absolute silence all the children followed it, and soon a regular procession was started, with old men and women, soldiers, priests, everyone—and they all followed the yellow duck through the main street of the town. Someone found a Union Jack and hoisted it on a pole. A tattered, dirty drummer appeared from somewhere, and a fiddler with a squeaky fiddle. They played almost unrecognizably, 'God Save the King.'

"And the yellow duck, a hideosity, was finally led, like the Trojan horse, back into the convent—and so we make toys for them now and hope to get them to the kids before Christmas."

We are informed that the name of the writer of this moving narrative is Alec Guinness, and that as a result of its appearance in *The Times*, Yellow Duck Clubs are being started in many English villages for the making of toys by children for children who have no toys, whether at home or abroad.

