



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 50

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1939

VOL. VII

MAKE MOST OF THE OPPORTUNITY

Now that the protest rallies against Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine are on, it is worth reflecting that up to now our protest demonstrations against the oppression of our kinsmen in their native land Ukraine have been of little avail. They have neither stirred public opinion nor compelled the foreign occupants of Ukraine to treat her people more humanely.

Of course, no one really expected them to do the latter. Tyranny is built on force and neither protests nor aroused public opinion alone will cause it to swerve from its despotic ways. Force alone can do that, and naught else.

It is natural, however, to expect that our protest rallies would at least stir up public sentiment here in America. Yet they have not. The stir they have created on the sea of public opinion here, has hardly ever amounted to more than a ripple.

The notorious Polish "pacifications" of Western Ukrainians, for example, hardly touched the consciousness of the average American. The famine in Eastern Ukraine, which the Soviet rulers fostered to subdue Ukrainian opposition, was either totally ignored, or barely mentioned, or, worse yet, glossed over in the manner of Walter Duranty, whose sophistic description of the famine has become a classic example of journalistic understatement. Wrote he, about this famine whose toll ran into millions of lives: "There is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition."

Undoubtedly, the chief cause of our failure to stir up public opinion here on behalf our struggling kinsmen over there, lies mostly in the fact that the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom is still obscure, though far less so than it was twenty years ago, and that we Ukrainian-Americans are not influential enough to draw upon ourselves and upon the cause we champion the necessary attention. We still are a comparatively little known people. This is only natural, for people of our race were the latest to come to these shores. Also, we are not numerous here. Despite the prolific tendencies of our older generation, there are only about one million of us here and only a fraction of that number is well organized.

Our voting strength, as a result, is naturally quite negligible, except in some localities. That, apparently, is the reason why many prominent politicians find it so hard to come down to our protest rallies to deluge us with their crocodile tears of compassion for those poor, unfortunate U-ka-ra-nians, and raise their sonorous voices to the very heavens in righteous indignation against their dasdardly oppressors.

The absence of such "name-speakers" at our rallies, makes it hard for us to get the needed newspaper publicity. After all, oppression in this world is nothing new. What makes it front-page news, is not its severity or brutality, but the prominence and influence of its victims, and especially of those who come to their aid. The Ukrainians, consequently, have found their sufferings, and their national aspirations largely ignored by the outside world.

Here in America, we who have sought to interest this country in Ukraine's plight and cause, found up to recent times an additional difficulty to contend with, namely, America's general friendliness toward Poland and Soviet Russia.

No matter how barbarously Poland treated the seven and one-half million Ukrainians forced under her yoke by the Versailles Treaty, yet in popular conception here Poland was still that romantic nation that had been rescued from her dark tower of oppression by Woodrow Wilson, by that knight in shining armour whose escutcheon bore the magic words—National Self-Determination, which he used to help free the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, etc., but, mainly because it did not suit Allied plans, not the Ukrainians.

Likewise, we found it very difficult to win sympathy for the plight of our thirty and some odd million kinsmen in Soviet Ukraine. For up until the Russo-German pact American public opinion was quite friendly to the land of

PROTEST SOVIET OCCUPATION OF WESTERN UKRAINE

Speaking last Sunday afternoon at the historic Cooper Union in New York City before an enthusiastic throng of about 2,500 persons, who had gathered to protest the Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine and to demand freedom for all of Ukraine, Ludwig Lore, newspaper and radio commentator, declared that the struggle for Ukrainian national freedom was important not only to Ukrainians themselves but also to Europe, and to all persons who hold high the liberties of mankind.

The rotund and thickly-moustached columnist further stressed that if Europe wants peace, then it must solve the Ukrainian question too. He urged Ukrainian-Americans to redouble their efforts to acquaint American public opinion with the justice of the Ukrainian cause, and suggested that they establish a "Ukrainian Government" at Washington which would represent the enslaved Ukrainian nation.

Another speaker, Rogers Shaw, formerly foreign editor of Current History Magazine and author of several books on the European situation, declared that, "Ukraine is much better known in newspapers and magazines than you would suppose." He revealed that a number of journalists at Versailles at the close of the last war, felt the Ukrainians were more entitled to their national freedom, which they did not get, than many other peoples. The present war, Mr. Shaw said, is a three-sided war, with Russia emerging as the victor. The longer the war, he said, the redder it will be.

Other speakers were Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, Roman Lapica, director of Ukrainian Press Service, Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly, and Volodimir Dushnyok, editor of Ukraine and the Trident magazine.

As chairman of the meeting, Michael Piznak, chairman of the Ukrainian Central Committee of New York City, opened it at 2:45 P. M., by outlining its purposes, which were to denounce the Soviet

MUCH SUFFERING IN WESTERN UKRAINE

Refugees from Western Ukraine report much suffering there as a result of the Soviet occupation, according to a letter received by Prof. Alexander Koshetz, from Abbot Hlib of the St. Basil Monastery near Mukachiw, Carpatho-Ukraine (under Hungary) who is now in Presov, Slovakia, from where the letter was dispatched, dated October 31, 1939.

Some of the refugees say that Metropolitan Sheptytsky has been interred into the depths of Russia while others say he was executed by Soviet authorities, the letter states.

N.Y.-N.J. PROFESSIONALS REORGANIZE

A general reorganization meeting of the Young Ukrainian Professional Association of the New York Metropolitan Area took place in New York City last Tuesday evening. The following new officers were elected: John Roberts of Brooklyn, President; Walter Andrushyn of New York City and Helen Slobodian of Elizabeth, N. J., Vice-Presidents; Alexandra Lykety of New York City, Secretary, and Walter Michaelson, of Harrison, N. J., treasurer. A membership drive was planned. All those who care to join should attend the association's next meeting, Tuesday evening, December 19, at Carpathia Hall, 217 East 6th Street, New York City, or write to Mr. Roberts, 282 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

invasion of Western Ukraine, to call attention to the reign of terror conducted by Moscow to subdue the Ukrainians, and to demand that the Ukrainian people be allowed to set up their own free and independent republic. Resolutions to that effect were passed unanimously by the assembled at the close of the meeting.

The resolutions also denounced the Nazis and Fascists and their supporters in the United States.

Press reports concerning the meeting appeared the following day in The New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune.

that "great experiment," and quite blind to the latter's gory results.

Today, all is different. The rapid collapse of Poland during the Nazi invasion, revealed before America's astonished gaze the rotten foundations upon which Poland had been re-built and upon she had attempted to exist.

"Poland today," in the words of a writer in the current issue of the American Mercury monthly, "is Poland without a halo. Poland's fate has elements of tragic irony. It took the brutality of Hitler and the hypocrisy of Stalin to give the glamour of heroism and martyrdom to a regime hated by the majority of its people. History will record that the first victim of the totalitarian war now underway was itself essentially totalitarian with many of the faults and none of the alleged virtues of such a regime."

Similarly, the Hitler-Stalin pact and subsequent events opened America's eyes to the real nature of Soviet Russia. At last it has been realized that America and the Soviet have very little or nothing in common, as America has always been a democracy while Russia has always been an autocracy, and never the twain shall meet.

This rude awakening of America to the real anti-democratic nature of Poland and Russia, is now likely to focus unprecedented attention upon Ukraine and upon the efforts being made to free her.

Poland's Mistreatment of Ukrainians

(Continued)

"Normalization"

SEVERAL years ago, the UNDO, the most influential Ukrainian political party in Western Ukraine under Poland, entered into an agreement with the Polish Government, to create harmonious relations between the Ukrainians and the Poles, the one ruled and the other the ruler. This was the period of the so-called "normalization," which turned out to be a miserable failure, largely due to the fact the Poles mistook the desire of the Ukrainians to live on good terms with them for a sign of weakness, and decided to take advantage of it by adopting stronger repressive measures against them.

Previous Policies of Poles

Up to that time the Poles had attempted to destroy the Ukrainian nationality by such means as polonizing the system of teaching of Ukrainian in schools, by hindering the Ukrainian cultural development, and by confusing Ukrainian national identity in every way possible, including the official designation of Ukrainians as Rusini, Lemki, Hutzuli, Halichani, etc.

In Lemko-land

In the Lemko-land, the Poles attempted, among other things, to foster the spread among the Ukrainians of the Orthodox faith, in order to weaken the nationalistic Ukrainian Catholic Church there. On the other hand they took steps to lessen any possible influence of the Orthodox faith. In addition the Lemko-Ukrainians were not allowed to establish any cooperative commercial associations or branches of the Prosvita cultural-education society.

Among Hutzuls

In the Hutzul region, land of the Ukrainian mountaineers, the Poles resorted to bribery, and quite successfully, to demoralize its population. Of great aid to them in this respect was a local demagogue, Shekerik-Donikiw, a radical,

formerly, member of the Polish Parliament, who for his services become mayor of Zhabya.

In Podilia

Especially did the Poles concentrate their polonization program upon the Podilia region, the largest part of Galicia, as it was thought that if Podilia became polonized, then the polonization of the rest of Galicia would be an easy task. As a step in this direction, they made Podilia a separate pashalic, with its self-administration radiating from its capital, Ternopil.

Up to the period of "normalization," all such attempts at denationalization and polonization were rather unsystematic and somewhat timid. After it, however, they became very coordinated and bold.

UNDO Loses Face

As a result of its part in the bringing about the disillusioning "normalization," UNDO and its leaders, Celevich and Mudriy, lost a good deal of their former prestige and authority. A split developed within the party on that very account. The "Dilo," organ of UNDO, led by Dr. Kost Levitsky, Dmytro Levitsky, W. Kuzmovich, and Nimchuk, launched an attack upon the degrading normalization.

Dilo's Stand

[Editor's note: It is interesting to note that previously the "Dilo," leading Ukrainian daily published then in Lviv, had been the most ardent champion of the "normalization." Now, however, it became its bitter opponent. It proceeded to publish articles by prominent Ukrainians, including the clergy, as well as those following the more ordinary pursuits of life, plainly declaring that the "normalization" had utterly failed in its purposes, and that the Ukrainians had not gained anything in the least as a result of it, but that, on the contrary, the Polish Government as well as the Polish population had taken advantage of it to redouble their efforts to un-

dermine Ukrainian life in all its varied fields, including that of religion.

These articles, it should be borne in mind, were not written by any Ukrainian revolutionaries, but by Ukrainians who had shown themselves to be quite loyal to the Polish Government, who had sincerely wanted such a compromise, and who now had become completely disillusioned by it.

One such article, for example, strongly criticized the Ukrainian political leadership for having entered into such a compromise with the Poles, because it had given the latter an opportunity to harm the Ukrainians more than before. It was written by a Ukrainian Catholic priest and a former Senator of the Polish Parliament—Rev. Julian Tatimir.

Other effects of the "normalization" were cited in the August 3rd issue of the "Dilo." Its front page was typically blank, the work of the Polish censor. On its inside pages, however, the censor had evidently been unable to suppress a long article which by means of many examples clearly illustrated how vain were the hopes of any real compromise or rapprochement between the Ukrainians and the Poles. These examples included the following:

Some effects of "Normalization"

(1) The Milk Measure, passed by the Polish Government during this period of compromise and aimed at the destruction of the Ukrainian milk cooperative system, which despite all Polish hindrances had developed into one of the finest in all Europe; (2) A spurt during this period in the Polish artificial colonization of Ukrainian territories, designed to weaken the traditionally strong hold of the Ukrainians upon their land; (3) The forcible uprooting during this time by the Polish Government of many Ukrainians from their ancestral home-lands and their transfer to foreign surroundings; and (4) The passing during this "normalization" of a law by the Polish government changing Ukrainian proper names into Polish, and the forbidding by the Polish au-

thorities of the use of Ukrainian names for Ukrainian cities, towns and villages. In addition to the above, other issues of "Dilo" and other dailies of that time, reported the dissolution of the Ukrainian National Sport Association which took place then.]

From these examples alone, it is very clear that the period of compromise or "normalization" so ardently championed then by many Ukrainians, not to mention some Poles, was nothing more than another opportunity for the Poles to further harass them. This the "Dilo" articles themselves admitted, and further that the Poles regarded the Ukrainian attempts to establish harmonious relations with them as a mark of weakness on the part of the Ukrainian people.]

"The Ukrainian Danger"

Hardly any of the promises the Polish Government made to UNDO were kept. In place of the anticipated era of better relations between the two peoples, a period of reaction set in, producing a type of Polish chauvinism which in its virulence had no precedent. Goaded on by such demagogues as Romer, Grabski, and Bujak, all university professors, entire Poland settled down during the last two years to a life and death struggle "with the Ukrainian danger." The object of this struggle was to denationalize and destroy once and for all as a nationality the Ukrainian people of Galicia.

Nationalists Come To Power

Gradually the importance and influence of UNDO dropped to the point where it had a following consisting of only 20% of the population. Concurrently, the Radical and Socialist parties lost practically all the influence that they may have had among the Ukrainians.

The leadership of the Ukrainians passed into the hands of the Nationalists, both those legally and illegally organized, whose program was more radical than that of the UNDO. Their influence became even stronger when circles closest to Metropolitan Sheptitsky gave them their support. The Nationalists even managed to win the support of the clergy, formerly the mainstay of the UNDO.

SHEVCHENKO AND WOMEN

Women in the Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

Translated by W. SEMENYNA

(6)

I Was Everywhere and Wept Everywhere

In journeying through Ukraine, Shevchenko observed the hell of serfdom from which he had emerged. "I was everywhere and wept everywhere," he wrote. In his village he learned about the tragic fate of his beloved dark-eyed Oxana. He described it, later, in 1849, in his poem "We Grew Up Together..."

".....Is she, Oxana, still alive?" I ask
My brother quietly, and he:
"Which one?"
"The one with curly hair,
The one with whom we used to play."

"Why do you look so sad today?"
"I am not sad..."
"She, simple-hearted,
Followed the soldiers* quartered here.
Whereto she had departed no one knows.
Yes, she returned within a year—
Her tresses gone—she had a child.
Whenever the full moon was high
She'd sit against a fence and often
Coo just like a bird, or cry,
Or softly sing; and oft while cooing,
She was seen her hair undoing...
Then, once, just where or what the cause
No one can say, she left these places...
Just went astray, yes, lost her senses...
And what a pretty girl she was!"

Having returned from Ukraine to Petersburg, he could not shake off the impressions which he had gathered in Ukraine. Before his eyes stood the poor widow, "Sova" (The Owl).

It was one of the many curtains of injustice which he had witnessed in Ukraine. He portrayed a widow who hung all her hopes on her only child. This boy absorbed all her attention and care. She rocked him at midnight and sang him to sleep:

Lullaby my baby,
I have asked, and maybe
What the bird has spoken
Is a kindly token."

For a bird had told the widow that she would prosper—because her son would grow up

As tall as a tree,
And healthy, graceful,
And happy he'll be."

When the boy did grow up, however, the boys in the village were chained in irons, that is they were conscripted into the army. Being a widow, she was entitled to retain her son, but

All the lads who are rejected
Are boys of the wealthy.
This one is a cripple so can't go.
This one is not healthy,
That one's cross-eyed or is lame—
And so with the others:
All lack something, all not wanted,
All rejoin their mothers...
But the widow has one son
And he's fitted for the gun."

And so the son went to serve the Czar. No news came from him for a year, two, and ten years. The old widow went to work, prayed, wept, and waited. Finally, unable to bear the strain, cursing everything on earth, she became insane.

As time went on, it became more and more painful for Shevchenko to write. It seems that no one sympathized with his thoughts.
All are deaf and all are bending
And resigning o'er their chains!"

he wrote in his poem "N. V. Hoholiu," dedicated to that famous son of Ukraine, Nicholas Hohol (Gogol). He doubted whether under such despotism as ruled at the time

..... In Ukraine will roar
The cannons of freedom."

His heart grieved. Why do you grieve? Shevchenko asked himself in his "Son" (A Dream) and answered:

"... Why? Have you no eyes!
Are you deaf, that you don't hear the people cry?
Then look and closely watch! And I will fly
Way high above that curtain of the floating
splendor
Where none, for breathing truth, is termed
offender,
Where the lament and human laughter is not
heard.
Look yon! In this paradise, which you are
leaving,
They're tearing off a cripple's only rags—
They're stripping off his skin, because they need
To clothe the growing lords.

And you they crucify
A widow for the tax, and lead away from her
Her one and only hope, her only son, in chains,
Her only boy is for the guns conscripted—
Because he could be seen.

And there by a fence
A bloated baby, blue with hunger, is to die
Because, in feudal labor, the mother cuts the
rye.

And yonder—see? Oh, eyes, be damned!
You should have withered early with the tears!
That is an unwed mother with her child
Seeking some food and shelter from the storm;
Her parents have refused to see her
And even beggars shun her form."

This demoralization of the peasants by the nobility added to the national poverty which Shevchenko saw in Ukraine. In this same poem Shevchenko branded despotism, accused czarism for the people's wrongs, cursed the Czar, Peter the Great, who had imprisoned and starved to death the Ukrainian Hetman Pavlo Polubutko, and denounced Catherine II who had ruined the Zaporozhian Sich (the Kozak organization located on the Dnieper River).

WAGE HOUR LAW BENEFITS

Although the Fair Labor Standards Act has had the vigorous support, before and since its enactment, of important labor leaders throughout the country, it has sometimes been difficult for the individual union man to see how it will benefit him personally.

Many members of organized labor already were receiving much more than 40 cents an hour, which is the highest minimum wage contemplated in the Act. Many already under union contracts were receiving time and a half for overtime work. Many trade unions, by bargaining agreements, have established a shorter workweek than 40 hours, which is the maximum to be reached under the Act in 1940.

Yet even these well-protected workers will receive important indirect benefits.

Not all workers are organized. Outside the labor movement there are many millions of men and women employed in interstate commerce, or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, who were wholly without protection until their government came to their assistance. They constituted an enormous reservoir of low-paid labor to which certain employers could turn in their efforts to resist the legitimate demands of organized workers for higher wages and better working conditions. Directly and indirectly, they were in competition with every man woman who had a good job.

Moreover, when these people receive wage increases, the nation's mass buying power has been increased. And everybody knows that the goods made in the mass production industries cannot be sold unless there is widely diffused mass buying power.

Before the Fair Labor Standards Act, Mary Jones worked in a New York factory for \$7 a week. After the Act became effective she was raised to \$11 a week—25 cents an hour for a 44-hour week. She was somewhat better able to buy a new dress, a new hat and a new pair of shoes, to go to movies, more fre-

quently, to eat more and better food.

Just one worker's increased buying has an infinitesimal effect upon the total of the nation's business. But when you multiply one Mary Jones and one John Smith by hundreds of thousands or millions of Mary Joneses and John Smiths, the total effect would be tremendous.

The farmer sells more produce and with the money he receives he can buy more goods manufactured in the cities. The grocer from his increased business, can buy a new automobile; the automobile maker can build a new house; the housing contractor can buy a new electric refrigerator, and idle railroad workers are called back to work to help move all these goods from farm to city, from city to farm, from city to city. Thus the benefits of increased buying extend on and on in ever widening circles until everybody benefits in some degree. And the goods for which there is now an improved demand have to be manufactured, and the people who manufacture them are, in many cases, organized workers. You may be one of them.

Thus factories that formerly ran only part time may now have to operate full time to fill the orders.

The hourly rate of pay any worker receives is important, but even \$1 an hour is not a very good wage if he who receives it has an opportunity to work only two months a year. Even with no increase in his base rate, his annual earnings rise with each added week of employment he gets. And it takes the buying of many millions to keep the factories running so that all the workers will be employed for longer periods and others now idle will be called back to work.

Several months ago an investigation was made of the manner in which American families spend their incomes. It was found that there were 16,000,000 families receiving less than \$1,250 a year. The investigators figured out that

I know true Americans react today to the word LIBERTY just as they did in '76. General Washington warned us. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." You and I have not been vigilant and our liberties are in danger. Let us examine the principle of individual liberty on which our nation was founded in 1776 and see what it has meant to us. With this principle as a foundation we have, during the past 150 years, made more progress than any other nation in the world. We have, since 1776, produced three times as much wealth as the entire world before that date. Geographically the United States has only 6% of the world's acreage and only 7% of its population but it has:

More than one-third of the world's railways and one half of the world's communication facilities and electric energy.

Consumes one-half of the world's coffee and rubber, one-third of the world's coal and two-thirds of its crude oil.

Produces 77½% of the world's automobiles and has one registered

if all these could be raised to \$1,500, and if they spent their money as do those already receiving that amount, \$800,000,000 more would be spent each year for food, \$400,000,000 more would be spent for clothing, \$600,000,000 more for rentals, \$450,000,000 more for fuel, refrigeration and house furnishings, \$385,000,000 more for automobiles, and \$200,000,000 more with the doctor, the dentist and the druggist.

The Fair Labor Standards Act isn't so ambitious as to aim at a minimum national family income of \$1,500 a year; it has started with very lowest-paid workers, but it is a step in the right direction.

Economists emphasize the importance of our foreign trade, but when you come right down to it, the greatest potential American market is not in China, or India, or even in Canada, but right here at home.

THINK IT OVER

for each 4.5 persons whereas the the four other leading nations average one for each thirty-two persons. It has one radio to each five persons against one radio to each seventeen in these other four nations. It has one telephone to 2.1 seven persons compared with one telephone for each thirty-five persons in these four other nations.

Some people ascribe our success to our great natural resources, others to the type of our citizenry. Neither is wholly true. We have great natural resources, but not as great as Russia or India. Our type of citizenry is not clearly distinctive. We are descended from different nations of the old world and bear the stamp of our ancestry. Our success and progress is due primarily to the principle of individual liberty as contrasted to governmentally controlled thoughts and activities of Dictator nations. If you will make a survey of the great industrial world leaders of our period you will find over half of them in our country. They did not come from any one group or nationality but owe their success to the Declaration of Independence—our Immutable Basic Law.

The fact that Freedom has brought material results in the good things of life and given our children, without reference to birth or wealth, the chance to prove themselves, certainly appeals to those who love America. There is also another viewpoint less generally recognized, certainly discussed less but which comes to us very forcefully in our quiet, think-
15 hours. This is our Freedom mentally, spiritually and physically. In this we develop ourselves.

There is an unbreakable relation between the philosophy of Freedom and the practical results shown in the development of our country. Our fathers were practical philosophers as well as Idealists and our form of government speaks for them.

R.F. STEVENS

This is "The First" who crucified
Our Ukraine; the other
Is "The Second" who had finished
The poor orphaned mother."

On March 22, 1845, Shevchenko concluded his studies at the Petersburg Academy and obtained the diploma of a "Free Artist." Again he went to visit Ukraine. And again the poet complained that the people groaned in chains.

The year 1845 was the year of his greatest productivity, and his greatest revolt against the social order built upon lies and injustice. It was his prophecy that eventually

Ukraine will arise from slumber
And will lift the fog of bondage;
Truth on earth will then prevail
And the children born in bondage
Will arise and pray in freedom!"

This was the time when Shevchenko announced his "Zapovit" (Legacy). Because this poem has been the rallying call of the Ukrainians since its publication, it is presented here in its entirety. It is a call to all Ukrainians—and the Ukrainian womanhood has rallied to its command through its ever-growing organizational activity.

When I die then have me buried
And arraigned within a mound
'Neath the open sky of prairies,
In Ukraine, my native ground;
That the steppes and river windings
And the birds a-soaring
I may gaze on, I may listen
To the Dnieper roaring.
When the foeman's blood shall vanish
From the river shallows
In the thirsty sea—then, only,
Will I leave the fallows
And the hills and fly to heaven
To my very Master
With my prayers. In the meantime
I know not a Master.
Lay me down and wake from slumber,
Rend your bonds asunder!
With the evil blood of foemen
Check their brutal plunder;
Then, as free, respected kindred,

With your unity not broken,
Don't forget me with a tender
Word, though softly spoken."

At the same time Shevchenko pictured the different types of women sufferers. In "Lileya" (The Lily) he came to the defense of the unfortunate girl with the illegitimate child, a victim of wanton feudalism whom the people tormented: cut off her long hair and laughed at her. But after death, God transformed that unfortunate girl into a wonderful lily which is so proudly displayed in palaces. And so the poor soul asks why the gods had changed her into a white flower:

To make the people happy—
The ones who deflowered
And killed me and mother?"

And how much mother love and sacrifice Shevchenko poured into his "Naimytchka" (The Hired Woman) who, for the sake of the child whom she had forsaken at the home of some strangers, became their hired woman without disclosing her identity. She denied herself the food she needed and yet she suckled the baby; and at night, no matter how worn and tired she felt she always heard the baby breathe. Marko, the boy, grew up. He was about to get married and, since the foster-mother had died, he asked the servant to stand up for him in place of the mother. The mother-servant, however, refused for fear that the wealthy people would snicker. She bore that burden of silence through many years but, on her death bed, at the last moment, she finally confessed:

"Please forgive me... outside this home
I have not known another...
Forgive me, my... my son!
I... I am your mother!"

The mother, in "Vidma" (The Witch), forgave even the nobleman who had seduced her, who exchanged her daughter for a hound and lost her son at cards. When the lord was dying, she even placed a candle in his hands, made the sign of the cross over him and prayed "Our Father..."

At that time Shevchenko was in the prime of his entire career, and so his friends wanted to elevate him still higher. Unbeknown to Shevchenko, Anna Barvinok, the wife of the famous Ukrainian writer, Panko Kulish, offered her jewelry and heirlooms in order to send the poet into the world, especially to Italy, so that he could finish his studies in painting there. Princess Reppin collected funds for the publication of "Zhyvopysna Ukraina" which Shevchenko was to have edited, and tried to obtain for the poet a position in the Kiev University. She corresponded with the poet and encouraged him when his poetic flight seemed to descend. She tried to convince Shevchenko that he should have felt very fortunate and happy because there were so many honest and warm souls who wished him well.

She was concerned about the welfare of Shevchenko. She dissuaded him from wasteful company and suggested to him a list of people with whom he ought to get acquainted because, as she wrote to Shevchenko, "among such friends everything beautiful and noble that is in you will flourish all the more; you will feel better and all you sincere friends will feel happy."

* In the original it is written "Moscovites" which properly meant Russians but commonly meant Russian soldiers.

29) „Ми вкупочи колись росли", 1849, Kos-Aral.

30) 31) 32) „Сова", May 6, 1844, Petersburg.

33) 34) „Н. В. Горюлю", December 30, 1844, Petersburg.

35) 36) „Сон", July 8, 1844, Petersburg.

37) „Суботні", October 21, 1845, Mirhorod.

38) „Замовір", December 25, 1845, Pereyaslav, Ukraine.

39) „Лілея", July 25, 1846, Kiev, Ukraine.

40) „Наймичка", November 13, 1845, Pereyaslav, Ukraine.

(To be continued)

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Youth Movement in Chester

FROM Sonia S. Zwizanski, who served as recording secretary at an organization meeting held in the Ukrainian Hall, Chester, Pa., on November 18th, comes a report on the speeches delivered by the principal speakers—Mr. Stephen Slobodian and Mr. Basil Zahayevich. The meeting was attended by members of Branch 156 of the Ukrainian National Association, and representatives of the Ukrainian-American Women's League of East Chester, the Ukrainian-American League of Chester, and the Ukrainian-American Youth of East Chester.

Nicholas Miller brought the combined meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Stephen Slobodian, a Supreme Advisor of the U.N.A. The speaker presented a brief history of the U.N.A., beginning with the Ukrainian immigrants' struggle for a place in America. He outlined their work here, particularly their efforts at unification and the subsequent formation of the Ukrainian Church, which has played such an important part in Ukrainian-American life during the last several decades. The immigrants then thought of their children's education and recreation... the necessity of centers, orphanages, etc. They decided they needed an organization to take over these responsibilities, and proceeded to form what is now the Ukrainian National Association. With their loved ones protected by fraternal insurance, the immigrants felt that much had been accomplished. They continued to build their fraternal order, however, and today it is a \$6,000,000 dividend-paying, coast-to-coast organization embracing 35,000 Ukrainians in 450 branches. Mr. Slobodian stated that the U.N.A. attained its 45th birthday on February 22nd, 1939, and concluded his talk by urging the youth to join the Association and thus assure many, many birthdays.

Mr. Zahayevich, who is active as an organizer in the East, discussed the financial aspects of the U.N.A. As proof of his assertion that the U.N.A. is more financially sound than many large American commercial companies, the speaker quoted statistics he had obtained from Canada and the United States. He proceeded to explain why the U.N.A. was so sound and presented the results of his research work, which were based on the membership ratio. He gave further statistics, particularly those concerning U.N.A. dividends, in which connection he declared that the more members are enrolled the larger are the dividend returns.

Another Branch in Chester

Only last week, details concerning Chester's Branch 391, newly organized, were given in this column. This week we have news of the formation of the town's second youth branch... the "Andrew Sheptytsky Society" Branch 394. A report submitted by Walter Yaworsky, the club's secretary, reads as follows:

"The youth of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church at 3rd and Harwick Sts., Chester, have decided to organize a U.N.A. youth assembly. We are going to have our meetings every second Sunday of the month, but our first meeting will be held on December 17th about noon, which is directly after Mass."

According to the secretary the new branch will consist of about 40 charter members. The club's president is Michael Kowalchuk. Persons interested in the group should communicate with Mr. Yaworsky, 120 Thurlow St., Chester.

Northampton News

The Ukrainian-American Youth Association of Northampton, Pa., Branch 442, will sponsor its first banquet and ball at Hotel Traylor, 15th and Hamilton Sts., Allentown, Pa., at 7:30 P. M., January 21st, 1940 (Ukrainian New Year's Day), reports Russell Demchuk, the

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

BILKES-BARRE'S BANQUET

On Wednesday, November 22nd, the second annual banquet and dance in honor of the U.N.A. Baseball Team, 1938 and 1939 champions of the U.N.A. Baseball League, was held at Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The affair was sponsored by the U.N.A. Luzerne County District Committee, and it was well publicized in the local press.

The banquet committee consisted of Michael Leciston, chairman; Harry Hrenenko, co-chairman. They were aided by Charles Zwarycz, Michael Narbecki, and Alex Kuzemka. The officers of the district committee are John Maliszczak, president; John Zwarycz, secretary; John Melnyk, treasurer. The program consisted of the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem by the assemblage, an invocation by Rev. Michael Kusmak, and greetings by the chairman, Mr. Leciston; who introduced toastmaster John Mohanco. Addresses were delivered by Nicholas Murashko, president of the U.N.A.; Andrew J. Zawolski, attorney; Hon. Charles N. Loveland, Mayor of Wilkes-Barre; Dmytro Kapitulka, a U.N.A. Supreme Controller; and Dr. J. P. Zawolski, a medical examiner for the U.N.A. Gregory Herman, U.N.A. Athletic Director, presented the baseball trophy and gift jackets to the championship winners. The singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem brought the banquet to a close, after which the supporters of the record-making team continued their merry-making in the ballroom.

PHILLY "ALL SET"

"After one month of practice," writes Dietric Slobogin, "the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's basketball team is all set to swing into its season's schedule. Two or three games a week will be played starting next week. The team is much better than that of last season, which lost the U.N.A. Metropolitan Division Championship by two points in the play-off game. The club is always ready to improve the team, so new members will be tried out until the end of December. Prospective candidates should communicate with George Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th St., Philadelphia... telephone FREmont 3163."

AMBRIDGE WANTS GAMES

The Ambridge, Pa. Ukrainians would like to book games with Ukrainian teams, within a 350 mile radius. The Ambridge team has compiled a great record in the past three years, losing only one game out of 18, against teams from all parts of the country. Teams interested write to: Chas. Koodrich, 1524 Beaver Rd., Ambridge, Pa.

branch secretary. The affair will be semi-formal and admission will be \$1.50.

The affair is already being publicized in Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and officers and managers of Ukrainian social and athletic clubs have been urged to cooperate in bringing about the success of the branch's initial function. One of the features of the banquet and ball will be the selection of a "Ukrainian-American Beauty Queen." Michael Piznak, New York attorney, will speak as a U.N.A. representative. The names of other principal speakers will be announced at a later date, as will the name of the orchestra.

For further information and reservations interested parties are asked to communicate with Mr. Demchuk, 170 W. 16th St., Northampton, Pa.

Slobogin in Civil Service

Dietric Slobogin, a U.N.A. member from Philadelphia, has been appointed to a Civil Service position with the Accounting Operations Division of the Social Security Board in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Slobogin, who is affiliated with the U.N.A. Youth Club of Philadelphia, has been unusually active in U.N.A. sports and other matters pertaining to the organization. He is a frequent contributor to the Ukrainian Weekly, and was the organizer of Philadelphia's U.N.A. baseball and basketball teams.

THE NEWARK YOUTH CONVENTION

(8)

Continuing the discussion on Ukrainian Nationalism, Mrs. Mary Andreyko of New York City pointed out that the world today appears to be dominated by two movements, one nationalist, the other internationalist. Although the former has certain aspects which cry for a remedy, she said, yet on the whole its benefits far outweigh its evils. In any case, she said, the spirit of nationalism has inspired some of the world's finest achievements, far greater than those that can be credited to internationalism. Accordingly, she declared, Ukrainian Nationalism, i. e. the movement for the creation of an independent Ukrainian state, deserves full support of Ukrainian-American youth.

Mr. Marcel Wagner of Jersey City stressed that every true Ukrainian is a Nationalist. Neither ODWU nor any other organization, he said, has a monopoly on Ukrainian Nationalism. Ukrainian-American youth, he further declared, should beware of the dangers of Nazism, Fascism, and Communism. In his opinion Miss Zadorosne had exposed these dangers in the Trend and therefore should be commended for her work.

Mr. Dmytro Staroschak of McKees Rocks, Pa., insisted there were certain Fascistic trends among Ukrainian Nationalists. One Ukrainian Nationalist living in his vicinity, he said, had told him that such persons as Hitler had assisted in the setting up of their organization.

Miss Anne Dubas of Newark, N. J., declared that although the Fascistic views of a few Ukrainian Nationalists should not be considered a guide in judging Ukrainian Nationalism, still when they appear in print they create a bad impression in Washington.

Mrs. Mary Ann Herman of New York City ventured the opinion that as editor of the Trend Miss Zadorosne had made the mistake of using it for the expression of her own personal viewpoints on such a complex subject as Nationalism and Fascism. It would have been better, Mrs. Herman said, if Miss Zadorosne had printed educational material from reliable sources and had let the readers judge the questions involved for themselves. "The job for the Trend," she further said, "is to present issues, to encourage its readers to think for themselves, and not to attempt to make them think as it wishes them to."

Miss Zadorosne replied that any criticism of her work as editor of the Trend should have been directed against her during the year and not held off until the convention. Upon this point Mrs. Herman agreed with her.

Mr. John Roberts of Brooklyn, N. Y., reminded the convention that the League constitution expressly forbids the League from siding with any particular political movement, and directs it to be non-partisan. The Trend, he said, was definitely partisan, in that it attacked one particular movement and organization among the Ukrainians. It appeared to him, he concluded, that the views appearing in the Trend were in reality those of Miss Zadorosne and not of the League itself. Mr. David Chmelyk of Philadelphia concurred with Mr. Roberts on this point.

Mrs. Mary Ann Herman then asked Miss Zadorosne why had she seen alleged evils, only in the few periodicals she had cited, and not in the tri-weekly "Narodna Wola" and its "American Page," published in Scranton, which, she said, certainly deserves strong condemnation for some of the material that has appeared on its pages.

Miss Zadorosne retorted by saying she knew that attempts were being made to have it appear that she was an instrument of the "Narodna Wola" and the organization publishing it.

Mrs. Herman pointed out to Chairman Piznak that her question had not been answered.

Miss Zadorosne replied that she could not be expected to read all newspapers.

(To be continued.)

2 BASKETBALL GAMES AND BUFFET SOCIAL

December 10th is the Day! NEW YORK UKRAINIANS (Varsity) versus Chester (Pa.) Ukrainians (1938-39 UYUNA Basketball Champs) at 2:30 P. M. and New York Ukrainians (Gr. Var.) vs Bethesda M. E. at 1:30 P. M. at Stuyvesant High School, 339 East 15th St., NYC. BUFFET SOCIAL commencing 5 P. M. at Park Grill (1st Fl.) 184 East 7th St., NYC. Mark this event on your "Must-See" list.

HOLYNSKY CONCERT IN ROCHESTER

On November 19, the Ukrainian-Americans in Rochester, N.Y. were privileged to hear and see Mykhailo Holynsky, distinguished and renowned Ukrainian tenor, who gave a concert at the Ukrainian Civic Center. It was his first appearance in our city and it is hoped it won't be his last.

Mr. Holynsky's first song was an old Ukrainian folk song which appealed to the audience very much. He interspersed his recital with operatic arias and concluded with several encores. Altogether he sang thirteen songs, all of which were received with much enthusiasm. Miss Vera Stetkewicz ably accompanied him at the piano.

The large audience especially liked his interpretation of their beloved songs from Ukraine. His rich voice brought out their full beauty.

PETER PANCHESSON.

TENTH STRAIGHT VICTORY FOR NEW YORKERS

When the New York Ukrainians Varsity Basketball team won a doubleheader on November 26th at Stuyvesant High School, they won their 9th and 10th consecutive games this season without a loss. Averaging 40 points a game, this streak includes victories over various formidable nationality teams such as Ukrainian, Russian, Pole, Slovaks, etc. Under the coaching of Mr. Boris Sawitzki extensive practice sessions for the men are held each Thursday evening at Labor Temple on East 14th St.

Plans are now under way for the formation of a Girls' Basketball team and practice sessions will be held each Monday from 8:30 to 9:30 P. M. at the West 28th St. gym. Watch for the debut of the first All-Ukrainian Girls' Basketball team ever organized in New York City. There is still time however, for athletically-inclined girls to participate. There is no obligation or dues. All that is needed is just your willingness to play. If you have ever played before or would like to learn to play, just write to the manager, Michael J. Prylucki, 328 East 15th Street New York City.

The New York Ukrainians are anxious to play any Ukrainian Men's team within a radius of 200 miles of New York City. For bookings please contact the Manager.

Officers of the New York Ukrainians are: Walter Bacad, President; Wm. B. Demchuk, Treasurer; and Michael J. Prylucki, Secretary and Basketball Manager.

AN INTERSTATE GATHERING

Whatever the lure may be, but the Philadelphia Ukrainian Cultural Centre certainly has a reputation for attracting out-of-towners to its affairs. For example, the U.C.C. Halloween Social of October 29 drew young Ukrainians from the following cities and towns: Chicago, Baltimore, New York, Easton, Pa., Camden, N. J., Phoenixville, Pa., Bridgeport, Pa., Norristown, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

With six states represented, this must be some sort of a record for a Ukrainian-club sponsored social! A. Y.

NEWARK, N. J.

EVENING of ROMANCE sponsored by Ukrainian University Club of New Jersey. Music by Freddie Richman and his Hi-Hatters at the Hotel Riviera, Newark, N. J. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1940. Semi-formal Dance. Subscription \$1.00 per person. 280-

CONNECTICUT YOUTH

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the U. Y. O. C. will be held SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1939, 1 o'clock at Wilkinson Theatre Hall, Center Street, Wallingford, Conn. Officers and Committee reports, well known speakers of Ukrainian descent, open forum. Planning of future program. A Jim Dandy of a social after the business session. Everyone is invited to attend—members as well as non-members.