Western Ukrainians Declare Their Independence
And Establish Government

NAZIS ARREST AND THEN EXILE ITS LEADERS
INCORPORATE GALICIA INTO POLISH GOVERNMENT GENERAL

A series of important developments in the Ukrainian situation have recently taken place in Western Ukraine, centering in Lviv, according to reports reaching the Ukrainian daily "Svoboda" and the Polish daily "Nowy Swiat" here in this country.

They include the proclamation of Ukrainian independence; establishment of a Ukrainian government; its recognition by Metropolitans Shpetitisky and Kostuk; the arrest of its leaders by the Nazi, and the incorporation by them of Ukrainian Galicia into the Polish Government General.

Yaroslav Stetsko Proclaimed President

The proclamation of Ukrainian independence, the "Svoboda" dispatch from Berne, Switzerland reports, took place in Lviv yesterday—"the day of that city's surrender to the Red Army and the Nazis."

In the evening of that day, beginning at 8, reads the dispatch, "at a great meeting of Ukrainians of Western Ukraine, held in the Lviv headquarters of the Prosvita Enlightenment Society (oldest Ukrainian society in Western Ukraine), the resurrection of Ukrainian Statehood was proclaimed and Ukrainian home rule established, headed by Yaroslav Stetsko, vice-president of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists."

This regional government under Stetsko, reads the proclamation, portions of which were included in the "Svoboda" dispatch, "will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Government with the free will of the Ukrainian people in Kiev, capital of Ukraine."

National-Revolutionary Army Created

The proclamation further announced the creation "on Ukrainian territories" of a "Ukrainian National-Revolutionary Army, to continue the fight against (foreign) occupation and for a Sovereign Independent Ukrainian State, as well as for a new order throughout the world."

The proclamation, according to its text, was made "by the will of the Ukrainian people, by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists under the leadership of Stephen Bandera..." It was announced over the Konotopetz Radio Station in Lviv at 11 o'clock in the morning of July 1.

Sheptitisky Hails Independence and Government

On the same day, the Berne dispatch to the "Svoboda" reads, the venerable and greatly beloved Metropolitan Sheptitisky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, issued a pastoral letter hailing the newly-proclaimed Ukrainian State and bestowing upon it his blessings, and calling upon the populace to give the new Ukrainian government their loyal support. "By your faith, solidarity, and conscientious execution of duties prove that you worthy of independent national existence," Metropolitan Sheptitisky urged the people in his pastoral letter.

Similar recognition and blessings were accorded the new Ukrainian government by other Catholic and Orthodox ecclesiastics, including Archbishop Polikarp, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Nazis Arrest Stetsko and Bandera

Later, however, sometime during the early part of July, the German authorities, now firmly established in the city, intervened by arresting Yaroslav Stetsko and sending him in confinement to Berlin. At about the same time they also arrested and placed in "honorary confinement" Stephen Bandera, who in the proclamation of Ukrainian independence is referred to as the "leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists."

Later this "honorary confinement" of Stetsko and Bandera was changed to outright exile, both being forbidden to enter Ukraine for ten years. The Berne correspondent of the "Svoboda" states he received reports of this arrest and deportation of the two Ukrainian leaders from Budapest.

Refuse Recognition

"As yet," he continues, "the German have not recognized the Ukrainian government... or the Ukrainian State." The German Government, however, consider this attempt to set up an independent Ukrainian state as "premature."

Galicia Incorporated by Government General Poland

Evidently it was more than premature for the Nazis. For on August 1st, according to a London dispatch to the American Polish daily "Nowy Swiat," the German government of the Polish Government General, under the leadership of Dr. Luke Myshuha, Emil Revyuk, editors of "Svoboda," and Stephen Shumeyko, editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly," incorporated Galicia by the Nazi-occupied Polish territory. This incorporation, Governor Frank declared, was "in order of Hitler himself."

Various assurances are given in Frank's proclamation to the Galician Ukrainians that "the terrible times will never return again" but that "if possible all wrongs will be righted, private ownership restored, and freedom in daily life, culture and religion again guaranteed." The guarantees, Governor Frank stated, is Hitler himself, "who believes that after church services Side experiences they (populace) will do their utmost to help construct a new Europe." German will be the official language for both the Poles and Ukrainians in the Polish Government General, with the Polish and Ukrainian languages being "admissible.

All decrees will be announced in the three languages. Galicia is divided into the Lviv, Ternopil and Stanislavitch Districts. Dr. Leash is to be the Galician governor.
The Ukrainian Language

By Dr. Joseph D. Streeticz

1 Nationally Defined

PROFESSOR Haye's definition national- ity as "a people who speak the same language, have the same national feelings, cherish a common tradition, and constitute, or think they constitute, distinct political communities..." Professor Haye places the language of a people in first place, but for good reason if the culture of a nation could continue to advance without a language.

Ukrainian is the language of 40 million people living on the land which has been known as Rus, or Russia, in the Kozak period. Its most famous poet is the eponymous hero to be told they were not Russians. And that "the Ukrainian language, whose origin, he says, can be traced to the west does not give way to Czech in abundance or to Old Russian as well as to the older "Ukrainian language is one of the living languages of Eastern Europe, most of the coal, that it is a recognized language. In many works of modern Slavic philology, however, as "a people who speak the Little Russian language" is defined as "a people who have descended from the Poles, Germans, and the like, and have been assimilated by them."

Our Literary Treasures

Ukrainian is the language which has come down to us with such treasures as the "History of the Tale of Igor's Campaign" (12th century), "Chronicles of Galicia" (13th century), and the "Chronicles of the Cossacks" (17th century), the Kozak doughty songs, and the works of Shevchenko and Franko. "By far the most vital and important part of modern Ukrainian folklore is the product of the Kozak period. Its most interesting, picturesque, and splendid expression is the "Chronicles of the Kozak" (domi), about the Kozak's, their wars, and their misfortunes in Czuanian and Turkish captivity. These elegies are still intoned by professional itinerant singers to the accompaniment of the same sort of music which was sung in the Russian provinces and is still sung in the Ukraine. Their melodies are possessed of a very lively and spirited style in which the remorse is the hero and his enemies, the celebrated heroes, and the verse, and rhyme (unknown to Old Russian as well as to Old and Great Russian popular poetry) seem to have been adopted from the west, the spread of the Kozak spirit verse. The word "Ukraine has become a symbol of all the-enchantment and power and beauty and grace and all the calling steps lands of the south."

Independent Character of Ukrainian

The world has been convinced that Ukrainian is a Slavic language. In many works of history the student may read that "Ukrainian is a blend of the Russian, the Polish, or the Polish of the Russian, or of the Polish language, or that the language is largely finished off from the Russian. The cultural vocabulary of the Russian and Ukrainian language is certainly different, for it has been produced by such different influences, that correspond to a certain linguistic unity, that is purely formal and in no way cultural."

If the Ukrainian language had been developed, it could have been compared with the Slavic language, which is a language that is no longer spoken, the Ukrainian language, in this case, could have been the product of this development. But in the case of the Ukrainian language, the language is a "blend of Slavic languages," that is, it does not give way to Czech in abundance, Polish in picturesque description, or Serbo in pleasantness; that al- though the language is known as "the language of the people of Ukraine can be divided into three main divisions, and has been shown to be a separate language, having no contact with the Russian." The fact that it is not spoken in Russia is no reason for regarding it as a "blend of Slavic languages."

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FRATERNALISM - FELLOWSHIP

Fraternalism—fellowship! what unbounded possibilities and high ideals does this word suggest. Fellowship represents the basis of all that we have accomplished, and hope to attain in the future. Fellowship is the very essence of the Canadian personality.

It is easy to see why this fellowship is necessary, yet how few people in the world have this fellowship. The Man of Galilee in his life has given us an example of the most perfect fellowship that has ever existed between men. He alone, in his life, was able to accomplish, for only when this fellowship is attained by all the peoples of the earth will there be an elimination of the ravages of ignorance, hatred, immorality and sin.

The most practical and vital type of fellowship is that which is found in the world of the arts. It is the expression of the greatness of all God's creations. It is easy to see why this fellowship is necessary, yet how few people in the world have this fellowship. The Man of Galilee in his life has given us an example of the most perfect fellowship that has ever existed between men. He alone, in his life, was able to accomplish, for only when this fellowship is attained by all the peoples of the earth will there be an elimination of the ravages of ignorance, hatred, immorality and sin.

In the world of art we can find examples of this perfect fellowship. In music, literature, painting, sculpture, and every other form of art, we can see the results of this fellowship. The art of music is a perfect example of this fellowship. In every country, in every land, we can find musicians of every nationality and race who have composed music for the world to enjoy. They have worked together, they have shared their knowledge, they have exchanged their ideas, they have learned from each other, and they have created wonderful music that is enjoyed by people of every race and every nation.

In literature, we can find the same fellowship. In every country, in every land, we can find writers of every nationality and race who have written books for the world to enjoy. They have worked together, they have shared their knowledge, they have exchanged their ideas, they have learned from each other, and they have created wonderful literature that is enjoyed by people of every race and every nation.

In painting, we can find the same fellowship. In every country, in every land, we can find painters of every nationality and race who have painted pictures for the world to enjoy. They have worked together, they have shared their knowledge, they have exchanged their ideas, they have learned from each other, and they have created wonderful paintings that are enjoyed by people of every race and every nation.

In sculpture, we can find the same fellowship. In every country, in every land, we can find sculptors of every nationality and race who have created sculptures for the world to enjoy. They have worked together, they have shared their knowledge, they have exchanged their ideas, they have learned from each other, and they have created wonderful sculptures that are enjoyed by people of every race and every nation.

In every art form, we can find the same fellowship. In every country, in every land, we can find artists of every nationality and race who have created works of art for the world to enjoy. They have worked together, they have shared their knowledge, they have exchanged their ideas, they have learned from each other, and they have created wonderful works of art that are enjoyed by people of every race and every nation.
The Village of Spasivka
SITUATED on the right bank of the Samara River, 12 miles from the town of Dnieper, there once lay a village known as Spasivka. It would be hard to believe today that it no longer exists. Nothing remains on its site now except grass, weeds and a stone at the church.

At the time of this story, however, it was a substantial village during the early Kazak period, consisting of small wooden or clay homes thatched with thatch or straw.

They stood in an even row, with gardens and orchards surrounding them. In the center of the settlement was a well, from which the people obtained their water. The homes were built mainly to protect the people from the icy cold of winter and the burning dry heat of summer.

That was all. No one even dreamed of making his home a bit more permanent, as no one knew to what tomorrow would bring. For those were the terrible times of invasions.

In those dangerous days the Ukranians were forced to look for settlements which seemed most likely to protect them from the marauding enemy, and which offered the best means of gaining a living. A stream, a river or a stream, near a forest or a road through which was going a smart man of a his family during the attack and thus escape Tartar captivity, or death.

The site of Spasivka had been picked with that very object in view, and the stone at the church from the Dnieper, where great forests and many small woods were. As a result the completion of the palisade did not even begin building their abode.

The whole construction job lasted several years before the village was finally settled.

The original settlers had come from the Lower Dnieper (eastern) of the Ukranians, one group coming on foot, the other on horseback, before one of the Tartar invasions. As a result of this choice, they had chosen a spot on "Spa"** they had thereon named it Spasivka.

Spasivka. This was the story of the village. Spasivka was already quite an old village. This was evident from the old, moldy straw-thatched roofs, the well beaten roads, the weather-beaten cheeks of the people, both old and young.

Although the village was built with its time-blackened wooden crosses covered. The homes were built in the midst of which stood a small wooden three-roomed church and nestling be-}sides it his village private to chop a series of winding pathways through the thick woods to thirty and one in places deep holes where scenes of its inhabitants lived in peace and quiet, tilled the rich, very stony, crowded with hills and spencer s, tended their saps, knew throughout the world, the breadth of the earth, the very nervous little hogs they produced became really sufficiently to how now this clan was not large in number, for service at the death and death and the necessity of their dead or captive only to evening services. All bent their Old Andrew took his account in welcoming the war, however, waxed and then laid. Through the order and property of their, or dead... Since that the war, however, the Tartars had been heard from him, Peter, the eldest, was not home the night before. He soon went home to the Zaporozhe, Kozak, life, and of the tales of his adventures in his own exciting life.

The three young people hung breathing, and the stories. Paul was especially fond of these. They awakened in him dreams of going on to these, and sable enough to join the Zaporozhe, Kozak, and of the stories of his adventures in his own exciting life.

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Celebrate Golden Jubilee of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada

Far from their homeland, the Ukrainians have adapted as men and women. Mr. Hlynka welcomed the lieutenant-governor on behalf of the Ukrainians who have adopted Canada as their home, should be ready to do their part in Canada, said 

"We are resolved," he said, "that those who died did not die in vain. It is up to the Ukrainian people to see that, under God, shall be given a new birth of freedom, and our liberty and happiness. The Ukrainians stand ready to place their country's fortunes at the service of all their resources of human life and earthly possessions, he said.

Appropriate War Course

We approve of the course our country has taken in this present crisis and we would have her take no other. With all our strength and mind and heart, we pray for the victory to the arms of our country and our gallant allies," he said. Dressed in yellow and blue caps and sashes, a choir of 200 children under Father M. Romanowich, participated in the ceremony. His Excellency Bishop Ladyka gave an address in Ukrainian, in which he traced the accomplishments in religious and national fields of the Ukrainians in their 50 years in Canada.

At the end of the ceremony, hundreds of worshippers crowded to the altar to receive the holy sacrament.

Lieutenant-General Pays Tribute to Ukrainians

The lieutenant-governor paid tribute to the contributions which the Ukrainians have made and are making to the citizenship of Canada.

The pioneers who came to this country seeking freedom, guaranteed by the constitution, fulfilled their duties as citizens to a great degree of excellence, Mr. Bowring said. This tradition has been carried on by the younger Ukrainians who have indicated their appreciation of Canada and their loyalty to its sovereignty, by their unwavering support in the present conflict.

"In Canada, you have found the right to worship as you please, and you are exalted by none," Mr. Eleniak said, smiling, a little bewildered by the attention he was receiving, as he told reporters he has 20 grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

He said he likes Canada very much, preferring the freedom and tolerance of the oppression and suffering which Ukrainians endured under Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria.

Still spry and healthy after 82 years, Mr. Eleniak, said although he could not understand the lieutenant-governor, he had a message for Ukrainians, and considered it a great occasion for him to be able to deliver it.

"Hooray to the men of the Armored Force! I am the little stick but I am able to take umbrellas which were offered," ( Edmonton Journal, Aug. 4, 1941 )

Adaptation of Football Helmet used by Army's Armored Force

An adaptation of a football helmet, toughened and equipped with ear-plugs in the latest fashion to be worn by tank crews of the Army's Armored Force.

About 50 per cent of the tank officers of the present Armored Force are already supplied with this article of safety equipment, and reports from the field show that the new helmet can take it, according to the War Department.

It has been nearly twenty-five years since the first tank helmet was worn. This early model, too, was similar to its contemporary football headgear, and was worn by pioneers in tank warfare who now are guiding the modern Armored Force.

Four or five years ago tank crews wore metal helmets with protective pads of leather and rubber protruding around the outside rim.

The 1941 model is far snappier in appearance and far better able to absorb the shock of impact against the walls and projections of the tank.

Selected by the Armored Force Board from several models submitted in a competition, the new helmet is made of pressed fiber and lined with leather and sponge rubber. It has an adjustable head suspension.

The ear flaps are of leather, sewed to the body of the helmet and lined with soft leather and sponge rubber. A recess in each ear flap is provided for holding ear phones. Pressure of the ear flaps against the ears is maintained by means of springs fastened to the sides of the helmet. The flaps may be raised and held away from the ears by means of leather straps that extend over the top of the helmet.

An adjustable elastic band extending across the back of the helmet secures it to the head. Detachable elastic band straps secure the goggle of tank crews to the helmet.

Main differences between the tank helmets and their football counterpart: the skull and the extra shock absorber, the extension in the rear to protect the base of the helmet.
The GoAcclaimed Club

The 37th person to become a member of the GoAcclaimed Club is Irene Barber of Cleveland, Ohio, who wrote: "If I were to correspond with someone who intends to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League Conference this fall in Detroit over Labor Day weekend, so that I can meet him there. All my of my prospective correspondents is that he be faithful in answering. Also, if possible, I would like to write to an Easterner, as Easterners need reforming." We don't think this was meant by saying Easterners need reforming, but we invite our readers to write to Irene and introduce themselves. Irene's address, as well as the addresses of the other 36 club members, will be sent on request to members of the Ukrainian National Association who mention their branch numbers.

Jersey City Branch: Bold!x Pleat!
On Sunday, August 19th, U.N.A. Branches 70, 178, 279, and 275 of Jersey City held a picnic at Patroly's Grove, Highland Park, N.J., which was attended by approximately 500 people. It is estimated that at least half of the crowd were young people. Although the affair was sponsored by only four Jersey City branches, among others, two youth groups were well represented.

Get the U.N.A. Jubilee Book
Copies of the 135-page U.N.A. Jubilee Book are still available at one dollar each. This book, printed by the Prebodek Press, is limited to commemorate the 50th anniversary (1934-1984) of the U.N.A., and presents a complete history of the organization and all of its branches. It contains many actual photographs, gives valuable information about Ukrainians, and has an English section which features Stephanie Stumpo-Firman's contribution, "The Ukrainians," and Stephen W. Mrachuk's "Ukrainian Culture Change."

The low price of one dollar a copy is offered only to U.N.A. members.

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August Fur Sales
And Our Marusia Divulges The Secret Of Her Glamour

MARIUSKA SAYS:

I'm a working girl and a graduate student. If you have to be pretty smart about money, you've got to be careful. And that's what I find I can do by using my imagination. I never think of myself as a "planner girl." And I never set out to look more glamorous than a fur coat! But I have to set and make my own coat on a working girl's salary!

I brought my problem up to that reliable old establishment, Michael Turansky's. Without a word being said, the lovely coat illustrated here was carried on the counter to try on it. It was just what I wanted. Then with my jacket on and my hat to balance things out, Mr. Turansky said, "Mink on my budget?" He replied, "Who said nothing is impossible?"

This is trulidy Mink-Blended Minkskin. And so my fellow working girls, I learned that Holland Minkskin is the key of the year. It has mink-brown cowl, mink-soft texture, and mink markings. It's warm, durable, economical, and glamorous. And if it didn't tell you I was wearing a Holland Mink-Blended Minkskin cowl, I don't know what I would say. (Of course you won't find any tinsel or fake mink coats too. Or Headwear SABLE-Blended Minkskin, if you prefer nabe mink.)

Still keeping an eye on the budget, I said that August is the month to get your furs, for now is the time for lowest prices and best bargains. So get "Glamorized by Turansky" today. Here's the address:

MICHAEL TURANSKY
350 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.
Tel: 867-8681

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THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

On September 6th, 1933, I stood on the bridge, Point de Mont-Blaiz, in the Drome Valley, and beheld the Canadian Rockies in the direction of Mont-Alexandre. I submit the following with the utmost interest in the beautiful surroundings, which asked me whether I had been to the Canadian Rockies before. The answer, although I was born in Western Canada (Winnipeg), he therefore asked me whether I would like to see the Rockies. I told him that I had never been to the Rockies, and that I would like to see them. We then arranged to meet at the Alps at which I was spending the time. I have never seen anything in nature surpassing in beauty, grandeur and majesty these Canadian Rockies. This area of Canadian Rockies is as a gate as it was in a hypnotic trance. The higher one goes the more magnificent the mountains. A number of mountains stand out in great prominence: The Three Sisters (9,793 ft.), Chester Mountain (10,648 ft.), Mount Rundle, at the foot of Mount Stephen, Mount Takakkaw, Mount Sir Donald, Castle Mountain, and others standing with the two mountain ranges guarding the passes.

The summer resort at Banff is one of the most fascinating and authentic in the world. A little further on is the renowned Lake Louise, perhaps the most beautiful lake in the world, with a glacier overlooking it, and a magnificent mountain. Man in his ingenuity and control over nature has endeavored to make it possible to approach these beauty spots of our Dominion. Immediately west of Glacier Station the Connaught Tunnel, running inside the mountains for a distance of over 1 mile, is one of the most delightful feats of engineering. Housemaids in tunnels do not seem to mind the darkness while going through the tunnel.

Nor can one conscientiously omit visiting the Chateau frontage, which is provided in Western Canada, for there is no finer place. The mountain can be seen. Comfortable hotels, the Banff Springs Hotel at Banff, the Chateau at Lake Louise, Hotel Victoria, and the Empress Hotel at Victoria. I heartily recommend a trip through the Rockies to every lover of natural beauty.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Remember the fun at our Oriental Show, where we will give away American this year and promise you something special. The fun starts on Sat., Sept. 13, at the lane, at 8 p.m. by Dr. Sanford L. Hurford, America's best-known humorist. Mary Society will give free souvenirs.