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ONWARD TO VICTORY

Well, we're in it at last. There was no avoiding it. Sooner or later it had to come, this day when our country, our United States of America, would find itself engaged in this greatest of all world wars, so that truth and justice, freedom and democracy, may prevail upon this earth.

Though Japan, Italy and Germany declared war upon us first, though the Japs treacherously attacked our soil and killed our men even before declaring war, in a sense not theirs was the initiative but ours. For everywhere the brutal drive of these aggressors to enslave the world found itself checked, in one way or another, by a resolute and determined America, led by a man of great vision, patience, and courage, our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. So foiled at every turn the aggressors in desperation attacked us.

Slow as we may have been in engaging with these forces of abysmal aggression, unprepared as we may still be for an all-out effort to destroy them, we are nevertheless destined to win this war. For ours is a righteous cause and ours is an inexhaustible strength. Armed thus not only with right but also with might, and fired by a will to win, we cannot help but be victorious in the end.

But before that victory comes, at least a few years will intervene, for it is bound to be a long drawn-out struggle. They will be years of many victories, yes; but they will also be years of sweat and blood and tears. And there will be days in these years when tragedy will enshroud our hearts and darken our homes, as someone dear to us will give up his life on some distant battlefield, in the air, on in the watery wastes, so that we may continue to live—as freemen.

For that great ordeal we must steel and prepare ourselves. We Americans who are of Ukrainian descent should not find this task too difficult. After all, we are descendants of a people over whose broad steppes the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse thundered down through the centuries time and again. The constant strife and turmoil and suffering they brought with them, forged qualities in the Ukrainians that enabled them not only to withstand the cruelest blows that fate dealt them, including the loss of their liberties, but also to rise each time stronger than ever, and more determined than ever to regain their ancient freedom, democracy and glory.

Of such stuff are the Ukrainians made, and to it we their American kinsmen have fallen heir. Today it will give further strength to the indomitable spirit and fortitude of the pioneer fathers of our country, which is part of our American heritage, and better enable us to withstand the rigors of warfare at home and at the front, and likewise to keep on striving and sacrificing and fighting until our country and our cause are victorious.

Let us, therefore, concentrate all our energies and activities upon helping our country win this war. Make it the main purpose of our present existence. Let nothing else take precedence over it; for all else, no matter how fine, noble and worthy it may be, is in these crucial times secondary to it.

When the day of victory finally comes, when freedom and democracy will reign undisputed once more on this earth, we shall at least have the supreme satisfaction of knowing we did our bit in making them triumphant, and in bestowing their blessings upon all and everyone of us.

Especially happy will be, however, when these blessings will be bestowed also upon the long-oppressed and downtrodden yet valiant Ukrainian nation, now the battlefield of two totalitarian powers, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. For if any nation is deserving of these blessings, it certainly is the traditionally freedom-loving and democratic-minded forty-five million Ukrainian nation.

May our country's ultimate victory over totalitarianism and aggression, therefore, be Ukraine's victory as well.

TROUBLES OF THE NAZIS IN UKRAINE

By C. L. SULZBERGER

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, November 28 (Delayed)—Despite the fact that the Germans have been in military control of much of the Ukraine for a considerable length of time, they have been unable to organize any sort of puppet, theoretically independent government such as had been foreseen by Nazi political theorists and, despite the exigencies of martial law and ruthlessly enforced discipline, they are having the most difficult time administering even small local regions.

For the most part, the collective farming system has been retained to keep the economy of the area functioning at all, and efforts are being made to install kulaks and Ukrainian expatriates and other opponents of the Soviet regime as chiefs of these institutions. However, antipathy of wide sections of the population and constant incursions by guerrilla bands that menace any one showing any sympathy with the enemy are making such candidates increasingly hard to find.

Reports of Escaped Persons

This is the opinion of persons who have just managed to escape from the occupied area and who recently crossed the Red Army lines. It is admittedly difficult for them to get any sort of complete picture of what is going on, not only because of the necessity of traversing only a limited area but also because of the need to remain in hiding for long periods of time.

However, their opinions can be dovetailed with the fact that although the Germans had fostered a small but active movement led by Hetman Skoropadsky—who headed the puppet Ukrainian Government when the region was occupied during the World War—nothing has been heard of him here since occupation of Kiev and Kharkov and other regions in the Ukraine.

While it is possible that the Germans are refraining from any exceptional efforts to get a Nazi political organization going in this temporarily conquered territory, since it may be far simpler to try and maintain the status quo economically and govern solely through military courts and administration, is the belief of persons who have escaped from that area that the population's reaction is distinctly disappointing to Berlin, which had hoped for widespread demonstrations of sympathy with the invaders. It is recalled that during the last occupation of the Ukraine more than two decades ago the Germans were similarly disappointed at being forced to keep an exceedingly large garrison force there and at failing to receive nearly the size crops, raw materials and other output they had anticipated.

Wounded Soldiers Saved

A tremendous game of hide and seek is still going on in the Ukraine, this man said, with the Germans searching for wounded officers and men who are being secretly transported toward the Soviet lines and for guerrilla bases. He recited an instance of one wounded officer carried swiftly through seven cottages as the Germans searched the village for him, and he reported that the entire population of each village had facilitated his eastward journey, with little boys guiding him through fields.

The Germans have published warnings that anyone sheltering partisans, Jews or Communists will be hanged, he reported, and have tried to institute in each village a council of elders that will assist in carrying out these instructions. However, general disinclination by the population to accept these posts, the limited numbers of former kulaks and the constant threat of punishment by guerrillas make this most difficult in the areas he crossed, he says.

The Germans made great to-do in their propaganda about opening new churches, but have found it difficult to find enough priests to start them up—usually in closed schools, he declared. In some cases, he said, German officers gave sermons on the Wehrmacht's advances, after perfunctory religious services, spreading such tales as that the Red Army had already fallen back on the Urals.

Nazis Said to Gain Little

Economically speaking, escaped refugees said, the Germans have so far gained little. Large sections of the grain crop have already been harvested and transported eastward. Considerable quantities of sugar beets have been taken over, but machinery for processing has been either safely evacuated or destroyed, generally speaking. Grain stores have usually been burned or distributed to those peasant families remaining behind when the Russians withdrew, and much has been hidden away, although the Germans are trying to regain some by systematic house-to-house searches.

Many factories are said to have been entered at Kiev and the buildings emptied. When the Germans entered Kiev they reportedly found the radio station, bridges and the telephone system all useless to them. Two evacuees said that the railway was functioning only along short stretches, while the Germans had forced gangs of Ukrainians to repair the lines. One bridge near Klimovka had been shattered and the Germans were said to be forcing peasants to provide timber for its reconstruction.

"German efforts to win the favor of Ukrainians seem to me to be failing completely," one man said. "Nowhere during my journey did I see a farm or a village where the peasants were surrendering fugitives or partisans, despite German terroristic methods."

Although the Germans have been working hard on the Ukrainian population with propaganda broadcasts and leaflets for many months—even while the Red Army was there—the Russians are reported to be continuing to maintain contact with them, and it is said that only yesterday a Ukrainian patriots' meeting was held at Saratov, where among the points emphasized was the fraternity in arms of the Ukrainian and the Polish peoples. Thousands of the soldiers in the Polish army being formed here are from the Western Ukraine.

(The New York Times, December 8, 1941)

UKRAINIAN CANADIANS AND THE WAR **THEY SAID...**

(Address delivered by Miss Hanka Romanchych at the recent Country Women of the World Conference in Ottawa)

Madame Chairman and Ladies.

It is my privilege to speak to you on behalf of some 400,000 Ukrainian Canadians representing the fourth largest group in Canada.

The Ukrainian Canadians fully realize that never before in the history of the human race has need for unity and co-operation of all liberty-loving peoples been so imperative as now. And, when on September 10, 1939, Canada with its 12 million population—of her own free will entered into the war to resist Nazi aggression and make the world truly safe for all peoples little as well as big; minorities as well as majorities—she had the full and loyal support of her Ukrainian citizens.

Their Background

The Canadians may point out with pride their national achievements. But who are these Canadians? May I, at this point, be permitted to give you a few facts about the historical background of the Ukrainian Canadians. Let us face the fact that at least 98% of Canadians are transplanted Europeans. The past 400 years have seen the greatest human migration in all history, beginning with Spain, France, Holland, England and ending up with central Europeans who have been less than 50 years in this country. Every national group is found amongst us. Surely no mince meat in the world could have more spice and flavor than has been poured into this huge mixingbowl of Canadian national life.

By nature all Canadians are the same: honest, hard working, loyal citizens ready and willing to contribute much to the united national life, but more than that Canadians can point out to the world with pride that all these peoples, of some 60 different racial origins, can and are living together in peace and harmony and this unity, no doubt, is the despair of the Nazis.

Their Contribution During the Last War

At times, however, it has not been sufficiently understood with what deep sense of loyalty and devotion the Ukrainian Canadians have discharged their duties and responsibilities, and what contributions they have made in the building up of this country. Even in the last war they gave a good account of themselves. In the two Northern Alberta battalions of the Canadian Overseas army, one contained 80% and the other 65% of Ukrainians, according to Hon. J. T. M. Anderson's (ex-premier of Saskatchewan) book, "The Education of the New Canadian". In the present war, quoting Prof. Kirconnell of McMaster University, "boys are responding on first calls to the army in greater numbers than their ratio to the population."

Their Present Contribution

The women's organizations are giving leadership, and are asking their members to give every possible assistance. They have stressed the need for local cooperation and coordination with those organizations already set up to do particular war work. There is not a community hall amongst the Ukrainian settlements that has not put up a number of concerts or socials for the purpose of raising funds (for various war services) varying from \$17.00 to \$1,000. Besides the two fully equipped ambulances purchased, one by the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada and the other by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, these organizations were also active in the National War services campaign, War Saving Certificates campaign and the War Loan

Campaign. Many communities in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan (in which the Ukrainians constitute overwhelming majorities) far exceeded their quotas. To completely co-ordinate all of these war efforts, there has been formed a central Ukrainian Canadian Committee, in Winnipeg, which incorporates all Ukrainian organizations in Canada.

The first Ukrainian settlers, leaving their native land due to oppression tyranny and subjugation, did not come for bread alone, for bread without freedom is bitter. They came with high ideals of home building and have willingly shouldered the hardships of pioneers days. The deep rooted love for soil was the basis upon which the love for this country was built. The Ukrainians are truly people of the soil, so much so, that it was customary for them to take a handful of soil from their native land and bring it with them, to this country, to be reverently thrown into the grave at the burial service.

Be Good Ukrainians, Said Lord Tweedsmuir

Quoting Lord Tweedsmuir, "We Scots are supposed to be good citizens of new countries, because, while we mix well with others and gladly accept new loyalties, we never forget our ancient Scot ways but always remember the little country from which we sprang. This is true of every race with a strong tradition behind it, and it must be so with a people with such a strong tradition as yours. You will all be better Canadians for being also good Ukrainians."

The Ukrainians brought to this country not only the will to become good Canadian citizens but also a rich heritage of cultural tradition, a heritage going back centuries. And, therefore, I think respectful homage is due older generation for teaching us, from their own experiences that democracy is a thing to be lived; that freedom is something worth living and even dying for and that privilege travel together with responsibility.

Occasionally we are hurt that you do not know us better and that we have to introduce ourselves to you through our crafts and music, particularly in view of the fact that the Ukrainians, in the Middle Ages, preserved civilization for Western Europe by holding the south-eastern gates of Europe against the invasion of the Asiatic hordes

Their Democratic Traditions

Democracy is a tradition with the Ukrainian people going as far back as the 10th century when there was an Ukrainian state of Kiev; and Harold XI, last of the Saxon kings of England had an Ukrainian princess Gytha as his Queen. Ukraine, as a state, flourished only for three centuries, then fell and rose again as a free Kozak Republic in 1648, to lose its independence in the middle of the 18th century and once more to unfurl her flag amongst the free nations of the world in 1918.

The richness of the Ukrainian soil lured Hitler eastwards, hoping to be as successful there as he was in his sweep over the Western nations. "If I had the Urals and the Ukraine, we would swim in plenty," said Hitler to the Nazi Congress in Nuremberg in 1936. Of course, he expected that Soviet Russia and Ukraine would tumble like a ripe apple into his lap. He depended a great deal on possible Quislings as well as his knowledge that the Ukrainian peasantry was bitter against Moscow because of the forcible methods of collectivization and the havoc—including a famine—wrought among them, but Hitler for-

Philip D. Reed, Deputy director, Material Division, Office of Production Management:

"The things we are learning and will continue to learn during the period of hostilities, in every field of scientific research and production, are simply astonishing. The old cliché, necessity is the mother of invention, is still heavy with truth: Manufacturing techniques, mass production methods, business procedures all along the line are undergoing important changes which give promise of more efficient and hence lower cost operations later on. Materials, both natural and synthetic, are being studied as never before. New ones are being developed, old ones improved. Conservation is being effected by new designs, by subscriptions and by reduction of waste and spoilage. Scientific laboratories, concentrating today on new and challenging problems vital both to defensive and offensive military operations, are making discoveries not by tests but by hundreds, the greater part of which will have direct and fascinating bearing on the kind of homes we shall be living in, the clothing we shall wear, the food we shall eat, the vehicles we shall travel in, the methods of communications we shall use—in short, the kind of world which shall be ours in which to work and to play after the war...

Wendel L. Wilkie:

"There has been a tendency to blame the present crisis on the unpatriotic attitude of labor. That is wrong. The workmen of this country are deep and fervent patriots. They have risen in the past, and they will always rise to defend this country whenever it is in danger. The fundamental reason for these labor crisis is not labor's lack of patriotism. It is in part the short-sightedness of both industrial and labor leaders; but in even greater degree, it is the failure of the administration to announce a clear and open policy for labor—a policy by which every workingman may know what his duty is. We have a right to expect of our government such a policy. Along with this statement of policy there must go definite steps toward bringing labor into our government, toward giving it a share in the responsibility for government, and a share in the making of policy. The government must not merely

govern for labor, it must govern with labor."

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States:

"If anyone is looking for an epitome of the characteristics which distinguish our country and Britain from the Axis powers, he will find in the Bill of Rights. It provides a sufficient creed for a fighting faith in democratic institutions. Without the liberties it guarantees, life for people raised in our traditions would not be worth living... These civil rights may be simply stated. One's liberty and property shall not be taken without due process of law. One accused of crime shall have a trial by jury. He shall have the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to be brought to trial upon the indictment of a grand jury; to be set free when once acquitted and not be subject to double jeopardy. There shall be no unreasonable search and seizure, and warrants shall issue only upon probable cause, particularly describing the place to be searched and the things to be seized. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Not only is a citizen to be protected thus from the accusations of his government, but he is to be entitled to criticize the government. There shall be freedom of speech and press and religion. People have the right to assemble peaceably to petition the government for the redress of their grievances. Such in essence are our civil liberties..."

Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board:

"Our nation became great because it dared to work its way through serious situations. We have not lost our daring; we have not lost our skill; we have not lost our strength. On the contrary, I truly believe that in this world-shattering emergency we shall find that we have those assets in greater volume than ever before. We have not yet realized how good we are; we have hardly begun to grasp the idea that no matter what forces are arrayed against us, American men are able to shape America's future. And no matter what combination of men or problems arises to dismay us, we shall always give back old John Paul Jones' answer: 'Licked? Why, we haven't begun to fight!'"

got that the Ukrainians also had an unforgettable experience with the Germans in 1918, when half a million German soldiers descended on the country and so assiduously did the Germans proceed to gather grains, potatoes, cattle, horses, hogs, poultry and dairy products in the Ukrainian villages that guerrilla warfares broke out all over the country and finally threw out Germans. Nor can the Ukrainian population, in all parts of Europe and North America, disregard Hitler's plans which he sets out plainly in Mein Kampf, where he explicitly states that he wants the Ukraine for German colonization.

Madame Chairman and Ladies, I have had to mention all of this so as to give you a true picture. It is only by keeping in touch with the past—that which we call tradition—that we can be fully aware of the recent war effort of the Ukrainians here in Canada.

Have Ten Members in Parliament

Here in Canada the Ukrainians found more than richness of the soil. They found freedom to express their thoughts and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Ukrainians have accepted privileges but so are they accepting responsibilities as can be pointed out

by their 10 members of parliament in the Western provinces.

The Ukrainians know what it has meant to have had freedom and to have lost it. And so today when prayers are being offered in Great Britain for the defeat of Nazism, we pray here, as well, that may the Ukrainians once more be strong enough to break Hitler's drive to the East as they had broken the invasion of the Asiatic hordes to the West.

We work and pray for British victory because only in the British victory, the Ukrainian Canadians see the guarantee of their own liberty here, as well as liberation of all democratic peoples in Europe, and with that a rebirth of a free Ukrainian state equal with other free states in Europe under the leadership and protection of the great democracies of Great Britain and United States of America.



EUROPE AND THE ORIENT MEET IN UKRAINE

BEGINNING with the modern national re-awakening in Ukraine there has been such a strong desire among some Ukrainian intellectuals to be thoroughly European in their education, habits and outlook that they seem to have forgotten that there is much of the oriental element in the composition of their Ukrainian culture. Yet there is no plausible reason why Ukrainians should not acknowledge that their European culture is quite strongly spiced with Oriental elements. For example, if one goes to a typical Ukrainian concert he will soon notice that most of the Ukrainian musical numbers are in the minor key, reminiscent of Oriental melodies. Likewise Ukrainian poems like those of Shevchenko can be scanned by a Hindu as the four-foot Hindu Slokas. Furthermore, anybody who has seen Persian or Caucasian mountaineers in their native costume, is able to recognize the Oriental influence in the apparel of the Ukrainian Kozaks yore, or in the baggy colored pants of Ukrainian peasants of central Ukraine.

Well, does the presence of Oriental elements in Ukrainian culture mean that the Ukrainians were frequent borrowers from the Orient? No, not exactly borrowers. To a certain extent, like all other peoples, they enriched their life by ideas and habits borrowed from the neighboring peoples. Still many of their cultural values that remind one very strongly of things Oriental are really native to Ukraine from time immemorial. For instance, the similarity of some plaintive Ukrainian melodies to Oriental melodies does not mean that they were borrowed from the Persians, or some Oriental nomads from Central Asia. Certain folk melodies of the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch people are also similar to some Ukrainian tunes. What does that mean? Simply that some melodies are very old in origin. They might have been already in existence a few thousand years ago when the tribes from which later came the Ukrainians, Poles, Germans, French, Welsh, and other peoples of Europe, still lived together. Long, long ago even the Persian tribes lived in close proximity to the Ukrainian tribes. In the same way the similarity between the "Kolomyjka" four-foot measures and the four-foot beats of the Hindu Slokas does not exactly mean that it was borrowed by Ukrainians from the Aryans of India. It just indicates that many of the elements of the Ukrainian culture and of the culture of the Aryan tribes of India had their origin in the same source, namely, the culture of the ancient Arya (wherever it was).

Situated from times immemorial on the threshold of Asia and the Central Asian steppeland, Ukraine was always in close contact with the Asiatic nomads, who traversed the steppelands between Manchuria and China on the one hand, and Ukraine on the other hand. That is why the Ukrainian culture was to some extent enriched also by Chinese culture. For example, the rich silk stuff that was used by the Ukrainian Kozaks to cover up the face of dead warriors came from Cathay (China), hence was called "kitayka." There are also many words of the Tartar origin in Ukrainian, such as chaika, chaban, tabun, kaban, etc. Today they are so deeply engrained in the Ukrainian speech that they do not spoil it but rather enrich it. In short, Ukrainian culture is very rich both in its native and borrowed elements and it can really afford to boast that it is not only European but also Oriental in many ways, especially in its artistic elements. It is only a poor man that cannot afford to acknowledge that he has acquired his goods from many different sources.

HONORE EWACH.

Ukraine During The Last World War

(4)

THE Directory declared Skoropadsky to be a traitor and called upon the people to rebel against his régime. A mass rebellion sprang throughout the Ukraine and volunteers flocked to augment Petlura's army. Victory rode with the Ukrainians from the outset and on December 19th, the Directory made a triumphal entry into Kiev. Great was the rejoicing throughout Ukraine at this recovery of its historic capital from the control of the Russians. Once more the Ukrainian National Republic had driven off its enemies.

The Western Ukrainian Republic

Leaving, for the moment, Eastern Ukraine's struggle to retain its independence, we find, that: When, during the final stages of the World War, the military might of the Central Powers began to totter, and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire began to disintegrate; when the various subject nationalities of this former mighty empire began to cast off the shackles of oppression; the Ukrainian people of this empire realized that the long awaited golden opportunity had at last arrived, and that they must make a strong bid for independence.

The first active step taken toward the realization of this goal was the convening of the Ukrainian members of the Austrian Reichsrat in Vienna, on October 10, 1918. Having met, the Conference elected a Ukrainian National Rada (council) to act as the Constituent Assembly on the part of the Ukrainian nation inhabiting territories of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. On the following day, the Rada decided to form these territories into an independent Western Ukrainian Republic. It invited the Polish and Jewish national minorities inhabiting this new republic, to send their representatives to the Rada.

This auspicious start immediately encountered a snag, in the form of a difference of opinion as to whether the Ukrainians of this newly created republic should immediately join their cousins across the border in Eastern Ukraine (formerly under Russia), and thus form one mighty Ukrainian State, extending from the blue Don to the grey Carpathians. Both sides had meritorious grounds for their stands. The opponents' stand finally prevailed, although at the cost of creating discord among the Ukrainians.

The Polish-Ukrainian War

Meanwhile, events followed one another in rapid succession. The Rada, hearing reports that the Poles intended to seize Lwów, dispatched Ukrainian troops to seize it. In the early morning of November 1, the Ukrainian troops took possession of the governmental buildings at Lwów. Following this example, the Ukrainians seized city after city, including Peremyshl; and by November 5, the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner waved throughout the entire East Galicia.

An independent and permanent Western Ukrainian republic would have been surely established, were it not for the Polish insatiable desire of gain. Although Eastern Galicia, a part of Western Ukraine, had always been rightfully Ukrainian, the Poles were determined nevertheless to annex it to Poland. Fighting commenced between the Ukrainians and Poles. A well-equipped Polish army was formed, and under the guise of using it against the Bolsheviks, the Poles received supplies and equipment from the Allies, who at the time were well-nigh panic-stricken at the thought that the Bolsheviks might overrun all of Europe. Opposed to this Allied-equipped and Allied-trained Polish Army, the Ukrainian army, although of sufficient manpow-

er, yet, lacking funds, presented a shabby contrast: being underfed, badly clothed, poorly equipped and ill-trained. That they fought unceasingly against terrible odds is a tribute to them and their cause. In the gloomy months that followed, it is doubtful whether anything else could have kept them and their leaders to their tasks than that pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of independence.

The Union of Eastern and Western Ukraine

It is not our intention to go into detail in recounting the events of the war between the Poles and the Ukrainians, following the Polish attack and invasion of the newly-formed Western Ukrainian Republic. Conservation of space forbids it. Suffice it to say, that although the war was characterized by varying fortunes on both sides, yet the Poles by force of superior military equipment and supplies and the aid received from the Allies, particularly France, continually advanced deeper and deeper into the Ukrainian territory; at times rebuffed, yet by sheer force of their military superiority continuing their forward march.

The Ukrainian forces fought heroically, but heroism alone, in the face of such overwhelming odds as the Poles had on their side, was not sufficient to win the war.

On January 22nd 1919, in this turmoil and amidst great rejoicing, the Ukrainian National Rada proclaimed the union of Western Ukrainian Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic (Eastern Ukraine). Both component parts of the federation were to retain their individual forms of government; although the supreme power was to be vested in the hands of the formerly mentioned Directory, headed by Petlura.

On March 18, the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference intervened by calling for immediate suspension of hostilities between the Ukrainians and the Poles, pending a peaceful settlement. The Ukrainians accepted the proposal and ceased fighting, whereupon the Poles, who had also given assurances of cessation of warfare, broke their pledge, caught the Ukrainians off their guard, and advanced deeper into Ukrainian territory. It was as this juncture that the Poles received further assistance with the coming of General Haller's army, which consisted of two divisions of volunteers from America and deserters from German armies, organized and equipped by the Allies. With this help the Poles attacked successfully and the Polish advance stopped after protests from Paris only when the greater part of Eastern Galicia had been occupied by Polish troops.

Allied Policy Towards Ukraine

On June 19, the Powers at the Peace Conference, ignoring the just demands of the Ukrainians, issued the amazing authorization to the Poles to occupy all of East Galicia, modified only by some vague references to ultimate self-determination. Great was the bitterness of the Ukrainians at this betrayal of their just cause, and this bitterness was enhanced by the fact that, relying upon the promises of the Allies and the proposals for an Armistice, they had a few days previously removed the Ukrainian troops (close to 100,000) from the Polish front and sent them to fight the Bolsheviks.

To understand the causes leading to the issuance of this most unjust decree we must understand the policies of the "big four" (America, France, England and Italy), which led to its

Health of American Youth

The percentage of army selectees rejected for physical reasons has been the cause of considerable alarm in some circles. Commentators have compared this percentage with that prevailing in World War I and have drawn the conclusion that the health of American youth has gone downhill during the intervening twenty-odd years.

Here is a case where statistical comparisons alone provide a false picture of actual conditions. For the draft of World War I and the Selective Service Act of 1941 were based on very different principles.

In 1917, when the draft law was passed, we were at war. The Allies, faced with defeat, were pleading for men. We were faced with the necessity of building a gigantic conscript army in a very brief period of time. Only men who were obviously unfit were rejected. Almost any man who could do work of any kind was accepted and given a uniform.

Compare that with the present day. We were not at war when the Selective Service Act was passed. The Army had an abundance of time to build its forces. Army policy, as reflected in the Act, has been to create an army which, from the physical standpoint, will be finer than anything ever imagined. The physical and mental capacities of men trained for mechanized, highly-involved modern warfare must be far higher than were needed for the mass land warfare of World War I. In short, this time the Army has taken only the cream of the crop, where before it took all the crop.

There is still another important factor involved. Diagnostic technique and facilities have been immensely improved since World War I—thanks to the medical profession. The doctor of today discovers physical defects that the doctor of 1917 could never find. That in itself accounts for a considerable percentage of the rejections.

The truth is that American youth was never healthier. And American doctors can be given credit for this condition. The fact that only the finest specimens are now taken for army service is a reason for confidence in the Army, not alarm.

issuance in direct repudiation of Wilson's right of "self determination."

From the very start the French policy was pro-Polish. France was for Poland "grande et forte, tres forte," as one Pichon declared. The reasons for this policy were and are obvious. France and Poland, having gained most of Germany's territory, were bound indissolubly by their common interest in upholding the new settlement. A Poland "grand et forte" may become "a new France to the east of Germany," doubling the strength of France in the west. For that reason, throughout the entire negotiations, what Poland wanted, France granted. Furthermore, Poland's demands also received very strong support from America. Finally, Italy followed France and America in giving her support to Poland.

The British alone reacted unfavorably to the Polish claims, seeing that the extension of Poland's boundaries in the east at the expense of another nationality would prove in the future to be a continuous source of trouble to Poland and the countries supporting her. How true was this prophecy! Being in the minority, however, the British could do nothing and Poland had her way.

(To be continued)

YOUTH And The UNA

THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY

Youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association should seek publicity in the American press. The majority of the newspapers, and particularly those operating in small towns, will print club news. As a matter of fact, many newspapers contain special columns and sections devoted entirely to local club news. Even announcements of meetings are accepted by the papers.

Newspaper publicity is valuable because it not only brings the U.N.A. name before the public (which helps the U.N.A.), but helps the club as well. Non-U.N.A. members who read such U.N.A. news items in the local papers may become interested. They may attend branch meetings out of curiosity and become U.N.A. members as a result. Publicity also aids in building a reputation for the branch. Any club that receives continuous publicity is more than likely to gain a reputation as up-and-coming.

All phases of branch activity should be publicized. Announcements of regular meetings should appear in the newspapers. When new members join the branch the fact should be publicized. When affairs are planned and held proper publicity will go a long way toward insuring the success of same. Lectures delivered to the branch members and other unusual occurrences should be reported to the newspapers. Sports activity within the branch, campaigns for new members, and the results of annual elections should receive space in newspapers. As a matter of fact, everything and anything should be reported to the papers for the simple reason that anything that the members of a branch of a six million dollar fraternal order do is news to the general public.

Last year, when Branch 171 of Jersey City held its annual "Malanka" or Ukrainian New Year's Eve celebration, the event was publicized in Jersey City newspapers. As a result, the affair attracted a considerable number of persons of non-Ukrainian attraction. Also because of the publicity, reporters came to the affair to write it up for their papers. This clearly illustrates the value of publicity in the American press.

There are several points to remember when preparing a new news item for a newspaper: (1) that the club is a branch of the Ukrainian National Association, which is (2) a six million dollar fraternal order with (3) 40,000 members comprising (4) 475 branches scattered throughout the U. S. and Canada. If these facts are mentioned the item will have a better chance of being published, for the editor will know that the club represents a strong, national organization of considerable importance. Also, in the first paragraph of your item give the answer to six questions: What? Why? When? How? Where? Who? Your succeeding paragraphs should deal with the details. All newspapers stories are written in that fashion for, if the editor decides to "kill" a part of it, and many times he will omit all but the first paragraph, he starts from the bottom. If your first paragraph contains the answers to the six questions it really is a kind of synopsis of the whole story. Consequently, if only the first paragraph appears in print, it will contain the whole story and nothing will be missing.

When publicizing the affairs of a branch in the American press, send a copy of your item to the Ukrainian Weekly for publication. Publicity is important to the success of a club, and all efforts should be made to obtain as much publicity as possible at all times. If there is no publicity committee in the reader's branch, he should suggest that one be formed at the next meeting of the group.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

PERMANENT FREEDOM THIS TIME

(Address delivered by Joseph Gurski, of Detroit, Vice-President of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, at the UYL-Na Rally in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 23rd, 1941.)

DURING the month of November, we Americans of Ukrainian descent celebrate the rise in 1918 to brief existence of the Western Ukrainian Republic. To understand that event, we must have some idea of its historical background.

Historical Sketch

The history of Ukraine reaches back a long way. It reaches back to the tenth century when Volodimir the Great was ruler and Kiev was one of the wealthiest and most cultural cities in Europe. It was during this time that the Ukrainian kingdom of Kiev or Rus', as it was also called, attained its greatest power. It was also during Volodimir's reign that Christianity was officially introduced into the country. Intervention and attacks from the north by Muscovites and from the south by Mongoloid tribes took their toll. When Kiev was captured and destroyed by the Mongols in 1240, the scene of organized Ukrainian life shifted to Western Ukraine. This independence lasted only to 1350 when Poland conquered that section. Meanwhile Eastern Ukraine had been quietly absorbed by Lithuania. When Poland and Lithuania united in 1370, however, Poland emerged as the dominant power. Through this deal Poland dominated most of Ukraine, but in itself was too weak to protect the Ukrainians from the constant attacks of wild Asiatic hordes.

During that period the Kozaks appeared. The Kozaks were originally men who could not endure living under Polish rule. They moved into the dangerous borderlands where they lived a hazardous life. Gradually their bands took on a military character and their prowess became recognized and respected throughout Europe. They grew in strength, and in 1648, under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, they freed Ukraine. And thus after 300 years of bondage, Ukraine regained her independence. Since the Kozak order was a democratic order, and since democracy has always been one of the chief traits of the Ukrainian people, the new Kozak Ukrainian State was highly democratic.

Thus Ukraine became the first nation of eastern Europe to have a democratic form of government. At this time when strong guidance was needed most, Khmelnytsky passed away. With his passing Ukraine again fell. This time she was partitioned by Moscow and Poland, but it wasn't until 1775 when the Kozaks were completely destroyed that Ukraine was entirely subjugated.

With its upper classed Russianized or Polonized only the peasants remained. Since all political activity for these peasants was blocked, they had to turn to folklore, and literature and science for revival. This period produced such figures as Ivan Kotlyarevsky, Taras Shevchenko, and later Ivan Franko, Michael Hrushevsky, and others. Although the Ukrainian language was barred in Eastern Ukraine it was allowed comparative freedom in Austrian or Western Ukraine, which was a great boon to the modern Ukrainian literature.

Until the outbreak of the World War I the fate of Ukraine had not been a pleasant one. She had been partitioned by foes, her people enslaved, her wealth exploited, and her very national existence denied to them. When the war started Ukrainians were forced to fight against one another since some were under Russian rule and others were under Austrian rule. It was under such circumstances that their moment finally arrived.

With the outbreak of the Russian revolution the people of Eastern Ukraine declared their independence (January 1918).

Later in the year when the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed, the Ukrainians of Western Ukraine seized L'viv in the name of the new Western Ukrainian Republic. This happened on November 1, 1918 and it is this event which we celebrate this month. On January 22nd of 1919 representatives of Eastern and Western Ukraine met in Kiev and proclaimed the union of all Ukraine into one Ukrainian National Republic. Once again the people of Ukraine set up a democratic form of government. Although starting quite auspiciously, the year 1919 was destined to be one of the darkest in Ukrainian history. Beset by Rumania in the southwest, Poland in the west, Bolsheviks in the north and royalist Russian forces in the east and south and ravaged by typhus, the Ukrainian forces finally had to concede defeat and once again Ukraine was divided among her enemies.

Some Things One Does Realize

With this necessarily short sketch I have tried to touch on a few of the major points in Ukrainian history. I was born in this country as were most of you. I have never been in Ukraine, so my knowledge is obtained from what I have heard and read. But there are some things which one does not have to see or experience to realize.

The patience with which a people have borne their lot through hundreds of years of oppression and the spirit which could not be quenched by centuries of persecution and cruelty are qualities which cannot help but awaken admiration in all fair minded observers. All through the years when they were under the rule or misrule of other nations, their newspapers were suppressed, their language was forbidden, their schools were closed, and their freedom of worship was denied them. In spite of all these persecutions which the people have endured, their beliefs and their determination to win their freedom remain unshaken.

At least three times the Ukrainian people have won their independence and each time it was taken away. Still that hope for freedom is not dimmed and today it burns as strongly as ever. Nowhere does one find a more passionate national sentiment than in Ukraine.

When their moment finally does arrive, as it must, it can take no other form than the form we have here, a democratic form of government. From their earliest times, especially from the days of the Kozaks to the days following the World War I, when the Ukrainians followed the policies as laid down by Woodrow Wilson in his "principle of self-determination," the Ukrainians have shown that they believe in rule of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Rich in tradition, history and culture which does not allow them to forget that they were the first of the East Slavic people to attain statehood back in the tenth century, the Ukrainians again look forward to the re-creation of their own state, with events as they are today, with all the suffering that our people are again enduring, still when this bloody conflict is finally ended we may again see what we all hope and pray for, a Ukrainian National Republic, but a permanent one this time.

Morning Music Club Enjoys Concert By Lubka Kolessa

By ISABEL C. ARMSTRONG

It was genuinely great piano playing playing which the members of the Morning Music Club were privileged to hear yesterday at the December concert in the Chateau Laurier [Ottawa, Ontario, Canada]. Although the internationally famous artist of the occasion, Lubka Kolessa, had been confined to her room owing to disability until immediately before the recital and kept her engagement under great difficulty, no suggestion of this was apparent in the technical perfection, brilliancy and vitality of her performance. Each note was given its full value, round, pure, clear and liquid, like a sparkling drop of water.

The staccato of the Capriccio in C major (Scarlatti) was a miracle of clean deftness at dazzlingly rapid tempo but not for an instant did the almost unbelievable dexterity distract attention from the fact the playing thereof was beautifully melodious and rhythmic. With Madame Kolessa at the keyboard, here could not be a dull moment, even in a very familiar program, so musical is her tone throughout the whole range of dynamics—from fairy delicacy to orchestral sonority—and so clear, colorful, inspired and polished her interpretation.

Appealing Sonata.

For her recital yesterday, the Ukrainian pianist chose as major number one of the most appealing of Beethoven sonatas in C major, opus 2, No. 3. It would be difficult to imagine greater clarity in enunciation and development of themes than she demonstrated, more polished phrasing and eloquence of thought and feeling. The last movement Allegro vivace had the excitement of the hunt in its joyous sweeping forward to a triumphant goal. It was the first time Kolessa had been heard in concert here in a Beethoven composition and she revealed in it the authority of grasp, the sureness of intuition that she manifests in Mozart, Chopin, Vivaldi, Scarlatti, Debussy.

Two compositions practically unknown in Ottawa concerts in recent years were Concerto grosso in D minor (Bach-Stradal), substituted for Toccata and Fugua in D minor (Bach-Tausig) and Allegro de Concert, opus 46 (Chopin), the latter brilliant virtuosity and challenging gaiety. The final group provided the happy ending so desirable at a morning musicale, two Chopin waltzes, in G flat major, and Mazurka in D major presented with the magic of touch, lilting and rhythmic charm and elegance which makes so distinctive this artist's playing of Chopin dances.

Hearing Madame Kolessa yesterday, there was reason to feel that Ottawa and Canada are exceedingly fortunate to have a pianist of such superb gift and musicianship.

("The Citizen," Ottawa, Ont.,
December 5, 1941)

BRITSKY TO LECTURE ON ART

The Ukrainian University Society is pleased to announce that under its sponsorship, Mr. Nicholas Britsky of the University of Illinois will deliver a talk entitled "Some Interesting Facts about Art," Monday evening, December 29, beginning at 8:30, at the International Center, 341 East 17th Street, New York City. Everyone is invited to come down; admission free.

Andrew Melnychuk

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLDEN KOZAK TIMES

(17)

Paul Escapes Flogging

EVEN before the mullah was through, Paul recollected a scene from last summer, indelibly impressed in his mind: The battle between the Kozaks and the Tartars—the defeat of the Tartars—the escaping Tartar horseman—Semen the Helpless' noose sailing through the air, bringing the fleeing one to the earth—the discovery that he was a Tartar noble—Mustapha-Aga!

Paul stepped forward.

"I know where your young master can be found," he said, in the Tartar language.

The mullah looked down upon him with an expression of disbelief.

"How can you know, when you have been here a long time already?" he demanded.

The overseer Ibrahim, bent in double before the mullah, assured him that Paul was here only a short time.

"Yes? Then tell us where he can be found! And if you lie, I'll have your tongue torn out!" he commanded.

"Not to you, but to your master will I tell," Paul said boldly, as a sudden idea struck his mind.

The mullah ill-concealed his displeasure at this, but turning to the overseer said briefly.

"This young captive will accompany me to the Grand Vizier."

An audible sigh of relief was heard from several captives, for now they knew that Paul had escaped punishment.

"Mount that horse, and come with us," the mullah ordered Paul.

Paul was quickly let loose, but before mounting he stepped forward under the window from which Mustapha was looking, and with a bit of mockery in his voice asked.

"Do you still desire that I be beaten now, or is it your pleasure to wait until I return?"

Mustapha frowned heavily at this impertinence, but he was powerless to do anything, for Paul was now in the custody of one who represented far greater power than his.

Paul laughed outright in his face, and, mounting his horse, rode off with the mullah and his followers.

The mullah's master, Grand Vizier Ibrahim, lived in Bakchisarai, the home of the Crimean Khan. The journey there from Kodzhambaku took three days, and during that time Paul had plenty of time to lay his plans. He knew that the Grand Vizier's son, Mustapha-Aga, was a prisoner in the hands of a high Kozak officer at Lubno. And he determined to use this knowledge most advantageously, not only for himself but for his sister as well.

As the cavalcade rapidly approached Bakchisarai, he perceived a sight that filled him with amazement. Way in the distance huge vague shapes loomed, to the very skies it seemed, with something white gleaming on their tops.

"What is that?" Paul asked of the mullah, pointing.

"Why, don't you know," the latter replied in a surprised tone. "Those are the mountains."

Paul could not understand him, however, for the mullah had replied to him in the Tartar tongue, and Paul was not familiar as yet with the Tartar word meaning mountain. He inquired further, with no greater success. Luckily a Tartar who knew the Ukrainian language happened to be nearby, and Paul turned to him. The latter quickly dispelled Paul's bewilderment. Only then did Paul realize that those were the mountains he had heard so often about at home, but living on the wide steppe had never seen. The thought of the steppe

brought back memories of the past, of home, of his slain mother and grandfather, of his missing sister, and of his father. Perhaps his father had by now rebuilt the home destroyed during that awful Tartar night raid, and was daily examining the horizon in the hope of seeing his children return. A wave of loneliness swept over Paul. Would he ever be able to return home again?

—Enters Bakchisarai

Soon they were in sight of Bakchisarai, nestled at the foot of the mountains. The sight of it made Paul forget his sorrow. He had often heard of this stronghold of the Tartar Khan, and somehow or other it was just exactly as he had pictured it:—large white houses surrounded by high walls, their red and green tiled roofs gleaming in the setting autumn sun, luxuriant gardens with leaves turning yellow and swirling gently to the ground, narrow, torturous streets winding like snakes throughout the town. It was an exotic scene. One of the Tartars pointed out to Paul the large palace of the Grand Vizier.

As the cavalcade approached the town gates, the dusty road grew more and more crowded with pedestrians, horsemen, warriors, and captives chained together. All gave way before them, however, bowing low.

Passing through the gate, thence up a steep winding street, a little wider than the others, they soon found themselves at the entrance of the palatial home of the Grand Vizier. Apparently the household servants had already informed him of their coming, for as they entered the courtyard he was already on the balcony, motioning to the mullah to come directly to him.

Stableboys took the horses away, and after dusting themselves, the mullah, with Paul following, proceeded directly upstairs to the Vizier's private chambers. Entering, the mullah made a low obeisance, according to the Tartar fashion: hand touching forehead, then the breast, and finally a deep bow.

"Praise be unto Allah! Peace be unto thou, O Mighty Lord. Mullah, thy faithful servant, bows before thee."

"Greetings, my good mullah! What good tidings dost thou bear?" replied the Vizier, an anxious tone creeping into his voice. He was a tall man, verging on stoutness, stern features with a hint of kindness, a hawklike face, and a scar on his forehead.

"This young gliaour with me," replied the mullah, "is a slave of your subject Suleman-Efendi of Kodzhambaku. He claims he knows where your beloved son Mustapha-Aga is."

"Fetch me an interpreter, immediately," ordered the Grand Vizier.

"There is no need of calling an interpreter, sir," Paul replied boldly, yet respectfully, "for I know your Tartar tongue well." And he bowed low in Tartar fashion.

"Are you with us long?" asked the Grand Vizier, fixing his piercing gaze upon him.

"Not very long, but long enough to take a liking to your language," answered Paul, intending with this bit of flattery to get on the good side of the Vizier.

"You look like a good boy," said the latter. "When you will stay with us longer you will even grow to like our faith as well. And if you become one of us you will have a splendid future."

Paul inwardly snorted at the thought of renouncing Christianity and his Ukrainian nationality, but outwardly gave no sign of his thoughts.

"Now, tell me what you know

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about my son," the Vizier continued. "And hearken you well: if you tell the truth, you shall be greatly rewarded, but you don't, then may Allah..."

Wins Grand Vizier's Confidence

"I shall tell you the truth," hastily interposed Paul, "but I shall tell only that which I know. I saw with my own eyes your son Mustapha-Aga in battle; but what happened to him after that, I do not know. Only my sister knows."

The Vizier's face clouded with displeasure and suspicion.

"Are you trying to banter with me?" he asked.

"No! No!" hastily replied Paul, "I am telling you the exact truth. My sister is the one who can tell you where your son is. If she were here she would immediately tell you. But she is a captive somewhere in Crimea."

"Where did you see my son last?" asked the Vizier.

"At Spasivka," replied Paul. "After raiding that village, he had a battle with the Kozaks the next day. He was captured. But where he was taken only my sister knows."

Paul by now was trembling inwardly, for fear the Vizier would not believe him. He had told everything, except that he really knew where Mustapha was now. But, if he told that, then his chances of recovering Anne would be negligible.

The Vizier was silent for a moment, regarding Paul sharply, seeking to see whether he was telling the truth. Finally, he clapped his hands. A servant approached.

(To be continued)

U. N. A. branches of Phila. Region extend the heartiest invitation to our youth to attend the:

U. N. A. YOUTH FIELD DAY OF PHILADELPHIA REGION to be held in Phila. in the summer of 1942.

The exact date and program will be announced shortly.

For the Regional Committee of U. N. A. branches:

Dr. Walter Callan, Pres.; Stephan Slobodan, Sec'y.; S. Chernomaz, Treas.; Dietrick Slobogin, Sport Director.

PHILADELPHIA UKRAINIANS IN DEFENSE-WEEK PARADE

PHILADELPHIA (U.N.S.).—On the eve of Japan's attack on U. S. possessions, Philadelphia Ukrainians—more than 500 strong—aided in bringing "National Defense Week" to a close with their participation in a gigantic parade.

The Ukrainian delegation began their maneuvers from the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club on Franklin Street and, from there, continued west on Poplar Street to 13th Street; then up 13th to Stiles, then a block west to Broad Street where they awaited their turn to join the main parade.

Led by the Ukrainian Hetman Organization's Band, the Ukrainians marched down Broad Street to City Hall; then Southwest on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway to the Washington Monument—the destination of all the paraders. From there, the Ukrainians resumed their marching until they had reached the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club at 23rd and Brown Streets.

Other uniformed groups besides the Hetman Band included the Gold Cross, members of both Church choirs dressed in Ukrainian costumes, and countless numbers of Ukrainians, each flaunting the American flag. Near the front of the Ukrainian delegation was a huge placard reading "Ukrainian Americans For America's Defense."

The Ukrainians had a larger representation than any other nationality group participating in this parade!

DIETRIK SLOBOGIN

New Year's Eve Dance

—sponsored by—

UKRAINIAN SITCH, A. A.

to be held at

UKRAINIAN SITCH HOME

506-8 Eighteenth Ave., Newark N. J.

WEDNESDAY Eve., DEC. 31, 1941

Music by The Blue Danube Orchestra.

Commencing 8:30 P. M. Admission Free.

28

The Ukrainian All-American Football Team

U.N.A. MEMBER CAPTAINS 1941 ALL-STAR ELEVEN

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

(Released thru Ukrainian News Service)

A young, but a shifty, rugged, and versatile backfield features our fourth annual edition of a Ukrainian All-American Football Team, compiled to demonstrate the role our Ukrainian American boys played in college football during the past season and, simultaneously, to give these deserved gridders our humble recognition.

Beginning with the heart of the backfield, we have Joe Andrejco in the tailback slot and George Cheverko at wingback post. Both of these gridmen hail from the same town; both are Fordham sophomores; both are halfbacks; and they have identically the same number of letters to their names. Is it any wonder, then, that sports writers everywhere have tabbed them the "Touchdown Twins." And touchdowns they do score or set up. Cheverko is an excellent place-kicker on the side. Our blocking back is Junior John Zuback who calls the offensive signals and does the dirty work. An accurate check was kept on his tackling in Susquehanna's first five games. The result: He made 66 out of a possible 69 tackles. In the plunging or spin-

buck spot we have Joe Muha of the Virginia Military Institute who, this year, excelled his brother George's sensational triple-threat tactics at Carnegie Tech a couple years back.

A standout on the left side of the forward wall is Nick Susoeff, Washington State wingman, who led the Pacific Coast Conference in pass completions. Our guards, Wyhonic and Turek, captained their respective teams this year. Every player on the squad was a regular with his college eleven.

The captainship of this mighty grid combination goes to one Sloko Gill of little Youngstown College. Gill was a 60-minute man during his three-year varsity career at the center slot. He called the defensive signals and was a good line-backer. His sportsmanship cannot be questioned. We take great pride in nominating Mr. Gill as captain of this All-American talent. He's a great football player and a true Ukrainian. Gill is a member of Ukrainian National Association, Branch 218, in Campbell, Ohio.

Here's how the boys line up:

FIRST TEAM

Name of Player	School	Position	Class	Home Town
Nicholas Susoeff	Washington State	Left End	Jr.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Michael Miketanic	Michigan State	Left Tackle	Jr.	Hennansville, Mich.
John Wyhonic	Alabama	Left Guard	Sr.	Connorville, Ohio
Sloko Gill (Capt.)	Youngstown	Center	Sr.	Campbell, Ohio
Joseph Turek	Illinois	Right Guard	Sr.	Chicago, Illinois
Jos. Domnanovich	Alabama	R. Tackle	Jr.	South Bend, Ind.
Stephen Pritko	Villanova	R. End	Jr.	Northampton, Pa.
John Zuback	Susquehanna	Quarterback	Jr.	Trafford, Pa.
Joseph Andrejco	Fordham	L. Halfback	Soph.	Beaver Meadows, Pa.
George Cheverko	Fordham	R. Halfback	Soph.	Beaver Meadows, Pa.
Joseph Muha	V. M. I.	Fullback	Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESERVES

Stephen Sydoriak	Moravian	Fullback	Jr.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Michael Feduniak	Kent State	Fullback	Jr.	Akron, Ohio
Michael Yaremko	N. Y. U.	Quarterback	Soph.	Staten Island, N. Y.
John Krawchak	Lehigh	End	Sr.	Bridgeport, Pa.

THE COACHING STAFF

- Head Coach:** Bronko Nagurski—Former All-American with Minnesota and All-Professional with Chicago Bears.
- Line Coach:** Tony Staruski—Former letterman at Harvard and present line coach at Northeastern University.
- End Coach:** Frank Souhak—Former All-American end with Pitt.
- Backfield Coach:** Mike Kabela—Three-year triple-threat man on those great Ohio State eleven a few years back.

IMPORTANCE OF FIELD DAYS

The 1937 Washington Convention of the Ukrainian National Association appropriated quite a large sum of money to boost the sports activities among our U.N.A. youth. The Harrisburg Convention of last May did likewise, although some delegates were sceptical as to the usefulness of the money spent for that purpose.

Personally, I was one of the delegates convinced that our U.N.A. sports program needed some revamping in order to fulfill its obligation toward the Association and its young people themselves. My criticism of the present status of U.N.A. sports, is that it does not create any original ideas among youth organization, or develop sports leadership. It has been, and is now, copying the exact pattern of activity of any baseball or football team.

"Do results obtained justify the expenditures involved?" was the question raised at the last convention.

It might be well to recall in this connection that on July 4th, 1936, the First American Ukrainian Youth Field Day was held in Philadelphia, with 129 participants in all major sports. The U.N.A. offered a trophy for that event, and local U.N.A. branches distributed over forty-nine trophies and medals. Later, over the Labor Day weekend, and in conjunction with the 4th annual congress of the

Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the First American Ukrainian Olympiad was held in Philadelphia. Here, too, the local U.N.A. branches assisted the local committee which ran the Olympiad, while the U.N.A. Home Office made a substantial material contribution to it. Thus at both these field days the U.N.A. spent close to \$300.00 while its Philadelphia branches advanced \$1,100.00. The income derived from the two field days more than covered the money advanced by the U.N.A. and its Philadelphia branches. In other words, the affairs more than paid for themselves. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of the number of athletes participating in these two field days, and the number of people attending them, they were indeed unprecedented events in Ukrainian American sports activities.

All this proved conclusively that the value of sport activities does not depend on the amount of money spent, but on the spirit and ideas behind them.

I do not say that field days are the solution of the problems of our youth, but I do believe that they may be the means in reviving the spirit of sportsmanship and unity among our youth.

DR. WALTER GALLAN,
U.N.A. Controller

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

FORTY-SIX TEAMS REGISTER

A total of fourteen basketball and thirty-two bowling teams have registered to play under the name of U. N. A. during the season of 1941-42. In the bowling game there are nine girls teams.

The basketball teams of New York, Philadelphia and Millville will comprise the Metropolitan District of the U.N.A. Basketball League; here Dietric Slobogin will serve as District Athletic Director. The Ohio District will include the teams of Akron, Cleveland and Rossford; here Nicholas Bobeczko will continue as District Athletic Director. The names and addresses of team managers follow:

LEAGUE TEAMS

Dietric Slobogin, 2154 North 7th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Michael Husar, 27 East 3rd Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Mike Romanik, 5 Walnut Street, MILLVILLE, N. J.
Nicholas Bobeczko, 1504 East 173rd St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
John Muzik, 1212 Girard Street, AKRON, OHIO.

Pete Bobak, 313 Beech Street, ROSSFORD, OHIO.

TEAMS AT LARGE

Walter Shipka, 9214 — 95th Street, OZONE PARK, N. Y.
Paul Homenda, 801 Sixth Avenue, FORD CITY, PA.
Stephen Krul, 307 North Holland Ave., RANKIN, PA.
Walter Salak, Box 342, SAINT CLAIR, PA.
Frank Baryllick, 137 Danzig Street, WOONSCKET, R. I.
Michael Danylyshyn, 12 Kelly Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Henry Shabatara, 518 First Ave., N. B., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
A. Kulczycki, 2398 Grayling Street, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

Teams at large may be admitted to the League by communicating with the nearest District Athletic Director.

Names and addresses of bowling team managers will be published in the next issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

GREGORY HERMAN
U.N.A. Athletic Director

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(LITHUANIAN HALL)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

AT 7:00 P. M.

IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

(LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS BUILDING)

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21.

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