

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK XLIX Ч. 260.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. XLIX. No. 260.

SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

No. 44

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941

VOL. IX

## Discussion at U. N. A. Meetings

ORDINARILY after the first blush of enthusiasm that attends the formation of a U.N.A. youth branch, or, for that matter, of any organization, the primary task becomes not so much of getting new members as of keeping those already in. Sooner or later, the latter begin to attend the meetings less regularly, and the secretary or treasurer has to go around to collect their dues and exhort them to come down to the meetings.

In the case of an ordinary club, such a loss of interest in it by the members and their dropping out of it, is usually of little consequence; at most the club will dissolve and its erstwhile members become free to form another one. Not so, however, with a U.N.A. chartered branch. Its members constitute an important unit of a great national fraternal association, the foremost Ukrainian organization in America, and as such they reap innumerable benefits from it, aside from those of a life insurance nature, and at the same time enable it to continue its great services in the development of Ukrainian American life. Once they drift away from from this unit, and stop paying their monthly dues, it becomes subject to dissolution by the Home Office, with the result that they will lose not only the insurance benefits but also all the other important benefits and opportunities whose source lies in the U.N.A. And if after that they attempt to charter a new branch for themselves, their failure to keep intact the first one will count heavily against them. It behooves every member of the U.N.A., therefore, to keep his or her branch alive and progressive.

How this can be done, depends of course upon the circumstances under which the particular branch operates, and so no hard and fast rules can be drawn here. Nevertheless one recommendation can be made here. It is to make the meetings of the branch as interesting and constructive as possible. For experience has shown that such meetings go far in keeping the branch alive and growing.

Various suggestions can be offered here as to how such meetings can be arranged. One of the best, we think, is to devote a certain portion of the meeting to a round table discussion of some vital question or issue of the day.

Properly conducted such a discussion will draw members to the meetings better than many other means. For a good discussion enlivens the mind and warms the imagination, and likewise reveals in many a person hitherto hidden talents. He is indeed a very dull person who can find no pleasure in it.

As for the questions and issues to be discussed at such a meeting, surely there is an abundance of them today. The daily press is replete with them. Especially provoking for us who are of Ukrainian extraction are those that deal with the titanic war now raging in Ukraine. What will be its outcome? How will it affect the destiny of freedom and democracy? How will it affect Ukraine?

We suggest that each youth branch of the U.N.A. initiate at its next meeting this recommended practice of discussing some current issues, particularly those dealing with Ukraine. Such discussions will make the branch meeting more attractive and thereby strengthen the organization.

## REBUILDING SLOW IN NAZI-WON UKRAINE

A picture of swift destruction and snail-like reconstruction lingers in the mind after a visit to the Ukrainian sector of the Nazi-Soviet front, an Associated Press correspondent behind German lines reported November 2.

It is a mistake, he says, to assume that all towns from which the Soviet forces have withdrawn have been destroyed completely. "Almost invariably the central business section is razed by fire, and factories and public utilities are burned and blasted or their machinery is removed, but in most places the residential sections, with the exception of those bordering highways, are left intact. Thus shelter at least remains.

"Women and children rummage through burned structures for wood to use as fuel against the rigors of the Russian Winter. In many towns all community life revolves around the public markets. Where the market buildings themselves have been destroyed, temporary stands or

## BISHOP BUCHKO RETURNS TO EUROPE

Bishop John Buchko, Coadjutor of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in America under Bishop Constantin Bohachevsky, departed for Rome last Thursday on the Spanish Line ship Marques de Camillas sailing out of Brooklyn. Bishop Buchko served as assistant to Metropolitan Andrew Shpetisky in Western Ukraine, then was sent as Visitor of the Apostolic See to the Ukrainian parishes throughout South America, from where he came to this country, arriving April 29, 1940.

tables are set up. The barter system prevails. A pair of old boots is swapped for a gallon of milk or a sack of sun-flower seed. Russian currency is spurned in the conquered area and German coins are accepted reluctantly. Tobacco will buy almost anything on the market square. In larger transactions, wheat frequently serves as a medium of exchange.

"Ukrainians have found many uses for wheat straw. It is used for bedding, for roofing, for padding of clothing, for fuel."

## Young Ukrainian American Among Reuben James Dead

Among the unaccounted for crew-members of the torpedoed United States destroyer Reuben James for whom hope has been abandoned was a young Ukrainian American, Jerome Stelmach, nineteen, seaman, second class.

Stelmach is believed to be the first Ukrainian American to die for his country in this war.

His mother, Mrs. Anna Stelmach, of 142 Sidway Street, Buffalo, N. Y., had last heard from him in a letter mailed October 18th. She had written him a letter in the Ukrainian language.

Stelmach enlisted in the Navy last January and became a gunner on the Reuben James after two month's training. After graduation of School 4 in Buffalo, he attended Burghard Vocational School for two years and also studied at Technical High School. Members of his family, besides his mother, are two brothers, Stanley, fourteen, and Walter, twelve, and two sisters, Miss Josephine Stelmach and Mrs. Philip Dissek.

In its latest report on the torpedoing of the Reuben James while patrolling in the North Atlantic, the Navy Department said:

"From the reports received the attack on the USS Reuben James was made during complete darkness. The destroyer was probably struck on the port side amidships with the result that vessel was broken in two. The forward part sank immediately and the after section within a few minutes afterward.

"From the terrific force of the explosion, it is a possibility that the magazine exploded. It is a probability that the majority of the casualties occurred in the forward section, although two of the survivors were from that part of the ship."

## U. W. A. Executives Quit Congress Committee

In an announcement entitled "Ukrainian Workingmen's Association Quits Congress Committee," published in the October 25 issue of the tri-weekly "Narodna Wola," the executive board of the U.W.A. declared its withdrawal from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as of October 14th last.

Since the Rochester convention of the U.W.A. last May the association representatives in the Congress Committee were Peter Duchak, Methodius Badan, Michael Dorosh, Stephen Korpan, and Theodore Mynyk. Up to that time the U.W.A. was represented on the Congress committee by Miroslav Sichinsky, Volodimir Levitsky, Stephen Korpan, Theodore Mynyk, and Yaroslav Chyz.

Reporting U.W.A. executive board's withdrawal from the Congress Committee, the "Svoboda" declared that the U.W.A. post-convention representatives "were all present at a

meeting of the Congress Committee held in New York and there agreed unanimously that the Congress Committee should not be dissolved but should be reorganized in a manner that would allow it to continue such activities as would not infringe upon the interests of the leading fraternal societies represented on Congress Committee. The present announcement of the U.W.A. Executive Committee is a step taken without any understanding with the other fraternal societies [Ukrainian National Association, the Providence Association, and the Ukrainian National Aid Association]."

## "NEW FACTORS IN THE OLD UKRAINIAN PROBLEM"

An article under the above heading appeared in the October issue of the Foreign Affairs quarterly review, by Harold R. Weinstein, Instructor in history at Brooklyn College and author of "Jean Jaures."

In a footnote to the article the author explains that it is a study based on material gathered for a book on Soviet policy toward national minorities, under a grant from the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

In essence the article is a review of the Ukrainian situation since the last war, especially within the sphere of Soviet domination. It is rather pro-Soviet in tone, apparently because of too much reliance upon Soviet sources.

## "THE SUFFERING OF THE UKRAINE"

An excellent summation of the Ukrainian cause appeared under the above heading in the October, 1941 issue of the London "Contemporary Review," written by a "Ukrainian."

It stresses the unity of Ukrainians wherever they may be in their desire to see their freedom restored. All of them "want to see their motherland restored to an independent democratic form of life. Their creed is genuine self-determination applied to small and large nations alike."

## COMMISSIONED MAJOR

W. J. Tukhtey, former Canadian Ukrainian lawyer of Hamilton, Ontario, was recently commissioned a Major and placed in command of the 78th Field Artillery Battery, 13th Regiment.



# Ancient Races of Ukraine

(1)

I

## The Coming of Man

UKRAINE, scene of terrible fighting today between the Nazi and Soviet armies, has been the home as well as battleground of man since the earliest of times.

The first traces of mankind in Ukraine appear at the close of the geological period known as the last and fourth Glacial Age. These traces as well as those of subsequent periods are very few and faint in Eastern Europe for, unlike the prehistoric man of Western Europe who dwelt in dry rocky caves, the man of Eastern Europe as a rule dwelt and died in the open spaces and as a result thereof his bones and other remains soon disappeared entirely.

Archaeological finds in Kiev show us the existence of the upper palaeolithic man (25,000-8,000 years B.C.), while further south more numerous traces have been found of the neolithic man (8,000-1,000 years B.C.). By reason of these finds in Kiev we are able to deduce that Ukraine's capital is one of the oldest human dwelling-places in the country. Archaeology has further shown us that the ancient man of Ukraine passed through the subsequent stages of culture, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, and that his culture during these ancient prehistoric-modern tendency is to call them pre-literary—times was related to similar phases of human development in Western and Central Europe; with, however, some features of notable originality.

So far our knowledge of the land of Ukraine is based only on archaeological finds and it is not until the beginning of 500 B. C. that the first literary references are made, those of Herodotus, the famous Greek writer.

Prior to this time, however, two great Asiatic-European states of the Aryan-Iranic race, established themselves in succession on the northern shores of the Black Sea: the Cimmerian-Thracian (10th-8th century B.C.) and the Scythian-Iranian (8th-3rd century B.C.). These early semi-civilizations aroused much interest among the Greeks. Of the former state not much is known except that the Cimmerians were nomadic tribes who during the 8th century B. C. invaded the powerful Lydian Empire and were driven back with the greatest difficulty by a famous Lydian monarch, named Gyges. Homer, in his *Iliad* as well as in the *Odyssey*, mentions the land of Cimmerians as being very cold.

## Early Greek Colonies

Of the Scythians, however, we are more informed, thanks to the Greeks who being attracted to Southern Ukraine by its natural riches, established colonies along the northern shores of the Black Sea as early as 700 B.C. The more important of these colonies were: Tanais, on the site of Rostov at the mouth of the Don River, Tomi or Kustenje, near the Danube, Istros at its mouth, Tyras at that of the Dniester, Odessos at that of the Buh, Olbia also at the mouth of the Buh, Chersonesus or Kherson, on the roadstead of Sevastopol, Paphlagon, which afterwards became Balaklava, Theodisia, where the city of the same name lies today, Pantikapaeon now Kerch, and Phanagoria on the two shores of the Strait of Lankale; Apantoucos on the Kuban; and others of lesser importance.

Having settled there and taking advantage of the wonderfully rich black soil, the Greek colonies became one of the main sources of supply of wheat for the Grecian Empire. In addition to agriculture they developed trade relations with their barbaric neighbors in exchange for

Scythian grains, furs and fish the Greeks gave textiles, wine, oil and objects of luxury. Especially profitable was the trade in wine and luxuries, and as a result the Greek colonies became wealthy and powerful.

It is from these early traders that we get our knowledge as to what kinds of peoples and tribes inhabited Ukraine two or three thousand years ago. We are particularly indebted for our information to the narratives of Herodotus, who furnished us with interesting as well as more or less reliable accounts of the Scythians. His narratives are not entirely drawn from hearsay accounts, for he actually traveled himself up the Dnieper to its "porohi" (rapids) then overland throughout the South.

## Scythian Customs

Among the Scythians, Herodotus distinguished the agricultural Scythians established along the black dirt region "who sow not for food but for trade," from the inland nomadic tribes "who neither plow nor sow." The main tribe of the Scythians lived at Tanais near the mouth of the Don and called itself the "Tsarists" or the Royal Scythians.

His narratives are most interesting in depicting the life and manners of these early settlers. The native Scythian upon killing his first enemy in time of war, drank his blood to celebrate such a signal event. At the close of a battle the Scythian would bring the heads of all of the enemies he had killed, before his chieftain and thereupon receive his share of booty in proportion to the number of heads he presented. The one who killed the greatest number of enemies was feted and henceforth at all national feasts was entitled to a double portion of wine. Similar to the custom of the Indians of America the Scythian scalped his enemies.

Every Scythian tribe had as its image of the god of war a sword driven into the earth, over which they would pour the blood of their enemies captured in battle. They performed terrible burial rites in honor of their kings, and celebrated the anniversaries of their death by strangling their horses and fifty of the best slaves, and leaving the impaled corpses surrounding the royal burial mound. This last custom although so strange is not an invention of the mind for along the Dnieper have been found numerous burial mounds containing all as described by Herodotus.

## "Pact of Brotherhood"

One must not suppose, however, that these Scythians were entirely savage, for they had many redeeming features. One of the more notable was the high value which they placed upon true friendship. In those warlike days it was a great asset for a Scythian to have a true friend. Having found a trustworthy and courageous man, he performed a "pact of brotherhood" ritual, which consisted of both of them letting some of their blood into a cup containing wine, dipping their weapons into this mixture and finally drinking it together. Henceforth they regarded themselves as being closer than natural brothers.

Many very interesting stories of these friendship pacts were gathered by Lucian, a Greek writer. He speaks of a certain Scythian in whose hut lived his "brother." One day when his hut caught on fire, his first task was to save this "brother" leaving his wife and children to save themselves. After the fire, upon being informed of the fact that his child had burned to death he merely shrugged his shoulders and said, "I can have more children if necessary, and wives too, but only my brother is a true friend."

## The Greek Histories

The close relationship of the Greeks and Scythians gradually tended to modify the barbarism of the latter, especially under the influence of the powerful cities of Olbia and Chersonesus, and of the Graeco-Scythian state of Bosphorus. Excavations have uncovered many precious works of art showing that the artistic genius of the Greeks accommodated itself to the taste of the Scythians. These monuments of Greek civilization are in form of funeral pillars, bas reliefs, statues of gods and heroes, weapons, scabbards and other works of art. Especially valuable from the point of showing the similarity between the Scythian and the present inhabitants of Ukraine, was the uncovering of two precious vases, one of silver found near Nikopol and one of gold found near Kerch. These vases depict groups of Scythians in their native costumes and armed with their peculiar weapons.

## Sarmatians, Roxolans, Alans

About the 4th century B. C. the Scythians becoming weakened by internal warfare were displaced by a stronger kindred tribe known as the Sarmatians who previously had dwelt northeast of the Scythians. About the time of the birth of Christ the Sarmatians were succeeded by the Roxalans and these by the Alans. The Alans were but branches of the same Iranian tribe to which the Sarmatians and Scythians belonged. They were more nomadic than the Scythians and less civilized. Of fair hair and dress similar to that of Persia, armed with bows and arrows and swords, they moved westward carrying with them their small portable huts. It is important to realize that the displacing of one tribe by another did not mean the complete annihilation of the former but merely its subjugation. Later when these Iranian tribes were forced to retreat before the advance of more powerful tribes they settled in the Caucasus mountains, where their descendants are known today as the Ossetians.

## Goths

Beginning with the second century after Christ, Germanic tribes known as the Goths using the great river roads of the Ukraine gradually overran all of that territory occupied by the Sarmatians. In the fourth century A. D. under the leadership of King Hermanric they created a conglomerate empire composed of various races. They were of a lower cultural level than that of their predecessors, and while in power their main contribution to the growth of Eastern Europe was the development of trade with the north and northwest.

## Attila's Huns

Their empire did not last very long for in about the latter part of the 4th century they were driven out eastward by the great Hun invasions. The Huns originated in among the nomad tribes of Mongolia which finding that soil too poor gradually moved westward. It was against them that the Chinese emperors constructed the Great Wall of China. Using the broad Pontian steppes of Southern Ukraine which run westward into Europe, as a military road, they advanced in great hordes, conquering and absorbing tribe after tribe. In the 2nd century they were already past the Caspian Sea. About 376 A. D. they crushed the Iranian Alans living between the Don and the Sea of Azov. Joined by the Roxolans they then marched on the Goths and conquering the Ostrogoths, or East Goths, they compelled them to fight against their kinsmen the Visigoths, whom they also conquered. As a result of these conquests the Goths moved

westward and later founded the kingdoms of the Visigoths in Spain and of the Ostrogoths in Italy.

Contemporary historians describe the Huns as of hideous physiognomy, huge heads, deep sunken eyes, broad shoulders, bow-legs like sticks, and most repulsive habits. They lived, conversed and even slept on horseback, and never changed their clothes until they dropped off.

Under the leadership of their famous chieftain Attila, the Huns overran Europe and their hold upon it was not broken until after his death in 453. After that and because of internal dissensions and uprising of tributary tribes they disappeared as a unit. Of their actual kinsfolk, many reappear later under new names.

## Bolgars

After the fall of the Huns a new tribe appeared from the east—the Bolgars, who were of Turkish origin. Some of them made their way northward to the Finnish country, and settling around the Volga and Kama Rivers formed a kingdom, while others of the same race making their way across the steppes settled at first between the Dniester and Danube but later moved westward and founded the present Bulgaria. Here they found many Slavonic tribes and were soon so thoroughly absorbed by them that for many generations they were entirely Slav in character.

## Avars

In the early part of the 6th century in place of the Bolgars appeared another eastern tribe known as the Avars (the Ovary—of the early chronicles) of Mongolian origin, who maintained themselves in a despotic manner until the close of the 8th century at which time a combination of Germanic and Slav tribes thoroughly wiped them out.

## Khazars

Prior to that, about 700 B. C. another horde of the same Mongolian stock appeared, namely the Khazars. They founded a large kingdom extending from the Caucasus to the Dnieper. During its existence this state was of great service to the Ukrainian lands because during 700-900 A. D. it served as a bulwark between Europe and Asia against the wild Asiatic hordes. It declined in power at the close of the 9th century and finally in the 10th century was shattered by the Ukrainian-Rus prince Sviatoslav.

## Ugrians

Finally the Khazars were followed by the Ugrians, who after some migrations settled on the lands of present Hungary. They were in turn followed by other Turkish-Tartar hordes—the Pechenegs, Turks, Berendians, Polovs, and last of all (13th century) the Tartars and Kalmucks.

Thus we see that for an entire period of over a thousand years, Ukraine because of its border position was the scene of unceasing conflict between the inflowing Asiatic tribes and its inhabitants. The Pontian steppes of the Southern Ukraine were, for these wild Asiatics the natural military road to the West and Southwest, where the rich, civilized lands of the Mediterranean region lay invitingly open. Huns, Avars, Khazars, Magyars (Ugrians), Pechenegs, Turks, Berendians, Polovs, Tartars, Kalmucks, infested the Ukraine in succession, bringing with them war with its attendant misery and horrors.

(To be Continued)

A little girl was left to fix lunch, and when her mother returned with a friend she noticed that her daughter had the tea strained. "Did you use the strainer?" "No, Mother, I couldn't find it, so I used the fly swatter," she replied. "Mother nearly swooned," so the girl hastily added, "Don't get excited, Mother, I used the fly swatter."



# IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLHEN MOZAK TIMES (12)

## In the Steppe

IT was late afternoon when Paul awoke. Rising and stretching prodigiously, he gazed around, a trifle blankly, for a moment uncertain as to where he was. Then, as his mind cleared from the effects of heavy sleep, he remembered the events that had led him to this spot.

Noticing that there were still a few hours of daylight left, he decided to push on. His horse was grazing nearby, flicking his tail to keep the mosquitoes away. The steppe seemed so peaceful, particularly at this oasis-like spot, that Paul found it hard to realize that constant danger lurked in it, in form of marauding bands of Tartars. The recollection of the latter served to remind Paul of the plight of his sister Anne in Tartar hands, somewhere in these limitless steppes. Perhaps right now she was being hurried towards Crimea. The thought made him nearly frantic. He hurried over to his horse, saddled him, and mounting him, was off.

The refreshing sleep had given Paul new strength and courage. His horse was now able to proceed at a faster pace than before; in fact, Paul had to hold him down to conserve his strength.

Just about sundown, both horse and rider reached a small river, flowing quietly between two rather high banks. Just the place to camp for the night, thought Paul. But as he approached closer, he was met by swarms of mosquitoes, causing him to beat a hasty retreat.

Paul was at a loss now, as to what to do. The best way of chasing the mosquitoes away, of course, would be to make a smoky fire, as he had often done at home; but he was afraid to risk a fire, for fear of attracting any Tartars or brigands that might be in the vicinity. He decided, therefore, to go down the river a bit, perhaps there he could find a better place, one where a fire could be effectively screened. Turning his horse's head, he cantered along the bank, keeping a sharp eye for some likely place.

It was growing dark when he reached a spot that seemed ideal enough to spend the night with the minimum of danger. Here the bank on his side was less steep, sloping gradually. Halfway between him and the river stood two huge rocks, like two sentinels. In the deep hollow between them, grew large clumps of willows.

Paul dismounted and led his horse to a patch of grass that grew between the rocks and the river. Returning, he fathered some dried grass and osier, which he rolled into a small clump. Striking a spark with his flint he lit the firebrand, and carrying it at an arm's length before him descended into the hollow. He knew that he would find snakes in such a place. Not that he was afraid of them, for he had killed many of them at home, yet one had to be careful with them at night. His guess about the snakes in the hollow was right, for as he slowly proceeded among the willows, he heard a sudden hiss, and a snake wriggled out of its hiding place, heading for the river. Paul chased after it for awhile, to make sure that it would not return later. Upon returning, he routed several other snakes in a similar manner, until he felt reasonably sure that it was safe to sleep there. And in the process of smoking out the snakes he also smoked out the mosquitoes.

### Paul Goes Fishing; Catches a Fish

Paul was about to fix for himself a crude bed of willows and grass, when suddenly he realized how hungry he was. He did have some food

in his bag, but was afraid to eat it for fear that he would have even a greater need of it later. And to make things worse, it was impossible to hunt for anything now, for it was absolutely dark. And yet, he had to find something to eat. Perhaps, he thought, if he went down to the river, he might be able to catch a frog, for his father had often told him that fried frogs were eatable in a pinch. Although the thought gave him a somewhat nauseating feeling, yet he decided to try his luck. When one is very hungry one cannot be too particular, he said to himself.

Paul lit a fresh clump of dried vegetation, and using it as a torch made his way down to the river's edge. At his approach a number of croaking frogs leaped into the water. He waded in slowly, the torch casting a flickering light around him. Huge fantastic shadows danced around him on the water. Looking down, he perceived his image reflected in the water. The water was very clear, and he could see the sandy bottom clearly. He stood there very quietly. Suddenly, something swam past his legs, and then returned. It was a large fish. Paul did not even dare to breathe, for fear of scaring it away. The fish, obviously of a very inquisitive nature, drew nearer and nearer to his legs, perchance wondering if perhaps the were something edible. Just as it was a few inches away, Paul's arm swooped down, and pulled out the fish, holding it by its gills. Jubilantly carrying the wriggling fish before him, Paul waded ashore, and returned to his improvised camp. It was a work of but a few moments to clean the fish, salt it, and then place it over a fire that he made. Soon a most delicious aroma rose into the air. It nearly drove Paul frantic, but he held the fish over the flame until it was nicely browned. Never had a fish tasted so good, he thought to himself, as he ravenously ate it.

After eating, Paul tethered his horse, returned, and threw himself on his improvised bed. In a few minutes he was sound asleep.

### Captured by a Brigand

Paul awoke early the following morning to find somebody poking him in the side. He sat up quickly, rubbing his eyes to open them from the heavy sleep. At length he perceived, standing over him, a rather wild-looking, unkempt figure of a man. He was tall, and dressed in nondescript clothing. His face was surmounted by a bushy black beard, which disclosed cruel lips. His eyes were black and beady. On his head he had what was once a Kozak hat.

"Get up, young Kozak! time to be off," he said, spitting between his teeth.

Paul remained seated, frightened. This was obviously no Kozak, but a brigand of the steppes, about whom his grandfather Andrew had often spoken. Once the villagers of Spasivka had captured one such brigand for stealing horses. This ruffian looked very much like that one, to all outward appearances.

"Who are you?" asked Paul, and for all the world he could not prevent a little tremor from entering into his voice.

"Don't be curious, or you'll get into trouble," replied the other. "Do as you are told. Get up."

"Where are you going to take me?"

"You'll see soon enough."

Paul made a sudden wild lunge for his pistol. Before he could cock it, the brigand's heavy boot crashed against his hand, causing the pistol to drop out of his nerveless fingers.

"Well, look at that! He's going after a pistol!" exclaimed the brigand,

holding Paul with one hand, he tied his hands behind his back.

"Please let me go!" Pleaded Paul, nearly in tears. "I only went after my pistol because you scared me. I wouldn't harm anybody. I am looking for my sister, who is held somewhere by the Tartars, so please let me go so that I can save her before it is too late."

"All right, quiet down," replied his captor. "I'll show you the way to the Tartars, just as you want. But I'll have to tie you up, for you are as jumpy as a frog."

After binding Paul securely, the brigand started to saddle Paul's horse. In the process he discovered the silver and gold coins in the saddle. But he did not pull them out, merely smiling to himself in a sly fashion. The pistols he thrust into his own belt, while the sword he threw away, for it was too small for him.

Paul nearly cried, when he saw his beloved "shablya" go sailing through the air.

The brigand leaped upon the horse, and pulled Paul after him, setting him in front.

"Now, we're off for the Tartarlands," he said, good-humoredly.

"But won't you please untie my hands," pleaded Paul. "They're cutting my hands."

"All right, I will. But mind, you, if you try to get away, I'll wring your neck."

Paul glanced up at the latter's words and nearly let out a gasp, for the brigand's eyes were glaring at him like those of a wild wolf.

During the ride the brigand questioned Paul where he had come from, and why, as well as about the Kozaks. Paul replied honestly to all questions, and gradually his fears quieted down. After all, he thought, although a robber this man must have some mercy in him. Maybe not only will he free him, but help him find his sister. Then I'll reward him handsomely with what I have in the saddle. Paul did not know that the brigand had already discovered the presence of the money, nor did he know that the brigand had guessed his thoughts, and was now sure he would not run away from him.

### Sold to Tartar Traders

About noon they encountered a small caravan of Tartar traders. Leaving Paul on the horse, the brigand strode over to the chief of the Tartars. Both talked animatedly for a few moments, as if haggling over something. Then at length the Tartar pulled out a money bag and took out a handful of coins, which he gave to the brigand. Paul immediately realized that he was being sold by the brigand to the Tartars.

Several Tartars approached, and pulling Paul off his horse, began to examine him, his teeth, hands, feet, just as they would when buying cattle. Paul suffered this in silence. He was too stunned to do anything else.

The brigand returned, openly pouring the gold coins he had received into his money bag. Then mounting Paul's horse he started to ride away, without even a glance at the boy whom he had so despicably betrayed. Paul found his voice.

"Don't leave me!" he cried.

The brigand turned around.

"Search for your sister, you fool; these Tartars will show you the road," he said, laughing derisively, and kept riding.

Seeing that the brigand was really leaving him, Paul called after him:

"You have sold me, Judas, God will punish you!"

A taunting laughter was his only answer.

Paul sat down on the grass, and began to sob bitterly.

### Brigand Meets Up With Kozaks

The brigand felt very much satisfied with himself. Without any trouble he had gained a fine horse, a saddle

full of gold and silver pieces, and sold the boy in the bargain, too. It was indeed his lucky day!

Musing thus on such pleasant thoughts, the brigand did not perceive a band of Kozaks approaching from the distance, and finally when he did, it was too late to run away. Realizing that if his identity was discovered he would be speedily slain, for he was notoriously known throughout the steppe for his evil misdeeds, the brigand decided to bluff his way out of this predicament.

He took his hat off his head and started to call out to them, imitating an owl,

"Poo-hoo! Poo-hoo!"

The Kozaks drew nearer. The brigand recognized their leader. It was Nedolya.

"Brothers, Kozaks!" the brigand cried out in simulated joy. "Thank God that I have met you!"

"Who are you, and where are you from?" demanded Nedolya.

"I've just escaped from Tartar captivity," explained the brigand. "For ten days I have been riding the steppe, feeding myself with raw fish that I managed to catch, for I have no flint to start a fire. Please, brothers, maybe someone among you will give me something to eat..."

Several of the Kozaks gave him some bread and dried fish. The brigand ate it with great relish. Meanwhile the Kozaks sat on their horses, watching him curiously. Semen the Helpless, however, was more than merely curious; he was suspicious of this supposedly escaped Tartar captive.

"You have a fine horse," Helpless spoke to him in a disharming tone. "Where did you get it?"

"I stole him from the Tartars when I was escaping," explained the brigand. "God forgive me for the sin," he added piously.

"Captain Nedolya," cried Helpless, "he is lying. That horse he is mounted on belongs to the boy who ran away yesterday. And that's the boy's saddle too."

The brigand paled.

"What boy are you talking about?" he asked. "I don't know anything about any boy."

"You'll know soon enough!" exclaimed Helpless. He swung his lasso suddenly, and in second the brigand was lying sprawled on the ground.

The brigand attempted to free himself and get up, but he was immediately set upon by several Kozaks. They trussed him up securely.

"Look boys," exclaimed one of the Kozaks, holding up a pair of pistols he had found on the brigand. "Why, he has the pistols Peter gave to his younger brother Paul."

"Tell the truth, you robber, what did you do with the boy?" roared Nedolya.

The brigand remained silent.

"Boys!" called Nedolya. "Make a fire and put an iron in it. We'll soon make him tell the truth."

(To be continued)

**ELIZABETH, N. J.**  
**Annual Fall Dance**  
 — sponsored by —  
 Ukrainian Zap. Sich, Br. 3, Sisterhood  
 Soc., Br. 37 & Ukr. Zap. Sich,  
 Br. 234 of the UNA.  
**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1941**  
 at Ukrainian National Home  
 214-216 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 Music by Popular Orchestra. Com-  
 mencement at 8:00 P. M. Ticket 35¢.

**FIRST ANNUAL**  
**FALL DANCE**  
 — sponsored by —  
**TRIDENT CLUB, Br. 5**  
**on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1941**  
 at the Ukrainian Sich Hall,  
 506-508 — 18th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 Music by Bob Bank and His Or-  
 chestra. Commencing at 8:00 P. M.  
 Admission 40¢. DON'T ZAEVTH THIS  
 DANCE!



## THEY SAID...

President Roosevelt, in a message to the Foreign Policy Association's forum:

"Every school child knows what our foreign policy is. It is to defend the honor, the freedom, the rights, the interests and the well-being of the American people. We seek no gain at the expense of others. We threaten no one, nor do we tolerate threats from others. No nation is more deeply dedicated to the ways of peace; no nation is fundamentally stronger to resist aggression... The American people are not easily fooled; they are hard-headed realists and they fear no one. A free people with a free press makes up its own mind. In this process free discussion of the facts and issues involved... is of the greatest value. We do not take orders as to what we shall think; we judge the facts for ourselves and decide what course we must follow. We reach decisions slowly, but when they are made they are backed by determination of 130,000,000 free Americans and are inexorable."

Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services:

"The days ahead do not look easy for any of us. But that is no cause for discouragement. This country has never fallen down on a really hard job in all its history. The times when we may have faltered have been the perhaps not-so-good 'easy days' when we were too dazzled by prosperity to look beneath its bright surface. But the tough spots—from the conquest of the first frontier and the gaining of our national independence on down—have turned out in retrospect to be the high spots—the great strides forward in American progress."

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General, Office of Production Management:

"Price cannot and should not be the sole factor in determining the award of Government contracts... In carrying out my duties it is naturally a matter of grave concern to me as to whether the award of a particular defense contract reflects the labor policy of the national defense program, whether it tends to promote industrial accord, or whether it may make for industrial disturbance. Sound labor and sound procurement policies alike must take into consideration a wide variety of factors. Especially must they take into account the necessity for industrial peace, continuous production and stable conditions of employment—all indispensable to the success of the defense program."

Stacy May, Chief of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Office of Production Management:

"As I see it, the issue with which we are faced is one in which there are at stake the persisting and fundamental values of human equality, and freedom and dignity. When I say that these values are persisting and fundamental, I do not mean to say that they are immutable. They have been clothed in the most various of forms throughout long ages. The right of the noble against the sovereign, of the commoner against the noble, the right of the state against the church, the freedom of worship, the freedom of speech, trial by jury of one's peers, the right to vote, freedom of the press, racial equality, the right of collective bargaining, freedom from fear and want. These are our heritage wrung painfully and gloriously from long ages of privilege entrenched by force... I say that today this heritage is being challenged. The challenge is not a wave of the future. It is the whirlpool of the past seeking to drag us,

## The New Canadian Loyalists

CANADA, especially its western part, is still a very young nation, much younger even than the United States. Officially the United States of America came into being in 1776. It was almost one hundred years later, in 1867, that the eastern Canadian provinces conferred into one dominion of Canada. Since then all the western provinces have joined the Canadian confederacy. This Canada as a nation is not even one hundred years old. Hence even its national consciousness is not as deep-rooted as the American national consciousness. If one says in the United States that he is an American, well, he is taken just for what he says he is. Hardly any attention is paid to whether his surname ends in "ski," "sky," "ov," "enko," "chuk," or in "son." On the other hand, in Canada the more recent newcomers from Europe and even their Canadian-born children are sometimes known as the New Canadians—to which designation most of them strongly object, as they want to be known just as plain Canadians. That the New Canadians are worthy to be known simply as Canadians, without any special designations, is aptly proven in a recent booklet—"The New Canadian Loyalists"—by John Murray Gibbon, prominent Canadian novelist, poet, and song-writer, published by the MacMillan Co. at Toronto.

On page 4 Mr. Gibbon says this of the New Canadians: "The New Canadian farmers are no longer to be sought only on the western prairies. They are flowing in a steady stream into Ontario and other eastern provinces. There they may be buying ready-made farms, but they still have to make clearings in the forests of prejudice." As Mr. Gibbon points out, in some parts of Canada there is still some prejudice on the part of the older Canadian settlers to the so-called New Canadians, due to misunderstanding.

Mr. Gibbon is one of those prominent Canadians of British origin who try to smooth out things for the New Canadians with the "Old Canadians" of the British stock. He understands why the New Canadians came from Europe and never for a moment does he doubt their loyalty to Canada. On page 6 he says: "One major incentive, among such people has been the belief that Canada is a new democracy in which they can hope to enjoy not only more land, but also more freedom than they have ever known in the land that they are leaving." That statement is very true of almost all the newcomers from Europe both to Canada and the United States. They came here, to the land of freedom and democracy, because they were oppressed and harmfully exploited in their European homelands. Especially this was the case with the Ukrainians. That is why they are really the staunchest loyalists among Canadians. Of such Mr. Gibbon has this to say: "They and their children are proving to be just as loyal to Canada as the United Empire Loyalists were to the British flag." In fact, Mr. Gibbon has praiseworthy things to say in his little booklet of 39 pages about all the racial groups in Canada. Pages 18-22 are devoted to the Canadian Ukrainians.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Canada.

back to beliefs and acceptances against which our culture has been in age-long struggle. The repressions current in Germany and Italy are not mere excesses of a period of revolution. They represent a fundamental denial of a basic philosophy of values. And I say that free men will recognize this challenge and against it they must bend every effort: to the alternative."

FLIS-CCAU

## Sports In Ancient Ukraine

IN the Chronicles and other literary monuments of ancient Ukraine there is quite a number of references to the popularity of sports among the Ukrainians then. Various athletic games, emphasizing physical skill and endurance, were held then, usually on the commons of the villages, towns or cities, and the crowds which gathered to see these games were often of such size that contemporary scribes complained of the pushing and shoving. These games were known in Ukrainian then as "ihrysha," "vulytsya," and "povechernitsya"—today the latter are "vechernytsi."

### Wrestling and Trials of Strength

Wrestling was a very popular pastime during the period of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, in the Middle Ages. Known today in Ukrainian as "duzhanya" it was then called "borba."

Among the earliest known Ukrainian wrestlers was Kozhemyak, a young man of such strength that, as the Ancient Chronicles recount, he could rip a hide to pieces with his hands, or bring a charging oxen to a full stop also with his bare hands, or even seize bold of the oxen with his hands and tear out of him a piece of his hide and flesh. The chronicler also tells of Kozhemyak's duel with the strong man of the Pechenehs, those wild barbarians of Asia who were then constantly invading Ukraine. The duel took place between the arrayed forces of the warring Ukrainians and the Pechenehs. It was over in short order. Kozhemyak seized the Pecheneh in his arms, squeezed him to death, and then contemptuously threw his lifeless body to the ground.

Another famous wrestler of those times was Prince Mstyslav, son of Volodimir the Great, the renowned monarch who ruled Ukraine from 979 to 1015 and made his kingdom one of the mightiest in all Europe. This son of his, Prince Mstyslav, was a great warrior, about whom a bard of those times, perhaps Boyan, sang: "He had a strong body, a red face, and large eyes; in battle he was brave, while in deportment he was kind; he dearly loved his retinue, was not stingy with his possessions, and was a very good host."

During a campaign against another invading tribe, the Kasohy, Mstyslav challenged their leader, Rededy, a giant in size, to a duel. The two leaders met between their armies, and although Rededy was armed with a huge club, Mstyslav engaged him barehanded. Seizing the giant in a strong grasp, he threw him heavily to the ground, and then whipped out his dagger and finished him.

Our Kozaks, too, were known for their physical skill and strength, although such records of them are fragmentary and incomplete.

Especially famous in this respect was Hetman Ivan Pidkova (died 1578), who got his nickname from his prowess in breaking horseshoes ("pidkova") in half.

A rather curious idea of sport was that held by Vesolovsky, a Lithuanian chieftain who campaigned in Ukraine (17th century), and who liked nothing better than to bring a speeding wagon to a dead stop—by seizing the rear wheels with his bare hands.

Another chieftain, a Ukrainian this time, Eustace Tyskevych by name, from the region of modern Brest-Litovsk, used to go out into the forest in search of a bear. Having found one he would harass him until the bear would rear on his hind legs in anger and lunge for him. Tyskevych would then swiftly sidestep, swing his mighty sword but once, and the mighty bruin would bite the dust.—Whether our hero died a natural death, we do not know.

A wealthy noble of those times, Maslovetsky, from the Kholm district,

used to entertain his guests by placing five hazel nuts on the table and cracking them with his head. Evidently he believed in using his head.

### Boxing

This "manly art of self-defense" attained an appreciable degree of popularity in ancient Ukraine. We have no records of any regularly staged fight with gate receipts and all, but we do know that what today is known as "barnstorming" was quite prevalent then. Shevchenko himself mentions one such instance in his "Tytarivna," of how a group of pugilists ("bortsi" or "perebiytsi" they were called) would wander from town to town challenging the local white hopes, beating them up quite properly (or getting beat up in turn) and then proceeding on to the next village.

As could be expected, the boxer or pugilist then (call him what you wish) fought with bare fists. Boxing gloves were unknown in those days, and if any covering was placed or wrapped over the hands, it was only to inflict a more damaging blow. This latter custom, though infrequent in Ukraine, probably had its origin among the ancient Roman boxers who sought to make their blows as punishing as possible by wearing a "cestus" of bronze, several thicknesses of rawhide firmly fastened together and projecting beyond the knuckle, and by binding the wrist and forearm with leather thongs.

Today, for instance, challenging a boxer for a joust in the ring is a serious and complex business. No self-respecting boxer, or, to put it more correctly, no self-respecting fight manager would even think of letting his fighter enter the ring today without at least (1) making sure that their end of the gate was worth their while, (2) engaging a whole corps of expert and expensive lawyers to draw up fool-proof articles of agreement, and (3) having newsmen present at the ceremony of signing this agreement in order that they may photograph and report this notable occasion, especially the challenger and challenged shaking hands and exchanging perfunctory and monosyllabic compliments, while their managers, backers, sponsors, and all the other flotsam and jetsam of the "fighting game" put on their best poses in the rear.

But in Ukraine, it was quite different, and infinitely more simplified and direct. A "boret" wishing to fight another "boret" would go out looking for him, that's all, and having found him he would goad him and jeer him and mock him until the latter would have to fight. And that was all to it. Nothing more. No managers, no lawyers, no boxing commissioners, no doctors, no handlers, and—no photographers nor reporters; just a couple of friends, perhaps, to enter the fray if the going for their comrade got too hot.

S.S.

THANKSGIVING EVE  
**DANCE**  
— sponsored by the —  
St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Club  
at their  
Club Rooms, 334 East 14th Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.  
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1941  
Music by Nich Anton and His Orchestra. Commencing at 8:00 P. M.  
Admission 35¢. 260,6

LACKAWANNA, N. Y. — Branch  
475 of the Ukrainian National Association will hold its meeting Sunday, November 16, 1941, at 134 Highland Ave., at 2:00 P. M.



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR PITTSBURGH RALLY PROGRAM

**AND CHRONICLE  
SMALL BEER**  
By ETAION SHREDLU

### A Reply to a "Criticism"

In the November 3rd issue of the Ukrainian Weekly appeared a letter to the editor written by Willis Ryza of Chicago which attacks the statement that the Ukrainian National Association and the "Svoboda" can be considered (part of) the core of the desire for a free Ukraine. I say "part of" because in his letter Mr. Ryza seems to be under the impression that the U.N.A. and the "Svoboda" constitute the whole core, whereas the actual statement, which appeared in an editorial captioned "Mr. Adamic and Ukrainian Americans" on October 20th, stresses the point that "fraternal organizations, our Ukrainian American press, our Ukrainian Church, every Ukrainian American organization (excluding the Communistic), can all be considered as the American core of the Ukrainian cause, but the real core lies in the hearts and minds of the people themselves."

Mr. Ryza's attitude is not quite fair. The U.N.A. is a fraternal order and not a center for propaganda. The U.N.A., its 40,000 members, its 475 branches, its "Svoboda" and The Ukrainian Weekly, however, have played an important part in acquainting the American public with the facts concerning Ukraine and Ukrainians. Because of this, the days when our young people were embarrassed when revealing their nationality as Ukrainian, because their school teachers expressed complete ignorance of such a people, are gone forever. The American people now know about Ukraine and Ukrainians, mainly because of the many cultural affairs and exhibitions (such as the ones at the Chicago and New York World's Fairs), publicity in the American press, publication of English language books and periodicals, and sundry other reasons. It must be remembered that the U.N.A. has been in existence since 1894, and from then until now has made its influence felt. The U.N.A. is not controlled or owned by a group of "leaders." Its officers are U.N.A. members who were elected by member-delegates who, in turn, were elected by the members.

The 40,000 members of the U.N.A. compose 475 branches or organizations. These branches have officers, sponsor affair, and strive to inform the American public of the truth where the Ukrainian question is concerned. These 475 branches are scattered all over the U.S. and Canada. The members of the branches have done much that is commendable, both from the Ukrainian and American point of view, by writing to newspapers, magazines, radio programs, and book publishers, exposing lies and mistatements, and giving the correct information.

Certainly no one challenges the statement that the U.N.A. is the oldest, most strongest, and most influential organization that the Ukrainian people have in this country. It is taken for granted that the U.N.A. is mainly responsible for much that has been accomplished here. Whenever a collection is taken up to help relieve the suffering of the Ukrainian people abroad, does not most of the help come from the coffers and pockets of U.N.A. branches and members? Volumes could be written about what the U.N.A. has done since 1894.

Of course the U.N.A. is in no position to actually bring about the liberation of Ukraine, but it has always been among the first to ask for justice and fairness when any important decisions concerning Ukraine were to be made, and its help to the Ukrainian cause has been unequalled by any other Ukrainian organizations.

This is America. This is not the place for the European method of agitation and propaganda. The circulation of propagandistic literature of a political nature, being an un-American procedure, has a doubtful value and may easily do more harm than good. It is better to continue writing to newspapers and like, for one letter or article in newspapers may be read by hundreds of thousands of people, whereas unread circulars or pamphlets are gathered by the thousand by street cleaners.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK,  
U.N.A. Branch 287  
Jersey City, N. J.

## "SONGS OF UKRAINE"

arranged by  
PROF. ALEXANDER KOSHETZ

### FOR CHORUS ENGLISH WORDS

Your chorus probably sings these songs in the Ukrainian language. Learn them with English words as well, and then sing them both ways before your American audiences. Or introduce these songs to your school glee club or community chorus.

When ordering these songs read the notations after each title which tell whether the song is arranged for mixed, male or female chorus, and be sure to specify which arrangement you want. No C.O.D. orders. Payment must accompany order. Order from: **Ukrainian Press & Book Company, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.**

- sab = soprano, alto, tenor, bass
- ttbb = tenors and basses
- ssa = sopranos and altos
- Bark-Eyed Katherine, ttbb ..... 15c.
- Dark-Katherine, sab ..... 15c.
- A Cry in the Night, sab ..... 15c.
- Cossack Romance, sab ..... 15c.
- The Cossack, sab ..... 12c.
- Be Merry and Sing, sab ..... 16c.
- Be Merry and Sing, ttbb ..... 16c.
- The Chicken Lady, sab ..... 20c.
- The Choomak, ttbb ..... 16c.
- Dziuba, ttbb ..... 16c.
- A Violin Is Singing in the Street, ttbb ..... 16c.
- A Violin Is Singing in the Street, sab ..... 15c.
- The Wond'rous News (a Carol), ssa ..... 15c.
- Griddle Cakes (Hretchanyky) ..... 25c.
- Hear, Ye People (Carpathian Christmas Carol), sab ..... 15c.
- The Lazy Mild Maid, ssa ..... 15c.
- Legend (Canticle), sab ..... 12c.
- Lullaby, sab ..... 12c.
- Marusia, sab ..... 15c.
- Mobyla, sab ..... 12c.

- More Lovely Than the Falcon, ssa ..... 15c.
- The Ploughing Farmers, sab ..... 12c.
- The Quarrel, sab ..... 20c.
- Ukrainian Cradle Song, ssa ..... 16c.
- Ukrainian Cradle Song, sab ..... 16c.
- The Cossacks' March, sab ..... 12c.
- Out of the Darkness (Ukrainian Church Melody), sab ..... 15c.
- On New Year's Day (Carol), sab ..... 15c.
- O, Give Thanks Unto God (Church Melody), sab ..... 12c.
- Praise The Lord (Ukrainian Church Melody), sab ..... 12c.
- Let the World Rejoice (Christmas Carol), sab ..... 15c.
- Gypsy Drums, ssa ..... 13c.
- THE PASSION TRILOGY:
- sab Trial Before Pilate ..... 15c.
- sab Crucifixion ..... 12c.
- sab Resurrection ..... 15c.
- Old Folks at Home (Swanee River), Stephen Foster, arranged by A. Koshetz, sab ..... 15c.
- Oh Susanna, Stephen Foster, arranged by Koshetz ..... 15c.

The American Ukrainian Youth Rally Committee of Pittsburgh takes pleasure in announcing the forthcoming Rally to be sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America on November 22nd and 23rd, 1941 in Pittsburgh, Pa. Chosen for this event is the Fort Pitt Hotel located at Tenth Street and Penn Avenue, site of the successful 1938 UYL-NA Convention.

The tentative program for the two day event is as follows:

1. Registration of guests at the Fort Pitt Hotel Lobby—9 A.M. to 1 P.M., Saturday morning.

2. The Entertainment Committee has provided the following program of suggested entertainment for Saturday afternoon.

(a) Tour of the City; (b) Football game—Pitt-Penn State (reduced rates on tickets); (c) Movies (List of films currently playing); (d) Buhl Planetarium—(afternoon lectures).

3. Welcome Dance—Ukrainian Hall, McKees Rocks, Pa.—7 o'clock, Saturday evening.

(a) A Ukrainian orchestra will provide music which will include both Ukrainian as well as popular music; (b) Popular Ukrainian dishes (perohi and holubtsi) will be served; (c) Ukrainian American spirit will prevail throughout the affair.

4. Nothing has been scheduled for Sunday morning, in order to give our guests a chance to attend church services in various Ukrainian churches in the Pittsburgh district. A list of Ukrainian churches and time of services will be obtainable at the registration desk in the Lobby of the Fort Pitt Hotel.

5. Youth Forum is scheduled for 1 P.M., Sunday, in the English Room, Fort Pitt Hotel. Prominent speakers have been invited to discuss topics of vital interest to the Ukrainian American younger generation. Guests are at liberty to question the speakers, and take part in the discussions. Admission to the forum is free to all.

6. Banquet and semi-formal Dance—Sunday evening, 6 o'clock, English Room, Fort Pitt Hotel. The dance will start immediately after the banquet with music being furnished by a popular orchestra.

Admission to this affair, including registration, welcome dance, banquet and dance, and memory book, is \$3.25 if bought in a book form. Separately, the items are as follows:

- (1) Registration and Memory Book 25 cents; (2) Welcome Dance 50 cents; (3) Banquet ticket \$2.00; (4) Semi-Formal Dance \$1.00.

Because, essentially, this rally is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America to create interest and enthusiasm among our youth of the Pittsburgh district in Ukrainian American affairs and problems, we, the Rally Committee of Pittsburgh, urge all youth to meet at this gathering to exchange ideas, renew old acquaintances and make new friends. Youth League officers from New York City, Boston, Detroit and Philadelphia as well as guests from these and other cities will be present to give this affair a cosmopolitan air.

Make your reservations early. Other information concerning this Rally can be obtained by writing either directly to the Fort Pitt Hotel or in care of the Corresponding Secretary, Jean Monasterski, 708 Franklin Avenue, Aliquippa, Pa.

American-Ukrainian Youth Rally  
Committee of Pittsburgh

JEAN MONASTERSKI,  
Corresponding Secretary

### LINES ON A FOOTBALL GAME

I love to go to football games  
When autumn winds are chill,  
But getting seats two miles away  
From where the padded warriors play  
Adds little to the thrill.

My passion for the game returns  
With recurring fall;  
But oh, how often when I seek  
To view the contest of the week  
There are no seats at all.

Although the players' doughty deeds  
Undying glory win,  
I can't help thinking just the same  
The hardest part about the game  
Is trying to get in.

### STATISTICS ON A FOOTBALL CROWD

We went to a football game the other day. After the team we bet on had fallen three touchdowns behind we lost interest in the game and gave our attention to the crowd that filled the stadium.

There were 80,000 people present and after a thorough study we broke them down into various groups as follows:

People who came because otherwise they could not have accepted invitations to week-end parties .....	9,761
People who came along for the drive .....	3,382
Ladies whose husbands bought them new fur coats this fall (quite a number of them got them at Turansky's—see large ad on next page—advt.) .....	7,626
Ladies whose husbands bought them new fur coats last fall .....	3,458
Ladies whose husbands haven't bought them a new fur coat since Heavens knows when .....	3
Husbands of the aforementioned ladies .....	1,892
(the others had to work to pay for the fur coats.)	
Men who make it a point to attend any event for which the speculators charge ten times what it is worth .....	9,513
Debutantes looking forward to Junior Prom .....	8,369
Dowagers looking backward to Junior Prom .....	2,125
Old grads who recall the time Phil Whoozis caught that punt and ran it back for the winning touchdown .....	20,624
Undegrads who neither know nor care what Phil Whoozis did .....	3,500
Ex-varsity men, ex-scrubs and other ex's .....	1,926
Guys who haven't been closer to college than Grade 5B in P. S. 13 but who are drawing down wads in defense industries and nursing their big-shot complexes by taking their girls to big-time doing .....	3,457
The aforementioned girls of the aforementioned guys .....	2,878
(some of the guys came stag, looking for pick-ups.)	
Newspapermen, radio men, newsreel photographers, and other outlanders .....	685
Members of the faculty and their families wondering which is the coach who is paid \$15,000 a year and why .....	836
People who really understand the game and like it and attend it because of that and not because it is the thing to do .....	164
Me .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>80,000</b>



## Local Leaders Lacking

The above caption was taken from one of the letters addressed to the Athletic Director. "We have boys who want to play basketball," they say, "but we need someone to organize them and act as their manager." With the older boys in the army and the navy, their younger brothers find themselves without leadership and guidance at home.

Even in normal times the Ukrainians were never prolific in leaders, but now this need is accentuated among our young members by the exodus of those who are in the prime of life. The situation brings out another truism, namely, that without local leadership not much can be done.

There is, however, a compensating element in the present dilemma of our young athletes. Absence of former leaders offers an opportunity for leadership to others. Willingness and hard work on the part of younger boys will overcome the difficulties and bring out the qualities of leadership. Not all leaders are born as such. So put your heads together, boys, and make that team a reality. Now is the time to apply that gameness and tenacity of purpose in organizing the team and playing the game. The U.N.A. is here to help you in financing it.

G. HERMAN.

## The SPORTING WAY

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

(Released thru Ukrainian News Service)

### TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP

Many will characterize the past World Series with the Mickey Owen "boner" which resulted in the beginning of the end as far as the Dodgers were concerned. But we think that the outstanding feature of this fall classic was an inside story of which very few fans are aware.

The incident occurred during the fifth and what turned out to be the final game of the series. As a last resort, Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers sent his ace hurler, Whitlow Wyatt, to the mound, and he was opposed by the young Yankee, Ernie Bonham. Along about the sixth inning Joe DiMaggio singled, and a few moments later was erased on a beautifully executed double play. Previously, Joe had reached first on a walk, the fourth ball being a fireball duster. As the great DiMag trotted toward the Yankee dugout he stopped at the pitcher's mound. Several harsh words were exchanged between DiMaggio and Wyatt, and a fist fight appeared imminent. Members of both teams rushed out and stepped between the belligerents. During this interlude the full house at Ebbetts Field broke out in an assortment of deafening boos, cheers, roars, and what have you. The boys went back to their positions and the contest was resumed. As you all know, the Bronx Bombers won this hectic struggle and regained the title of World's Champions.

The players raced to their dressing room for their final baseball shower of the year. DiMaggio was the last to take his shower. It was apparent that Joe had something on his mind. Just about to leave the dressing room were Manager Joe McCarthy, Coach Art Fletcher, two or three other players, and DiMag. At this juncture, the door swung open and in stepped Whitlow Wyatt, obviously to congratulate the team that had just beaten him. However, most of the Yanks had already dispersed. But this wasn't Wyatt's reason for coming in. Dead silence filled the room.

"Hello Whit" said DiMaggio, smiling and extending his hand.

"Hi Joe," grinned the big Dodger hurling star, as he clasped the Yankee slugger's big paw. "I hope you have a pleasant winter, Joe," continued Wyatt.

"Thanks, Whit," said Joe, "and the same to you."

Over the mantelpiece in the field house of a famous college, deeply carved into the stone is the following legend, "Strife Forgotten; Friendships Made."

That's the true slogan of sport—The Sporting Way.

Famous Comebacks: Chance on a turkey?

Little White Lies: The meeting will commence at 7:00 sharp.

## THIS COMING WINTER'S BIGGEST EVENT—

THE U.N.A. YOUNG PEOPLE'S RALLY, to be held over Washington Birthday weekend, Saturday and Sunday, February 21st and 22nd, 1942, at Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

Regular meeting of Rally Committee will be held tonight, beginning 8 o'clock, at U.N.A. Building, 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City. Want to serve on the committee? Come down to the meeting.

### TWO DISTINGUISHED WORKS ON UKRAINE

(1)

## A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY  
(\$1.00)

(2)

## BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by

GEORGE VERNADSKY  
(\$2.50)

published by

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

### SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-83 GRAND STREET  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Traffic Cop: "Don't you know what I mean when I hold up my hand?"  
Lady-driver: "I should. I've been a school-teacher for 25 years."

A woman looks on a secret in two ways: Either it is not worth keeping, or it is too good to be kept.

Convention Memories or Souvenirs: Those you weren't supposed to take.

### MYHASUK WINS

Johnny Myhasuk, 210-pound Ukrainian heavyweight, on leave from the Coast Guard, out-pointed Billy Walters, Orange, N. J., in a six-rounder at Philadelphia's Olympia on October 23. This was the final of a four-bout card. Myhasuk is reputed to have championship calibre. Perhaps, after the present turmoil, Johnny can get back in shape and take a crack at some of the championship contenders.

Watch for a killer-diller contest to be sponsored by this column shortly.

Literary contributions to this column should be sent to the Ukrainian News Service, 2154 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Answer to R.O.T.C.: Choir or Chorus.

### THE U.N.A. SPOTLIGHT

Recently, the Philadelphia U.N.A. basketball squad formed into two teams and played a full time game. Team "A," captained by Jerry Juzwiak, defeated Team "B," piloted by "Squally" Sinkowski, by a 43-29 score. Jerry and Bill Juzwiak each rolled up 14 points for the "A's" while Sinkowski netted 11 markers for the "B's"

The Philadelphians opened their

season on Wednesday, November 5th, when they stacked up against the U.S. Navy quint at the 5th Street Community Center, 5th and Spring Garden Streets, reported Dietric Slobogin. The U.N.A. team took an 8-3 lead in the first quarter and held it throughout the contest, the final score being 18-10. Young Roland Slobogin of the U.N.A. was high scorer of the evening with 4 field goals.

## MARUSIA SAYS

"Uncle Sam" is personally responsible for this lovely Alaska Seal skin coat. For it is "Uncle Sam" who maintains a sanctuary for these large fur-bearing seals up around the Pribilof Islands off the coast of Alaska. He permits only a certain number to be caught each year.

Vogue lists Alaska Seal skin as one of the best buys in furs. It has large skins, soft and silky fur, and is almost imperishable.

The Alaska Seal skin coat illustrated here, in the newest shade of Matara-brown, is priced at \$350.00 at Michael Turansky's. Come in and try it on today and you'll understand why "Uncle Sam" makes the Alaska Seal his personal responsibility.

There are many other furs in all sizes for you to try on at Michael Turansky's. You'll buy and wear your Michael Turansky Coat with Confidence.

### MICHAEL TURANSKY

350 SEVENTH AVENUE  
(Between 29th & 30th Streets)  
NEW YORK CITY

Tel.: LACKAWANNA 4-0973



## A NIGHT IN UKRAINE

Sponsored by  
Ukrainian Youth Chorus  
Ukrainian Civic Center  
Ukrainian Univ. Society

Dance-u-vate  
Sing-u-vate  
Romance-u-vate  
Polka-u-vate

INTERNATIONAL CENTER  
341 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1941  
4:30 P. M. Adm. 40¢

## MADAME X. VASSENKO, Moscow Opera House Primadonna

FAMOUS VOCAL TEACHER

Announces that her lovely Students, good singing  
STELLA and MARY BODNAR  
will give their own recital in January. Place, date, tickets will be known  
3 weeks in advance. 260.

VOCAL STUDIO: 250 W. 75th ST., NEW YORK CITY  
Tel.: ENdicott 2-9711.

There's a Turkey in the Straw  
Swing Your Partner and Come on Down to a

## BARN DANCE

tendered by St. Vladimir Church Choir

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1941, 334 E. 14th ST., NEW YORK CITY.  
Dancing to the music of George Gural and his Orchestra  
8 P. M. Admission 35¢

We are happy to invite you to

## "OUR BIRTHDAY PARTY" DANCE

sponsored by the Sons and Daughters of Ukraine

on SATURDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 15, 1941

at the Ukrainian Center 180-186 William Street, Newark, N. J.

Music by Glay Bros and their Orchestra

Admission 50¢

Uniformed Service Men 25¢

**\$100** IS NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT. That's how much is given away as prizes for the best Ukrainian singer at the CONTEST to be held at the SURMA COFFEE BALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, Thanksgiving Day, at Webster Hall, 179 E. 11th Street, New York City.

There'll be Music, Surprises and Lots of Fun for all at the Dance, so don't miss it. Girls who wish to enter the contest should register now at the Surma Book & Music Co., 325 E. 14th St., New York City, or call GRamercy 7-0729 for details.