



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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UKRAINIAN RED CROSS APPEALS FOR HELP

An appeal for help was recently issued by the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland.

More properly known as the "Ukrainian-Swiss Committee and Sewing-Guild For Soldiers and War Victims," the Committee will endeavor with the cooperation of the International Red Cross to aid Ukrainian war refugees, prisoners in civil and military camps, exiles, and other victims of the present war going on in Europe.

The head of the committee is Mme Ida de Batchinska, and secretary Mile Andree Curchord. Its address is 3, rue de la Confederation, Geneva, Switzerland. The telegraphic address is Ukrainocomite, Geneva, Telephone is 4 25 40.

The committee asks that all gifts and subscriptions be sent to its account at the Society de Banque Suisse, Geneva.

Soldiers, prisoners of war and refugees of Ukrainian nationality can be found on every front; the Committee's announcement declares. For this reason, it states, it is absolutely necessary to create in a neutral country a Ukrainian organization which would be able to help efficiently its fellow-countrymen.

The committee further announces that that it will organize its activity in close collaboration with the International Red Cross Committee and other humanitarian international or national institutions existing in Switzerland, and with all Ukrainian Red Cross Committees or similar Ukrainian organizations existing in Europe, America, Asia, and elsewhere.

The Committee intends to supply the needy Ukrainian civilian and military war victims with clothes, provisions and medical supplies, and it appeals "for gifts in kind and cash for this purpose."

If it will succeed in collecting the necessary funds, it will send one or more trucks of clothes, provisions, and medical supplies to prisoners of war and refugees from Western Ukraine. These goods will be accompanied by a Swiss under the protection of the International Red Cross Committee.

The Committee will also endeavor to secure for Ukrainian soldiers without a family foster-parents to look after them and give them moral support.

CAPTAIN STEVE ANDRAKO PRAISED

Stephen Andraکو, Ukrainian-American, captain of the 1939 Ohio State eleven, received special praise for his excellent playing during the past season in the illustrated program-book of the Michigan vs. Ohio State game, November 25.

A picture of Captain Andraکو appears on the program-book's cover. Inside the following appears:

"To a quiet, unassuming 20-year-old Ukrainian lad, Stephen Andraکو, has gone the task of leading the 1939 Scarlet and Gray eleven through one of the most difficult schedules ever arranged in recent Buck grid history...

"Andraکو, a senior in the college of Commerce, was almost the unanimous choice of his fellow players at the post-season election last winter despite the fact that he was not a regular. He was a 'second-stringer' in the 1938 campaign. In his sophomore year he played but 23 minutes.

"Steve's election presaged a sudden rise in spirit from the open-

BROADEN YOUR MENTAL HORIZON

In a country of such intellectual possibilities as America, it is a great pity to find so many young people who apply their minds only to such ends as getting good marks in school, becoming a "success," gaining wealth, or becoming popular in society. Anything outside the limited sphere of such narrowly egoistic interests, hardly ever stimulates them to any mental effort. Consequently their intellects become narrow, their personalities shallow, and their accomplishments petty indeed. Worse yet, instead of living richly, and abundantly and eagerly—to paraphrase Shakespeare's famous words—they live dully and meanly and scarcely.

In searching for the varied causes of such intellectual narrowness among many young people, one cannot overlook the present-day system of higher education which tends to concentrate the student's mind upon one or several particular fields of human endeavor, largely pertaining to the life career he intends to pursue upon graduation, instead of giving him an inspiring bird's eye view of the tremendous forces that challenge his intellect, imagination and ability to subdue them and harness them to human progress.

Education, of course, is not totally to blame here. Environment, up-bringing, and poor mental equipment are responsible too.

In any case, such young people as have the power to improve themselves in this respect, i.e. to broaden their mental horizons, should be awakened to a realization of their condition and shown the way out. They should be prompted to break down the mental barriers of their own private little world and at least take a peek at the wide world of all humanity.

They should made to realize, furthermore, that as long as they are interested in their regular occupation, they are alive only to that extent, and that everytime they acquire a new interest, and with it perhaps a new accomplishment, they thereby increase their power and enjoyment of life.

Various ways can be suggested to them how to acquire such new interests. They would do well, for instance, to read some of those "deep" books which they so loftily ignore in favor of the frothy best sellers which follow each other like epidemics across the country. No doubt, there are some best sellers, like Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," which present reality better than a whole collection of reports and statistics, and naturally they should be read too.

Serious reading of the better newspapers is also to be recommended in this connection. By no means, however, should the reading of the comic sections be discontinued. They are very relaxing. Nevertheless the editorial page should be perused just as carefully, as it is likely to give one a deeper understanding and a more balanced conception of what's happening in the world.

The radio can be of some help here, too. There are excellent thought-provoking programs on the air nowadays, as for example, the Town Hall Meeting on Thursday nights. In many ways the voice is more inspiring than the printed word.

But above all, young people should give their minds some real exercise. And one of the best ways, is to ponder over these two basic questions: 1. how is it they know what they know, and 2. how is it they think as they do. Even the finest and most active minds will find plenty of intellectual nourishment here.

ing day of practice last spring. He has proven he will make a good leader by instilling a scrappy feeling into his mates.

"Weighing around 187 pounds and standing five-eleven, he is fast and clever on his feet and is an accurate passer. Ohio State partisans are firm in their belief that Andraکو will be one of the best defensive centers the Bucks

have had in many years.

"In the press of heated competition he is cool headed and he is invaluable as a line backer. Alert and fast moving, Andraکو has exhibited no little talent for adroitly handling would-be blockers and moving forcefully in to cut off the opposition offensive. His own blocking ability is of top flight quality."

ALL-UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Eighth Congress of the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States ("Obyednanye" — founded 1923) held December 2 in New York City, the Executive Board of the "Obyednanye" has issued an announcement today that the "Obyednanye" will summon The All-Ukrainian-American Congress, Saturday and Sunday, March 16 and 17, 1940, in New York City.

Every Ukrainian national and local organization (excluding Communistic) is invited to send two representatives to it, for the purposes of deliberation and settlement of vital problems and issues now facing the Ukrainian-American people, especially those pertaining to the Ukrainian national movement for a free and independent Ukraine.

Youth organizations are especially invited by the "Obyednanye" to send their representatives to The All-Ukrainian-American Congress.

Further details concerning it appear in today's Svoboda. Read the announcement and editorial.

The announcement of the Congress is signed by the full executive committee of the "Obyednanye," which is drawn from among two hundred Ukrainian-American organizations throughout the country, and which includes a goodly number of young people.

RECEIVES TEACHING POST

Mary M. Blahitka, of 70 Sylvan Avenue, New Haven, Conn., a talented young Ukrainian-American artist, received her Bachelor of Education degree last October from the Teachers College of Connecticut, and at present is teaching in the Sheridan Junior High School in New Haven.

NEWPORT HONOR MAN

The Newport Recruit, a weekly published at the United States Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., contained in its November 25th issue a picture of John Kenneth Lesniak, a young Ukrainian-American apprentice seaman, of Akron, Ohio, together with an article talling of his selection as Honor Man of Company 18.

John was a very active member of U.N.A. branch 180, in Akron, Ohio. He was also an outstanding player with the "Akron U.N.A. Ukes" basketball team, serving as its athletic director for two years, prior to his enlistment in the Navy in March of this year.

According to the Newport Recruit, John hopes to attend a trade school or go to a battleship of the fleet and strike for radioman. "His willingness to learn, as demonstrated at this Station, should assure him success in the career that he has chosen to follow. His mother, Mrs. Theresa Lesniak, of 870 Grant Street, Akron, O., will feel justly proud of the splendid record that her son has made during the initial Training period of his Naval Service."

Poland's Mistreatment of Ukrainians

(Continued)

Mistreatment of Political Prisoners

ESPECIALLY shocking was the treatment of Ukrainian political prisoners with whom the Poles clogged up their jails. Though modern Poland herself had been created by those who had often languished in jails as political prisoners, yet her rulers drew no distinctions between those held on political charges and those held on criminal charges. Both were treated the same. In some respects the former were treated worse. They were not allowed, for example, any reading matter. And since many of them could write only in Ukrainian, they were unable to communicate by letter with anyone outside, as prison rules demanded that all outgoing and incoming mail be in Polish.

Besides general mistreatment, the Ukrainian political prisoners were also subjected to various forms of torture, especially during the questionings. At times the torture used was as fiendish as that of the darkest of medieval ages.

Extent of Arrests

The arrests of Ukrainians for political offenses took a sharp jump upwards during July and August of this year, just prior to the downfall of Poland. In one instance, over 200 Lwiv Ukrainians were arrested in two days. That mass arrest was generally regarded as a sign of Polish anger at the escape of three Ukrainian Nationalists from prison.

Nationalists were jailed as fast as they were revealed. Ukrainian Catholics, too, were objects of constant surveillance, persecution and arrest, on account of their highly nationalistic spirit. In the Lwiv eparchy alone, over 60 Ukrainian Catholic priests and hundreds of youth belonging to the Catholic organization "Orli" (Eagles, whose head had been Colonel Melnyk, prior to his departure abroad as the new head of the Ukrainian

Nationalists), were imprisoned during the middle of August.

It was a common sight on the streets of Lwiv to see a priest and a group of Ukrainian peasant lads being led under armed guard to prison. Such scenes were common as late as last August, when the handwriting on the wall spelling Poland's doom was unmistakable, yet even then her oppression of the Ukrainians showed no signs of abatement.

Proletarianization of Ukrainian Professionals

Poland's plans for the complete denationalization of her 7½ million Ukrainian population were complete in every respect. In Galicia, of course, they could not be applied as crudely as in Polissia or in Volhynia, for here the Ukrainians were militantly nationalistic. Accordingly more subtle ways were devised. Among them was the scheme to destroy the Ukrainian professional class by proletarianizing it, i. e. impoverishing it. This was done, especially during the past two years, by such methods as making it impossible for them to occupy any governmental posts, practice law or medicine, or even work for non-Ukrainian firms. As a result, the Ukrainian professionals had to turn to work in Ukrainian cooperatives, or attempt to set up their own businesses, or, as was often the case, depend for their livelihood upon their parents, who usually were peasants and had barely enough for themselves.

Education Declines

Consequently many Ukrainian parents stopped sending their children to schools, which in turn resulted in a marked decline in the number of young Ukrainian students, thereby increasing the percentage of Polish students, who were being aided at every turn by the government.

Another reason for the decline in

Ukrainian education was the hatred most Ukrainian children bore for the Polish schools which they had to attend but in which they were not taught in Ukrainian.

The Prosvita Enlightenment Society made attempts to repair this damage being done to Ukrainian education, by sponsoring Ukrainian courses in various parts of the country, but wherever such courses appeared, they were immediately closed by the Polish authorities. In their place, the Poles set up Polish "national homes," built at the expense of the unwilling local population and serving as centers of Polish propaganda. To counteract their effect, the Ukrainians began to erect reading homes, which besides Ukrainian books also contained radios. Of course, these primitive libraries had a rather haphazard existence, for the Poles closed them at every opportunity.

Campaign Against the Church

Though the Polish Church had played an important role in preserving national consciousness among the Poles when their country was under foreign rule, still now when the Poles had their own state they could not understand why the Ukrainian Catholic Church was playing a similar role among the Ukrainians. Since their condemnation alone did not suffice, they decided to polonize the Ukrainian Catholic churches.

Polonization of Orthodox Churches

The futility of any such action apparently escaped them. Perhaps they were encouraged by their success in gaining control over the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Here aided by the weak Orthodox bishops themselves, the Polish Government had caused the Orthodox Church to adopt the Polish tongue as its official medium of communication, even for purposes of publication. In all provinces except Volhynia, Polish now became used to disseminate the Orthodox faith. In the Cholm region, the very services of the Orthodox Church were now conducted in Polish, for which pur-

pose the church authorities had translated the old Slavonic church books into Polish.

Vain Attempt to Polonize Catholic Churches

The Poles did not realize that their success in thus gaining control of the Orthodox Church, could not be easily repeated in the case of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless they made the attempt. The opening gun was the request by General Tukarzewski that his Polish troops be allowed to participate in the Ukrainian traditional religious holiday "Jordan," held after Christmas, whose chief feature is a picturesque procession of the faithful to some body of water for the purpose of blessing it. The general also demanded that at the close of ceremonies by the frozen river's edge, the Polish military band play the Polish national hymn. This demand was refused by Metropolitan Sheptitsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. His official reason for the refusal was that he feared the effects the playing of the Polish national hymn would have upon the Ukrainians, and that he could not hazard having such a highly religious ceremony disturbed by any untoward acts.

Attacks Upon Sheptitsky

For his refusal to accede to General Tukarzewski's demand, Metropolitan Sheptitsky became the victim of a bitter campaign waged against him on all fronts by the enraged Poles. Street demonstrations were held against him. Polish senators attacked him in the Polish Parliament, while Polish students threatened to kill him. Furthermore, not only its head but the Ukrainian Catholic Church also found itself attacked. Every possible hindrance was placed in its way. Priests were fined and jailed for expressing pro-Ukrainian sentiments. Instructors at Ukrainian Catholic theological schools were forcibly prevented from entering the schools to teach.

SHEVCHENKO AND WOMEN

Women in the Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

Translated by W. SEMENYNIA

(8)

Princess Repnin sympathized with Shevchenko in his misfortune, tried to encourage him, and at the same time made various attempts to better his conditions. She ventured to write a letter to Count Orloff and begged him at least to let Shevchenko paint. In her letter to Orloff, she wrote: "... I stand before you, dear sir, as a representative of the unfortunate Shevchenko. Knowing him as I do, I can testify that no matter what his guilt may be, he has been punished enough by being exiled in the army away from his native land; therefore it seems hardly necessary to add to his suffering the refined cruelty of forbidding him to paint. I believe that you will understand, dear sir, that knowing Shevchenko as I do, knowing that he is the only one of his kind in this world, I feel it my duty to do everything possible to lighten his plight. To attain this aim, I have no other course but to appeal to you to obtain for him the permission to paint. I am asking this favor from you with my arms crossed upon my bosom! Although as an individual by myself I do not mean anything, yet, as the daughter of my father, I feel I have the right to speak for the unfortunate..."

And these are the Easter Greetings sent by her to Shevchenko in exile:

"May Christ arise within your soul, my dear Taras Hryhorievich; may He bless your soul; may holy blessings shine forth from your heart!"

Countess Glafira, who at one time was, as Shevchenko expressed it, his "sun," does not forget the exiled poet, also. Sending her "sincere and living sympathy" for the New Year (1848) she wrote, "What could I wish you for the New Year? God's blessings, suffering, and tears to refreshen and melt the spiritual emptiness of your life..."

To Shevchenko such letters were his only comfort during those trying times.

In the spring of 1848 he was sent with a research expedition to the Aral Sea, but those expeditions resembled military marches and in comparison with the hard life at the fort were worse than anything before. For a year and a half he could not correspond with anybody or receive any letters. During this period the princess thought that he had forgotten her. But as soon as Shevchenko returned to Orenburg he immediately sent a letter to her in which he wrote: "God forbid you to think that I could have forgotten you, my dear Barbara Mykolaivna." And his spiritual conditions may be best judged from the following words: "Just imagine! For practically three years not a single idea, not a single inspired thought — just prose and prose, or better to say, just steppes and steppes! Yes, my dear Barbara Mykolaivna, I am surprised myself at the change coming over me; now I do not seem to be either sad or happy; but, on the other hand, I seem to have a spiritual peace, a moral calm approaching the cold-bloodedness of the fish. The future does not exist for me. Is it possible that constant misery could so pitifully change a person?"

The correspondence of Shevchenko was closely watched. When Orloff found out that Princess Repnin was corresponding with Shevchenko, he wrote to her about it, saying: "Your correspondence with Shevchenko, and also the fact that Your Highness has already appealed to me to intervene in his behalf in order to lighten the burdens of that common soldier, show that you have taken quite an unbecoming active interest in him, considering his spoiling and lax traits." He finished the letter with a threat that if the princess did not cease to correspond with Shevchenko, she was to expect serious consequences.

From that time on there are no traces of correspondence between Shevchenko and the princess. Other letters did not reach him, either. He was left alone with his thoughts and with the poor Kirghizmen among whom he lived. He could not see the Ukrainian village, and the Ukrainian word was denied him. Only the evening star remained with him — the same star that shone in Ukraine, and so he turned toward her:

Thou, evening glory of the sky!
Arise above the hill
And we will talk, just you and I,
About the things we will:
About the setting of the sun
In our beloved Ukraine,
About our villages and nymphs,
And then — the same again."
As if in a dream he saw how

The moon was smiling at the stars,
And on a tree a nightingale
Was sending out a sweet refrain
Of thanks, to God, across a vale —
And all this happened in Ukraine."

From the village he turned again to the rulers' palaces. In his poem "Tsari" (The Czars), he branded the wantonness of David and his son Amon; he accused Volodymyr the Great for the seizure of Rohnida and the murder of her father, Rohvolod; and then, again, he ran away from the palaces to the peaceful village:

Come to the village: there live people!
Where people dwell — there all is well;
There we will live and thanks we'll give
To God, and love our common kin."

It is there in the village that poor Mykyta, a handsome youth, but the poorest of all, is watching the sexton's pretty daughter "Tytarivna" (The Sexton's Daughter), and:

He takes — his face all tense —
His only coin which he possessed
And pays for the music; then
He asks the sexton's haughty girl
To join him in a dance.
"Away from me, thou vagabond!"
She answered with a laugh,
And then, "Are common servant girls
For your kind not enough?"
The sexton's daughter laughed again
At him who made that one request:
Before the people she had scorned
The man who was but humbly dressed."

(8) "Кибурка", 1847, Orsk Fortress.

(9) "Сон", 1847, Orsk Fortress.

(10) "Ліп", 1848, Kos Aral.

SERVICE WITH THE COLORS

I

THE AIR CORPS

A LARGE percentage of young men seeking enlistment today express first preference for service in the Air Corps; consequently, this branch of the service is seldom in need of replacements and there is always a long waiting list of eager applicants. The Air Corps demands and gets young men of the best physical type and mental achievements.

Just as civilian industries today are stressing specialization in some particular trade rather than jobs of the knockabout, "jack-of-all-trades" type, so is the Army Air Corps keeping step with these advanced ideas of specialization. Therefore, priority is usually given those applicants who have some specialized background of mechanical training, for Air Corps soldiers are highly specialized and technical men, with the emphasis on airplane maintenance.

Today the Air Corps soldier is not merely a man who can handle guns and perform required military duties, but he is, in addition, a trained technician or a specialist with a rating comparable to apprentice, journeyman, or expert, according to his ability in his individual kind of work. Broadly speaking, the following are the specialist pursuits followed by Air Corps technicians: Aerial photography, airplane and airplane engine maintenance, armament, machine shop work, meteorology, parachute rigging, radio operating and maintenance, sheet-metal craft, and welding. The Air Corps, like other arms, has need of specially qualified men as clerks, cooks, and others of like attainments.

Because of the need for trained men in its ranks, the Air Corps carries a generous allotment of grades and ratings. A private who attains the rating of air mechanic, first class, the highest specialist rating in the Air Corps, is paid \$84 per month. A private in the Air Corps who is qualified as air mechanic, second class, receives

\$72 per month. The amounts quoted are the minimum rates of pay for a man having less than four years' service. With longevity pay these sums are increased appreciably. The liberal allotments of high ratings enable the Air Corps elements to award to deserving, up-and-coming men who can qualify for them, a considerable number of ratings in the first three grades.

While every young man contemplating enlistment in the Army Air Corps should fully understand that the mere fact of enlistment does not necessarily imply that all enlisted men will eventually pilot Army planes, there is one great asset to which Air Corps enlisted men may look forward, and that is an opportunity, if they are eligible, to become flying cadets. Flying cadets are trained at Randolph Field, Texas. All instruction at these schools is provided free; each cadet is, moreover, paid a salary of \$75 per month, plus a ration allowance of \$1 per day while under instruction. Each cadet's uniforms and equipment are furnished by the Government. Those cadets who graduate from the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field are tendered commissions as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and, provided vacancies are available, are given active service duty with the same pay and allowances as officers of like grade in the Regular Army. After three years' active duty training, appropriations permitting, a certain number of these officers are offered promotion to the grade of first lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve, and two years' additional active duty training. Provided vacancies and appropriations will permit, Reserve officers on this tour of duty may, upon successfully passing an examination, obtain commissions in the Regular Army Air Corps. Those Reserve officers who leave the service, after three years of continuous active duty, by choice or because of lack of appropriations to keep them longer, are paid a bonus of \$500.

Enlisted men of the Air Corps often fly as passengers in Army airplanes. They also act as gunners in the biplace attack airplanes, and as gunners, radio operators, and crew chiefs in the multiplace airplanes. Some of the flights in which enlisted men of the Air Corps participate are aerial photographic missions, gunnery flights, topographic missions, tow-target flights, flights calling for the presence of radio men in the airplanes, and test flights. Veteran Air Corps soldiers are particularly keen about making test flights, for these hops achieve the dual purpose of gaining flying time and of demonstrating ability to detect faults of the airplane or its parts while in flight.

In practically every test flight made in a multiplace airplane, the officer pilot is accompanied by either the crew chief—an enlisted man—or one of that crew chief's regular force. The crew chief or his assistant is a welcome and appreciated passenger. The pilot realizes that the soldier in the rear cockpit is vitally interested in the performance of the ship being tried out, and that he is qualified to detect, immediately and with facility, a badly vibrating wire or stabilizer, a rough-running motor, or any other flight faults.

Tow-target flights call for a pilot to tow behind his speeding airplane a fabric "sleeve" target fastened to the end of a long cable. This sleeve serves as the floating target for Antiaircraft Artillery and Infantry units operating from the ground, or as the target for other Air Corps gunners who are practicing their aerial marksmanship. In each airplane towing these sleeve targets, there is an intricate towing reel and operating device which lets targets out, releases them, reels in the cable, and repeats the cycle in action again when it is needed. In each such airplane an enlisted man of the Air Corps operates this mechanical device.

Most aircraft are equipped with radio sets calling for competent operators. Each flying enlisted operator keeps the ground stations along the way and at either terminus of the route apprised of his

whereabouts, and receives weather reports and other messages. In the air much depends upon the efficiency of the radio operator and of his equipment. Often Air Corps radio operators are sent aloft on radio testing missions, with a qualified officer pilot, on bombing and observation airplanes before these machines are sent up on any missions with their regular crews.

Especially qualified enlisted men operate the radio control towers at U. S. Army flying fields. This is a most desirable and highly interesting assignment, and a detail eagerly sought by Army Air Corps soldiers. These enlisted men in the radio control towers are the eyes and ears of every landing field. By means of radio they maintain contact with pilots, and give outgoing ships the signal when to clear the fields, and transmit to incoming planes the necessary directions for landing. They have constantly at their finger tips, ready for transmission by radio, such data as the direction and velocity of the wind, dewpoint, ceiling visibility and barometric pressure and other information which might be desired by the commanders of flights with which they are in contact. At night these specialists of the Army Air Corps operate the field lighting systems by control board-buttons direct from the tower, flash on the field beacons and other distinguishing lights. At regular intervals through the day and night information concerning weather conditions and flying data, is broadcast on a short wave band.

A typical Army Air Corps tower force is composed of three soldiers who are on duty approximately eight hours, when another three-man detail relieves them on watch. Each crew, of course, also has its regular 24-hour period off watch, and the men may spend that time as they choose.

Not the least of attractions for an Air Corps soldier is the opportunity to form lasting, sincere friendships with a fine body of young men. The enlisted men of the Air Corps are a select, outstanding group of fine, high-minded young Americans, a group with whom it is a privilege to serve.

Yes, she scorned him before the people, but on returning home she could not eat or sleep, because:

Of all the wonders, on this earth
The greatest is the heart:
With things which yesterday it scorned
Today it would not part;
It wants that something so much so
All reservations melt.
That is the way the hungry heart
Of this proud maiden felt...

and so:

Beware, my girls, and do not laugh
At those who may be not your equal,
Or you may not be subject of
The sexton daughter's sequel."

And with this background the poet portrayed further the tragic life of the sexton's daughter.

But the call of the village is ever-present. Another portrait, and again of nobility. Shevchenko realized that the nobility would have liked to accuse him of insincerity, by saying:

... He lies
Because he is himself a slave—
Uneducated homeless knave.
to which Shevchenko replied:
It isn't true! Why should I lie to you!
I am not sorry I'm no lord,
But angry am, with sorrow deep,
At you, enlightened Christian horde.
Why even beasts won't do unto the sheep
What you, who piously so pray,
Do to your brothers every day."

And as an example the poet depicted a lazy wealthy land owner who, though married to a beautiful wife and the father of two beautiful children, demoralized the villages and everywhere left behind him unwed mothers with his begotten children. No one sympathized with those mothers and their children, with their tears and hardships. "Yet I," says the poet:

While telling you about their plight
Weep for them all.
Oh God of Right!
Endow my words with holy might,

To penetrate the people's hearts,
To make them shed a tear or two
That mercy may radiate
Their hearts, and silent grief—their eyes,
That they, with them, may sympathize."

But the poet's prayer seemed to be in vain because:

As long as villages
With nobles will exist,
You're bound to see the victim of
The wanton feudalism."

Again the Ukrainian village! He could not forget it. The village:

Where mother used to swathe me tight
And hold me close—and through the night
Would work, to buy a candle light
Which she, while praying on her knees,
Would place before the Virgin's niche
And beg, with prayers full of pleas,
To make her baby's future rich."

He could not forget the Ukrainian village, where:

The people must have gone stark mad:
They join the feudal labor crew
And bring their youngsters with them, too."

the Ukrainian villages where:

... Throughout the famed Ukraine
People to slavery are chained
By crafty lords."

And:

But if one did not look at this evil and poverty, then:

There, everything seems peaceful, good
And prospering throughout Ukraine;
The Dnieper River in its lane,
Just like the youth of babyhood,
Is radiating love and charm
Throughout the whole Ukraine,
While villages in green array
Spread out along its plains;
And, in their way, the villages
And people, too, seem gay.
Perhaps all this would be quite true
If all the traces of that crew
Of lords would vanish from Ukraine.

Yes, life in this world would be pleasant even in this village, if fate was more kind to those living in it. Even to the poor girl, life would be more endurable if she had someone with whom to share her heart.

Other girls at entertainments
Dance around in pretty raiments,
While I must pine and crave...
Without love, with hopes departed,
I am waning, hungry-hearted—
Just a daily working slave."

That is the way with the poor girl. However, very often, the rich girl does not fare any better:

Though wealthy I may be,
Though pretty I may be,
But having no one for a mate—
What good is life to me!

It is so hard to live apart,
With none to love; and how one loathes
To dress in silks and fancy clothes
And yet be just a lonesome heart."

Yes,

Oh, Fates! I might as well go drown
And finish in the sea
Since love, the thing I always crave,
You have denied to me.

When girls embrace with boys, and kiss,
And whisper charm their ears,
And what they live through at the time—
I'll never know, I fear.
Will never know. Oh, mother!
It's terrible to think
That one must spend her life alone
Upon a loveless brink."

(To be continued)

60. "Як би мені червоні", 1848, Kos Aral.

61. "І брала я", 1848, Kos Aral.

62. "Не тільки високую", 1848, Kos Aral.

53) 54) 55) "Марина", 1848, Kos Aral.

56) 57) 58) 59) "І вміє владу чужини", 1848, Kos

51) 52) "Титарівна", 1848, Kos Aral.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

News from Chicago.

The "Good Will Society" of Chicago, Branch 22 of the Ukrainian National Association, elected its officers for 1940 as follows: Joseph Prietula, president; Milton Szulkowski, vice-president; Paul Kania, financial secretary; Miss Gawaluch, recording secretary; Joseph Kanonik, treasurer. The auditing and sick committees consist of Miss Rand, Miss Mary Karpa, John Tatarchuk, Miss Oleskow, Harry Marcinowski, and William Petrow.

The "Good Will Society" is one of the largest U. N. A. youth branches in Illinois, consisting of 115 members at the present time, reports Michael Kozak. On Saturday, December 16th, the branch will sponsor a social at the Sons of Ukraine Hall. There will be games and refreshments, and a nickelodian containing twenty of the nation's outstanding song hits will furnish the music. The unique feature of this affair is that each male member will escort one of the fairer sex to and from the social. To eliminate all complications, the social committee has assumed the responsibility of providing each member with an escort. The purpose of this arrangement is to familiarize the members with each other, as well as to convey the meaning of fraternal association, one of the principles upon which the U.N.A. was founded.

Every member should indeed consider it a privilege to belong to the U.N.A., states Mr. Kozak, for through fraternal association the member is in a position to make hundreds of friends. An old Arabian proverb reads: "Friendship is man's greatest treasure." Let's take advantage of it, here with the U.N.A.

New Branch in East Chicago, Ind.

D. T. Biletzky writes that a new U.N.A. youth branch was recently formed in East Chicago, Ind. The new group, called the "Young Ukrainian Club," has been given charter number 110. Officers were elected as follows: Walter Hatala, president; Michael Dorozinski, vice-president; Mary Bilik, financial secretary and treasurer; Anne Pierce, recording secretary.

Banquet in Millville, N. J.

Some of the benefits our young people gain when they join the U.N.A. were recounted in an address given by Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly, at a banquet sponsored by the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Club, in its newly-built hall on Hogbin Road in Millville, N. J. The affair, which took place on December 10, was given in cooperation with the local branches of the U.N.A.

Among the others who spoke were Gregory Tymchyk, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 347, Fred Romanick, president of the Citizens' Club, James Romanick, president of Branch 347, John Nayda, who acted as toastmaster, and Stephen Musey, student in agriculture.

Marie Romanick and Catherine Glosinsky acted as secretaries at a general meeting held prior to the banquet. Mr. Tymchyk pledged ten new members for the U.N.A. before the end of this year.

News from Akron

On December 2nd, the "Ivan Franko Society," Branch 180 of the U.N.A., held its annual meeting and elected the following officers for 1940: Victor Pulk, president; Frank Zepko, vice president; Mary Koss, treasurer; Dorothy Sudomir, recording secretary; Genevieve Zepko, financial secretary. An auditing committee consisting of Anne Monchack, Nick Wilcha, Stella Zepko, and Olga Lesniak, was appointed by the president.

During the meeting, Rev. Francis Bonn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church spoke to the assembled group. In his brief talk he stressed the importance of organization, especially amongst the young people. He urged the Akron group to remain intact and continue to support and advocate the high ideals and policies of the U.N.A.

CHRISTMAS IS HERE—ALMOST

Only nine days left to "American" Christmas and 21 days to "Ukrainian" Christmas. Let the Ukrainian Press & Book Company Bookshop help you with your Christmas shopping. May we suggest:

1. Send a gift subscription to "Svoboda." We will send the first copy to your friend in a gay and decorative Christmas envelope to reach him the day before Christmas, together with a lovely Ukrainian card, telling him that you are sending him a "Svoboda" subscription as a Christmas gift. The rates are: \$6.00 yearly, \$3.25 for six months and \$1.75 for three months. The "Ukrainian Weekly" alone is \$2.00 yearly.

2. We have two kinds of Christmas Cards this year... booklet style with verses in Ukrainian; and postcard style with beautiful Ukrainian embroidery designs in full color. The latter do not have any Christmas Greeting printed on them, but are so attractive that many people are using them as Christmas cards. The cards are priced at 5 cents each.

3. Books are always a welcome and lasting gift. Read the book ads in "Svoboda" for suggestions or write for a catalog. Or tell us if the book is intended for an older man or woman, a child, a friend, and perhaps we can suggest something. Just a few suggestions follow: Tara Shevchenko's "Kobzar" \$2.75; "U.N.A. Jubilee Book" in Ukrainian and English, illustrated; Spirit of Ukraine, illustrated, in English \$1.00; Adventures of Pinocchio, in Ukrainian (illustrated, but not Disney's) \$1.15; 2 volumes Ukrainian Folk Songs for piano and voice \$2.00; Album of Striletski Songs for piano and voice \$2.00. A beautiful picture of the Virgin Mary, or one of Jesus, in Ukrainian style, in soft colors, makes an original gift; each picture costs 80 cents or you can have both, one of Jesus and one of the Virgin Mary for \$1.50. (When framed these pictures are a delight to hang in your room).

All Christmas orders are made up in appropriate holiday wrappings and sent either to you or directly to the person to whom you wish to give the gift. A Christmas Card is enclosed with the order.

Kindly specify, when sending in your orders, that yours is a Christmas Order. Write to "Svoboda" 83 Grand St. Jersey City, N. J.

TRENTON GRADUATES

The following young people who graduated from colleges and high schools this year, are members of the Ukrainian Youth Club of Trenton:

Polly Nakoney, Trenton State Teacher's College, General Elementary Course, B.S. degree in Education.

Anna Halko, Rider College, Secretarial Training Course.

Mary Cush, Trenton Central High School, General Business Course.

Olga Yedlinsky, Trenton Central High School, General Business Course.

ANNA ZABITOWSKI,
Pres. Ukr. Youth Club.

The boys of the club have already started to play in the Akron Church League, and have also entered the U. N. A. Basketball League. They will again be known as the "Akron U.N.A. Ukas," and are under the management of Victor Pulk. Ukrainian teams in the locality that are interested in playing the Akronites should contact Mr. Pulk at 133 E. Mapledale Avenue, Akron, O.

On December 10th, the Akron youth branch sponsored a card and bingo party at the Church Hall, concludes the report submitted by the financial secretary, Genevieve Zepko.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

BASKETBALL NEWS

All is in readiness for the 1940 Ukrainian National Association basketball season to make its debut. In the Metropolitan Division of the U.N.A. League, the first games are scheduled for the second week in January, when Philadelphia comes to New York and Newark meets Chester on the 13th. The Chester team is a new addition to the League.

During the week of January 14th, New York is paired with Newark while Philadelphia and Chester will make their acquaintance.

For the week commencing January 21st, New York and Chester are paired off, while Newark and Philadelphia will complete the first cycle of the four-cornered contest. The cycle will be repeated during the succeeding weeks until each team has played three games with every other team.

The Pennsylvania Division will be split in two due to the new teams in the League. Olyphant is classed with the three veteran teams from Berwick, Hanover and McAduo. St. Clair and Centralia will compete with the two new arrivals, Shamokin and Mahanoy City.

The Mid-Western situation will present some difficulties due to the distances between the teams. Initially, Ambridge will be matched with Carnegie, Akron with Cleveland, Lorain with Rossford, Detroit with Hamtramck. The Chicago teams will have a battle of their own.

Our sympathies go to Rochester, the only team in up-State New York. The distance to the nearest U.N.A. team makes it impossible for Rochester to participate in the U.N.A. Basketball League.

PHILADELPHIANS LOSE

Playing the Justi A.C. on the Rodney Boys' Club floor on December 11th, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club suffered its first setback of the season in an extra period basketball game, the score being 36-38. W. Juzwiak and M. Bliss were high scorers, with 12 and 10 points respectively. The score by periods: Philadelphia: 7 7 9 11 2-36
Justi A.C.: 6 5 10 13 4-38

On December 18th, the Philadelphia will play the St. Valentine A.C., Melrose and Margaret Streets. The following day, the U.N.A. club will meet the Nicetown-Boys' Club, 18th and Hunting Park Avenue, according to information submitted by George Slobogin.

A LOVE SONG

(A Ukrainian Folk Song)

Oh, how yearns the star to rise,
But a dark cloud's in the way,
And I long to meet you, dear,
But ma bids me home to stay.

Hark ye, verdant hazel bushes,
Why so stifle flames from glowing?
Tell me, please, my youthful maiden,
Why deceive my heart o'erflowing?

Truly, were I dry to kindle,
I'd not smother I'd burst flaming,
And if I were thine, young fellow,
I would prove my love unailing.

Ah, the glittering star has risen,
The vast fields illuminating!
When appeared the lovely maiden,
Kozak joy was radiating...

BOOKINGS WANTED

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian team would like to play other Ukrainian teams within 100 miles radius of Staten Island, N. Y. For bookings, write to:

JOHN GEBBA, Jr.
176 Tompkins Street
Stapleton, S. I.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE CIRCLE of New York City announces **NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.** The first session will be held on **WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1939** at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., at 8:30 P. M. On that day, further rehearsal days will be arranged to suit the convenience of the majority of those who join. Ukrainian dances as well as dances of all countries will be taught by Michael Herman who is leader of the "Circle" and who is now teaching folk dances at Arthur Murray's Dance Studios. If you want to develop poise, grace... if you want lots of fun and relaxation... do folk dancing! Its much more fun to do these dances than to sit and watch them, so young men and women, come and learn with us.

ATTENTION SPORT FANS

A call to Arms! Volunteers are asked for District Leaders, Organizers, Research and Publicity men and women for the UYL-NA Sports Program.

In Basketball the following Assistant Directors were appointed: in the East—Walter Bacad, 166 Avenue B, New York City; in Middle West—Chester Manasterski, 708 Franklin Ave, Alliquippa, Pa.

In Bowling, Charles Cycyk, 1016 Spruce St., Wilmington, Del. has again been appointed Director. Much is expected in this sport, especially in the East. The boys and girls have gone for ten-pins in a big way.

In Philadelphia a City Bowling League is being formed by Peter Zaharchuk. Any person interested in Bowling write to Charles Cycyk for information.

General Sports Director UYL-NA
WALTER ("Specs") BUKATA,
722 N. 24th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE TO EASTERN BASKETBALL MANAGERS

Teams in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine interested in joining the 1939-40 Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Basketball Tournament are urged to get in touch with the Eastern Representative, Walter Bacad, at 166 Ave. B, New York City.

The tournament will start about the end of January, and from all reports seems destined to be bigger and better than last year. Trophies and prizes will be awarded to the winning teams. Last year's winner of the UYL-NA Tournament and present possessor of the gold trophy is the Chester Ukrainian team from Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO WANTS GAMES

The Ukrainian Young Men's Club of Buffalo would like to book basketball games with any Ukrainian basketball teams. For further details, communicate with William Nowady, 177 Mackinaw St., Buffalo, N. Y.

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyina
With a biographical sketch of Ivan Franko
by Stephen Shumeyko
Price 50 cents

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

by Stephen Shumeyko
Price 25 cents

IN WHAT MANNER do you like to usher in the New Year? Romantic? Dance to Al Hall's music. Jolly? We'll give you noise-makers. Ceremonious? You can drink a toast. Superstitious? We've a sweet one for you. Sentimental? We'll help you keep a fine tradition. For the thrill, there's the beautiful trophy to be presented to the Oomph-Girl Contest winner. So join us, the Lesia Ukrainka Girls, on Ukrainian New Year's Eve., SAT., JAN. 13th, at the Elk's Club on Journal Square, Jersey City.

NEWARK CENTER WANTS BOOKINGS

The newly organized Ukrainian Center basketball team of Newark, opened its season November 26, by easily overpowering the Elizabeth Ukrainians to the tune of 42 to 18. The Newark team has its own court and is especially looking for games with Ukrainian teams in or about their area. Games can be booked on a home to home basis or otherwise. Those wishing to play the Newarkers, write to: Steve Picyk, 36 Read St., Newark, N. J.

UKRAINE AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

by Dr. Luke Myshuba
Price 15 cents

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 Grand Street