



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 18

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1945

VOL. LIII

Press Reports On the Ukrainian Protest  
At the San Francisco Conference

"San Francisco Examiner," May 4, 1945, reports:

UKRAINE GROUP PROTESTS  
HERE

No True Voice at S. F. Parley,  
Spokesman Declares

By International News Service

Stephen Shumeyko of Maplewood, N. J., yesterday led a pro-Free Ukraine delegation into San Francisco and declared that forty-five million Ukrainian nationals will have no voice in the United Nations Conference despite the seat voted to Ukraine at the insistence of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia.

Shumeyko declared that Molotov "professed to represent the Ukrainian people" but added "anyone acquainted with the totalitarian nature of the Soviet State realizes that under such conditions there can be no true Ukrainian representation at the current security parley."

Shumeyko's group announced it is "anti-Communist" and that it is convinced that Marshal Stalin would control the regular Ukrainian delegation as a "puppet" because the Kremlin permits "no freedom of expression."

"Americans of Ukrainian extraction, removed from their kinsmen in Ukraine at most by one generation, have taken upon themselves the task of making better known the truth concerning them, particularly in regards to their national sentiments and aspirations," said Shumeyko.

Newark Evening News, May 4, reports:

ESSEX MAN LEADS UKRAINIAN  
GROUP

Stephen Shumeyko Says San  
Francisco Gives Nationals  
No Voice

SAN FRANCISCO (INS)—Stephen Shumeyko of 348 Boyden avenue, Maplewood, yesterday led a pro-Free Ukraine delegation into San Francisco and declared that 45,000,000 Ukrainian nationals will have no voice in the United Nations Conference despite a seat voted to Ukraine at the insistence of Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov.

Shumeyko declared that Molotov "professed to represent the Ukrainian people," but added, "any one acquainted with the totalitarian nature of the Soviet state realizes that under such conditions representation at the current security parley."

Shumeyko is president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an organization which he helped found in Washington in 1940. Its purpose is stated as follows:

"To promote in America an understanding and sympathetic recognition of the struggle of Ukraine for a free independent, democratic state, to

help Ukraine after the war to get fair and equal treatment as a free and united member in the family of European nations, to help provide war relief for the Ukraine and to co-ordinate and intensify Ukrainian-American participation in our war effort."

Editor of Ukrainian Weekly

Shumeyko is editor of the committee's quarterly bulletin and of The Ukrainian Weekly, American supplement to the Svooboda, a Ukrainian daily published at 83 Grand street, Jersey City.

Born in Newark of native Ukrainian parents, Shumeyko was graduated from Central High School and New Jersey Law School, but never practiced law. He is 37, married and has two daughters, Lesya, 10, and Marusia, 6. He has lived in Maplewood 10 years.

Shumeyko left for San Francisco April 26 and planned to be there a month. He headed a delegation of six men who had drafted a memorandum they hoped to submit to the conference.

Receives Presidential  
Citation

Pfc. John Elko who is with Patton's Third Army received the Presidential Citation, Combat Infantry Badge, and the purple heart. To add to all the glory he was promoted to Pfc.

Elko saw much misery and suffering which he relates in letters. Last heard from in Luxemburg, he said that he met a Ukrainian "slave" girl. She was transported from Western Ukraine to work in Germany. When the Allies came into the Third Reich she was liberated and was happy over the fact. She was also delighted that she could speak to someone that understood Ukrainian.

## HOPE FOR THE SAFETY

Second Lieut. John Hryshkanich of Elmira Heights, Elmira, N. Y., a member of U.N.A., has been heard of at last by his parents. He had been listed as missing since May, 1944, when his Liberator Bomber crashed near Saipan.

The message, supposedly written by the John, was broadcast by Radio Tokyo and monitored by two American Stations and both stations sent identical copies of the message to the family. It bore the address "Tokyo Camp" and contained a greeting for all members of his family and stated that he and several buddies have been interned. He asked for pictures of his family and requested them to write.

Lt. Hryshkanich was graduated from the Elmira Heights schools and

"SVOBODA" INITIATES EMERGENCY  
RELIEF CAMPAIGN

At the occasion of this year's Easter holidays, the Ukrainian daily "Svooboda" has started an unusual campaign to find five hundred individuals or organizations each of whom would be willing to donate a hundred dollars for the relief of Ukrainian war sufferers.

The campaign is rooted in the deep conviction that the needs of Ukrainian war victims in Europe are among the greatest, and first prompt relief for those war victims should come from those of their race who are in a happy position to live in a free and rich country. Having on many occasions in the past conducted sim-

ilar relief campaigns originated by others, the "Svooboda" feels that nowadays the needs of the Ukrainian people have assumed such proportions and the number of those in need is so great that any of us should consider himself duty bound not only to contribute, but to initiate a campaign of relief.

The "Svooboda," whose financial position is not one of the strongest, contributes for that purpose out of its own funds two hundred dollars, and calls upon its readers to expedite their contributions. "In view of the immensity of misery, want and misfortune, heaped by the bloody war upon our kin in the old country," says its editorial, "it is impossible for any of us to fail to do for the relief of those sufferers something that could in a degree ease our conscience and that could continue to give us the right to count ourselves among those who are of Ukrainian blood and who have fought so gloriously and with such heroism and died in the flower of their lives, with a hope in their hearts that by their struggle and their death they would bring their people freedom, and the world a new and better order."

In the first batch of contributors, \$100 each, were Messrs: Nicholas Murashko, Dmytro Halychyn, Roman Slobodian, Luke Myshuha, Stephen Hladky, Nicholas Blyznak, Vladimir Stasig, and Dmytro Kusy; in the second batch Messrs: Roman Olesnycky, Platon Statiuk, Stephen Shymon, Alexander Ivashko, as well as Branch 204 of the Ukrainian National Association.

In the third batch of contributors were: Mr. Dmytro Shmagala, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Theodore Chorny, of Baltimore, Md.

Who's next?—calls the "Svooboda."

## Wounded in Action

## RECEIVES THE PURPLE HEART

## Mike Franko Slightly Hurt in France

A local paper reported:

Believed to have been in action since Christmas day, Pvt. Mike Franko, 29, husband of Mrs. Ann Franko, was slightly wounded on February 3, in France, according to a war department message received by his wife. Pvt. Franko is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Franko, 553 East Monroe street.

The telegram which Mrs. Franko received, and which was signed by Adjutant General J. A. Ulio, read: "Regret to inform you your husband, Pvt. Mike Franko, was slightly wounded in action February 3, in France. Mail address follows direct from hospital, with details."

Pvt. Franko was fighting with the infantry and is a member of the 25th division, which, it is believed, went into action on Christmas day, in an effort to stem the tide of the German breakthrough.

For the past four years Pvt. Franko and his wife had made their home in Waterville, where he was employed as a time study man by the Waterville Textile mill.

He entered service in March, 1944, with a contingent from Rome, and received his basic training at Camp Blanding, Fla. He was then transferred to Fort George G. Meade, Md., leaving from that place for overseas service in September, 1944. First stationed in England, Pvt. Franko was later sent to France.

The last letter received by Mrs. Franko from her husband was dated January 19.

Pvt. Franko attended the local high school, and a business school in Utica

the Rochester Business Institute.

He holds the Air Medal with several Oak Leaf Clusters. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hryshkanich, 137 McCauley Avenue and a member of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church.

On October 12, 1940, he was married to the former Ann Stryjek, this city.

He has another brother in service, Pfc. Bernard Franko, who is now in the South Pacific, and who has participated in several major campaigns in that theater of war.

Another paper reported later:

Local Soldier Sends Home His  
Purple Heart

Mrs. Ann Franko, 65 Southern avenue, has received the purple heart medal awarded to her husband, Pvt. Mike Franko, for wounds received February 3, somewhere in France. Pvt. Franko is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Franko, 553 East Monroe street.

A brother, Pfc. Bernard Franko, has been fighting with the marines on Iwo Jima.

(Pvt. Mike Franko is a member of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 330 at Little Falls, N. Y. He is son of Joseph and Irene Franko.)



## THE FUTURE OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN CANADA

(Address delivered at the First Ukrainian Canadian Congress)

By S. W. FROLACK

WE, young people who were born in Canada, are of Canadian-Ukrainian descent. From the first days of our lives, we have been influenced by the full force of two somewhat differing cultural traditions. These are: the great and glorious traditions of Great Britain, and the heroic yet tender traditions of Ukraine. Both traditions are based on a great and worthy humanitarianism.

These two traditions become ours from birth, and we benefit from these two great cultures which become the foundation for all of our activities. Perhaps we do not realize this, but actually our whole lives are influenced by them. It may be that the older Canadian Ukrainian people—our parents—have not been acutely cognizant of this peculiar duality, but they too are influenced by these two cultural forces. Over us all reigns the force of two worlds and of two traditions which unite into an indivisible whole in the young Canadians of Ukrainian extraction.

Therefore, as a basis for our future considerations concerning Ukrainian Canadian youth, we must add this statement, "If the young people of Ukrainian descent desire to attain a satisfactory status in the public life of Canada, they must endeavor to understand and acknowledge two cultural traditions—that of Great Britain and that of the Ukraine." This should be the watchword for our young people.

You can judge a community by its youth; furthermore, the future fate of a nation lies in its young people. Young people who are properly brought up and who are well-trained exemplify the skill and the strength of the community—its organizing power and its understanding of the necessities of the future.

It would be worth our while to consider now the many factors that will assist youth to arrive at a full realization of the watchword that has been indicated above.

### The Family

Having in mind his future responsibilities, how does the Canadian Ukrainian youth picture the family? It is a family where the mother and the father are careful of the upbringing and the fate of their children. This Canadian Ukrainian family is cognizant of its other obligations. It must help to educate its members to participate in and to keep up the Ukrainian traditions of the home, and to maintain the British traditions in the schools and in general community life. The mother and the father must be sufficiently aware of these obligations to develop these two traditions harmoniously. Once the children are taught to understand the cultural traditions of the two nations, then they will accept them and will learn to love them both physically and spiritually.

For this to happen, Canadian Ukrainian parents must familiarize their children with the cultural traditions of the Ukrainian people. They must teach them to love and to respect these traditions; and, at the same time, they must teach them to love truth and beauty for this will assist them to understand and to appreciate the basically-British culture which they will experience in the public schools of Canada.

All this will help the younger generation to attain a respect and a love for the heritage of their parents and grandparents, and will put it on an equal basis with the young of other nations.

This means that the parents must start educating the child from its first day of life, and must give special attention to every phase of its development as it gradually learns to

deal with this world. With careful upbringing, the child will recognize the great truths of religion, the importance of study, and the many other cardinal principles of purposeful citizenship.

### The Church

The church is the permanent bearer of the traditions and the spiritual development of all nations in all ages. Religion plays a most important part in the development of the child. Through the church the child becomes intimately acquainted with the great moral laws of Christianity. It begins to appreciate the spiritual feelings of its people as shown in its religious rites, its hymns, etc.

### Ukrainian Schools

Another factor which plays an important part in our child's development is a good Ukrainian school. It was the late Lord Tweedsmuir who said: "You will all be better Canadians by also being good Ukrainians." That is a very important truth, and that is why we Ukrainians want to see established Ukrainian folk schools that will give our young people a good knowledge of the Ukrainian language, history, literature, geography and art. We would include in art, our national folk-songs, our fancy-work, and Ukrainian forms of architecture, painting and sculpture. We must remember that art serves as the clearest indicator of any nation's cultural achievements.

### Organizations

A good organization, founded on truth and mobility, is a further and inseparable factor in the education of youth. It brings together a number of people with similar interests, and unites them in striving for some higher goal. When a person belongs to an organization, he learns indulgence and cooperation. Organizations are practical schools where characters are moulded and where responsible leaders are developed. Organizations should be open to young people because here they will learn to accept responsibility, to be perseverant, to carry out obligations, and generally to improve their characters. They will learn about the work of their fathers, and of their attempts to uplift Ukrainian culture, art and traditions. They will be trained in the carrying out of their obligations to Canada and her people.

However, to interest the young people in organizational work, the adults must meet them half way by establishing for them youth societies, sports clubs, choirs, orchestra, etc.

### Educational Institutes

Young people everywhere are appealing to the community to increase the number of schools. It would be a good thing if there were established Ukrainian educational institutes in every larger city where there is a normal school or a university. Such institutes would be fortresses where Ukrainian students could live and could study together the problems of the future, where they would become intimately acquainted with Ukrainian culture, and where they would be assisted in the widening of their world outlook.

The work done by these educational institutes would need to be supplemented by making arrangements for various advanced educational courses.

### Higher Education

During the fifty years of their life in Canada, the Ukrainians have educated quite a large number of their young people. We have now a considerable number of teachers who have graduated from normal schools or from universities, we have doctors, engineers and other trained profes-

## Farewell To British Columbia

By HONORE EWACH

WHEN I was in Vancouver I had a secret hope that something might happen that would make me stay there for good. I got even somewhat ill towards the end of my stay in Vancouver—perhaps as a result of the frustrated secret hope... Yet nothing happened. So finally, on April 4th, I had to bid good-bye to my beautiful Vancouver. Next day I got out of the train at Sicamous,

Nevertheless, we must admit that in comparison to the Ukrainian population in Canada the percentage of highly educated people is quite small. We must understand that if we have more people with university or professional training we shall be enabled to attain a relatively higher status in the public life of Canada. This highly trained personnel will be the greatest value to the general Ukrainian Canadian public.

Every Ukrainian Canadian should be interested in increasing the number of people with university education. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, or some other body, should seek funds for scholarships, which should be given to brilliant or otherwise promising students.

### Technical Schools

Our highly industrialized system of human existence demands that increased attention be paid to the technical education of youth. To get this technical training more Ukrainian boys and girls should be sent to technical schools. There is an immediate need to organize technical courses and even to establish technical schools.

### Intelligentsia and Youth

The Ukrainian "intelligentsia" must show greater interest in the education of our youth, must introduce it to community life, and must acquaint it with Ukrainian cultural ideals.

Ukrainian professionalists in Canada are well informed as to the difficulties involved in attaining a given profession. Their knowledge should be made available for the guidance of those wishing to follow in their footsteps. They can also advise as to which professions are overfilled and which are in need of additional, trained personnel. Young people, as the whole community, expect co-operation and support from our professionalists.

### The Press

The press is a powerful agent in educating the Ukrainian Canadian people in the affairs of life.

The Ukrainian press devotes much of its space to the interest of the young people—that is, it is interested in their future. It is desirable that "youth pages" be made a permanent feature of every Ukrainian paper, and that the young people themselves be interested in keeping up these pages. It might be wise to print these pages in English. Other questions of policy may arise in this regard, and some thought should be given to this and other related questions.

\* \* \*

Summarizing all that has been said, we must honestly face the fact that the problem of the future of the Ukrainian youth in Canada is everyone's problem.

By assisting the young people to adjust themselves to this duality of culture, the Ukrainian family, the church, the Ukrainian school, the organizations, the educational institutes, etc. will also help themselves.

If this is done, we can be sure that the future of Ukrainian Canadian youth will be bright. We shall raise the spiritual and the economic level of our people, and we shall thereby assist Canada in her future development.

B. C. and waited there for three hours for the local train to Vernon, B. C. I shall remember those three hours as long as I live. For three hours I kept on tramping on the bank of the exquisitely beautiful Lake Shu Swap. It was like a beautiful dream. On the other side of the lake there were mountains, covered up with fir-trees and wreathed with delicate ribbons of vapors and clouds. As I ate my breakfast in the dining room of the Hotel Sicamous I was watching through the window the wild ducks, at the foot of the lake, ardently making love to each other. I was surprised to see that in this case it was the female who was more aggressive as a lover...

At eleven A. M. I was again on the train. My time was divided between the sight-seeing and the little blonde of about two, travelling with her mammy and daddy, who kept on hollering for water. As the little girl's daddy proved to be very helpless on the train, I simply had to help the poor mother who was bound to the seat by a baby of some two months... I kept on supplying the little girl with water and sticks of chewing-gum. At quarter past twelve I was already at Vernon. I was met there by two friends who knew me through my writings. I was whisked in a taxi to the home of one of the two friends—about two miles from the town. There I was given a hearty Ukrainian meal. When I came out I looked around. It was quite a strange experience to be in a place shut in on all sides by huge mountains. At a distance, of some five miles or so, I could see Lake Okanagan—on the other side of the town. I tried to guess the distances, to the mountains, and every time I was wrong. To the mountains seemed to be three or four times nearer than they actually are. Their sides were still covered up with snow. Perhaps that was the reason why the wind was simply piercing me right to the marrow with its chill and dampness. An hour before my speech at the local Ukrainian hall my teeth were simply chattering. Shivers kept on running through my body. I thought that I was going to be laid down by flu or some other strange illness. In the last resort I asked my kind hosts to put me in bed and cover me up with all the covers they had. And that saved the hour... Within half an hour I got warmed up, and was able to get up again on my feet. At the appointed time I delivered my speech on "The Treasures of Ukrainian people." Here the people were eager also to help the cause of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg.

On my way from Vernon to Sicamous I met a friend from Winnipeg, a wealthy business man who was returning through the Okanagan valley from California where he went to take a well-deserved rest. In his company I whiled away the three hours of waiting at Sicamous. We kept on talking about our recent experiences as travellers. We were comparing the merits of the cities we had seen. Our final conclusion was that in spite of the merits that other cities have Winnipeg is not a bad place to live in. Winnipeg is a heterogeneous city. It has a little of everything. Its buildings are neither too box-like nor too embellished. Nor are the Winnipeggers too wordly-minded. They have also a tinge of spirituality about them...

My sleep that night was undisturbed. When I woke up next day, on April 7th, I was shocked. All the ground was covered up with snow. And so was the renowned Banff—the most famous Canadian summer resort. Soon we left the Rockies behind us.

★ BUY WAR BONDS ★



## Points at Issue Between U. S. and Britain

By WALLACE B. PHILLIPS, President  
The American Chamber of Commerce in London

**DURING** the past three months there has been far too much acrimonious debate in the Anglo-American press on the old subject of British-American political actions, aims and post-war economic problems. In most of this discussion the writer in each country necessarily develops his thesis from the material readily available on his side of the ocean, and as regards the opposite country is usually deplorably lacking in first-hand knowledge as to underlying public opinion, economic and financial necessities, and the myriad questions that are a source of constant worry, and in many instances constitute a vital element in the daily struggle to live.

Having just returned from a five months' visit to the United States, where in many cities every opportunity was afforded to me to meet with representatives of all classes of the people, I am convinced that despite the literature, radio commentators and the vast number of written reports flooding America purporting to describe British conditions, in nearly every case they fail completely to convey adequately the underlying thoughts and aims of the vast majority of thinking people in the British Isles.

For instance, Parliamentary and banking opinion here is united in believing that the pound sterling must continue to be a managed currency with freedom to alter its value in terms of foreign currencies as circumstances dictate. The British have not forgotten their country's serious position when the pound was forced off the gold standard, and never again want to be obliged to make such a sacrifice in order to hold the pound to a fixed gold value.

America's view is that it is most desirable, and even essential, that all countries return to the gold standard, and a remark frequently made in

of the modest British programme, which is based on 50 per cent increase over pre-war, and which, when achieved, will bring Britain's yearly exports to the equivalent of three billion dollars.

It is probable that America will only reach the estimated figure of exports through her financial loans and apply the dollar proceeds toward the purchase of American manufactured goods. Great Britain, much as she would like to do so, has not the foreign funds available, and although she will undoubtedly make some foreign loans, the success of her export trade must depend largely on the quality and price of her goods.

Another cause of American complaint against Britain is Imperial Preference. Here again America feels that the British have established a tariff barrier which is unfair to American goods. There is little desire in this country to see Imperial Preference maintained for prestige purposes, but before the war approximately one-half of all British exports went to countries within the Empire, and it is vital that this proportion be maintained, or increased, if the post-war export goal is to be reached; therefore until some plan is worked out that will provide an alternative market for British exports, it is unreasonable to suppose that she will forego this very necessary agreement.

The great American Trade Associations have proposed that American tariffs should be reduced, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will look with favor on this suggestion. It will be one means toward helping Britain and eventually may lead to the abolition of restrictions which are so annoying to America.

Little is to be gained by uniformed criticism on either side. Constructive ideas are welcomed and eagerly studied. Both nations fully intend to maintain their high ideals, but it is unreasonable to suggest that either one will forego any plan that is not totally in harmony with that country's economy.

of the modest British programme, which is based on 50 per cent increase over pre-war, and which, when achieved, will bring Britain's yearly exports to the equivalent of three billion dollars.

It is probable that America will only reach the estimated figure of exports through her financial loans and apply the dollar proceeds toward the purchase of American manufactured goods. Great Britain, much as she would like to do so, has not the foreign funds available, and although she will undoubtedly make some foreign loans, the success of her export trade must depend largely on the quality and price of her goods.

Another cause of American complaint against Britain is Imperial Preference. Here again America feels that the British have established a tariff barrier which is unfair to American goods. There is little desire in this country to see Imperial Preference maintained for prestige purposes, but before the war approximately one-half of all British exports went to countries within the Empire, and it is vital that this proportion be maintained, or increased, if the post-war export goal is to be reached; therefore until some plan is worked out that will provide an alternative market for British exports, it is unreasonable to suppose that she will forego this very necessary agreement.

The great American Trade Associations have proposed that American tariffs should be reduced, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will look with favor on this suggestion. It will be one means toward helping Britain and eventually may lead to the abolition of restrictions which are so annoying to America.

Little is to be gained by uniformed criticism on either side. Constructive ideas are welcomed and eagerly studied. Both nations fully intend to maintain their high ideals, but it is unreasonable to suggest that either one will forego any plan that is not totally in harmony with that country's economy.

[The Outpost, published by Americans in Britain, London, April, 1945]

## Foreign Language Press on Dumbarton Oaks

Report on a poll of the foreign language press on Dumbarton Oaks, given out at the meeting of the Common Council for American Unity, held on Thursday evening, April 19, 1945, at which leading representatives of the foreign language press discussed their views showed strong support for an effective international organization among Americans of foreign birth and parentage.

The poll was conducted by the Common Council for American Unity which has worked closely with foreign language newspapers ever since World War I. According to its report, a sampling of the foreign language press in the United States, spokesman for a large part of the twenty-two million persons who in the 1940 census reported some language other than English as their mother tongue, shows there is no section of the American public more interested in the success of the San Francisco Conference. While a wide variety of suggestions for strengthening the the new international organization have been advanced by the foreign language press, virtually unanimous opinion—94 per cent of the 151 papers, representing 29 different languages groups, responding to questions submitted by the Council—advocates the United States joining the international organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks. Americans of foreign birth and parentage are concerned not only to see the United States join an international organization adequate to maintain peace, but to have the freedoms and human rights which they have come to know and prize in the United States extended to their native countries and all the peoples of the world.

With only one dissenting vote, the foreign language press voiced the wish that the proposed United Nations Charter be amended to include an international Bill of Rights. Similar unanimity was expressed in favor of an amendment guaranteeing the free exchange of news between member countries, in each case the one negative vote being based not on opposition to the particular amendment but on the belief that an international organization should not have too much power over member nations. For similar reasons, apparently, four papers opposed an amendment guaranteeing internationally freedom of the press in all member countries. The vast majority of Americans of foreign birth and parentage, would like to see the United Nations Charter guarantee internationally the rights of national, racial and religious minorities.

The desire of new Americans to see their American rights and freedoms the heritage of all peoples and to have an international organization strong enough to bring this about and to maintain peace is undoubtedly a chief reason why a substantial majority would prefer to see more power given the United Nations Organization over member nations than was proposed at Dumbarton Oaks. 97 papers would increase the influence of smaller nations in the new international organization, while 37 favor giving more authority to the great powers. In each case, the vote indicated the tendency to divide, like other Americans on the basis of principle, and not on nationality or group lines.

A large majority indicated their belief that the United Nation would

be more likely to maintain peace if it has the right to review present and future peace treaties. The general American viewpoint was also substantially favored on the question of whether the Yalta agreement on voting procedure in the Security Council should be changed by denying nations charged with aggression the right to vote on their own case.

No better augury for the success of the proposed international organization is likely to be found than the readiness of the Millions of Americans of foreign birth and parentage, who have come to the United States from all the countries of the world, to assimilate the American viewpoint and to react as Americans. They have a natural and legitimate concern to see that their countries of origin get a square deal but they are looking to the American delegation to San Francisco to represent them and to realize, so far as possible, their convictions and hopes. Their loyalty as Americans, coupled with their special knowledge of and ties with other peoples throughout the world, constitute a special asset to the United States as it seeks to realize its dream of an international organization with power to maintain peace and to lead the world to a larger measure of justice, freedom and well being.

## Funny Side Up

### LETTER FROM THE HOMEFRONT

Hi ya' chum!

Here's how I learned V-E Day was official. I heard a flash on the radio that Germany had surrendered but feeling skeptical because of all the rumors I had been hearing up to that time, I dropped around to all the neighborhood taverns, the ones that had the following notices in their windows for the past three years: "Free drinks on the house when Germany surrenders." Lo and behold the signs has mysteriously disappeared overnight. That's when I realized V-E Day was official! Guess I'll have to think of a better way to get rum and coca cola for nothing. As a matter of fact, for money I can't even get one meat ball!

Last Sunday was Ukrainian Easter and crowds were drawn to all the churches. On the way to church I met Jerry Pochtar (Bronx) getting off the I.R.T. subway with his sister. Jerry is now a 1st Lt. stationed at Camp Ritchie, Md., and expects to leave for action in the Pacific, soon. Incidentally, Jerry's sister, Alice, will become Mrs. Michael Gabowsky on June 10th.

Outside of Church I met Ted Mortorney, up from Washington, D. C., for the week-end. Ted was mighty disappointed. After three years away from this town, he returned to find all his old girl friends married and settled down. After finishing off four sizzling heaping plates of corn-beef and cabbage at "McSorley's" Ted rushed back to Washington where the gals aren't settled down!

Have you heard that William Ryback (NYC) was recently made a Lt. Colonel. Bill was commissioned months before Pearl Harbor and went overseas in 1942. He's the highest commissioned officer of any of the gang in service.

Staff Sergeant Peter J. Zaharchuk (Phila.) is back from the Philippines. He came into town one-week-end and painted the town red with some of the "old married men." Pete was overseas more than three years and was the last of the "Brother Rats." I say "was" because Pete succumbed to matrimony when he was in Australia. Now he's back in North Carolina awaiting reassignment.

Ted Dusenenko (Bronx), star forward on our N. Y. U.N.A. basketball team, has been "selected" to serve in Uncle Sam's Army. The team will miss him, but I know his wife and two young children will miss him most. Ted was due to leave on Wednesday.

I received a letter from Lt. Walter Bacad (NYC), in which he enclosed a stick of gum. He read my February column wherein I explained how I lost my last piece of gum. Walt came to my rescue with a fresh piece. Now all I need is cigarette, sugar and meat (hint! hint!) Walt is serving as a liaison officer and has been through France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

On Sunday I also met Paul Amutis (Bronx) and his wife, the former Julia Komarnicky, with their little boy. I realized then how old I'm getting. Seems only a short while ago they were married and now they have a son that can ask "What's cooking?" It isn't steak, sonny!

Harry Patryk (NYC) who used to dance with the Ukrainian Dance Circle is back from overseas and looking very well. Among his other decorations Harry's been awarded the purple heart!

The V-E Day news stirred plenty of excitement, steadfast resolve, tears, but the most noticeable emotion evidenced was that of thankfulness. I bet you're happy as a clam.

That's all for now Brother. Keep us posted!

BROMO SELTZER

**BONDAN, HETMAN  
OF UKRAINE**  
BY  
**GEORGE VERNADSKY**  
(\$2.50)  
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
SVOBODA BOOKSTORE



# BOY AND GIRL IN A TANK

By RICHARD E. LAUTERBACH

Author of the forthcoming "These Are The Russians"

How a Soviet couple bought a tank and drove off to battle

WAR Correspondent Lauterbach is just home from a year in Russia. This story is one of the most stirring he brought back. He stumbled on it when he read a two-line communique. He spent months tracking it down, tells it here in its entirety for the first time. We think it is one of the war's most significant stories: It explains so well why Russia's men and women—together—crushed the Nazis.

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, Ivan Boiko and his pretty wife, Alexandra, were working in the Siberian town of Magadan, far from the front.

Ivan was 26 years old, a muscular, barrel-chested blond giant, and the best driver of heavy trucks at the huge Magadan factory. Small, gentle Alexandra, 23, was a private secretary. She had always yearned to be a chemist. In fact she had started her studies at a Kiev chemical institute when her fiancé, Ivan, volunteered for work in the rugged, pioneer sector of the Northeast, where wages were higher and opportunity for advancement was greater. So Alexandra went along with him and they were married.

As the Nazi blitzkrieg burst across the Ukraine, the Boikos listened to the war news on their radio with mounting fury. First Kiev, Alexandra's home town, fell to the Germans. Then the tanks of the Wehrmacht rumbled into Ivan's birthplace, the village of Nezhin.

From friends they heard reports of burned homes, ravaged cousins, relatives dragged off to Germany as slave labor. Ivan and Alexandra volunteered for the Red Army. But the Magadan draft officials said, "No, we're sorry. We cannot spare such a driver. And you, Alexandra, are essential to your department. We need you both. The labor supply here is critical."

During the long dark days and nights of 1941 and 1942, when the Germans rolled toward the heart of Russia, the Boikos worked restlessly, dreamed of fighting. Repeatedly they applied for permission to join the Army. Repeatedly they were turned down. "Sorry, you are essential."

At times Ivan would become nostalgic, strumming his guitar and singing old Ukrainian folk songs. Alexandra would brood unhappily, remembering her childhood in Kiev. She kept her hands busy knitting socks and sweaters for the army.

One evening after a long, exhausting day's labor Ivan arrived home elated, waving a copy of the local newspaper. As Alexandra listened wide-eyed, Ivan read a small news item about a beekeeper who had written a letter to Stalin offering to purchase a new airplane for a young pilot. Stalin had permitted him to buy it.

That very night Ivan, with Alexandra's help, sat down and drafted a letter to the Kremlin. His big fist trembled as he wrote about their desire to fight against the invaders.

He wrote that he and Alexandra were exceptionally good workers, always over-fulfilling their plans. In doing so they worked overtime, too, and had accumulated a lot of money.

### A Letter to Stalin

"But what good is money when our motherland is in danger?" wrote Ivan. "We want to invest our savings of 50,000 rubles (about \$10,000) to buy a war machine, so that with our own hands we can destroy the German fascists."

"That's fine," said Alexandra, "but may be he won't think I'm strong enough?" So Ivan added that they were both strong and tough, that they had braved the sleet, hail and

subzero climate of Magadan, as well as extremely difficult working conditions, without ever becoming tired or sick.

Then for many months the Boikos waited for the answer. Their faith was strong, and they never once gave up hope. During the long Siberian nights Ivan taught Alexandra how to drive his heavy truck, how to repair the motor. Together they studied what books on mechanics were available, pored over maps, planned how they would help regaining the rich farmlands of their beloved Ukraine.

On February 9, 1943, a plain envelope postmarked "MOSKVA" arrived at the at the Boiko home. Eagerly Ivan ripped it open. The signature at the bottom was unmistakable: "J. Stalin."

The note was typical of the Soviet leader, brief and friendly. "Thank you, Ivan Feodorovich and Alexandra Leontivna, for your interest in the Red Army," Stalin wrote them. "Your wish will be fulfilled. Accept my warm greetings."

### Enrolled In Tank School

When they had trained replacements for their jobs, the Boikos enrolled at an elite school for tank specialists where they studied a year. Classroom work was difficult for Ivan who, raised in an orphans' home, had started to earn his living before finishing grade school. Alexandra, who had a secondary education, assisted her husband. They studied and managed to complete the tank course in the same group.

They both received officers' epaulets with the tiny gold tank insignia

and the small gold stars signifying the rank of junior lieutenant. Alexandra was appointed a tank commander, while Ivan became only a tank driver.

Just a few days after they were graduated, a brand new tank arrived from a plant in the Urals. Painted in huge white letters on its gleaming turret was the name "Boiko." This was their tank! With the zest of a happy couple honeymooning in a new Ford coupe, the Boikos climbed into their tank and drove westward to join their unit.

It was a special "Guards" division with a brilliant battle record, and the Boikos considered themselves happy to become members of such a distinguished outfit. After the many years of waiting, the loud rumble of Soviet artillery was like music to the Boikos. Suddenly the music turned sour for Alexandra. The divisional tank commander evidently still nursed some old-fashioned notions about the best place for women. The very day the "Boiko" was ordered to move up into action, the commander summoned Alexandra to staff headquarters and directed her to remain there on duty. She obeyed.

But as the hours passed by she became worried. Ivan and the beloved tank which they had bought were going to fight without her. She was part of the team.

It was impossible for her to stay quietly behind while Ivan rode forth in their tank. At the risk of court-martial Alexandra persuaded another junior officer to take her post and then slipped out of headquarters.

She begged a ride from a motorcyclist who was carrying dispatches to the front. For 12 hours Alexandra bumped along on the back of the motorcycle searching for her

tank. Finally, she found the "Boiko." The tanks were assigned to spearhead a break-through for picked assault troops. Anxious to show what they could do, the Boikos plunged their untested tank into the thickest part of the fight and kept going while enemy missiles bounced on them and around them like hailstones.

### Fight Tanks, Tommy Gunners

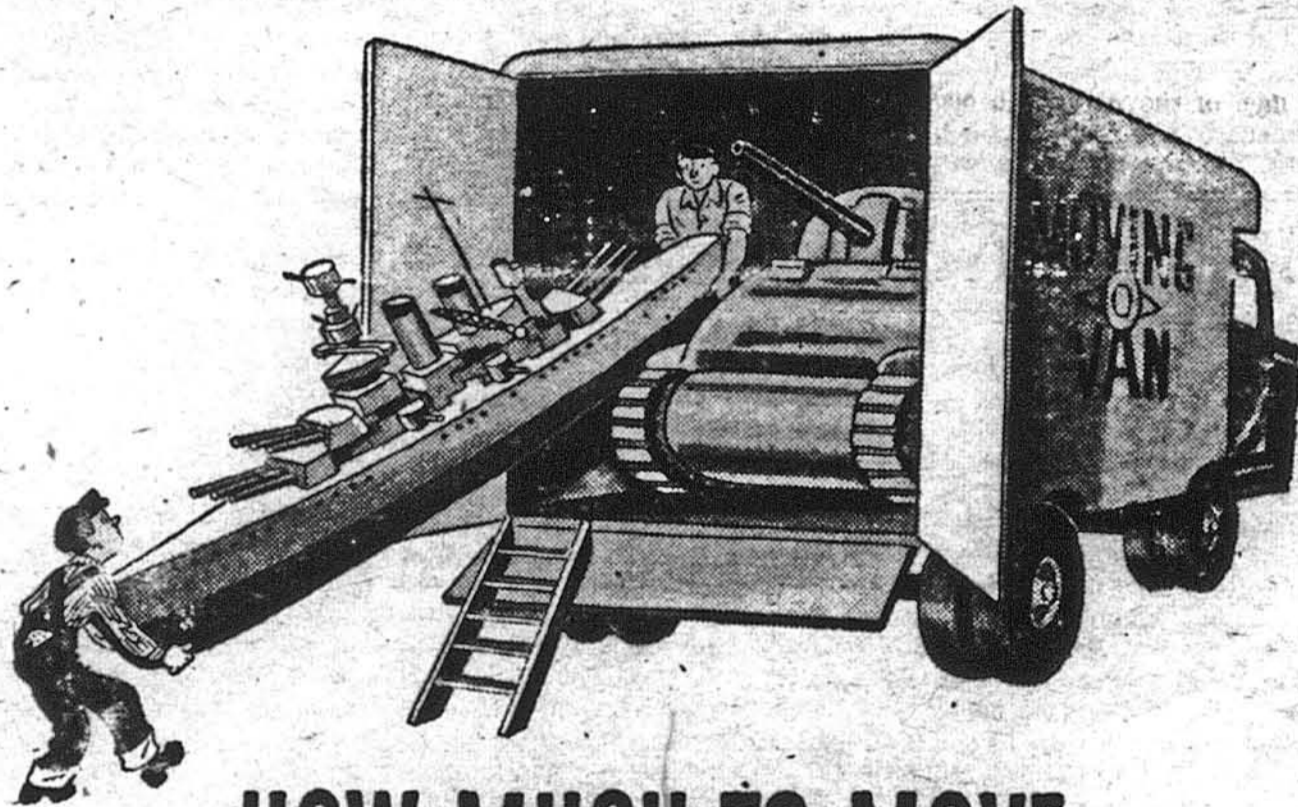
That's how it happened that the "Boiko" suddenly became involved in what seemed like a hopeless and fatal fracas with two huge German Tiger tanks and a company of tommy gunners.

Alexandra, in her anxiety to be first, had raced way ahead of her assault troops. A wiser, more seasoned commander would have ordered a tactical retreat. But not the determined Alexandra. The "Boiko" had reached the summit of a little green hillock which might cost any lives to retake later if Alexandra gave it up. For three hours the "Boiko" and its crew beat off Nazi counter-attacks.

Once Alexandra yelled above the din to Ivan, "Can we hold out?" Ivan not turning his head an inch yelled back, "Darling, we must!" When Red Army armored units moved up they found the "Boiko" dented with shell marks, its main cannon smashed and its caterpillar treads out of commission. Alexandra had an arm wound. Ivan and the gunner had been hit in the legs. But the two Nazi tigers never left the battlefield—except as Red Army trophies.

When the Soviet communique on the battle was announced it merely stated that the tank commanded by Junior Lieutenant Alexandra Leontivna Boiko and driven by Junior Lieutenant Ivan Feodorovich Boiko had destroyed five enemy tanks, two

(Continued on page 6)



## HOW MUCH TO MOVE A WAR?

As soon as we can, we'll bring to bear on the Japs all the additional might we've been using against Germany.

What will it cost, this Moving Day of War?

Estimate it in these terms: The job of moving millions of men from one front to another. Thousands of ships to carry the supplies of battle. Swarms of new-type aircraft to blast the path into enemy territory.

You can get an idea of the cost from the fact that Uncle Sam needs 7 billions from us in the mighty Seventh War Loan—now!

The Seventh War Loan will call for the greatest bond-buying we have ever done.



If you have an income—whether from work, land, or capital—you have a quota in the 7th War Loan. Be sure to make it!

FIND YOUR QUOTA—AND MAKE IT!		
IF YOUR AVERAGE INCOME PER MONTH IS:	YOUR PERSONAL WAR BOND QUOTA IS: (CASH VALUE)	MATURITY VALUE OF 7th WAR LOAN BONDS BOUGHT
\$250	\$187.50	\$250
225-250	150.00	200
210-225	131.25	175
200-210	112.50	150
180-200	93.75	125
140-180	75.00	100
100-140	37.50	50
Under \$100	18.75	25

## ALL OUT FOR THE MIGHTY 7th WAR LOAN



## Through the ASTRP, the Army Proves that a Well-trained Mind Is Vitally Important To a Soldier Who Goes into Combat

**T**HE ASTRP is that part of the Army Specialized Training Program in which academic training is given at colleges and universities at Government expense to eligible young men before they are called to active duty.

The training program is specifically designed for young men who are high school graduates between seventeen and seventeen years and nine months of age.

The Army Specialized Training Reserve Program has given thousands of young men throughout the country college training that possibly might have never been within their reach. It is also of inestimable value in mentally and physically conditioning young men for service in the Army when they are called to active duty after they reach their eighteenth birthday.

The primary function of the ASTRP is to develop better-trained soldiers for the Army. To this end, courses have been selected to give higher education to trainees in the fields of science and literature.

A man who understands makes a better soldier. Courses in English, history, and geography will make clear to the young men the political and geopolitical reasons behind the events that led up to this war. These classes will also develop the trainees' ability clearly and concisely to organize their minds to meet and answer any problems that may confront them.

A knowledge of mathematics, chemistry, and physics is invaluable in a war of mechanized weapons and material. No matter what branch of service the trainees are assigned to when called, these subjects will continually play an important role. The hours spent by men of the ASTRP in classrooms and laboratories will prove of great help. In every military operation there are specific problems that must be solved by a mind trained in these fields.

The academic course of study are in the capable hands of civilian instructors at the participating colleges and universities. The Army entrusts them with the responsibility of educating the ASTRP trainees. The continuation of the program is ample proof that the co-operation of military and civilian authorities has been highly successful.

The college are also responsible for the physical training program for the young ASTRP reservists. Famous coaches instruct the men in football, boxing, wrestling, and other sports that tend to develop the competitive and combative spirit that is a necessary attribute of a good soldier. Under this regime of physical training the young men attain a peak of physical condition that will enable them to withstand the rigors of Army life.

The five hours a week of military training are taught by officers and enlisted men of the cadre at the university or college. The advance indoctrination covered in these classes will help fit the trainees into the Army pattern of a soldier. Combatwise instructors teach the men the lessons they learned the hard way on the field of battle where training counts most. Military customs and courtesies are thoroughly explained, so that the young men understand the proud traditions of our great Army.

One-hour orientation classes are a regular part of the weekly ASTRP schedule. World-wide news events serve as the background for informal group lectures where the students are encouraged to express their own opinions on matters of importance. The men are shown the ever-changing course of battle on the various fronts in a series of maps designed especially for this purpose. They are taught to follow through and watch for developments on their own initiative as they take place.

In most ASTRP installations the cadet system is used. Each man in rotation is given the opportunity to show his leadership abilities by performing the duties of an officer or a noncommissioned officer in the unit to which he is assigned. Extra privileges, such as semiprivate rooms, are granted these men to give them the incentive to work for the ratings available. The cadet system also helps engender a pride in outfit often makes the difference between good or bad morale.

Every eligible young man of seventeen should be told the story of the ASTRP so that he can discuss it with his parents. It is vitally important to him that a nation at war can give him the educational opportunities offered through the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program.

## UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

We are indebted to the Information Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington for the following items of interest to Ukrainians:

An All-Ukraine Review of Amateur Art was held in Kiev in February, with a total of 1,500 performers of dance ensembles, choruses and folk orchestras. The participating artists were chosen at amateur art competitions held in various cities and districts. Over 200,000 persons, members of art circles formed after the Nazis were chased out of Ukraine, took part in these preliminary contests.

Natural gas has been discovered in various regions of Ukraine. Investigations are under way to determine the extent of the deposits, and plans have been worked out for the supply of natural and industrial gas to Ukrainian cities.

The ruined historic city of Kiev is now being rebuilt. Over 327 million rubles were allocated for the development of local industry, the municipal economy and public education. Sixteen schools, seven libraries and 62,000 square meters of dwelling space will be rehabilitated this year, say the Soviets.

When the Nazis were rumbling toward Kiev in 1941, paintings of Rembrandt, Raphael, Titian and other masters were evacuated east of the Urals. Now they have been returned to Kiev, Odessa, Poltava and other Ukrainian cities. The museums now have their original collections, including old porcelain, carpets, and masterpieces of Ukrainian folk art, as well as paintings by the famous national poet and artist Taras Shevchenko.

Col. General Kravchenko, Ukrainian by nationality, peasant by birth, and commander of a tank formation, has the distinction of covering the distance from Stalingrad to Hungary. Kravchenko's tanks paved the way for the infantry and crushed the German defenses at Stalingrad, on the Don steppes, in Ukraine, Moldavia, Roumania and in Hungary. His tanks were among the first to force the Dnieper, to cross the Dnieper and the Prut, and to reach the Danube outside Budapest. Kravchenko is attached to the Second Ukrainian Army under Marshal Malinovsky which has already entered Austria.

And did you notice, folks, that it was the First Ukrainian Army that confronted the First U. S. Army southwest of Berlin to merge the fronts and split Germany in half? Ukrainian-Americans serving in the First U. S. Army who are now meeting and greeting the Ukrainians from Ukraine will have some interesting stories to tell us when they come back home this summer.

And while we are on the subject of Ukraine here are two interesting items taken from Newsweek: "Stalin's reason for demanding three votes at the United Nations Assembly is because he wants special recognition for Ukraine and White Russia because they had contributed so much to Russia's war effort."

"Reports sifting through from Eastern Europe now indicate that Stalin is having his own internal political troubles with various separatist groups, particularly the Ukrainian nationalists. Recently Ukrainian guerrillas have raided villages and stalled trains behind the eastern front."

And a comment from us: Moscow wants to give the world the impression that Ukraine is free and therefore deserves a vote in San Francisco. If Ukraine were free, it would have, among other evidences of genuine independence, the following privileges: Its own president, governing body, free press, army, national currency, news agency, national flag of yellow and blue, dis-

## Once there was a king

By LEONARD LYONS

Once there was a king and he selected the 12 brightest young men in his kingdom to train them for government careers. He



Lyons

sent 6 to England and 6 to America. "The 6 smart men I sent to England," the King reported, "studied hard, then came home and became the ablest officials in my Government. But," said the King, Carol of Rumania, "the 6 who went to America were even smarter. They STAYED in America."

And in this momentous May these 6 possess something shared by 130,000,000 others but not by kings: The right to live and work and read and speak, freely and unafraid. And purchase a stake in the future of this country—War Bonds. Help preserve this greatest of all free nations.

## Who Is a Canadian?

It is reported from time to time that some employers in Winnipeg are in doubt on this point. Returned men who are of Ukrainian, Polish or German descent are encountering discrimination on the ground of nationality. A few employers are inclined to ask, "What is your nationality?" And the fact that the veteran is native born and, in some cases, a second and third generation Canadian appears still to leave doubt. There is a tendency to show a preference for the man whose name has a familiar Anglo-Saxon flavor.

The question of nationality is a technical one on which this newspaper on innumerable occasions has expressed a forthright opinion. The census refused to recognize nationality. The passion of statisticians for blood-counts has overridden common sense. The best that has been achieved to date is the setting up of a side column in the census form to record third generation Canadian stock. Otherwise it is no answer to the authorities to say—I am Canadian.

So long as the state disowns its own native born, the racial prejudices of some employers may not seem incomprehensible. But regardless of Ottawa there should surely be one unchallengeable passport to a job—one certain guarantee against any form of discrimination—honourable discharge of any person who has offered his life in defence of this country is not a Canadian, who is? (Winnipeg Free Press, Jan. 30, 1945)

play of the trident, an ambassador and embassy in Washington, consuls, air force, navy, and be a signatory of the Atlantic Charter. Lacking all these features to say that Ukraine is free is sheer hypocrisy. Ukraine is in the predicament in which Poland and other neighboring nations will ultimately find themselves once Stalin's agents finish their program of liquidation by imprisonments, deportations, shootings and starvation.

## A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Published for

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

by

THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(\$4.00)

81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.



U. S. Marine Corps Photo

**WAS THIS YOUR BLOOD?**—U. S. Marine wounded during assault on battle-scarred terrain of Iwo Jima gets life-giving blood plasma from medical corpsman. Wounded man will later be taken to hospital ship aboard a landing craft. Assault on island was one of the bloodiest events in Marine history.



## ДРІБНІ ОГЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

Classified Department—Bergen 4-0237—Bryant 9-0882

### War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

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

Сущий робітник обов'язаний мати посвідку, що вони є до розпорядності. При переміщенні до менше суттєвих робіт мусять мати крім цього згоду Юнайтед Стейтс Емплоїмент Сервіс. Критичні робітники потребують теж обох посвідок.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

#### FREIGHT HANDLERS

#### ДЕННА ПЛАТНЯ

Час і пів після 8 годин

#### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Головний офіс 275 Bowery або

Room 204, 110 W. 42nd St., N. Y.

#### Робітників

до фабрики фарб. Не треба досвіду.

Добра платня і овертайм.

Апек Color Works, Inc.

394 Clairmont Ave., Jersey City

КУПИТЕ ВОЕННІ БОНДИ!

## THE TEN MINUTE BREAK!

A Jap prisoner, asked who he thought were the best jungle fighters, replied, "Australians."

"Who are next—Americans?"

"No!" he said. "Japanese."

"Well, what about the Americans? Are not they good jungle fighters?"

"Americans no jungle fighters," the Nip replied. "Americans remove jungle."

★

From the society column of the Boulder, Colo., Daily Camera: "Members of Thursday Club met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frank Spencer for luncheon and contract. Guests were Mrs. I. D. Linder, Mrs. A. A. Parkhurst and Mrs. Neil Wilkinson. Mrs. Wilkinson was high."

★

Classified ad in the New Britain, Conn., Herald: "wanted—Janitor; must understand boilers; also cleaning woman. Apply or call Teachers College."

★

A sign in the Bronx says: "Piano lessons; special pains given to beginners."

★

From the society column of the Greenfield, Mass., Recorder-Gazette: "The bride wore an aquamarine floor-length gown with fuchsia trimming and carried an old-fashioned."

★

She leaves me with a feeling that when we bury the hatchet she marks the exact spot... GI's remark; What I want to get most out of this Army is me... The editor of a Vermont weekly sent to one Hiram Sparks a notice that his subscription had expired. The notice came back with the laconic scrawl: "So's Hiram"... An enthusiastic puppy, wagging every thing behind his ears... Mink: when a woman turns around to look at another woman—that's mink... Sable; when a woman in mink turns around to look at another woman... chic; adjective for anything with a hat to match.

★

In a large industrial city of the South there lived a colorful old character, 72 years old but hard as nails, who had lived and worked near the railroad tracks all his life. Locomotive smoke was perfume to his nostrils. One year, after much persuasion, he agreed to spend a short vacation at a country cottage far from city smoke. When he returned, I asked him how he liked the country.

"All right," he snapped, "except for the air. Weak as pond water. No element in it. I'll take city smoke any time. Real nourishment there."

★

About 30 years ago, there was a light weight boxer in Hoboken who fought under the name of Marty O'Brien. He was a clean, likable kid, completely on the level, and among the best of friends he made was a rising young singer named Bing Crosby. Marty O'Brien got married,

and in time had a son who too frail to become a boxer like his dad, but inclined toward a musical career. He could carry a tune like nobody's business. Marty wrote to his old friend Bing. Could Bing help the kid get the musical education he craved? Bing could and did. O'Brien's boy studied music and in time turned professional. The boy was Frank Sinatra—Bing Crosby's most formidable rival in the crooner ranks today.

★

It was one of those blistering Alabama days, and a student was called on to read aloud a brief paragraph from an essay. This he did, laboriously. When he finished he was asked to comment on the significance of the passage which he had just read. His earnest reply brought even the sleepiest student to an hilarious awakening. For he said "I am sorry, sir, but I wasn't listening."

★

An ocean liner westward bound for New York was overtaken by sudden disaster, and in a matter of minutes all that was left on the surface of the sea were two Englishmen. Not having met formally, they swam about for hours in stony silence. Finally, in desperation, one swam toward the other. "I say, old fellow," he shouted, embarrassed but determined. "I say, dash it all which way is London?"

★

Sgt.: "How is it you don't like the girls?"

Pvt.: "They're too biased."

Sgt.: "Biased? What do you mean?"

Pvt.: "It's bias this, and bias that, until I'm broke."

★

Landlord (to prospective tenant) "You know we keep it very quiet and orderly here. Do you have any children?"

"No."

"A piano, radio or phonograph?"

"No."

"Do you play any musical instrument? Do you have a dog, cat or parrot?"

"No, but my fountain pen scratches a little sometimes."

★

Did you hear about the little moron who wanted to die with his boots on so he hurt his toes when he kicked the bucket?

★

Sgt.: "Hey, there, you Mose! Come back here. Suppose you do get killed, what of it? Heaven is your home."

Mose: "Yes, sah, Sarge, ah knows dat. But right now, ah ain't home-sick."

★

"Don't you think the Army is a dog's life just because you sleep in a pup tent, eat biscuits and get whistled at?"

★

Soldier: "Has anybody seen a tie

## Ukrainian Easter— May 6th

This year the Ukrainian people celebrated Easter Sunday on the 6th of May, five weeks after most of the Christian world had observed the Resurrection of our Divine Savior. The reason for this difference, as Rochester St. Joseph's Bulletin correctly points out, is that we still reckon our liturgical year according to the Julian Calendar. According to the decision of the Council of Nicea (325), Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the 21st of March.

When this decision was handled down, the world was using the Julian Calendar, set up at the order of Julius Caesar, which by subsequent calculations was proved erroneous. In 1582 this mistake was rectified by Pope Gregory XIII, who formulated a more accurate calendar known as the Gregorian Calendar. This new calendar was not readily adopted by all. It was only during the past two decades that many nations accepted the Gregorian reckoning.

According to the Gregorian Calendar, the first full moon after the 21st of March this year occurred on Wednesday, the 28th of March. Hence, the following Sunday was Easter. For us, however, because we still cling to the old Julian Calendar, which is now 13 days behind the Gregorian Calendar, the 21st of March actually falls on the 3rd of April and from this day we compute the date of Easter.

### HUDSON SERGEANT MET RUSSIANS ON ELBE, RIVER BANK

The Hudson Evening Register, April 28, reported:

Sgt. Andrew Mariak, linguist, did the honors for Hudson, Thursday, in the dramatic meeting of the Yanks and Russians on the banks of the Elbe river, Torgau, Germany. Sgt. Mariak and one Russky are reported to have thrown their arms about each other while singing a Russian song as a young dreamy-eyed Red played an accordion and kicked his heels against a castle wall. The song was the Red Army song, "If War Should Come Tomorrow We Will Be Prepared on Land, at Sea and in the Air."

Thus, without formality of preparation, the fighting men of the two great Allies affected the long-awaited meeting that has split the Germans in two in the heart of the Reich. In fact, the momentous little scene enacted at Torgau on the Elbe was so spontaneous, it shattered the well-laid plans of the generals for a formal meeting.

Sgt. Mariak is the son of Michael Mariak of Greenport. He was graduated in 1935 from Hudson High school and later attended Oswego State Teachers College. At one time, he was employed in the laboratory at the Atlas Cement Co. Sgt. Mariak has mastered several languages, including Russian. He broadcasted from Germany Sunday afternoon the "Army Hour."

Sgt. Andrew Marian is a member of the St. Michael's Ukrainian national Association, Branch 476, Hudson, N. Y., and is the son of Mr. Michael Mariak, also a member of U.N.A.

around here? I lost mine."

Rookie: "What color was it?"

Mrs.: "Well, that settles it. I'll never take you to a tea again."

Mr.: "Good! But what did I do?"

Mrs.: "You asked Mrs. Jones how her husband was standing the heat, and he's been dead six months!"

The optimist is probably wrong oftener than the pessimist, but generally happier.

## BOOK REVIEW

UKRAINIANS, Their Rite, History and Religious Destiny, by James F. Coughlin, K. C. 32 pages, ten cents, published by the Mission Press, Toronto, Canada.

★

Here is an example of a well written piece of classic literature which will live a long time. Though not a Ukrainian himself, Mr. Coughlin gives what can be the most accurate summary of the Ukrainian Catholic insight into our problem both in the United States and in Canada.

The American Catholic Historical League and the Canadian Catholic Historical Ass'n, Mr. Coughlin explains, have collected papers to preserve information for the future. This work gives a fine example. He shows that the Ukrainians have a distinct national background and in many instances they have saved European nations from invasions and possibly complete annihilation. He goes on to say that there are one million Ukrainians in the United States and they number a half million in Canada.

He also goes into a brief history of our people and brings in the fact that at the fifth convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League at Pittsburg they celebrated the 950th anniversary of Ukrainian Catholicism. He tells us that there are over 300,000 Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, and they have 124 priest as well as 100 Ukrainian parochial schools. The Ukrainians in the United States have two institutions for the priesthood. One is in Stamford, Conn., and the other in Washington, D. C., the nation's capital. We also have two orphanages and a home for the aged.

In Canada they have the St. Joseph College with 1200 successful graduates. They have 440 churches in Canada, administered by 112 clergy, with two colleges and one orphanage, plus two hospitals.

MICHAEL ELKO,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOY AND GIRL IN A TANK

(Concluded from page 4)

field pieces, several supply wagons and machine gun nests during two weeks of fighting.

### "Were You Scared?"

A red Army general, decorating Alexandra with the "Order of the Patriotic War" and Ivan with the "Order of the Red Banner," asked Alexandra, "Were you scared?"

Alexandra sat up in bed and looked him straight in the eye. "Yes, I was scared."

Late last summer Alexandra was sent to Moscow as an army delegate to the Fourth Women's Anti-Fascist Meeting. I went to interview her. She was slight, very feminine, and quite attractive, with soft hair the color of ripe rye. Her large eyes were frank and blue. She told me her story in disconnected bursts, interrupting several times to say that talking to an American correspondent was a lot more frightening than fighting Nazi tanks.

I asked her what she thought of American tanks. Alexandra replied that American tanks were fine, she was grateful for them, but she liked Soviet tanks much better. "After all," she said with a disarming grin, "Ivan and I own one."

Then I talked to Alexandra about the post-war world and her plans. What did she want to do? Did she and Ivan expect to have children? Alexandra was suddenly very grave. "I am not thinking about what I'm going to do after the war," she said slowly. "First we have to fight for victory."