

# OPINION

VOL. V, NO. 1

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



*Why An Intrigue ?*

(SEE PAGE 14)

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# OPINION

Vol. V

No. 1

JANUARY, 1949

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### FEBRUARY ISSUE

Featuring

#### Madame Olena Kisilewska

(Former Ukrainian Senator to Polish  
Parliament)

President

World Ukrainian Women's Organization

\* \* \*

Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund

(The Official Ukrainian Canadian Relief  
Agency)

Its Work and Achievements

# \* EDITORIAL \*

## *The New Year*

The old year is departing and we are entering the new. It is with certain regrets that we take leave of the old which although fraught with tensions and uncertainties gave us something positive and tangible. We have come to realize fully that we are back in civilian life. The New Year is full of uncertainties and apprehensions which must be faced with resoluteness and determination. This may be an opportune time to assess our achievements in civilian life. One significant fact is that the public is beginning to forget the veterans and the veterans are beginning to forget the days in the service. There still remain certain ties and duties which must not and cannot be forgotten.

Majority of the veterans are back in civilian life and are established. Others are qualifying for their life profession or trade. Those who returned to their pre-war occupations have convinced their fellow neighbours that they can work with diligence second to none. But no matter what the successes are of the individual veterans we must not forget those whose health has been impaired by military service. We must be ever ready to extend a helping hand to them and their loved ones. There is no forgetting in this sphere.

Although the hostilities are over, unrelenting cold war is being waged with greater intensity than we have seen before. Anti-democratic propaganda is being turned out in unlimited quantities. True democracy is waging a war of survival in the men's minds and hearts. We must be ever prepared to combat these tendencies otherwise our comrades who paid the supreme sacrifice shall have died in vain. Our presence in the Canadian community must not only be recognized but felt. Our views must be moulding public opinion.

These objectives will be achieved if we have a strong Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association. It is the only organization of Ukrainian Canadian veterans which represents the views of the majority of Ukrainian Canadian ex-service personnel. We have false prophets who advocate Slavonic and not Canadian unity. In Canada there

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is room for contributions from all Canadians of the diverse ethnic origin on equal bases; each has a contribution to make. We are definitely opposed to ethnic coalition units. We are CANADIANS ALL!

With no resources whatever but goodwill from Ukrainian Canadians, about two and a half years ago, originally the "Newsletter" and now the "OPINION" made its first appearance. To date it has proven that it can weather the economic storms which threaten to destroy every undertaking of this nature. We can say without any reservations whatever that it is unfettered by denominational or political biases. It respects the rights of both but feels that neither should work to the detriment of the other. Canada will be a better place and a greater country if we adhere to the principle of mutual respect and co-operation. We wish to take this opportunity in expressing our deepest gratitude to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Ukrainian organizations in general for their support. "OPINION" still remains fundamentally a veterans publication and responsibility.

We hope that the coming year will see firm entrenchment of all veterans in civilian life. We trust the veterans will find more time to devote to organizational matters and the expansion of the "OPINION." Only through these mediums will be able to fulfil our duties and obligations towards Canada and our fellow comrades. We take particular pleasure in wishing all our veterans the best of everything in the coming year. The future is ours if we jointly strain our efforts towards the realization of the common aims.

A. J. Y.



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# THE UNIFICATION OF UKRAINE

By PAUL YUZYK, M.A.

Out of the ruins of the shattered Russian Tsarist empire in 1917 there emerged what the world at that time believed to be a new state, the Ukrainian National Republic. It was not a new state in the full sense of the term, however, for its emblem was the Trident of Volodymir the Great (980-1015), the mighty ruler of the ancient Kievan State, one of the most powerful and advanced states in Europe at that time. Many of the banners and formations of the Ukrainian republican armies were those of the Ukrainian Cossacks, who perpetuated the traditions of the Ukrainian Cossack State of the great military genius and statesman, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1648-1657). In reality the Ukrainian National Republic was the continuation of Kievan Rus-Ukraine which was shattered by the huge Mongol Tatar Horde in 1240, but which continued its existence in the Galician-Volinian State up to 1349 when Poland conquered it. It was revived by the Ukrainian Cossacks in the seventeenth century, but was crushed by Russia and Poland. Without success Ukrainians sporadically revolted against their oppressors. When the opportunity presented itself in 1917, the Ukrainians again struck for their freedom and established their state, only to be crushed by the hammering blows of several armies of Eastern Europe.

## No German Intrigue

It has been claimed by some "authorities" that the appearance of this independent Ukraine was due to German-Austrian designs. This can be understood to some degree when the avowed enemies of Ukrainian independence such as Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary make such assertions. But when the so-called "disinterested authorities" come out with similar statements, it can be attributed only to a lack of study of the actual events. The controversy centres around the first Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Let us follow the actual course of events leading up to the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. As soon as the collapse of the Russian Empire, "the prison of nations" was brought about by the March Revolution of 1917, the Ukrainians were the first to assert their self-determination by organizing immediately the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine. The frequent convoking of All-Ukrainian Congress determined

the policy of the Ukrainian government. By the First Universal of the Central Rada issued on June 26, 1917, Ukraine declared its autonomy, but still in federation with Russia. Soon after, on July 16, appeared the Second Universal which rejected the Russian Provisional Government's proposal to settle the autonomy questions at the All-Russian Congress to be convened after the war. In October the General Secretariat enunciated the national principles, which included a plan to unify all Ukrainian territories, even those dominated by Austria-Hungary, and announced its intention to convene the Ukrainian Constitutional Assembly to draft a constitution.

## Creation of the Ukrainian Government

The Bolshevik November Revolution of 1917 which overthrew the Russian Provisional Government hastened the assertion of the self-determination of the Ukrainians. On November 20, the Central Rada issued the Third Universal which contained the following significant statement:

"Ukrainian People!

"The Russian Republic is passing through an evil period. In the north, in the capital, there has broken out a bloody and fratricidal war. The Central Government no longer exists, and anarchy and disorder and ruin reign through all the land. And we, the Ukrainian Central Rada, in accordance with your will, in the name of the establishment of order in our country, and with the view of helping the whole of Russia, do proclaim:

"From this day forth Ukraine is an Independent Republic."

In reality the Ukrainian Republic still maintained its bond with the Russian Federation and gave Russia the power to negotiate a peace. It was, nonetheless, a legal state. **France and Great Britain immediately recognized it** and sent their ambassadors to Ukraine in the persons of General Tabouis and Picton Bagge. The Bolshevik Council of People's commissars also gave recognition to the new state in the following words:

"We, therefore, the Council of Commissars of the Russian people recognize the National Republic of Ukraine, and acknowledge its right to separate from Russia and to enter into negotiations with the Russian Republic with a view



of establishing federal and other relations with it.

"The Council of Commissars of the Russian People further recognizes without limits or conditions, and in full respect, the national rights and independence of the Ukrainian Republic.

"December 4, 1917."

The Russian Bolshevik government gave recognition to Ukraine only for diplomatic purposes. On December 18 the Ukrainian Communists set up their own government in Khar-kiw, supported by Red troops, which proceeded to invade Ukraine.

## Peace Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk

With very few troops at its disposal, the Central Rada immediately sensed its precarious position and pressed for an early peace with the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Ukrainian delegation composed of Sevriuk Lubinsky, Levitsky and later Holubovich and Vasilko, leader of the Ukrainians under Austria met the delegations of the Central Powers and Russia on January 6, 1918, at Brest-Litovsk. At first Leon Trotsky, head of the Russian delegation, recognized that "Ukraine has the full right to take part in negotiations, and we have no objections against this." On January 20, Trotsky renounced the recognition of the Ukrainian delegation and brought with him three delegates of the Soviet Ukrainian Republic: Medvedev, Staritsky and Shakh-ray, declaring that they were the real representatives of the Ukrainian people, but the Central Powers refused to recognize Trotsky's proteges.

The delegates of the Ukrainian National Republic were loud in their protest against Bolshevik Russia and in their insistence upon recognition by the Central Powers. They pushed for a quick conclusion of a treaty, so much so that the Count-Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister wrote in his journal: "The Ukrainians will no longer negotiate with us; they dictate to us." The Ukrainian delegates, as a party in the negotiations, considered themselves equal with the Central Powers and Russia, which discounts the theory that Ukraine was an invention and a puppet of Germany and Austria.

## Proclamation of Sovereignty

To counteract Trotsky's manoeuvre at the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference, and to strengthen the position of its delegation the Ukrainian Central Rada on January 22, 1918, issued its famous Fourth Universal. A section of it read:

"The Ukrainian people desire peace. . A democratic peace must be concluded as soon as possible.

"But in order that neither the Russian Government nor any other government shall put obstacles in the way of Ukraine's obtaining this peace—which is so desired and so necessary for the return of order and productive labor, and for the confirmation of our revolution and our liberties, we, the Ukrainian Central Rada, proclaim to the citizens of Ukraine that:

"Henceforth the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC IS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATE OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER.

"We wish to live on friendly terms and good relations with all neighboring states, Russia, Poland, Austria, Rumania, Turkey and others; **but none of them may interfere in the affairs of the Ukrainian Republic.** All power will be in the hands of the Ukrainian people in the name of which, until the Constitutional Assembly is convened, we shall govern; we, the Central Rada, representing the people, peasants, workers and soldiers, are the central executive organ which will henceforth be called the Rada of National Ministers."

As the Bolshevik armies began to close in on Kiev, the Central Rada made an appeal to the people to come to the defence of their Republic. While thousands of soldiers who had fought on many foreign fronts hesitated, debating the issue, three hundred Ukrainian high school and college students formed a company, went through Muraviov's well-trained Red army of 4,000. The three hundred Ukrainian students met the enemy force on January 29 at Kruty where all except one died in the defence of their motherland. These immortal three hundred heroes will ever live in the memories of patriotic Ukrainians. Their heroism can perhaps find parallel only in the heroism of the three hundred Spartans who laid down their lives at Thermopylae.

## The Ukrainian Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

The delegates of the sovereign Ukrainian National Republic on February 9, 1918, signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Central Powers, thereby giving Ukraine international stature. Trotsky refused to sign it at that date, but signed the treaty on March 3 when the German armies again invaded Russia.

For the recognition of Ukraine's dependence Germany and Austria-Hungary received the most-favored nation treatment in regard to the

(Continued on Page 12)

# FATHER and SON

By WILLIAM PALUK

Helen, the maid, walked gingerly into the study, and said quietly, "There's a man to see you, Mr. Earne."

Graham Ellis Earne didn't look up from his Toronto Saturday Night.

"Who is it?" he barked.

"He says he's your father."

Helen said it in an even tone, as though she had said that it was the newspaper boy, or the plumber. But she looked sharply at her employer to see his reaction. She was richly rewarded.

"I beg your pardon? What was that?"

Helen didn't hide the irritated tone in her voice.

"There's a man at the door," she repeated, "and he says he's your father."

Throwing the paper away, Earne swept through the room and confronted the man standing inside the colonial door.

"My father!" he said, unbelievably.

The father (yes, it was he), twisted his old hat in his hands, not knowing what to say or do.

Impulsively, Earne seized his father's arm and half-pushed him into a leather chair in the study, closing the door behind them.

Graham Earne lit a cigar, and gave one to the old man, who lit it, but regarded it quizzically.

"It has been a long time," Earne said, "I didn't know you were alive."

"Sometimes I wondered if I was alive myself." Surprisingly enough, the father spoke in Ukrainian. "You understand, son," he paused at the word, "I speak best in my own language, though I understand English very well."

"Of course, of course."

Father and son continued to discourse in Ukrainian and English.

It had been twenty-four years since the man who was now G. E. Earne had left the Ukraine, and about eleven years since this man had turned his back on his name (it had been Hryhorij Zarobenko), and decided to forget everything connected with the fact that he had once been an immigrant.

He remembered many things clearly now as he faced his aged, immigrant father. He remembered those first years of sweat on the road gang, his delight at receiving his first Canadian pay, and, after many years of slave-like work,

his overwhelming, consuming desire to tell his foreman to go to the nether regions, and to get a job at which he could wear a clean, white collar.

His greatest obstacle was his ignorance of the language. He swore he'd learn it, fluently, perfectly. At night he pored over English books. In the daytime he strained his ears to catch the syllables of the English-speaking workers about him. He enrolled in a night school and soon mastered the books that were given to him. But he was disappointed in finding that his teacher was of Ukrainian descent, and what more, spoke with an accent. Ah, yes, he was able now to tell the difference between good and bad English speech.

"The lathe turned about in an even spin," he repeated over and over again. Those impossible, blasted "th's." He felt his tongue big in his mouth, his lips heavy and unyielding.

But he would teach his lips and his tongue to master the syllable and the consonants. He asked to be transferred to a room where the teacher was Anglo-Saxon, a man by the name of Mr. Rogers. His name alone presented a challenge.

The years flew by, and yet his overwhelming desire to learn the new language and the ways of the new country and its people did not spend itself. On the contrary, young Hryhorij had mapped out a plan. He would learn the new tongue to perfection. Then he would change his name. He was tired of spelling out his long surname to officials of one kind or another. And if his surname was changed, why not change his first name too? Then he would be no different to the men in the white collars. Yes, he would soon wear one of them, too.

His plan had worked. His name was now Graham Ellis Earne, and he clerked in a Yard Office. He could joke with the other clerks about some stupid thing the laborers did, and he wouldn't speak to the laborers who walked about in their sweaty shirts and dirty overalls. How he hated them now! Other clerks referred to them, using a derogatory term. At first the term stung, as he remembered that he had been one himself; but he gloried in the reasoning that he was above them now. He began to use the nickname himself, and he hated them as he had never done before.

So Earne turned his back on his past identity. His break was complete when he married a

waitress by the name of Veronica McLarty, a none-too-pretty girl who was taller than he, and as old.

But now, he was talking to his Ukrainian father, who had come like a ghost out of the past. Indeed, he resembled a ghost. His grey eyes were sunken, his face lined, the thick black hair that characterized the Zarobenkos, was thin and receding. But there was a tilt to his father's chin that was very familiar. He was a proud one!

"—And so, I have come to this country as a displaced person," his father concluded. "There has been trouble in finding something to do."

While his father spoke, Earne's mind was busy taking stock of the situation. What a funny world it was! Here was his own father in his study, and yet he felt that this man was a total stranger. His language was different, his dress was different—he was a man from another world.

Ernie tried to fit this old man into his own world. His friends were all of Anglo-Saxon descent. They had their parties, their dances, their own church, their own sophisticated way of living. This man would be as out of place here as a drake on a chicken farm.

"There is very little I can do," said Earne with finality. "I am office manager, and hire only clerks who can type and do bookkeeping. If you wish me to speak to one of the Yard Superintendents about taking you on as extra help, I would be glad to do so."

"I do not wish to trouble you, my son," answered Zarobenko. "It is not as bad with me as I may have led you to believe. The new world is a bit strange to a newcomer, but I am getting used to it gradually. Just yesterday . . ."

"I am sure you will have no great difficulty," his son cut in. "Leave me your address, and I will get in touch with you. I am sure," he added as an afterthought, "that my wife will want to meet you."

They shook hands at the door.

"Bless you, my son," said the old man, in parting. Why did he have to say "my son" all the time?

Earne did not mention his father's appearance to his wife or to his daughter. The maid was a bit puzzled at this, but she said nothing.

A few days later, Earne was talking to a group of company men over their morning cup of coffee. Pemberton, who was Earne's boss, had some news for them.

"Going to be a new man taking over the Engineering Department from the looks of things," he said. "I met him the other day in

the District Superintendent's office. Seems a nice enough chap, first glance. But he's still in his D.P.'s clothes, and you'd never know him from a laborer, that is, until he begins to talk. Knows more about engineering than the rest of the guys on the fourth floor put together. Has some wonderful ideas about changing over some parts of the present set-up."

"Who is the fellow?" someone asked.

"His name is Za-ro-ben-ko," said Pemberton, enunciating each syllable carefully. "You guys might as well learn how to pronounce it and spell it. I did, and the chief can say it without batting an eyelash."

"What-what was that name again?" This from Earne.

Pemberton repeated it. The others repeated it after him, some with success, others with poor results.

Earne couldn't believe his ears. Someone was saying: "Well, Za-ro-ben-ko doesn't need to worry about his old clothes. With the salary he'll pull in, he can buy himself a complete wardrobe the first pay-day."

It was then the door opened, and who should come in but the Chief, and with him—old Zarobenko! But Earne had a hard time remembering the man. Standing before him, neatly dressed in a grey worsted suit, was his father!

"... our head Metallurgical Engineer," the Chief was saying.

The Chief came to Earne.

There was a shaking of hands.

"And this, "he boomed," is our office manager, Graham Earne, whose services you are free to call on at any time."

The two men faced each other. The father had good-humor and the wisdom of the ages in his grey eyes. Earne looked deeply into his father's eyes, as though he were seeking something there, something he had lost.

"Chief," he said in an even tone. "This is hardly the place or the occasion, but I find it my duty at this time to offer my resignation to you. I wish to leave the company's employ."

A sudden thunderbolt would have caused less amazement than did Earne's speech.

"I don't understand, Earne?" said the Chief. What is the reason for this?"

"I'll explain, sir," he said. "There is a Company regulation that prohibits members of the same family from entering its employ. Right?"

"Right. But what has this to do with your resignation?"

"Simply this. Mr. Zarobenko, here, is my father."

(Continued on Page 13)



# HISTORICAL DATA

Conducted by PAUL YUZYK

## *Response and Responsibility*

Our campaign to secure the names and brief histories of Ukrainian Canadians who have served in Canada's military forces during the Second World War is beginning to bring results. Several individuals have sent in the information about themselves. From December to January 15, only one veteran has sent a list containing several names along with the desired information. It is beginning, but at that rate we will never achieve our objective during our lifetime.

To compile the lists of some 40,000 names will require the goodwill, the determination, and the devoted efforts of **every veteran** reading this column. **Every U.C.V.A. branch and**

**every Ukrainian Canadian branch of the Canadian Legion are requested to conduct a thorough campaign in their localities.** Let us apply to this worthy task the unselfish and wholehearted spirit which we demonstrated while in the service of our country.

This is the information we need about each former serviceman: Full name, number, address, active, N.M.R.A. or Reserve, dates of enlistment and discharge, units served in, the theatres of war, highest rank obtained, decorations, former and present occupations, and a small service photo if available. Send this information to:

**U.C.V.A. Historical Data Dept. 515B McIntyre Block Winnipeg, Man., Canada**

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Senkowski, Russell—  
Bedfordville, Sask.

Sych, Theodore—Smoky  
Heights, Alta.

Sholhan, Frank—Brandon,  
Man.

Snihura, John—Toronto, Ont.

Shysh, John F.—Stry, Alta.

Semotuik, Harry—Vegreville,  
Alta.

Tkachuk, Mike—Hamlin, Alta.

Tykoliz, Adam—Humberstone,  
Ont.

Tymchyshyn, M.—Vancouver,  
B.C.

Woznica, Peter—Big River,  
Sask.

Wiwcharuk, Micheal—  
Endeavor, Sask.

Warechuk, Steve—Alticone,  
Sask.

Wasilewski, John—Edmonton,  
Alta.

Witchanko, John—Ascuith,  
Sask.

Yakimow, John—Flin Flon,  
Man.

Yuremchuk, P. W.—  
Endeavour, Sask.

Yaceyko, Lawrence P.—  
Derwent, Alta.

Yurkiw, William P.—Radway,  
Alta.

Yaremkiwicz, Alexander—  
Montreal, Que.

Yemchuk, Nestor—St. James,  
Man.

Zaharychuk, Alvin—Arran,  
Sask.

Zabrodsky, Max—Dauphin,  
Man.

Zaluzny, John—Toronto, Ont.

## Killed in Action

Labiuk, George—Kalyna,  
Sask.

Mostowy, Micheal—Domain,  
Man.

Novak, Nick—Edmonton, Alta.

Ossachuk, John—Ft. Francis,  
Ont.

Ochrymowich, Theodore—  
Ardath, Sask.

Prokopchuk, Steve—Sandy  
Lake, Man.

Slyzuk, John—Ashville, Man.

Shmigelski, Peter (Missing)—  
Komarno, Man.

Shumay, Nick—Enderby, B.C.

Smysniuk, Nick—Ituna, Sask.

Yaceyko, Peter—Derwent,  
Alta.

Yarush, Fred—Grandview,  
Man.

Zip, John—Tway, Sask.

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# U.C.V.A. AND LEGION AFFAIRS

In the coming year veterans throughout Canada will be continuing further with their gradual re-establishment and adjustment to civil life. A large percentage of our members are to date fully re-established in their new homes and enjoying increased earnings made possible through D.V.A. Vocational and University training. Others are making a success on the farms and small holdings through the assistance of the V.L.A.

We also have in our midst the less fortunate who find it difficult to re-adjust themselves to civilian life. It is these veterans that we should try to help and encourage to a speedy recovery from the after effects of war. It is one of the aims of U.C.V.A. to help the less fortunate and their families.

But veterans as individuals in any community can do little to help their fellow veterans. Only by organizing can they be of service to themselves and others in their community. Therefore if you cannot organize a U.C.V.A. Branch in your community, see to it that you belong to some Veteran Organization in your community.

Preserve in your community those ideals that we fought for on the field of battle. Protect your community and your country from subversive elements. Be a good citizen; set the pace for others in your community.

With the gradual readjustment of veterans to civilian life the membership of U.C.V.A. has been increasing steadily. Are you a member of U.C.V.A.? If not! Is it because you have no U.C.V.A. Branch in your community? Write in today to the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association, Headquarters at 515B McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man., for a membership application form and join the family of U.C.V.A. members scattered throughout Canada. Membership fees to U.C.V.A. are \$2.50 a year.

The official U.C.V.A. publication, *OPINION*, is sent gratis to every member. Become a member today and encourage your friends to become members of U.C.V.A.

We also wish to remind our old members that your 1949 fees should be sent in and new membership cards will be mailed out to you.

Let us all try to make 1949 the best year in the history of U.C.V.A.

JOHN YUZYK, General Secretary,  
Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association.

## Hamilton, Ont.

### ANNUAL ELECTION

The Hamilton Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association Branch held its Annual Election on January 16, 1949. The results are as follows: Micheal Stasiuk, President; William Shugan, Vice-President; Fred Pawlyshyn, Secretary; Albert Bobyk, Co-secretary; John Wolkowsky, Treasurer; Nick Strabac, Joe Wolkowsky and Wm. Shugan, Sports Committee; Harry Karaim, Micheal Stasiuk, Fred Pawlyshyn, William Lark, Albert Bobyk and Joe Olejnik, Social Committee; Dr. F. Martyniuk, John Wolkowsky and Peter Yaremko, Welfare Committee; Micheal Papish and Albert Bobyk, Opinion Representatives; Dr. S. P. Klimasko, Press Representative and Sports Committee Chairman; Dr. P. T. Smylski, Stephen Yaworsky and Johnny Cannon, Ukrainian Canadian Committee Representatives.

## Norwood Branch No. 178, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., Edmonton, Alta.

The installation of officers of the Norwood Branch No. 178 took place on Wednesday, January 12th, 1949. Taking part in the ceremonies were Ald. George Cleave, First Vice-President of the Canadian Legion Provincial Command, and Col. E. Ted Brown, President of Montgomery Branch of the Legion. The new executive members were piped to the stage by Pipe Major R. Stoker.

The new executive consists of the following: Major Micheal Syrotuck, President; Dr. W. Orobko, Vice-President; Nestor W. Marchyshyn, Secretary; Dr. R. Svarich, Treasurer; John Stesko, Sergeant-at-Arms; Dr. S. Warshawski, Dr. D. Melnyk, Walter Romaniuk, Thomas Prestupa, Edward Tomik and Alex Chernetski, members of executive.

Mr. M. Syrotuck, addressing the gathering, stated that the continuation, function and expansion of the Norwood branch is essential because it is the concrete expression of a people that served their country.

"It was our duty to serve. It is our duty to continue serving," he declared.

He evaluated the contribution made by the civilian personnel during the war which was as essential to attain the common aim.

The highlight of the evening was the presen-



tation of Canadian citizenship certificates to 43 persons of Ukrainian origin. The certificates were presented by Judge S. C. S. Kerr of the Alberta district court. He traced Canada's history from the drawing up of the B.N.A. Act to the present time. He said that Canada's democratic form of government was something to be commended and that it had not been obtained easily.

The Judge referred to the revolutions which brought an end to the feudal system in England in the 15th century and also explained Canada's tie with the British Empire.

"Freedom from tyranny is not easily reached and usually many lives are lost in getting it," he stated.

A telegram had been received from Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State at Ottawa, commending the Norwood Legion's move in the presentation of citizenship certificates.

### **Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Branch No. 141, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., Winnipeg, Man.**

The Annual Meeting of the Branch was held on January 16th, 1949. Retiring President, Dr. W. Grenkow, in his speech stated that the veterans of the Second World War were Canada's first line of defence against fifth column in the country and the threat of another world war.

"As legionnaires we must be ever conscious of our duty to our country and immediate community, and scorn those who seek to serve two masters," he said.

Reports for the year showed a general progress as well as increase in membership. The Branch acquired its own Clubrooms. Now it is faced with the problem of retiring the debt and increasing the clubrooms themselves.

Mr. Paul Parashin was elected President of the branch for 1949. Other members are: V. J. Swystun, 1st Vice-President; Micheal Baryluk, 2nd Vice-President; Theo. Krawchuk, J. B. Danko and M. Kepron, executive members; Peter Okraimec, Social Committee; George Berko, House Committee; M. Chelada, Membership Committee; J. Yuzyk, Chairman of Board of Trustees; William Paziuk, Finance Committee; A. Babaluk, Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association Committee; Y. O. Masciuch, By-laws Committee; J. Ozero, Welfare and Sick Visiting Committee; N. Malanchuk, Bar Committee; Dr. W. Grenkow and J. G. Karasivich, representatives Winnipeg and District Council.

## **IN MEMORIAM**



**VICTOR BOSCHUK**

Returning home to Hamilton from Toronto where he had been making final arrangements for his marriage engagement, Victor Boschuk met with fatal accident on December 24, 1948, when his car swerved and crashed into the embankment alongside the forked road. When found by a nearby farmer he was already dead. His friend, W. Zwarych, who was with Victor in the car, suffered serious injuries.

Victor was given a military funeral in which 217 cars took part.

Coming from a family in which his father and mother are prominent Ukrainian leaders, Victor was active in Ukrainian organizations. He was a member of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association and the Ukrainian National Youth Federation. While on active service and overseas he was a member of Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Association. After 4½ years of service and upon his discharge Victor continued his studies at the University of Toronto. He was to graduate in 1949.

The executive and members of Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association and editorial staff extend their heartfelt sympathies to Mr. and Mrs. P. Boschuk and Victor's sister, Nadia. We greatly regret Victor's early departure from our midst.

# VETERANS' AFFAIRS

## College Students

Fifty-nine students have been selected to attend the 1949 course of the Canadian Army Staff College which opens in Kingston, January 17th, it was announced by the Minister of National Defence.

Object of the course is to qualify officers for second grade staff appointments in all branches of the staff and in both field and static formations.

A change in command of the college will take place mid-way through the course when Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simmonds returns in August from the U.K. to replace the present commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Whiteley. These two high-ranking officers figured in a two-year exchange in 1947.

## Reserve Army Alters Standards

The Canadian Army altered its standards for the reserve force to allow more men to be trained for rear-line work.

Previous physical standards were the same as those of the active army. Now the standards will vary according to the duties of the various reserve corps.

Army headquarters mentioned specifically units of the coast and anti-artillery, as well as coast and anti-aircraft defence signals.

Enlistment is up to the age of 52 years, and automatic retirement is at 55.

The revised programme would make available a trained nucleus in the event of need for defending Canada.

Members of the reserve army will benefit by the recently announced \$10-a-month pay boost for members of the armed forces.

## Jobs for Veterans

One of the important responsibilities still facing the D.V.A. is the rehabilitation of veterans who contracted tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases during their service.

Of the 8,000 veterans who had this disability, some 5,000 are still under treatment in hospitals or as out-patients. Almost all will become able to work again, and with intelligent co-operation can be returned to a wide variety of useful occupations.

There are some limitations. The ex-tubercular cannot do unusually heavy manual labor and he must stay away from jobs involving inorganic dust, noxious odors or fumes, but these limiting factors need be no barrier to successful placement in majority of jobs.

A veteran with healed tuberculosis, the department points out, is a better risk than many hired off the street. His disease has been diagnosed, treated and arrested. Further treatment is available in the event of a relapse. And the relapse rate is so low that labor turnover among such workers will not exceed the normal rate. The matter reduces itself to this. If proper placement procedure is used, the ex-tubercular veteran need not be under any vocational handicap. The test should be ability—not disability.

The two main things the employers should understand is that there is no reason why these men should face any employment handicap providing they are measured for their jobs with the same care that any good employer regularly uses; and it must be understood there is no reason for anyone to fear a person whose tuberculosis has been cured. He represents no public hazard. When the D.V.A. recommends hiring an ex-tubercular patient he is no longer a source of infection.

## War Veterans' Allowance Act

The latest legislative changes in the Act:

1. The maximum allowance permissible has now been increased by \$10 monthly. Single recipients, widows and widowers without dependent children may now receive a maximum allowance of \$485.00 per annum instead of the former \$365.00. Married veterans or widowers and widows with dependent children may receive a maximum allowance of \$850.00 instead of \$750.00 as before. The income exemptions of \$125.00 in the case of single recipients and \$250.00 in the case of married recipients remain in effect.

2. The limitation of \$125.00 applied to casual earnings has been removed. Casual earnings are defined by the Board as earnings arising out of short or occasional periods of work, such as what be termed "odd jobs." Such earnings, however, should not be so regular or in such amounts as to constitute a means of livelihood over a relatively extended period.

3. Persons domiciled in Canada who served

with the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I in a theatre of actual war, and who have since re-established domicile in Canada, have been brought under the Act.

4. Eligible veterans are now entitled to a War Veterans Allowance as from the date of establishing domicile in Canada instead of having to wait three months prior to making application as under the previous legislation.

## UNIFICATION OF UKRAINE

(Continued from Page 4)

purchase of Ukrainian wheat and food. In a supplemental treaty Ukraine had to concede Galicia and Bukovina to Austria-Hungary but these provinces were to receive full autonomy. This part of the treaty has always been denounced by Ukrainians.

The Soviets, in spite of their treaty, pledged to halt their offensive against Ukraine, continued their advance. Ukraine still lacking proper army, appealed to Germany for military aid. General Eickorn's army helped drive the Bolsheviks from Kiev but once having done so, refused to withdraw. The German forces then began to requisition food supplies in Ukraine, which action the Central Rada and the Ukrainian peasants disapproved of and resisted. The Rada was overthrown and succeeded by a regime under General Paul Skoropadsky as Hetman. When, after eight months, Hetman Skoropadsky was helpless to stop German coercion in collecting food, the Ukrainian democratic forces and peasants rose in rebellion. In November, 1918, the Skoropadsky regime was overthrown. At this time the Eastern Front was disintegrating and the Germans withdrew.

It is out of the scope of this article to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The condemnation of Ukraine on the basis that the treaty strengthened the position of the Central Powers against the Allies is not wholly warranted. The governments of Great Britain, France and the United States offered no help whatever to the Ukrainians. As a result the Ukrainians had to rely upon their strength and diplomacy to secure recognition of their independence in the international field.

### The Achievement of Territorial Unity

Upon driving out the Germans, the democratically-minded Ukrainians re-established the Ukrainian National Republic, this time with the directory composed of Winnichenko, Petlura, Shvets, Andrievsky and Makarenko at its helm. Every effort was exerted to strengthen the Republican armies, but Ukraine

was in a state of great disorder. Bolshevik armies from the north, and Tsarist forces, aided by the Allies, pressed on the state.

In the meantime on November 1, 1918, the Ukrainians of Galicia and Bukovina, upon Austria-Hungary's disintegration, proclaimed their independence and established the Western Ukrainian National Republic with Lviv (Lemberg) as capital. When General Haller's Polish troops, which were equipped by the Allies to fight the Bolsheviks, instead, attacked the Ukrainian Galician army, the latter, due to a lack of munitions and supplies, had to retreat. On January 3, 1919, the government of the Western Ukrainian Republic at Stanislawiv proclaimed its desire to unite with the Ukrainian National Republic of Kiev.

The directory convened an All-Ukrainian Labor (Trudovy) Congress to discuss the union of all Ukrainian territories. On the memorable day of January 22, 1919, exactly one year after Ukraine's proclamation of independence, in the spacious St. Sophia Square of Kiev, before a large mass of people, Ukrainian troops and representatives of foreign states, the Act of Union (Zyedinenya) was solemnly read and a national holiday was proclaimed. The following is the text:

"In the name of the Ukrainian National Republic, the Directory proclaims to the whole Ukrainian nation a great event in the history of our Ukrainian land.

"On January 3, 1919, in Stanislawiv, the Ukrainian National Rada of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, as representative of the will of all Ukrainians of former Austria-Hungary and as their highest legislative organ, solemnly proclaimed the union of the Western Ukrainian National Republic with the Ukrainian Dnieper National Republic in one sovereign National Republic.

"Greeting with great happiness this historical step of our Western brothers, the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic decided to take note of this union and carry it out in accordance with provisions stated in the decision of the Ukrainian National Rada on January 3, 1919.

"From today on there shall be united in one Great Ukraine the centuries-separated parts of Ukraine, Galicia, Bukovina, Hungarian and Dnieper Ukraine. The eternal dreams, for which the finest sons of Ukraine lived and died, have been fulfilled. From today on there shall be only one independent Ukrainian National Republic. From today on the Ukrainian people, freed by the mighty uprising of their own



strength, have the possibility to unite all the endeavors of their sons for the creation of an indivisible, independent Ukrainian state for the good and the welfare of the working people."

The combined Ukrainian armies under the command of Simon Petlura, made a gallant defense of the united Ukrainian National Republic. The task was an impossible one, for the state was beset by enemies from all sides, the armies of the Bolsheviks, the White Russian army of General Denikin, the Tsarist forces, the Polish army, and the Rumanian army. The Ukrainian National Republic was crushed in 1920, and the Ukrainian territories were partitioned among the Soviets, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

## Perpetuation of the Ideal

The freedom-loving Ukrainians the world over annually commemorate January 22, 1919. Large public concerts are held to celebrate the occasion of the unification of Ukraine. The ideal lives on in the hearts of all Ukrainians. Ukraine during the last war was again unified by the Soviet, but it has no liberty. The Ukrainian Insurgent army, numbering up to 300,000, is struggling behind the Iron Curtain to free their country from Soviet domination and oppression. The nationally-minded Ukrainians in all parts of the world have united behind the Ukrainian National Council to support the struggle for Ukrainian freedom and independence.

## FATHER AND SON

(Continued from Page 6)

It was done. Earne's eyes had never left his father's. Then old Z̄arobenko spoke. Earne was amazed at his fluent English. So he had not spoken English at his house out of sheer pride!

"On the contrary, my son," the old man's voice had a wonderful even tone. "I am the newer employee of us two. It is I who must resign. In fact," he laughed easily, "as my employment here is not confirmed, as yet, there will be no need of anyone resigning. I will simply not be given the job."

"And do you think," said the Chief, "that we'd take a chance on losing you to our rivals, either one of you? No sir. Even provided that you are father and son."

"Of course we are," said Earne. "Many years ago I changed my name. For the last ten or twelve years I have heard nothing of my parents. Until the other day . . ."

# DISA & DATA

By I. YAYAY

A Rookie GI, shuffling past a Colonel, was stopped by the officer.

"Soldier, don't you salute?" the officer snapped.

"What're you?" enquired the recruit.

"The Commanding Officer of this base, I'm just in charge of everything, that's all."

The recruit shifted his gun. "Ya gotta good job," he observed. "Keep your mouth shut, and don't louse it up."

\* \* \*

The little man was pushing through the crowded aisles of the big market.

"Coming through," he called merrily. No one moved.

"Gangway," he shouted. A few stepped aside.

He ruefully surveyed the situation and then smiled as a bright idea struck him.

"Watch those nylons!" he warned. The women scattered like chaff in the wind.

\* \* \*

Customer: "I don't believe I'll buy any of your crackers. Mr. Brown. They tell me mice are always running over them."

Grocer: "That couldn't be true. The cat sleeps in the barrel every night."

\* \* \*

An opportunist is a man who, finding himself in hot water, decides he might as well have a bath anyway.

\* \* \*

Trainer: "Well, old man, I'm afraid you're licked now."

Boxer (gazing dizzily): "Yes, I guess you're right. I should have got him in the first round, when he was alone."

\* \* \*

Cub reporter: "What shall I say about the two blondes who made such a fuss at the game?"

Sports Editor: "Just say 'The bleachers went wild.'"

(Continued on Page 15)

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"You mean today," broke in his father. "Today, under these unusual circumstances, we meet again—father and son!"

After work that day, Earne went up to see his father.

"You must come and meet my wife and daughter, dad!"

"Yes, I must—sometime."

"No. Not sometime. I want you to come tonight. Come home with me now."

So they went home together.

## THEY SAY

Opinions and News,  
*from the Ukrainian Press in Canada  
and abroad*

### With The New Year — New Hopes

In greeting the New Year the Ukrainian Canadians wish that it will bring an easement to the Ukrainian nation in Europe and the realization of its continual aspirations, and to its sons scattered in the D.P. Camps all over Western Europe if not a return to the land of their forefathers then resettlement in the free country of the New World where they will be able to make use of their talents for their own betterment and the country which accepts them.

—Ukrainian Voice.

### Smoke Screen

During the course of 1948 the freedom loving nations of the democratic western world became aware of the threat of the Kremlin dictator and his immediate clique. Facts and events give reason to believe that 1949 should be the decisive year for the liquidation of the Moscow prison of the nations. This should be the year of the downfall of the godless Communism and year for the realization of true freedom and peace among all the nations of the world.

—Ukrainian News

### The "Enigma" Clarifies

Not by appeasement but by means of a firm policy will it be possible to contain the Soviets within their bounds. Not by the concealment of facts concerning the destructive activities of international communism but by the revelation of these facts is it possible to paralyze and finally liquidate the Soviet fifth column, in the world. "Peace at any price" is no peace. In order that the peoples in the U.S.S.R. would be able to depose the Kremlin conspirators against peace and freedom of the people, requires a firm stand of the democratic world against the Soviet leaders and their agents in the democratic countries.

—New Pathway.

## The Cover Page

The map reproduced on the cover page shows how Ukraine was divided among the nations of Central and Eastern Europe prior to World War II. Even at a glance one can readily see why it is so difficult for Ukraine to have good neighbors since all of them will lose some of the territories once she gains independence.

### Afraid of Public Opinion

The method in which the elections were conducted in the Soviet sector of Berlin is nothing unique or unusual. This is the way the elections are conducted in the Soviet Union and its satellites. In the opinion of Moscow this is democracy. There can be one answer for this—it is afraid of public opinion and the people. Moscow is fully aware that in the Soviet Union, in the satellite countries, in the Soviet sector of Berlin, in the Soviet Zone of Germany and wherever the Red fist and heel reign supreme, if the people were given an opportunity to express their thoughts and opinions freely, Communist dictatorship would vanish.

CANADIAN FARMER.

### Disa and Data

She: "It says here a fellow speaking six languages married a girl speaking three."

He: "That's about the right handicap."

\* \* \*

"I advertised that the poor would be welcome in this church," said the preacher, "and, after inspecting the collection, I see that they have come."

\* \* \*

Salesman: "You make only a small deposit and make no more payments for six months."

Customer: "Who told you about us?"

\* \* \*

### WORDS OF WISDOM

Friend: "Let me congratulate you, old man, I'm sure you will always look on this day as the happiest of your life."

Bridegroom—"Er, but it's tomorrow I'm being married."

Friend: "Yes, I know that."

\* \* \*

"The earth shook," said White, describing his experiences in an earthquake. "Cups and saucers flew all over the place."

"Great Scott" exclaimed Jones. "That reminds me. I forgot to mail my wife's letter."

---

# POETS' FORUM

---

## *I Remember Father*

By MYRA LAZECHKO-HAAS

My father was no pretty gentleman,  
Uncertain, awkward in Sunday finery  
As Lincoln in tails, Shevchenko in silk hose.  
The only style father originated, was  
The fad for freedom, the only vogue he ever  
Spread was the vogue for "old-look"  
independence.

Sometime, as now, in my professional glass,  
Beholding myself in linen and brocade,  
Smug and deliberate as a slick commercial,  
I ask: What is this metamorphosis  
Of man? Whose progeny this robot, reeling  
In the terrible grip of kilowatt fear, the  
shuddering

Voltage of ampere agony? Through what  
Coiled apparatus writhes the current blood,  
Electrocuting Hope? This dynamo,  
This vital vortex of my father, once,  
To goodly, useful purpose, the diesel heart,  
The machine of mankind, motivated.

Sometime,  
When I behold myself, even as now,  
(Wrapped in my circus floss security)  
A superficial master of all arts,  
A synthetic christ, a lettered linguist,  
But ignorant of love's language, christian's code,  
I cry: What gross deficiency is this,  
That renders incoherent, inarticulate,  
My educated tongue? What impediment  
Binds helpless to transmit with guileless heart,  
Across the mixed mad wires of humanity,  
Some telegraphic tolerance?

How lost, how lost,  
The voice of father, chanting rapturously,  
His prayerful innovations to vowel and verb,  
Stubby pen squat before his broad book's altar,  
Book propped in the aura of a coal-oil lamp.  
How blurred the age-old design, the traditional  
pattern

Of beauty and knowledge; the simple, passionate  
Syllables of devotion, raised in mute  
Sign-speech of bruised and calloused hands; the  
tender

The murmuring beads of broken-English,

slipping  
Roughly between the rosary of laced fingers.  
Sometime, even as now, I remember with pride,  
I remember the brave, the lost lamented people,  
I remember father as the leader of his people.

I forget for a moment the shame and the scorn  
when they tell me,

"Your father was a common country clod,  
Surely inferior, unworthy of discussion.  
We tell you it is so; it must be so.  
You have the judgment, the word of a  
gentleman."

---

Teacher (warning her pupils against catching  
cold): "I had a little brother, seven years  
old, and one day he took his new sled out in  
the snow. He caught pneumonia and three days  
later he died."

Silence for ten seconds. Then a voice from  
the rear:

"Where's his sled?"

\* \* \*

Proud parent, on meeting the new first grade  
teacher: "I am the father of the twins you are  
going to have next September."

\* \* \*

"Why is the bell ringing?" asked a drowsy  
member of the congregation.

"Cause someone is pulling the rope,"  
answered another of the same.

\* \* \*

## MOTHER LOVE

"Yes," said his proud mother, "John is such  
a good boy, and so fond of dumb animals. Why  
only last night I heard him say in his sleep,  
'Feed the kitty, feed the kitty.'"

\* \* \*

Pat Rosenbloom (entering store): "I want  
two tuna fish."

Storekeeper: "You better stick to pianos."

\* \* \*

Doc: "Say ah."

Patient: "I didn't come here for an examina-  
tion, I just want to pay my bill."

Doc: "Ah-h-h-."

\* \* \*

Peter: "If I'm unable to get home this eve-  
ning, I'll send you a note."

Anne: "Never mind, I found it in your pocket  
last night."



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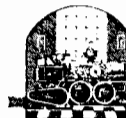
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## Collecting Historical Data

In order that the Historical Data be completed in as short a time as possible we would appreciate the help of every veteran.

Send the information and inquiries concerning further particulars to:

### U.C.V.A. Historical Data Dept.

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