

THE ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT

A number of queries have been received during the past month by the Ukrainian Weekly concerning various provisions of the Alien Registration Act of 1940, which became the law of this land when President Roosevelt affixed his signature to it on June 29th. In answer to such queries is the following summary of this first peace-time requirement that all aliens in the United States submit to registration and fingerprinting. It is based on a release issued by the Common Council For American Unity.

At the very outset, however, an idea of the real purpose of this new law must be had. President Roosevelt well expressed it when he said:

"The Alien Registration Act of 1940, which I have just signed, should be interpreted and administered as a program designed not only for the protection of the country but also for the protection of the loyal aliens who are its guests. The registration and identification of approximately three and one-half million aliens who are now within our borders does not carry with it any stigma or implication of hostility towards those who, while they may not be citizens, are loyal to this country and its institutions.

"Most of the aliens in this country are people who came here because they believed and had faith in the principles of American democracy, and they are entitled to and must receive the full protection of the law. It is of the utmost importance to the country that the program of alien control shall be carried out with a high sense of responsibility. It would be unfortunate if, in the course of this regulative program, any loyal aliens were subjected to harassment."

"I ask that citizens and non-citizens alike cooperate with a full sense of the responsibilities involved so that we may accomplish this task of registration smoothly, quickly and in a friendly manner, our aim being to preserve and build up the loyalty and confidence of those aliens within our borders who desire to be faithful to its principles. With those aliens who are disloyal and are bent on harm to the country, the government, through its law enforcement agencies, can and will deal with vigorously."

To whom Does The Law Apply

The registration provisions of the Act go into effect 60 days after the bill was signed, which was June 29th.

Within four months after such 60 days, every alien now in the United States who is fourteen years of age or older, and who remains in the United States for 30 days or longer, must apply for registration and fingerprinting at the local post office or such other place as may be designated by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Every alien who comes here at any future time, and who remains in the United States for 30 days or longer, must likewise apply for registration and fingerprinting.

The measure provides that it shall be the duty of every parent or legal guardian of any alien now in the United States who is less than fourteen years of age, and for 30 days or longer in the United States registration and fingerprinting of that alien. Every parent or legal guardian of any such alien who comes here at any future time, and who remains in the United States for 30 days or longer, must likewise apply for registration and fingerprinting of the alien.

It shall be the duty of every alien who attains his fourteenth birthday in the United States to apply in person for registration and fingerprinting within 30 days after his fourteenth birthday.

Thereafter, it shall be the duty of every alien who is a resident of the United States, or parent or legal guardian of such alien, to notify the Commissioner in writing

of each change of residence and new address within five days from the date of each change. Aliens in the United States but not residents thereof, must notify the Commissioner in writing of his address at the expiration of each three months' period.

It is provided that the forms for the registration and fingerprinting of aliens shall contain inquiries with respect to (1) the date and place of entry of the alien into the United States; (2) activities in which he has been and intends to be engaged; (3) the length of time he expects to remain in the United States; (4) the criminal record, if any, of the alien; and (5) such additional matters as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General.

All registration and fingerprint records are to be kept secret and confidential, and shall be made available only to persons or agencies designated by the Commissioner and approved by the Attorney General.

Penalties For Violation

The following following penalties are provided for those who fail to obey the registration law: (1) Any alien, or any parent or legal guardian of any alien, who willfully fails or refuses to apply for registration and fingerprinting, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both; (2) Any alien, or any parent or legal guardian of any alien who files an application containing statements known by him to be false, or who procures or attempts to procure registration of himself or another person through fraud, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both; and any alien so convicted within five years after entry shall also be deported; (3) Any alien, or any parent or legal guardian of any alien, who fails to notify the Commissioner of each change of residence and address shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

The bill provides that all aliens seeking to enter the United States in the future shall be registered and fingerprinted, and it authorizes the Commissioner to prescribe special regulations for the registration and fingerprinting of (1) alien seamen, (2) holders of border-crossing identification cards, (3) aliens confined in institutions within the United States, (4) aliens under order of deportation, and (5) aliens of any other class not lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Aliens Subject To Deportation

There are several other important provisions of this bill that affect aliens. The following groups are added to the classes of aliens subject to deportation:

(1) Aliens who knowingly and for gain encourage or aid other aliens to enter the United States unlawfully.

(2) Aliens who have been convicted under any State narcotics law (addicts who are not dealers in or peddlers of narcotics are excepted).

(3) Aliens who have been con-

Suffering Increases In Western Ukraine Under Soviet Misrule

Western Ukraine is beginning to feel the more dramatic phases of its liberation, according to a report of the Ukrainian National Information Service in London, based upon an account that appeared last month in "La Parole Ukrainienne," published in Paris.

Prices Rising

Food and fuel supplies are becoming scarcer every day and prices are rising rapidly the report says. Hygienic problems seem to be insurmountable; there is a shortage of the most elementary medicines. In L'viv there has broken out an epidemic of typhus and scarlet fever; in the overcrowded villages there are more frequent cases of infectious disease due primarily to the lack of soap. Aside from superficial medical examination, no sanitary aid is forthcoming. The various clinics organized by the Soviet authorities are most unsatisfactory.

Shifting of the population and the in-flow of outside elements has had such adverse effect that approximately 35 per cent of the urban population is out of work. In L'viv you can see masses of young beggars. Some have resorted to theft, for which the GPU has instituted the death penalty.

Strong agitation is carried on in the villages in favor of collectivization of lands formerly belonging to churches and landlords. All refugees agree that this agitation has no effect upon the population, which is strongly anti-Bolshevik. Many people who accepted Government posts during the first days of the occupation have either been removed or have left of their own accord. In peasant circles Bolshevik decisions and plans are criticised

victed of possessing or carrying certain firearms.

These provisions do not apply to acts committed prior to the date of the enactment of the act. Another section of the bill excludes from the United States any alien who has ever been a member of the anarchistic and similar classes defined in the Act of October 16, 1918. It also provides for the deportation of any alien who at any time after entry has belonged to any of these classes, no matter for how short a time, and no matter if he is not now a member.

In striking contrast with the severity of this last provision, another section of the bill gives officials a discretion in certain deportation cases which has long been urged and which constitutes an important forward step in humanizing our deportation law. In cases where an alien proves good moral character and where he is deportable only for illegal entry or certain other non-criminal causes, the Attorney General is given discretion not to deport, if he finds that deportation "would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent or minor child of such deportable alien," and to record such aliens as admitted for permanent residence.

Another important part of the bill makes it a crime to counsel disobedience or interfere with discipline in the army or navy, or to advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or any of its subdivisions. These provisions apply to aliens and citizens alike, except that aliens who are convicted must in addition to other penalties, be deported.

Any summary, however, can give only the main points. For more complete information, reference must be had to the bill itself.

openly. This results in numerous arrests of peasants. They are charged with a hostile attitude towards the Government, and in most cases sentenced either to exile or up to five years imprisonment. Sentences of five years of exile are passed against those peasants who slaughter hogs or cattle for domestic needs without a permit from the authorities.

Anti-Soviet Demonstrations

There was recently in L'viv an unusual student demonstration organized by Soviet propagandists. At the beginning this mass of students went through the streets shouting "Long Live Stalin, Long Live the Red Army." Then the demonstrators began to shout anti-Bolshevik slogans. Immediately there were mass arrests, but the demonstrators were joined by ordinary spectators who insisted that the students should be released. Due to the unpleasant temper of the people the police had to release the arrested demonstrators.

Such things as the liquidation of private commerce and the heavy fines and contributions imposed on all classes of people have increased the antipathy towards the Bolsheviks. The peasants fear that their own plots of land will be expropriated by the Government. Even the Bolshevik Commanders admit in their press reports that the villages are lagging behind the "new order" and that propaganda has met with no success.

Anti-Religious Propaganda

Anti-religious propaganda seems to be at a stand-still. Yaroslavsky, the head of the League of the Godless, has made numerous declarations in the press and at public gatherings denying that the authorities intend to do away with churches and religion. He said that rumors to this effect were circulated by enemies of the Soviets. He, Yaroslavsky, the head of the Godless, promised to combat all those who spread such rumours. In another place Yaroslavsky stated publicly that his anti-religious propagandists find their task very difficult because the Western Ukrainian element is strongly bound to the Church. One thing is certain: the authorities closed down all monasteries and many churches as soon as the Soviet regime was established. After a short lapse the authorities reverted to new tactics: limitations were placed upon public religious practices, various impediments were placed in the way of administration of the parishes, and heavy taxes were imposed upon religious institutions and upon the faithful. For example, the monthly tax on church buildings has been set between four and eight roubles per square metre. All these measures, of an indirect nature, are designed to impose such heavy burdens as discourage the people from bearing them. Priests must visit the GPU every day. In many cases they receive propositions to work for the GPU. Some priests have been arrested, a larger number have been exiled, and the remainder are under strict police supervision, which makes it impossible for them to carry on their work. Even these measures have not met with success; there are numerous cases of people who were formerly disinterested in church life and who at present take an active part in services. The churches are literally overflowing with worshippers, although sermons are no longer permitted. The population has taxed itself both in money and in kind to support the priests and the churches. The fact that Red Army soldiers often dare to attend services is very disquieting to the authorities.

UKRAINE, POLAND, AND THE PEACE TREATIES

(Address delivered by DR. LUKE MYSHUHA at the American-Ukrainian Congress at WASHINGTON on May 24th, 1940)

Translated

(1)

THE builders of America not only believed in freedom, justice, equality and democracy but they also lived in accordance with these principles; and when necessity arose they fought and even sacrificed their lives for them.

This Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn brings out in his book, "What Does America Mean?" (New York, 1935). He recognizes, of course, that the situation today is somewhat different than it was then, and that these principles are abused by quite a number in this country; nevertheless, he says, "I doubt if ever in the world's history the demands of justice and intellectual honesty were so powerful in their appeal to men as they are in America today."

"Our country," he continues, "is not a possession which we may take and keep. It is an opportunity, an obligation, a commitment. Its chief enterprise is the making of men and women free."

It is this lofty conception of our country that has inspired us, Ukrainian-Americans, to gather as its citizens here in its capital, in order to determine how we can help free the men and women of Ukraine, of that country from which came our parents or we ourselves, of that land whose people, as the French historian, Charles Seignobos, once wrote, "have been the most oppressed of any nation."

Their oppressors have been several in number. My address, however, deals with but one of them, Poland. Naturally, I realize that Poland no longer rules over several million Ukrainians, as she did up to last autumn. Now she is enslaved herself. It would appear, then, that there is no need of talking about such matters. We would not either, especially since we do not desire to harm in any way the rebuilding of Poland or to diminish any sympathy her plight may have awakened here in America. Still we want to make clear our determined opposition, as we did some twenty years ago, to the reconstitution of Poland with American help at the cost of Ukrainian territories and in direct violation of Ukrainian national rights. For that is what happened at the close of the first World War. And that is exactly what the present Polish government is trying to bring about again. Its diplomacy and propaganda clearly show it is aiming to recreate a Polish State which would again include within its boundaries the territory of Western Ukraine.

Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine, once wrote that the partition and fall of Poland at the close of the 18th century was a serious blow to Ukraine as well. For in place of Poland came other misrulers. Today history has repeated itself. This fact alone indicates that the fall of Poland is not in the interests of Ukraine. The most that Ukraine demands of Poland is that the latter realize once and for all that the relations between them must undergo certain vital changes, based on American principles, especially upon the principle of national self-determination, proclaimed at the close of the last war. Had this realization come to Poland in its proper time, it is quite certain that the map of Eastern Europe would have been very different from what it is now. Had she not attacked in 1918 the newly-resurrected Western Ukrainian Republic, had she not with Allied aid overthrown that republic, then it is quite likely that today both she and Ukraine would have been free.

Precisely because of such reasons, and in the interest of Ukraine, Poland and world peace, we desire to present here on the free American soil sufficient unbiased background information to enable those interested to reach intelligent and independent conclusions on the centuries-old Ukrainian-Polish conflict.

Poland's Advance in the East and Retreat in the West

Poland's aggression upon Western Ukraine began as early as one thousand years ago. History tells us that already in 981 the Kievan monarch, Volodimir the Great, had to go to war against Poland to recover from her certain Western Ukrainian territories and such cities as Peremishil and Cherven.

Recent Polish developments, as well as the Danzig and Polish Corridor problems, make it pertinent to recall at this time that in 1226 the Polish ruler, Conrad of Masovia, invited the Order of Teutonic Knights to settle in the Polish Corridor, yet in the east he kept on attacking the Ukrainians in order to expand his boundaries in that direction, at their expense. It is also worth recalling that when in 1340 King Casimir conquered the Ukrainian Galicia and its capital L'viv, he immediately began to settle both with Polish colonists. A Polish historian, Dr. A. Levitsky, himself admits this, for he says, "During Casimir's time there appeared there many new Polish settlements, both rural and urban." The year 1940 marks the 600th anniversary of this event, important in the annals of Ukrainian history, for since that time no Western Ukrainian State ever appeared on the maps of Eastern Europe until 1918. Down through those centuries to the present time, Poland constantly expended much of her strength and energy in an attempt to retain her conquests in the east, in Western Ukraine, using terrorism, artificial colonization, and also the polonization of the higher stratas of the oppressed Ukrainians. In the process Poland neglected the danger threatening her from the west, from the Germans. Likewise she underestimated the threat from the east, from Russia, thinking that the vast Ukrainian lands between her and Russia could in the least resort be used to settle their conflicting territorial ambitions. Poland's main concern throughout these centuries was to prevent the establishment of Ukrainian rule in Ukraine. It was a policy that in the end brought about the collapse of Poland, for it was pursued solely for the benefit of the "shlakhta," the landed nobility, to whom the king made constant and generous grants of land in the east. This land, it should be borne in mind, was originally the property of free Ukrainian peasantry, whom the Polish nobility turned into serfs, in order to derive greater profits from the land. Naturally, the peasants did not submit tamely when their lands were being taken away from them and given to the Polish nobles. They revolted numerous times. In time these revolts turned into the Kozak Wars, waged by the Kozaks, i.e. free men. These wars, especially those led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, shook Poland to her very foundations. She suffered so many defeats at the hands of the Ukrainian Kozaks that eventually her rule over Ukraine came to an end. The Polish nobility, however, did not change their ways. As a result Poland declined to the point where she disappeared from the maps of Europe, following her three partitions, in 1772, 1793, and 1795. Russia gained the most from her collapse, not only winning most of the Polish lands but also managing to liquidate Ukrainian rule in Ukraine, already weakened by the constant warfare against Poland and the many revolts against the Polish magnates. Moscow likewise managed to destroy the famed Zaporozhian Sitch, the last stronghold of Ukrainian national liberties, and in time transformed the Ukrainian Kozak Republic into an ordinary Russian province. In this manner, then, both the Polish and Ukrainian national states disappeared about 150 years ago. The Polish nobility, however, quickly adapted itself to the new order and became sycophantic

LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

(Continued)

Second Edition of "Z Vershyn i Nyzyn"

IN 1893 Franko issued the second edition of the collection of his poems, "Z Vershyn i Nyzyn," far more extensive than the first. It was met with high enthusiasm by the younger generation in Galicia. Even such a rabid Muscophile as Julian Yavorsky praised it; tempering his praise, however, with the admonition that Franko should give up using the Ukrainian "dialect" and use instead the "all-Russian" literary language.

Its significance

This second edition was composed of the most varied and interesting contents, which made it so popular from its very appearance; and yet its chief significance lay in the form used to express its ideas. Hitherto, Galician Ukrainian poetry had assumed the form of the usual "kolomeykas" and other similar folk rhythms, or had been an outright imitation of Shevchenko's versification. Franko, however, forsook these time honored forms of writing poetry and wrote in the verse forms of the best of European literatures—beautiful stanzas and flowing rhythms intertwined to form truly artistic creations. In place of the old stock and over-colored images he used in his poetry fresh and original poetic pictures.

From the linguistic viewpoint, too, the second edition was significant in that it clearly showed Franko's efforts to reshape and fashion the popular speech of his people into a truly worthwhile literary medium. And that he was succeeding beyond most expectations was clearly evident here.

New additions to it

Among the newcomers to this second edition of "Z Vershyn i Nyzyn" were: the Indian legend "Tsar i Asket," the poem "Pianitsya" (Drunkard), and a satire based on the political conditions of the day "Wandriwka Rusina z Bidoyu" (The Wanderings of a Rusin with Trouble). The new edition also included the epilogue and a group of poems from his famous collection of lyric dramatic poems "Zivvale Listya," which did not appear in its complete form until later.

Franko's plays

The same year Franko released his first and best play, "Ukradene Schastya," which an American critic of recent years has characterized as being worthy of a place in world dramatic literature, but which, through a misunderstanding, received second instead of first prize in a contest conducted by a Ukrainian society then. After it appeared a few more of his plays, including the two dramas: "Son Kniazya Sviatoslava" (The Dream of Prince Sviatoslav) and "Kamena Dusha" (A Stony Soul), both in 1895; and in 1896 the excellent comedy "Uchitel" (The Teacher).

Wins Ph. D.

All this output of literary works, however, together with his "daily-bread journalism" in Polish, his other writings in Ukrainian, and his political activities, did not prevent Franko from continuing his studies. During the years 1892 and 1894 he made frequent trips to Vienna for the purpose of study. In 1894 he wrote a thesis on Ivan Vyshensky, a Cossack leader, for

which he received from the University of Vienna a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Refused Chair at L'viv University

Just at about that time the chair of Ukrainian language and literature became vacant in the University of L'viv as a result of the death of its incumbent, Prof. Ohonovsky. Friends of Franko immediately sought to have him appointed to this position, for which he was eminently qualified. Great happiness reigned among the progressive circles, especially among the youth, when it was learned that Franko would be given the opportunity of giving a lecture at the university, as a preliminary step towards his probable appointment. The lecture took place on February 18, 1895, on the subject of Shevchenko's poem about "Naimichka" (Hired Girl). It proved to be a signal success and the university faculty recommended Franko for the position. Great was the popular indignation, however, when it was learned that the Polish governor of Galicia, Prince Casimir Badeny, had prevailed upon the Imperial government not to confirm the appointment. And thus Franko was left without the chair for which he was well qualified and fitted.

The "torn coat"

The refusal of Count Badeny, Polish governor of Galicia, to confirm the recommendation of the L'viv University faculty for the appointment of Franko as professor of Ukrainian language at that institution drew from Franko the rather bitter remark (appearing in the foreword to a collection of his stories in Polish) that:

"The coalition of the government with those Ukrainians holding positions in it helped to save Ukraine from that misfortune which my lectures would have visited upon it. 'For God's sake, how can you permit that man to teach at the university! Why, just look at the torn coat he wears!' Thus my qualifications for this position were judged by a brother Ukrainian—the same one who for his patriotic labors on behalf of Ukraine and Austria gets six or seven salaries. Naturally, before such an argument my candidacy for professorship had to collapse, while the excuse advanced for this, 'politisches Vorleben,' was only a pretty cover to the real reason..."

"Zhytye i Slovo"

Undismayed by this blow, Franko plunged back into his writing. In 1894 he founded "Zhytye i Slovo" (Life and the Word), a journal appearing every two months and devoted mainly to literature, history and folklore. Based on Western European models it was the first one of its kind in Galicia. It continued to appear in this form until 1897, when it was changed into a political and literary-scientific journal, as well as the organ of the Ukrainian radicals, taking the place of their "Narod" (People), which expired in 1896.

Besides the many essays, literary reviews, dissertations, poems, stories, and translations of Franko that appeared in this new journal, two of his novels were also featured in it, in serial form. The first was "Osnovi suspilnosti" (Foundations of Society), which was not concluded, while the second was "Zadla domashnoho ohnischa" (For the Home Hearth).

(To be continued)

upholders of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian regimes, regardless of the fact that these three had partitioned their native land, but only aware that its new rulers allowed them to retain most of their former privileges and the large grants the former Polish monarchs had made to them. Of these grants of course, the largest and richest were in Ukraine.

Came the first World War, however, and with it the Russian Revolution in 1917. The Ukrainian people proclaimed their right to national self-determination and on January 22, 1918 established the independent Ukrainian National Republic. A year later this republic united with the Western Ukrainian Republic, which had been established November 1, 1918 on the Ukrainian territories formerly under Austria-Hungary. During this time Poland became resurrected too. But she was not satisfied with her own ethnographic territories and turned eastward and attacked the Western Ukrainian Republic, which was created within boundaries inhabited indisputably by a Ukrainian population.

(To be continued)

DREAMS FORGOTTEN

By NANCY F. STADNER

(Concluded)

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CORY said to Mrs. Canfield. "I've asked my sister to dinner tonight. Will that be alright. You understand that I'll pay for the meal."

Mrs. Canfield was righteously indignant. "When there is a guest in my home Cory Terrill, I stand the expenses." She lifted her head and stood very tall.

"Oh I didn't mean that at all, Mrs. Canfield," Cory hastened to explain, "It's just that I want to help out."

Mrs. Canfield feigned disapproval without much success. She put her plump arm around Cory's shoulder. "Now Cory, I didn't mean to sound as I did. You probably think I'm an ogre. But I'm not. I just want to play host tonight. That's all." She gave Cory a playful little shove toward the door. "Now you had better hurry along, or you'll be late dressing."

Hilda looked exceptionally well, Cory thought. Probably the Ballester influence. She was wearing a soft blue frock with a white frill at the throat and sleeves. Her hat was of navy felt, and looked smart. Hilda was losing some of the haunted look which Whitney Street inhabitants invariably wore.

Cory was proud. Hilda was quite handsome in that pale sort of way. "And this is Mrs. Canfield, and Miss Lanning and Mr. Grayson, and Denny—" her voice caressed the name and he understood and his eyes smiled into hers across the table. "And this is our newest boarder, Mr. Dale. My sister, Mrs. Hendricks." And Bob Dale rose and Hilda gave him her hand.

They talked of many things. Of the days when Mrs. Canfield played the vaudeville circuits. Of Miss Lanning's husbands, and so on into the evening until it became quite late, and Hilda must go. Little Annie Downs was staying with Nate and Harold. And then Hilda was gone in a cab at Bob Dale's insistence, but not before she had told of Nate's loose tooth and Harold's desire for an automatic aeroplane. And Jeff's new interest in his home. And about Martha Ballester. She had the cutest pekingese dog. And about Ken. Cory was happy for Hilda. Maybe Whitney wasn't so bad after all. But she mustn't think of that again. She had promised herself that.

Hilda called from the cab. "Don't forget the party, on Sunday. Nateys. You're all invited." And then she was gone and Cory was left in the street standing between Denny and Bob Dale. And she felt so secure.

On Saturday afternoon Cory and Denny and Bob Dale went shopping. This was the first birthday party to which Bob Dale had ever been invited, and he was going to take advantage of all the pleasure it could give him. He must buy a great toy dog for Natey. One with soft, long hair, so that Natey could sink his fresh, plump face into it without fear of hurting himself. And boxing gloves. "You know, I can appreciate how a youngster feels about boxing gloves. I almost died for them when I was a kid." And Harold must have something. A great red and silver aeroplane. And for Hilda... a crystal bowl.

Hilda said softly when she saw it. "You shouldn't have. You really shouldn't have." But her eyes were bright with excitement. And she was happy. Natey must try his boxing gloves. They were quite as bulky as his body but he would have them on and so Bob adjusted them and they sparred a round or two. And Harold with his aeroplane.

"I'm gonna be an aviator," he ran the words together. "My pop says no, but I'm gonna be one. He'll see."

And Cory and Denny stood around the group and Denny said. "Here's to a very great little man." And he gave Natey a huge package. And Cory said, "Yes, to a great little man," and Natey

stretched a round, little arm for her present.

Afterwards Cory and Hilda left them in the small combination living and dining room and went into the kitchen to prepare refreshments. Hilda said, "I've made an effort to have something extra special for today. Jeff's not working again. Some trouble with the boss. That's the sort of thing which gets me down, Cory."

Cory thought, "Probably drunk again." Aloud she said "Shall I make the sandwiches?"

Together they prepared the luncheon and once when Hilda was busy slicing bread, the doorbell rang and Hilda called, "You get it, won't you Cory?"

Cory knew immediately that this was Martha Ballester. Even before Hilda said it. Martha Ballester was the type of woman who could dominate a scene no matter where she went. She was tall. Above the average height for women. She wore her blond hair long and coiled softly on the nape of her neck. Her eyes were green, and looked out of her face searchingly. She was undeniably lovely. She held out her hand to Cory. "I've heard so much about you."

Cory mumbled something, it didn't matter what. She felt strangely uncomfortable in the presence of this woman. "Maybe I'm developing an inferiority complex," she thought wildly. "But she is so very lovely." She busied herself again with the food and Hilda and Martha Ballester sat down and gossiped. Hilda said, "I'm so glad you've come, Martha. I'm sure Natey will love you all the more for coming." Martha smiled and somehow Cory thought her smile was merely a smile of the lips. Nothing more.

They ate the little sandwiches and drank tea. Natey blew out the candles. "Ooh look. I blew em all out. Goody... goody." He was ecstatically happy. They all played together. Someone said, "Where's Jeff?" And Hilda replied and her voice held a note of anxiety.

"Why, he should be here any minute."

Then Bob Dale must go. An important engagement. He was truly sorry that he must leave. Hilda went to the door with him. He looked down at her from his great height. "I've had a wonderful time. I wonder whether you realize just how grand a time." Hilda gave him her hand and he held it a moment. "You are a great woman." Then he was gone and soon afterwards Martha Ballester left and when they had played and played and Natey curled up into a corner with his toy dog and Harold's eyes drooped, Cory and Denny said goodbye.

It had started to rain softly. Cory lifted her face to the sky and the raindrops fell on her cheeks and spilled over her eyes.

"Let's walk, Denny," she suggested.

They walked along in silence. Cory's arm tucked safely in Denny's. They heard the rain come down and the sound was not unpleasant. Tiny streams flowed beneath their feet and they waded through them happily. Once Cory said, "I'm ruining my new shoes." And Denny replied. "We can always replace new shoes, but we could never recapture the magic of this night."

"No, you're right Denny. There is something about this rain on our faces. And the soft wind and—and—" he stopped her abruptly and kissed her there under the starless sky.

Several times after that Hilda came to dinner at the Manor House. Once she said to Cory. "Remember that night when you went away?" And Cory replied, "Yes, but I try not to."

"It was pretty terrible, Cory, wasn't it?"

"Yes." "Cory, I'm not sorry. In fact I'm glad that I got you away from Whitney. It's still bad. Perhaps of

late you've thought that I've been a little happy. Well I have been. But it was not because of any change in Whitney. That can never change. It'll always be filthy, sneaky, cheap—"

"Hush Hilda."

"I—I'm sorry, Cory. I won't talk about it any more. But lately Jeff—" Hilda broke off her sentence. And then she dismissed the subject with a shrug. "Aw no. Let's not talk of it anymore."

Mrs. Canfield loved picnics. She packed lunches and lunches and the people of Manor House piled into cars and drove off into the country. Hilda went with them. And Harold. And Natey.

"I'm so sorry about Jeff," Hilda apologized. "But he has something important. About a new job, I think." And so they drove away without Jeff. Mr. Grayson and Mr. Dutton furnishing a great deal of laughs.

"Tell you what, Grayson," called Dutton, "if you can put me down on the mat in two minutes flat, I'll admit you're the better man."

"Ho, ho," Grayson roared. "Listen to him. He'll admit! When everyone knows it already." They chided each other good-naturedly and everyone laughed.

"Hilda looks pretty, with the fresh color whipped into her cheeks and her pale hair flying," Cory thought when they had unpacked their lunches and settled down under the great leafy trees. "Funny how a little fun like this will do so much."

Mrs. Canfield said, "Here... someone fill these buckets with water."

Denny and Bob Dale took the buckets and presently returned with them brimming.

Miss Lanning stuffed a huge piece of apple pie into her mouth. "You know," she said, "this pie brings back memories. I remember my second husband baked just such pie." She ducked as Mr. Grayson tossed a cushion at her.

Afterwards they played baseball and blind man's buff and ring around the rosy. Natey said between gasps, "I'm having so much fun."

And Hilda, "Such precious fun. I wish it could last forever."

"If only it could," this from Bob Dales.

They sat on pillows around a white table cloth which had been spread over the soft, short grass. Mrs. Canfield served, and Miss Lanning poured. Denny brought Cory a food-laden plate and settled himself at her feet. Cory looked over his shoulder just as Mrs. Canfield filled Hilda's plate and Bob Dale passed Harold a pickle. They ate and afterwards talked and told stories and played some more, until dusk began to settle on the world and then Mr. Dutton built a fire and Natey and Harold were wild with joy. The bright yellow and orange flames leapt into the air cheerfully. And all around was the pale golden light of a million candles. They toasted marshmallows on long forks. Miss Lanning produced popcorn from the bulk of packages at her side. Cory looked about her at the little group. She thought, "They are a fine lot of people. And I love them all very much."

Natey went to sleep in Mr. Grayson's arms a little later. Harold dozed off in his mother's arms a short time after that. They listened to Bob Dale play the harmonica and they sang a little. Softly so as not to awaken the boys. It was a perfectly glorious day, and Cory thought that all felt a little sad when it was over and they packed everything into the trunk of Mr. Dutton's car.

When they reached Whitney Street, Hilda said, "Why don't you all come up for a while. Jeff will be home. And it's quite early." And so they climbed the narrow wooden stairs to Hilda's walk-up and down the dusty hall. Hilda opened the door.

"Funny—I don't suppose Jeff is here yet. Oh well. He will be presently." They closed the door. And Cory switched on the light. The small window facing Whitney Street was raised and the foul smell came up in volumes. Cory

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Conducted by
THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Juvenile Membership Drive

During the next few months many members in the Juvenile Department of the Ukrainian National Association will be transferred to the Adult Department. In order to offset the resulting drop in juvenile membership, the U.N.A. is campaigning for new juvenile members. All U.N.A. branches have been asked to cooperate.

No doubt many readers of the Ukrainian Weekly are under 18 years of age. We urge these young people to ascertain whether or not they are U.N.A. members in the Juvenile Department by asking their parents. If not, the reader would do well to investigate the advantages of U.N.A. membership. He would not be long in concluding that U.N.A. is an organization worthy of his support.

The U.N.A. issues three types of certificates for juveniles. Class I, a term to age 18 certificate, calls for a monthly contribution of only 25c and pays up to \$500 in death benefits. When the member is 18 years old he may transfer to the Adult Department, the Class I certificate being cancelled. If the Class I certificate has been in force 5 or more years, the member will receive one year's free membership on an adult whole life certificate for \$1,000 upon transferring. The Class I certificate has proved very popular, many thousands of transferred members having received a year's free membership in the Adult Department.

Class II is a whole life certificate, premium (50c. monthly) ceasing at age 70. This certificate, which pays up to \$400 in death benefit, provides for extended and paid up insurance after three years, and cash surrender after ten years.

Class III is a 16-year endowment certificate which also provides for extended and paid up insurance after three years and cash surrender after ten. The monthly premium is 50c. on \$100 certificate.

All three classes of certificates pay dividends after being in force two years.

The young reader can judge for himself which certificate would suit his needs. In all three cases the premium is low and would very easily fit into a family's budget. It is hoped that the reader will give the matter his serious consideration. Further information can be obtained from the Main Office of the U.N.A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J.

U. N. A. Members With the Army

John Zwarycz of U.N.A. Branch 157 writes that William Melnyk, Andrew Kuzminsky, and Joseph Kozemka of Branch 223, and Andrew Narbecky of Branch 48, are in Hawaii with the U.S. Army Air Corps. All are from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

crossed the room and lowered the window. She could never quite remember what happened after that. Except that as she lowered the window Hilda gave a short cry. Cory turned swiftly. There was Hilda with a note in her fingers. Her face deathly still. She handed the note to Mrs. Canfield.

"Hilda... sorry... Martha Ballester... divorce"... these words came to Cory as in a dream. "So Jeff and Martha Ballester. Poor Hilda. Poor Hilda... Whitney Street was the same. The same cheap and vile place it had always been. Hilda must come away from it... She groped wildly for Hilda. Denny clasped her to him... Hilda's bright head fell upon Bob Dale's shoulder... And from a great distance Miss Lanning's voice... "Here let me get some coffee. I always say that it's the best thing for you when taken with plenty of cream and sug..."

The End

(Columnist's Note: The other evening we were sitting on the back porch, staring vacantly at our typewriter, trying to get an idea for a poem with which to head this column when a gray-haired, be-grizzled Knight of the Open Road appeared around the corner of the house and "put the bum" on us for a bite to eat. Since we had been seeking a legitimate excuse to abandon our futile attempt at wooing the Muse (as we of the literary set so quaintly put it) we dashed into the house and soon returned with the remains of our supper—a partly filled bottle of milk and a few doughnuts (this being all we under-paid newspapermen can afford to eat.) During our absence, the old hobo had been examining our abortive attempts at poetry and upon learning of our predicament, as payment for the food, he offered to let us have a poem he knew. This poem, according to him, had been composed by some unknown hobo and our newly-found friend first saw it years ago, written on the wall in a mid-western jail.

Seating himself at our typewriter, he pounded out the following poem. We are printing it exactly as he typed it—lack of capitals and punctuation, etc.)

JUST EMPTYS COMING BACK

have you ever stood by the railroad track
and watched the emptys coming back
lumbering along with a creak and a whine
smoke strung out in a long gray line
puffed by the painting enjuns stack
just emptys coming back
i have and to me the emptys seem
like the dreams i sometimes used
to dream
of a girl or money or maybe fame
my dreams have all come back the
same
groaning along on the home bound
track
just emptys coming back

PROFESSOR DUMBKOPF'S QUESTION BOX

Dear Prof. Dumbkopf: Are hard-boiled eggs beneficial to a girl of sixteen? (Signed) Sweet Sixteen.
Dear Sweet Sixteen: Well, that all depends on whether you intend to eat them or go out with them.

Dear Prof. Goony Dumbkopf: I am a young fellow of twenty and I am in love with a girl of twenty-nine. Although we love each other passionately, I wonder whether our marriage would be a success because she is so much older than I. Please give me some advice. (Signed) Worried.

Dear Worried: Your fears are well founded. A marriage of this sort would never work out. Why don't you wait a few years until you are both the same age? Since she is now twenty-nine she has reached the age limit of single women and she won't get any older until she gets married.

Dear Prof. Dumbkopf: What are your views on free love and companionate marriages? (Signed) Free-Thinker.

Dear Free-Thinker: (Censored by Society For the Protection of Public Morals)

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

GOSSIP: 1. Vice enjoyed vicariously—the sweet, subtle satisfaction without the risk. 2. A perverted envy that others dare to do what you only think about. 3. The lack of a worthy theme.

HUMOR: 1. The tabasco sauce that gives life a flavor. 2. The crying need throughout this column.

INGRATE: Any person who has got something for nothing, and wants more on the same terms.

MOSTLY THE GOOD OLD DAYS

...Back in the good old days any man who attempted to take advantage of a girl's innocence was a cad. Nowadays he's an optimist. ...Not only were the old songs best, but nowadays they also pro-

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Convention Committee, invites every Young Ukrainian-American Catholic, to take part in the Seventh Annual Convention to be held at the Essex House, 1050 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., Friday, August 2, Saturday, August 3, and Sunday, August 4, 1940.

PROGRAM

Thursday August 1—
8:00 P.M.—Registration, Delegates and Guests

Friday, August 2—
7:00 A.M.—Registration, continued
9:00 A.M.—Mass at St. John's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Morton Street, Newark, N. J.
3:00 P.M.—Open Session—Closed session follows immediately
4:30 P.M.—Buses leave from Hotel for Olympic Park, where fun and music Festival will be held. (At same Park, Folk Dancing by Jersey City Dancing Group, followed by a Concert under direction of Mr. Theodore Kaskiw Head of Metropolitan Ukrainian Catholic Choruses.)

Saturday, August 3—
7:30 A.M.—Confessions at St. John's Newark, N. J.
9:00 A.M.—Mass, at St. John's, Newark, N. J.
10:30 A.M.—Closed Session
2:00 P.M.—Swimming at Olympic Park. Buses from Hotel
8:00 P.M.—Welcome Dance at Ukrainian Center, 180-186 Williams Street, Newark, N. J.

Sunday, August 4—
8:00 A.M.—Confessions at St. John's, Newark, N. J.
8:30 A.M.—Procession of Communicants to Church
9:00 A.M.—PONTIFICAL MASS TO BE CELEBRATED BY HIS EXCELLENCY MOST REV. JOHN BUCHKO
10:30 A.M.—Communion Breakfast at the Ukrainian Center—180-186 William Street, Newark, N. J.
2:30 P.M.—Open Session (Outstanding Speakers)
7:00 P.M.—Banquet—Guests of Honor, His Excellency, Most Reverend Constantin Bohachewsky, Bishop for the Ukrainian Gr. Catholics of U.S.A. and His Excellency, Most Reverend John Buchko.

Following banquet, Ball in Elizabethan Room, Essex House, Newark, N. J.

Reservations for Banquet and Ball must be made before July 28, 1940, fee \$2.50 for both affairs combined. Send to Wladimir Lotowycz Jr., 69 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

READ IT

A beautiful story of childhood dreams, "The Flower of Fortune" by Bohdan Lepky, translated into English, appears in today's Weekly overflow in the "Svoboda."

YOUTH CONGRESS PROCEEDS TO GO TO UYL-NA

The Congress Committee of the 8th Congress of the UYL-NA, which will be held at Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., New York City, over the coming Labor Day week-end, announced a departure from the usual method of distributing the proceeds of the Congress. This year all funds accruing from the various activities of the Congress will be paid into the Treasury of the UYL-NA. This, of course, means that the League will be in a position to extend its activities if the 8th Congress is a financial success.

A new and different type of souvenir journal is being put together by the Journal Committee. It is called the "Memory Book of the 8th Congress of the UYL-NA—World of Tomorrow Edition." The Memory Book will feature a History of the League as well as a number of interesting articles, in addition to the usual listing of the program and insertion of advertisements. The Committee is selling a new type of "Booster" at \$1.00 per insertion which will entitle the subscriber to receive post paid a copy of the Memory Book and to have his or her name, address and business listed. Booster subscriptions as well as regular advertisement contracts (the prices of which are \$20 for a full page, \$11 for a half page, \$6 a quarter page and \$3.50 an eighth page), may be mailed to Mr. Joseph Le-sawyer, 8th Congress of the UYL-NA, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

John Roberts

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., AND VICINITY! ATTENTION!

SUMMER DANCE and PICNIC sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Auxiliary of the Ukr. Cath. Church of Perth Amboy at the Ukrainian Hall and Park, 766 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J. SUNDAY, JULY 28th, 1940. Dancing 5—11:15 Music by a Popular American Ukrainian Orchestra. Games and sports and a program of other events will be underway all day. Refreshments of all kinds, as well as a Ukrainian home cooked dinner will be available! Benefit for the Building Fund of a New Church. 168,74

1940 CROP OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN COLLEGE GRADUATES

(Continued) (2)

Myroslav Kok, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lulka of Sykesville, Pennsylvania, and a member of U.N.A. Branch 40, graduated June 10 from the Pennsylvania State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering.

Born in Sykesville, he attended elementary and high school there, graduating from the latter in 1934 with honors.

At college he was Secretary of the Mineral Industrial Society, 1939-40; a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering; and Chairman of the Division of the Mineral Industrial Society. He also took part in school athletics, especially wrestling, mushball, and basketball.

He is now employed in Pittsburgh.

Walter Berestecky, age 21, son of John and Martha Berestecky, residing at 30 Templeton Street, Dorchester, graduated last month from Boston College with a Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, degree. He has been a member of the Ukrainian National Association from childhood. He is planning to enter Harvard University this fall to continue his studies.

At present Walter attends an aviation school.

Michael Tyran, of 206 Cooper St., Camden, New Jersey, graduated this year from Rider College of Trenton, N. J., with a Bachelor of Commercial Science degree.

His chief honor was his selection by his Dean for the "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

He is a member of the Alpha Epsilon Zeta Honorary Society and the Sphinx Honorary Society, membership in which is won on the basis of scholarship and extracurricular activities. He was president of the Senior Class, treasurer of the Secretarial Science Club, manager of the Swimming Team, city champ in the mile run; he also belongs to the Dramatic, Debating, Secretarial and Varsity Letter clubs. He is a member of the Ukrainian-American Young Men's Society.

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

MILLVILLE BEATS N. Y. AND PHILLY

The Metropolitan District of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League went into action on July 13th when New York and Philadelphia travelled to Millville, N. J., to cross bats with the new Millville team.

The 1st game, played between Millville and New York, was a 14-inning affair, reports Michael Husar. More than 100 at bats were registered during the long contest, but there were only 17 hits. New York out-hit Millville 9 to 8, but Millville out-scored New York 5 to 4. The Big Town lads scored 2 runs in the 1st inning and 1 in the 3rd. Millville scored once in the 2nd and twice in the 4th to tie the score. In the 5th frame the visitors again took the lead by scoring 1 run, but Millville scored in the 9th to tie the game again. There was no further scoring until the 14th canto, when Frank Panchyshyn stole home to give Millville the hard-fought game. Millville made 1 error; New York made 8.

The score by innings:
New York: 201 010 000 000 00—4
Millville: 010 200 001 000 01—5

The 2nd game, between Millville and Philadelphia, was a 7-inning affair, Millville winning by a 7—4 score, reports George Slobogin. Details will appear in a future Sportlight.

OLYPHANT TAKES 2 FROM CENTRALIA

On July 14th, reports John Pesota, Olyphant defeated the visiting Centralia team in both ends of a double-header by scores of 1—0 and 5—1.

The 1st game was a pitcher's battle between Czeluzniak of Olyphant and J. Koschoff of Centralia. Hits were scarce, Olyphant getting 4 and Centralia 3. Olyphant scored the winning run in the 2nd inning on P. Mahanco's double, Terry's infield out, and Prystash's sacrifice fly. Centralia threatened on 2 occasions, but good Olyphant defense work prevented the runners from crossing the plate. Each pitcher struck out 6 batters.

The score by innings:
Centralia: 000 000 0—0 3 4
Olyphant: 010 000 x—1 4 3

The 2nd game saw Olyphant scoring 2 runs in the 1st inning, with Centralia coming back with 1. The next 3 frames were scoreless. J. Koschoff again started for Centralia while Killiany took over Olyphant's pitching duties. When Olyphant scored twice in the 5th and once in the 6th, Wyszoczansky came in to relieve J. Koschoff.

Wyszoczansky, who batted 3 times, received 2 of Centralia's 3 hits. Balandowich garnered the other and Hentosh scored the only run for Centralia. Roman of Olyphant got 3 hits out of 4 trips to the plate, while Klachaney got a double and a triple out of 4 tries. P. Mahanco also doubled for the Olyphant cause.

The score by innings:
Olyphant: 200 021 0—5 9 3
Centralia: 100 000 0—1 3 0

SOFTBALL IN CHICAGO

Playing at Gage Park, South Side Chicago, on July 8th, Branch 301 and Branch 398 came to a 10—10 tie after darkness interrupted the game in the 7th inning, reports Walter A. Podolak. Branch 398 smashed out 16 hits. S. Gula and Demko getting 3 out of 4. The 301 boys hit safely 10 times, Cheppel getting 3 out of 4.

The score by innings:
Chicago 301: 000 333 1—10 10
Chicago 398: 301 060 0—10 16

Playing at the same park on July 14th, Branch 398 triumphed over Branch 22 by a 4 to 3 score. Pelech homered for the winners, Welky doing likewise for the losers. Ewasluk was the winning pitcher, Kozak being the loser. Branch 22 had a 3—0 lead over Branch 398 after 6 1/2 innings, but the 398 boys scored 4 times in their half of the 6th to nose out the opposition. S. Shumowsky got 2 hits out of 3 trips for the winners.

The score by innings:
Chicago 22: 000 201 0—3 3 2
Chicago 398: 000 004 x—4 8 0

Joseph Uchanski reports that Branch 301 defeated Branch 393, 9 to 4, in a 7-inning game. George Medziak, Walter Semeniuk, Bill Cheppell, and Uchanski each hit twice for the winners. Semeniuk, doing the pitching, allowed 8 hits.

The score by innings:
Chicago 393: 000 201 1—4 8 4
Chicago 301: 040 023 x—9 13 3