



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## ALLIED WAR AIMS SHOULD INCLUDE A FREE UKRAINE

If any proof is still needed that the belligerents in the present war are in it mainly to promote their selfish interests—specifically to enhance or defend their power—and not, as they would have the world believe, for the sake of promoting peace, justice and security among nations, that proof can be found in their callous indifference to the plight of the 45 million enslaved Ukrainian nation.

Hardly anyone, of course, expects that either Hitler or Stalin are interested in freeing subjugated people. Their record of aggression is too vivid in one's mind to allow such thoughts. But much is expected of Chamberlain and Daladier. For both of them represent the so-called Democracies. Both say their countries are fighting in this war to preserve freedom and democracy in Europe, and to destroy aggression and oppression—which they label "Hitlerism," although "Stalinism" is an equally apt label. Both are also unanimous in declaring that the reconstitution of Poland is one of Allied chief war aims. And yet neither of them, nor those beneath them, utter at least a single word about the 8 million Ukrainians that Stalin has now absorbed or about the 35 million of them under Soviet misrule since the downfall of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1919. They are ready to free the Poles, the Czechs and the Slovaks, but not the Ukrainians.

Assuredly, the Chamberlains and the Daladiers do not ignore the Ukrainians because they are not aware of them. Prior to the war both the English and French press alone had enough about the Ukrainian national movement to make them familiar with it.

Nor can it be that they doubt the strength of this movement. As students of history they must know that it has survived centuries-old repression of the most savage sort, and that today it is more powerful than ever. The heroic defense of Carpatho-Ukraine last Spring, not to mention the even more heroic war the whole Ukraine waged twenty years ago for freedom, should be sufficient evidence for them that given the slightest fighting chance the Ukrainians can be depended on to win their national freedom and independence.

Why then do the Allies fail to include Ukraine in their war aims? The answer is simple. First they would offend Stalin and thus perhaps cause him to plunge into the conflict on Hitler's side. Secondly, in admitting the justice of Ukraine's claim to freedom, they would thereby admit that the Poland they want reconstituted is not the chivalrous Poland of popular conception but the imperialistic, oppressive and arrogant Poland that she actually was prior to her downfall. Such an admission, needless to say, would weaken their cause. It would also offend the Polish "government" that exists in Paris today.

No matter how much danger from Soviet displeasure the Allies would court, however, and no matter how embarrassing to themselves and offensive to the Poles may such an admission of the real nature of pre-war Poland be, still the Allies will benefit immeasurably if they apply their noble utterances about freedom and democracy to the Ukrainian situation as well, and make one of their chief war aims the reconstitution of Ukraine too.

By doing this, they will, first of all, remove all doubts in the minds of many people as to the sincerity of their oft-reiterated declaration that they are fighting in order to preserve freedom and democracy in Europe. And such a courageous manifestation of their sincerity as we propose, will be of incalculable aid to them, especially among those who are inclined to think that essentially the present war is a struggle for imperialistic power and nothing more, and who are also inclined to recall that precedents for Nazi and Soviet aggression can be found in English and French history too, and who, therefore, see no reason why they should give any support, least of all shed their blood, to promote the imperialism of this or that Power.

Furthermore, by championing the Ukrainian cause and by helping to reconstitute a free Ukraine, the Allies will thereby create an effective bulwark against any future Russian or German aggression in that portion of the globe.

## "ELECTIONS" IN WESTERN UKRAINE

Elections have been ordered October 22 in Western Ukraine, seized by Russia from Poland, for members to a "national assembly" whose chief duty will be to incorporate Western Ukraine with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist "Republic," reports a recent United Press dispatch from Moscow.

The new assembly will have one deputy per 5,000 population, elected by "universal, equal and direct suffrage."

It has been announced that the chief tasks of the "national assembly" will be the:—Incorporation of the Western Ukraine with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, approbation of the confiscation of landed estates and division of the latter among the peasants (already undertaken by the Russian invaders) and demand for nationalization of banks and large industrial enterprises."

It is generally believed that L'viv, ancient capital of Western Ukraine, will be the capital under the Soviet regime.

## SOVIETS "LIQUIDATE" CLERGY

A large number of Catholic and Orthodox clergy in Western Ukraine were "liquidated" when Russian troops invaded that region, according to a report that appeared in the Moscow newspaper *Bezbozhnik* (The Godless), organ of the Soviet anti-religious movement.

A report from Rome has it that Mgr. Andrew Sheptytsky, Metropolitan (Archbishop) of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church at L'viv, has been deported to Russia. This makes it the second time that the Russians have exiled him into the depths of Russia, the first being during their invasion of Western Ukraine, then under Austria, at the opening of the World War. The New York Times declares that Metropolitan Sheptytsky "has throughout his life been a leader of Ukrainian nationalism."

## UKRAINIANS GAIN RIGHTS IN RUMANIA

The Rumanian Government announced October 6 that it is granting the 1½ million Ukrainian minority in Rumania, inhabiting Bukovina and Bessarabia, the same rights accorded other minorities. The grant was made in reply to a demand for such rights voiced by Ukrainian leaders.

A free Ukraine would do everything in her power to prevent Russian expansion, for such expansion would most seriously threaten her existence. A free Ukraine would also be a barrier against the spread of Communism, for by nature the Ukrainian is strongly individualistic, and it was he who has given Communism its greatest opposition, as witness the shocking repressive measure Stalin has had to use in Soviet Ukraine, including the deliberately fostered terrible famine of 1933 and the executions of thousands before and since then. Also, were it not for the threat of a revolt in Ukraine, it appears quite certain that Stalin already would have joined Hitler in this war to end traditional British and French hegemony in Europe. Finally, it is worth bearing in mind too, that a Russia without Ukraine would be a second-rate power.

A free Ukraine—having a 45 million Ukrainian population—would also put an end to any possible realization of German ambitions in East Europe. The Ukrainians have known too much foreign rule and oppression to allow anyone to enslave them again once they are free. Though by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty the Germans near the close of the World War occupied Ukraine, it was the determined Ukrainian resistance that was mainly responsible for their leaving the country in such a hurry then. Furthermore, Nazism is not only foreign but repugnant to the Ukrainians. History reveals that they were always a democratic people. In fact, their democratic traditions antedate those of many European nations. Therefore a free Ukraine can reasonably be expected to be the strongest possible bulwark to the German "Drang nach Osten." But as long as Ukraine remains enslaved, Hitler and his successors will never diminish their efforts to make political capital out of her.

Such, then, are some of the reasons why the Allies would do well to make the reconstitution of Ukraine one of their war aims. If they do, they will do much to right the great wrong they perpetrated upon Ukraine at Versailles when they denied to her national self-determination and thereby nullified her heroic defense of her newly-created republic against the combined aggression of Polish, Czarist and Red Russian forces. At the same time they will prove to humanity that they are sincere when they say they are fighting for democracy and the freedom of enslaved peoples.

"... we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries," said Prime Minister Chamberlain in his House of Commons speech last Thursday.

To which we add: including Ukraine!

# THE WAGE AND HOUR LAW

(2)

## Some Who Are Exempted

SINCE the Fair Labor Standards Act applies only to employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, employers who can show that the functions of their employees are wholly intra-state in character are entirely excluded from its provisions with respect to such segregated employees.

In addition, specific wage and hour exemptions are granted to certain employees, including agricultural workers, seamen, employees employed in an executive, administrative or professional capacity; outside salesmen; fishermen; employees of certain retail stores and of certain small weekly or semi-weekly newspapers; employees employed within the "area of production" in handling, storing, packing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of horticultural or agricultural commodities for market or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products. Certain employees of certain common carriers are given an overtime exemption only, being left subject to the minimum wage provisions of the Act. There are certain other overtime exceptions, some for only part of the year and others for the whole year.

While the law extends its protection over workers employed in interstate commerce, it does not itself define the exact limits of interstate commerce. In enforcing the law the administrator is guided by such definitions as can be construed from decisions of the courts.

Any worker who wishes to know whether or not he is "covered" and receiving all the benefits of the Act to which he is entitled will first make sure that he is not in any of the exempted categories, for example, that he is not executive, or employed as a professional worker, such as a certified public accountant or graduate electrical engineer. If he is employed in a factory he will have to know whether the goods he helps to manufacture are shipped outside the state by his employer or a purchaser from his employer.

After allowing for all exemp-

tions, it is estimated that about 11,000,000 workers are covered at the present level of employment. Of these it is calculated that, 1,117,000 are employed in New York State.

Labor union contracts with employers are not affected by the law, unless they prescribe lower wage and hour standards. A union contract, for example, could not set up a minimum wage of 20 cents an hour and a maximum workweek of 48 hours without payment of overtime.

There are two types of labor union contracts, however, which permit some leeway as to hours. If the employer has a contract signed with the union which provides that no employee shall be employed more than 1,000 hours during any period of 26 consecutive weeks, or he has a contract which by its terms guarantees either a fixed annual wage or annual employment and which provides that no employee shall be employed more than 2,000 hours during any period of 52 consecutive weeks, then the men can work longer than 44 hours in any one workweek (but not more than 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week) without being entitled to overtime pay. To be valid, however, such contracts must have been made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of the employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board. Otherwise, no "averaging" of hours from week to week is permissible.

One section of the law prohibits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced in an establishment in or about which child labor has been employed.

Sixteen years is made the basic minimum age for employment in establishments covered by the Act.

Children 14 and 15 years of age may work for their parents or may be employed under conditions that do not interfere with their health schooling, or well-being as such conditions are determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, but in no case may this employment be in mining or manufacturing occupations.

Children 16 and 17 years of age

are excluded from occupations found and determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being.

The child labor provisions are administered and enforced not by the Wage and Hour Division but by the Children's Bureau. For information about these provisions, address the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

## What Happens To Violators

Drastic penalties are provided for violations of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Among the prohibited acts are: The transportation, offering for transportation, the shipment or sale in interstate commerce for any goods in the production of which workers were not paid at least the prescribed minimum wage including time and a half for overtime. Such goods, popularly known as "hot goods," may be barred from interstate commerce.

Refusal or failure to pay the prescribed minimum wage, including time and a half for overtime.

Discharging, or in any other manner discriminating against any employee because that employee has filed a complaint or has testified, or is about to testify, in any proceedings relating to the Act.

Violating any of the child labor provisions.

Failure or refusal to keep adequate payroll records.

Any employer who wilfully violates any of those provisions may be fined not more than \$10,000. For a second offense he may not only be fined up to \$10,000 but may be imprisoned for not more than six months. In addition, goods produced in violation of the wage and hour provisions may be tied up by injunction and barred from interstate commerce. A large quantity of lumber produced in violation of the law by a Virginia firm was impounded under this provision. In Chicago a large quantity of toys was tied up.

The employer who fails to pay his workers the prescribed minimum wage, including time and a half for overtime, faces still another liability. Any of his employees may bring suit for his unpaid minimum wages and unpaid overtime, and if successful he can collect double the amount due,

plus a reasonable attorney's fee. This has been called "the self-enforcing clause." On this point the law says: "Action to recover such liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated, or such employee or employees may designate an agent or representative to maintain such action for and in behalf of all employees similarly situated." This means that a labor union could bring such a suit on behalf of its members.

The law does not specify any particular form of records that must be kept by employers. Nor has Administrator Andrews prescribed any particular form. He has ruled, however, that they must show the individual worker's name, his address, the hours worked, the amount of pay received and the date of payment. If overtime is worked, the records also must show the regular rate of pay, the basis upon which wages are paid, and the amount paid for overtime.

Duly authorized inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division may enter any plant of factory subject to the provisions of the Act, inspect and copy the records and question the employees. Only by talking to the employees may it be possible to ascertain whether the law has been complied with. This is especially true in instances in which it is suspected that the payroll records may be inaccurate or deliberately falsified.

Any employee covered by the Act who has reason to suspect that he is not receiving the benefits to which he is entitled would do well to obtain a small pocket notebook in which to set down each day the time he goes to work, the time he quits for lunch, the time he resumes work after lunch, and the time he quits work for the day.

Such a record will be of great assistance to the inspector if he has occasion to check up the employer's records. It will be of great value if the employee wishes to make a complaint of noncompliance against his employer. It also should prove useful in case the employee wishes to bring suit against his employer under the "self-enforcing" clause.

(To be concluded)

# HIS SONS

By VASILE STEFANYK

(Translated by Waldimir Semenyna)

OLD man Maxim was harrowing his field of spring-wheat with a team of good young horses. The spiked implements flew over the ground like feathers. Maxim threw his wide-brimmed straw hat to one side; his wide-sleeved shirt unbuttoned and worked itself up around his waist, hanging like a sack on his back, while a cloud of dust from under the harrows covered the gray hair of his head and chest. As he labored, he shouted, raged, while the people on the adjoining fields gossiped: "An old dog, always angry, but holds his horses tight, yet... Rich and well-fed from childhood, but since he lost his sons he forever shouts in the fields and in the village..."

Maxim halted his horses.

"Old bones are like an old willow: good for the fire but useless to chase with after horses. When the legs bend behind the plow and give way at a dance then what they are worth I don't know. Crawl, old man, up on the oventop for your time has come."

He shook his gray head by the rich black manes of his horses and kept up his torrent of words:

"To climb on the oventop I'm able to as yet, only the oven is cold and peeling. The pictures on the walls have turned black, and the saints look down at the emptiness like a bunch of hungry hounds. My old woman always used to decorate them with branches of myrtle and other green leaves, and

gilded pigeons" in their presence to gain their favor, so that our home would be bright and our children would grow well. But, although there are many of them, they're all no good, those saints. My sons gone, my old woman buried—so you, gods, will have to excuse me for my neglect—you should have cared better... Well, Starface, let's do some work—whatever God will allow us."

And so they walked from one end of the field to the other, enveloped in a cloud of dust, while the harrows barked, bit at the earth and tore it apart in order to create a softer bed for the seed.

"You, Barefoot, you're no horse—you're a dog. You have bitten up my whole back, scar upon scar. Don't tug like that, because life has tugged me till I can hardly stand on my feet. At dawn I give you oats although I have hardly enough to eat myself; I comb you, I bathe you with my tears—and you bite me. Starface is my pal. He follows me with his dark eyes wherever I go, he feels

\*) Similar to the goose that lay a golden egg it is a dying out belief among the peasants in some parts of Ukraine, that gilding an egg and gluing on parts resembling wings etc., before holy images, will bring good luck to the household.

A characteristic feature of the Ukrainian peasant home is the oven. It is built low and over it, behind the chimney, provision is made for sleeping. The shelf is about the size of a full size bed.

sorry for me; but you, ugly one, have no heart. Only a short while ago you pulled out a clump of my hair and threw it under your hoofs. I can't sell you to a ragman—but, if Saint George came to me, then, by God, I'd give you away to go and fight those dragons with him!"

Then he moistened his finger with his tongue, salved the wound on his back and powdered it with dust.

"Well, my horses, come, let's go..."

The harrows calmed down, the earth gave way, and Maxim's feet felt a spongy softness under their heels—the softness which very seldom visits the soul of the peasant. It is the soil that gives him that softness and that is why he loves it so. And when he has sowed the seed with his hands, he would say: "I've made you a soft cradle, so grow to the sky."

Maxim calmed down—did not strain his voice—and then suddenly stopped, his horses.

"Why the devil do you pain so, you old wreck, cracking at every joint? A piece of glass, damn your soul. Now harrow! And yet you can't leave the field unfinished. You, my poor field, will gain very little by this old blood of mine, because old blood, like old manure, is good for nothing; a loss to me and of no benefit to you."

Limping along he unharnessed the horses, led them to the wagon, and placed some hay before them.

"You there, sun, don't frown at an old man for making noon so early; the old man has nothing to walk with..."

He pulled out of his bag a lump of bread, a piece of salted pork, and a bottle, and began to wash his cut with the alcoholic beverage;

then he ripped off a part of his shirt sleeve, wrapped his foot and tied it with the cord from the feed-bag.

"Now you can hurt or no hurt, but harrow you must."

He drank some of the liquor, took the bread, bit it.

"So this is bread? Good enough to comb a ragman's horse with; for it would peel the skin off a good one..."

"They come to see me in swarms. Grand-pop, they say, we will cook for you, wash for you, only give us your land. Do those shabby wenches think that I hold my land for them? When I die then let flowers grow on my fields, and with their tiny heads, let them say Our Father for the old man."

In anger he threw the bread away on the ruffled soil.

"The teeth won't take this stale crumb; let's drink, Max, it flows easy..."

"Hey there, keep quiet, don't bark over my head; who are you singing for anyway? For this tattered and scarred beggar? Fly away to your heaven; tell your God not to be sending me any foolish birds with songs. Let Him send me back my sons, because it was through His will that I am left all alone on all this earth. Let your God stop fooling me with songs; go away!"

And he threw a lump of earth at the lark, but the bird began to sing over his head even louder and refused to fly to God.

"I guess you don't understand a thing, little bird. When my little Ivan used to run after you, when he looked for your nest in the fields and played on his flute, then, you little bird, did the right thing when you sang—that's just as you should have done. Your song

# The Newark Youth Convention

(3)

REPLYING to Mr. Shumeyko's charges concerning her work as editor of *The Trend*, Miss Zadorsne denied having introduced disharmony among Ukrainian-American youth. She declared she had made the youth more fully aware of the various forces and elements that play an important part in Ukrainian-American life. Furthermore, she said, *The Trend* under her editorship was a very democratic publication, open to frank discussion on vital matters.

Mrs. Mary Herman of New York City then rose to ask Miss Zadorsne why had *The Trend* stressed so much this matter of Democracy. Surely, she said, our youth is neither fascistically nor communistically inclined, but is wholeheartedly democratic. Furthermore, it would have been better, she added, if *The Trend* had published educational material or cited various source-material on Democracy and thereby enabled the readers decide for themselves what is and what is not Democracy. Instead, she said, *The Trend* published mainly Miss Zadorsne's views on the subject.

Mr. Charyna of Boston declared that both he and the youth of Boston and vicinity were very satisfied with *The Trend* as it was, especially with its editorials and stand on Democracy. He further condemned the criticisms of Miss Zadorsne and Mr. Romanion, characterizing them as unwarranted "personal attacks."

Mr. Shumeyko rose to declare that the criticism of Romanion and Zadorsne was not personal. Being personally acquainted with the two for many years, he said, he knew that both of them were motivated by high ideals and by sincerity, nevertheless he questioned some of their tactics during the past year.

Miss Zadorsne demanded an explanation how and where her tactics as editor were not proper.

In reply, Mr. Shumeyko asked whether Miss Zadorsne and Mr. Romanion considered it ethical and fair to use *The Trend* (front page of September, 1939 issue) for the purpose of publicizing Mr. Ro-

manion's announced candidacy for presidency of the League. He further asked why had Miss Zadorsne by means of an editorial and cartoon (December, 1939 issue) make the charge that the pages of the *Ukrainian Weekly* were closed to news of UYL-NA activities, when she could not help knowing that there was no basis for this charge. Also, why did she use *The Trend* (February, 1939 issue) to make slurring innuendos about those young people who at the Pittsburgh convention in 1938 had openly opposed Mr. Romanion's candidacy for president of the League then.

Miss Zadorsne replied that publicizing Mr. Romanion's candidacy for presidency was made without his knowledge, that she did it on her own initiative as she believed he deserved it, and therefore she was willing to take all blame for it. She also declared that her tactics were always on par with the high ideals Mr. Shumeyko credited her with possessing.

Miss Anne Dubas of Newark, N. J. rose here in defense of Miss Zadorsne and revealed that Mr. Shumeyko's opposition to Miss Zadorsne as editor of *The Trend* was no recent manifestation but over a year old. She then proceeded to read the following letter (dated July 26, 1938) which Mr. Shumeyko had written in his capacity as advisor of the League to Mr. Romanion, then president of the League:

"Dear John:

"It is with considerable satisfaction that I have learned that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will soon issue the first issue of its publication. I have always favored such a step, and in my time managed to publish one such issue; lack of finances preventing more.

"It is with considerable misgivings, however, that I learn that a prominent position on your editorial board has been given to Miss Anne Zadorozna. Personally, I have the highest regard for her, but personal feelings have no place here, whether on my part or yours. The fact remains that Miss Zadorozna is well known for her extreme radical views, and it is more than likely that such views may find their reflection on the pages of the League publication. This would be

## Youth and U. N. A.

### The Youth Branch

SEVERAL years ago the Ukrainian National Association launched its large-scale membership campaign in an effort to enroll more of the then-indifferent youth. Through the medium of the *Ukrainian Weekly* the youth were urged to join the U.N.A. as the time would come when the older generation would no longer be with us, and responsibility for the organization would be entrusted to the younger generation. The youth responded slowly at first, but as time went by the response increased, and as a result we have many youth branches and thousands of young members in the U.N.A. to-

entirely against the spirit and the principles of the League, which eschew any extreme form of political and social orientation, be it to the Right or to the Left. The likelihood that Miss Zadorozna's views might find reflection on the pages of the publication, is made all the greater by the fact that thus far she had had no connection with the League whatsoever; she has not attended even one of its congresses; she has done nothing whatsoever for the League; and, to the best of my knowledge, she has not shown the slightest awareness of the very existence of the League. In view of this, therefore, I consider your appointment of her to the editorial staff of the League paper very surprising, even though she is taking up journalism at school.

"I cannot, however, limit myself to more surprise: As one who officially and unofficially has been very closely identified with the League, and as one who has to bear the brunt of any criticism directed against the League, I am compelled to ask you to permit me to examine the proof of the League publication prior to its issuance, in order that I might have the opportunity of seeing whether anything in it is against the spirit and principles of the League. If such an opportunity is denied to me, then I shall automatically absolve myself of all responsibility for anything contained in the publication. Furthermore, if what I fear will appear in the publication, then I shall be the first to take a public stand against it."

(To be continued)

day. It is gratifying to note that the youth organization movement has not slackened in the least; as a matter of fact, present indications are that the campaign will bring even more satisfactory results, as more territory is being covered by U.N.A. workers.

Many of the youth branches that have been organized had only a handful of members to start with. Many of these branches now have large membership rolls. This, of course, came as a result of hard work and mutual cooperation. The youth realize that the future of the U.N.A. depends on how much work they can accomplish now, and they are strengthening their branches to assure many years of future activity in matters beneficial to their organization.

The importance of the youth branch can't be over-stressed. When a youth branch receives its U.N.A. charter and official papers, books, seal, etc., it becomes something more than another club. It becomes an important part of a 5½-million-dollar fraternal order, and its success or failure means much. The branch has the power to do business... organize members, collect dues, have meetings, elect officers, etc. It is, in fact, a small-sized U.N.A. in itself. Its signed and sealed letters, documents, and other papers are treated as official papers should be treated.

The youth branch sponsors affairs and the like, and becomes an important factor in local matters. As it advertises itself, it advertises the U.N.A. as well. As a branch of the U.N.A. it is considered important by outsiders. A U.N.A. branch can very easily obtain much newspaper publicity because of its affiliation with a large fraternal order. What the branch does is always of importance. The members know this and feel their responsibility. Once a branch has become popular in its locality the task of organizing new members becomes easier. A branch has to get new members constantly for the more members the more the activity, the larger the branch, and the greater the U.N.A.

The U.N.A. needs hundreds of youth branches. It needs thousands of youth branches. It needs thousands, many thousands of young members. It needs youth so as to safeguard its future. It wants to see its youth branches represented at its conventions... to see the youth participate in and vote on organization matters. It wants the youth to study U.N.A. business, its systems, its good points, its work, its history, and its By-Laws. It wants the youth to take part in all this and help to the best of their ability.

A member of a youth branch, therefore, is actually carrying on the work began by his parents when he takes active part in U.N.A. matters. He is not wasting his time when he goes to a branch meeting to discuss old and new business. The members that he organizes, few though they may be, make his branch and the U.N.A. that much more larger. In building something, no matter what it is, "every little bit helps." The U.N.A. needs a little help from every member.

If you are a U.N.A. member, do your bit. If you are not a member, you will be doing your bit simply by joining. Why not do your bit now?

his horses and milked the sheep he went into his dwelling.

"You, my poor friend, are some grown deathly silent, as if someone had thrust a knife into you—can't say a word... But I will spread a little fire for you, yet..."

He cooked some corn-meal, put on a white shirt, ate, and fell into a meditative silence. Then he knelt on the ground and prayed:

"And Thou, Virgin Mary, be my housekeeper; Thou with Thine Son in the middle and on either side of Thou—Andrew and Ivan... Thou gavest only one Son, and I gave two..."

and that of Ivan's flute drifted over the earth, while above you was the sun—and both of you together poured out God's words above me and the shining ploughs and above all happy mankind. And God showered brightness through the sun like through a golden sieve, and all the land, all the people shone with gold. That's how the sun made spring on earth, like in a big trough...

"And from that trough we took cakes, and the cakes lay before the musicians, and the young ones loved each other and went to wedlock—and so the spring rolled on like a sea, like a flood; it was then, little bird, that your song flowed into my heart like clear water into a new pitcher..."

"Go, little bird, go into the lands where the cakes are not all eaten yet, and where the children have not been butchered."

He grasped his gray head with both hands and bent his head low. "Shame on you, gray head, be ashamed of yourself for talking and singing to yourself like an old woman, because nothing on this earth will help you now..."

"Oh, sons of mine, my sons, where are your heads resting now?! Not only all my land but my whole soul would I sell to be able to reach your grave with my bloody feet. God, the church books lie when they say that Thou had a Son, they lie! They say that Thou brought Thine back to life again. But I—I don't say: bring them back to life; I only say: show me their graves that I may rest beside them. Yet, Thou seest the whole world but over my graves Thou hath turned blind..."

"May that blue dome above crack up just like my heart..."

"Come, one of you, come to the

old man; as if you have not shared white beds with them. Why, they were curly like those oaks... Bring that ill begotten babe in your arms, don't be afraid, come. The old man will spread out all his rugs beneath your feet, and for the born outside the wedlock will cut up the finest cloth for the diapers—because you walk around without a wedding ring and weep in disgrace..."

And he raised up his hands and called to the whole world:

"Come daughter, come to your father, we don't need a priest!"

With a cry of anguish he fell to the earth and with the soil, as if with a kerchief, wiped his tears, his face turning black. He kept on pleading:

"Or come, come, without a child, that I may see his arms around your neck, that I may see the traces of his lips upon your own, from your eyes, as from a well, may draw his eyes and hide them in my heart as in a crypt. Like a dog will I come scent his hair upon your palm... come, save an old man."

"You are living yet while they are both gone, so find your way here and bring me some news. Pour some chilling dew upon this gray hair of mine, because it burns me like a red-hot wire. My head is burning from this fire..."

And he plucked at his hair and threw what there was to the ground.

"Gray hair, burn the earth, I can bear you no longer."

Tired out to helplessness, he relaxed on the ground and, after a long silence, softly began to talk:

"For the last time Andrew, who was my educated one, came to see me. 'Father,' he said, 'we are going now to fight for Ukraine.' For

what Ukraine?' I asked. And he picked up some soil with his sword and said: 'This is Ukraine, and this,' pointing at his chest, 'is her blood. We are going to save the land from her foes. Give me,' he said, 'a clean shirt and some water that I may wash myself with and say good-bye.' When that sword of his flashed it blinded me. 'My son,' I said, 'but I have another son, younger one than you, Ivan, take him with you for such a deed, he is strong,—so that I may bury you together in this soil of ours, so that the foes may not pluck it from its roots.' 'Very well, father,' he said, 'we'll go together.' But when my old woman heard this I saw right away that death had wrapped itself around her like a white shawl. I went outside because I felt that her eyes had fallen out and rolled over the ground like dead stones. That's how it looked to me—the light on her forehead had already faded..."

"And in the morning when they both were leaving, my woman leaned on the gate and kept her peace, but seemed to look from such a distance as if from heaven itself. And when I was leaving them at the railroad station, I said: 'Andrew, Ivan, don't turn back, and don't forget me, for I'm alone now,—your mother died at the gate...'"

Till late evening Makim led his horses through the fields but did not shout any more—but relapsed into complete silence. Children driving by their sheep and people that cluttered by with their ploughs did not greet him—from fear. Smearred with earth, torn and bent, he seemed to be gradually sinking into the earth.

Late in the evening when Maxim had attended to his cows, watered

## ON LOVE

FOOD and work are the important factors in a man's life but love too is essential, whether it is the love of nature, freedom or love for one of the opposite sex. Without love life is a dull, dreary thing. Love creates stability and contentment. It fills the mind with determination—sets one on the road to success and happiness.

Love is a very strong thing. It cannot be defined in the fullest sense—yet one knows when it comes. The world is a changed place, life itself seems to be entirely different experience, people change, birds sing sweeter, flowers take on a more glorious coat of beauty. It is as powerful as death. It cannot be separated from you by distance. It cannot be defied indefinitely. It cannot be driven from one's heart by malicious gossip, condemnation or unwarranted "advice." Often, however, love is weak in its birth and consequently cannot live a long life.

When the love of another for you has died it has the tendency to kill or wilt everything about you. The death of love is life's greatest tragedy. It is a very heart-breaking experience, and in many cases agonizing.

As words fail to describe love, they also fail description of the agonizing tortures of a lost love. Life becomes then a complete blank. Lost love is more dejecting, more heart-rending than the actual death of one very dear to us.

When love dies you are at a complete loss; you find you are hopeless and helpless. You become weak. You find it very difficult to stand up under the heartbreaking, soul-crushing sorrow of meeting again the one you loved so dearly, her eyes expressionless, the voice you once loved to hear, unemphasized, cold and harsh.

Like a fire the flames of love have died and it sometimes requires many years to erase the heart-rending memories of these flames. They have never been blown entirely into oblivion.

If you have loved faithfully, have tried and failed in your experience, it appears that you have been unjustly executed—executed far beyond the hopes of resurrection.

Life then appears to be bleak, and comfortless. You feel there is no hope left, that life is not worth living. But you must rid your mind of these thoughts; and make the efforts that are necessary to maintain your health. You must set your mind in determination to fight with every ounce of energy to keep that vital, vigorous health if you want to build hope for the future—and you can do it.

What is happening now, that which seems to be a tragedy, may prove differently at the end. Behind those dark clouds of sorrow there may be a blessing. It may make a new person of you. Your soul, which had been so brutally beaten, may take on a new life, it may become bright and cheerful once more, like silver taken from a dark closet and polished. It may lead you to a better, finer and more contented life.

If we resist with every ounce of strength the grinding and blinding force of suffering, we will be justly compensated for all our sorrows. We have placed the ones we loved high up on the pedestal. They have insisted on coming down. Sometimes the love we once cherished has disappeared for a time, then returns; sometimes it is replaced by a new-born love.

In case of a new love it is sometimes a more glorious one, more precious and more satisfying than the one supplanted.

If we are fortunate enough to be gifted with a little tolerance and understanding, it is often a great help in drawing us closer to this goal.

When love dies, the world does not come to an end, as so many believe. The death of love we once cherished may bring about a more contented life, more glorious blessings: the world is once again a cheerful place. Life really is worth living if you create and maintain hope for the future.

JOHN BAYER  
Winsor, Ont. Canada

## YOUTH RALLY IN WILKES-BARRE

The Ukrainian Youth Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in connection with the Ukrainian Inter-County Youth League of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties and affiliated with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, is sponsoring a Ukrainian Youth Conference and semi-formal banquet at the Hotel Redington, Sunday, Oct. 22, 1939. Myron Shpur has been selected to act as chairman of the combined affairs.

The conference or youth rally, scheduled to begin at 2 P. M., will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Redington. The program committee has invited the following young Ukrainian-Americans to speak at the conference, Mr. Michael Piznak, New York City, Mr. Alexander Yaremko, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. John Romanion, Irvington, N. J.; and Mr. Stephen Marusewicz of New York City. Joseph Demkovicz of Scranton, Pa., President of the Ukrainian Inter-County Youth League, will preside at the conference. This inter-county league has a membership of twelve clubs from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and vicinity.

The banquet, followed by a dance, will begin after the conference at about 7 P. M. Prominent officials of Wilkes-Barre and some out-of-town people have been invited to speak. Peter Zumchak will act as toastmaster.

MISS OLGA SHPUR,  
65 Brookside Street  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## PHILLY CHORUS IN YWCA PROGRAM

A large audience of non-Ukrainians were completely captivated by the stirring interpretation of Ukrainian songs presented by the Philadelphia Ukrainian Cossack Chorus at the Germantown branch of the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday evening, September 28th. This group of Ukrainian American young men, in their splendid Ukrainian costumes, formed an interesting and delightful portion of the Y.W.C.A.'s Open House Program. The Chorus sang four selections and the director, Steven Sawchuk, preceded each number with a brief explanation.

It was a diversified program of music, rhythm, folk dances, dramatics and a water show or Aquacade. Due to the large number of people, several performances were going on at the same time in different sections of the building, the gymnasium, auditorium and swimming pool. Thus, each group went through its performance twice, so that the guests would have an opportunity to see each portion of the Open House Program. The evening's entertainment was under the supervision of Miss Clarabel Walker, member of the Y.W.C.A. staff.

Devhik D. Calym

## WINS "OOMPH" GIRL CONTEST

At the annual dance of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Cultural Centre held on September 23rd, a Ukrainian "Oomph" Girl contest was staged and four judges decided that Miss Clementine Kozak of Philadelphia had "Oomphed" her way into first place. By virtue of her "Oomph" qualities (individual ideas differ) Miss Kozak was awarded a beautiful and handsomely engraved gold trophy which was presented by Michael F. Nasevich of Philadelphia.

To be perfectly impartial, the committee selected individuals from different cities to act as judges. One of the judges, Dimitri Chutro, well known Ukrainian ballet master, made a special trip from New York to attend the contest. Other judges came from Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Scranton.

One of the factors which helped to make the affair a big success was the advance notices and pictures which appeared in three of the leading Philadelphia newspapers. As it turned out, the three young ladies whose pictures appeared in the papers (Elsie Kurko, Helena Pesaiki, Clementine Kozak) constituted the finalist group from which the judges finally selected the winner.

U.C.C.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

### ATTENTION BASKETBALL MANAGERS

From Mr. Gregory Herman, U. N. A. Athletic Director, comes the following important announcement for the benefit of managers of U. N. A. Basketball teams:

"Organize your teams even before you receive the registration blanks. Reserve the floor for your games before other teams beat you to it. In case of non-members who are trying out for the team, make sure that they become members early to be eligible to play in December. New members are eligible to play only after their first month's dues are received by the Main Office of the U. N. A. The mere signing of a membership application does not make the applicant eligible to play.

"Warning: Play no practice or exhibition games with other U. N. A. teams and avoid misunderstandings. All so-called 'practice' games between league teams will be regarded as league games.

"Managers of new teams are advised to proceed with the organization of their teams before priting for the registration blanks. No blanks will be furnished on requests coming after November 30th."

Persons interested in further information are asked to communicate with Mr. Gregory Herman, 261 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

### GET-ACQUAINTED DANCE PLANNED

The Centralia and Mahanoy City U. N. A. youth branches issue an invitation to all district lodges, societies, brotherhoods, and U. N. A. branches to attend the first "Acquaintance Dance" to be held in Nork's Hall, Mahanoy City, on Oct. 14th. The music will be furnished by Salko's International Broadcasting Orchestra, reports the Dance Committee. A variety of refreshments will be available to everyone. Representatives are expected from McAdoo, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Hazleton, St. Clair, and several other localities. The committee wishes to thank beforehand all the patrons who will cooperate to make the affair a success.

### N. Y. CALLS PLAYERS

Emile Husar of the New York U. N. A. club requests that all U. N. A. youth interested in basketball should attend the meeting set for Oct. 19th, 8:30 P. M., at 217-19 E. 6th St., Manhattan. This first general call for basketball players is open to all U. N. A. members.

### PHILADELPHIANS TO PICK U. N. A. SPORTS QUEEN

"What promises to exceed all other so-called 'Miss Ukraine' contests in prominence will be the selection of the 1940 Ukrainian National Association Sports Queen at the Second Annual Ball of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club," writes Dietric Slobogin. "The affair will be held at Philadelphia's delightfully air-conditioned, attractively renovated Ukrainian Hall, on Saturday, February 3rd, 1940. Although almost 4 months remain before the big event, planning must begin immediately. All clubs who have participated in U. N. A. sports are eligible to enter a contestant, but she must be a U. N. A. member between the ages of 17 and 25. The Wilkes-Barre club has already consented to enter a contestant, who will be selected at its Victory Banquet next month. An affair such as the one Wilkes-Barre is having may be the best way to select a representative. Cities having more than one U. N. A. sports team, such as St. Clair, which has two, may enter as many contestants as there are clubs. Interested groups are asked to begin work immediately, so that photographs can be had in ample time for publicity purposes. Promptness and cooperation will go a long way toward making this affair a success, so please do your part." Communications regarding the U. N. A. Sports Queen Contest should be addressed to Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### PHILLY'S MASQUERADE BALL

A Gala Masquerade Ball will be sponsored by the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club on Saturday, October 28th, at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Hall, Tacony and Orthodox Sts., Frankford, Philadelphia. "Celebrate Halloween with the U. N. A. Club in delightful Halloween atmosphere," writes Dietric Slobogin. Prizes will be awarded for the most attractive, original, and funniest costumes.

## ATTENTION OF UKRAINIAN SPORT ENTHUSIASTS IN NEW YORK CITY

The third and final basketball practice and tryout of the New York Ukrainians will be held at the Stuyvesant High School gymnasium, 345 East 15th Street, N. Y. C., on October 15, 1939 from 1—4 p. m. Girls and boys (18 years or over) are welcome to attend regardless of membership in other Ukrainian clubs. There is no obligation. Please bring your sneakers and gym clothes.

You are also invited to attend the Association meetings on Tuesday at 9:30 p. m. in Room 4 at Carpatia Hall, 217 East 6th Street, N. Y. C. Contact M. J. Prylucki, 328 East 15th Street, N. Y. C. for further information.

New York Ukrainians.

### ELIZABETH, N. J.

Second MASQUERADE HALLOWEEN DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Gold Cross Br. 20 & 21 and branch 65 of ODWU, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939, at Ukrainian National Home, 214-216 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N. J. Commencement at 7:30 P. M. Admission 35¢. Music by Mr. Paul Bemko & his Orchestra. 3 Prizes awarded for costumes and other surprises.

### ANSONIA, CONN.

HALLOWEEN MASQUERADE sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Org. of Conn. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th, Liberty Hall, Ansonia. Adm. 35¢. Tom Cooke's Band. Follow the Spooks and Swing and Sway with Jack O'Lantern. Prizes for Costumes.

### AMBRIDGE, PA.

SECOND SOCIAL featuring Betta-Trom and his Orchestra, SUNDAY Evening, OCTOBER 22, 1939 at the Croatian Hall, Ambridge, Pa., sponsored by the Ukrainian American Citizen Club. Time: 8:30 to ??? Admission 35¢. Make up your party. We invite one and all, big and small. Benefits will cover the sponsoring of Buffalo Convention expenses, and other events will be held by the Ukrainian American Citizen Club of Ambridge. 239,45

Miko Sumella, Committeeman

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Surprise Galore at the BARN DANCE sponsored by the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Club at their Club Rooms, 334 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y., OCTOBER 21, 1939 at 8:00 P. M. Subscription 35¢. 233,9

### ATTENTION! PHILADELPHIA!

First Anniversary DANCE given by Ukrainian Youth Chorus on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939 at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St. Music by Nich Boley and his Casa Del Rey Orchestra. Dancing on Two Floors 8. till ? Admission 35¢. 233,9

### CARTERET, N. J.

You are invited to attend TENTH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET and DANCE given by the Ukrainian Social Club on SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1939, to be held at the German Hall on Roosevelt Ave. Banquet beginning at 6 P. M., during which a stage show will be presented, followed by dancing until 1 A. M. Local and visiting officials will speak. The entire evening's entertainment for only 50¢. Why not come and join in the birthday party—it will be fun. 239,45

### NEWARK, N. J.

THIRD ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by the Dr. Yankowicz Association and Ladies Auxiliary of Newark, N. J., to be held at Ukrainian Center, 180-186 William St., Newark, N. J., SATURDAY Eve., OCTOBER 21st, 1939. Music by Carl Groll & His Orchestra. Com. 8:30 P. M. Admission 40¢. Benefit for the Christmas Fund. Have a wonderful Time for a good cause.

### RARITAN, N. J.

Come and renew old acquaintances at the Second Annual DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club to be held on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939, at the St. Joseph Auditorium on Somerset Street. Music will be furnished by Vic Romaine and his orchestra. Vic can swing it, beat it, sweetly treat it, You'll heartily greet it. Dancing from 8 P. M. to 1 A. M. Admission 45¢. 233,9

### WILKES-BARRE'S BANQUET

The U. N. A. District Committee of Wilkes-Barre will tender a banquet in honor of the U. N. A. Baseball Champions. The banquet will be held in Hotel Sterling on November 2nd, which is the night before Thanksgiving. The U. N. A. Baseball trophy will be presented to the team, as well as gift jackets to the players who participated in the play-off games with the Newark club.