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

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

On December 7th last the armed forces of Japan made a treacherous, vicious and unprovoked attack upon our country, causing the loss of many American lives and much material damage. Thereupon the Niponese Government declared war upon the United States, although, as we well know, neither our government nor our people had given the slightest pretext for it. On the contrary, our government and our President had exerted every possible effort to preserve the friendly relations with Japan of nearly one hundred years standing.

On December 11th war was declared upon the United States by the German Nazi government of Adolph Hitler, the instigator of this world-wide tragedy, also of the criminal Japanese attack upon us, and finally of declarations of war upon us by Fascist Italy and the lesser Axis-dominated powers.

In this manner the freedom-loving American people have found themselves at war, although they bore no aggressive intentions towards anyone. All that they aspired was to help those powers and nations which have been endeavoring to defend and preserve on this earth human decency and rights, peace and justice, against the brutal onslaughts of those who would plunder and enslave the weak.

This war, then, has been thrust upon us; thrust upon us by those who hate our American way of life and thought, our American religious and race tolerance, and our American freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion.

Today the entire American continent stands united with us in this war against abysmal aggression. Allied with us, too, are the nations and peoples of the mighty British Empire. Finally, on our side are the nations whose territories have been invaded and occupied and whose peoples have been enslaved by the Nazis. Among them is the forty-five million Ukrainian nation, of which we are descended, and most of which is now under the Nazi yoke.

Fortunately, our country and our allies have the armed forces, the great material resources, and all the other facilities that are needed to conduct a long and hazardous war to a successful conclusion. Furthermore, having been forced into this war we are highly determined, as President Roosevelt has stressed, to conduct it until a complete victory is won, a victory that will put an end to all international banditry and barbarism, and enable all peoples to live in peace and prosperity, and in enjoyment of the blessings of the freedom and democracy upon which these United States are founded.

So with faith in our armed forces and confidence in our strength we shall win this war. But as our President has warned us, final victory will come only through much blood, sweat, and tears. For that we must be prepared.

Therefore all of us, young and old, men and women, must prepare for the holocaust before us. We must faithfully perform all the varied duties we owe our country in this moment of her great trial, when her very future is at stake, and that of those who will come after us.

First of all, we must faithfully and honorably fulfill our duty to the armed forces of our country. Everyone of us who can, should enlist in the United States; Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Corps, and there conduct himself in accordance with the highest American military traditions—like those heroes whom the first American war communiques extol.

Secondly, every family, every society and organization, and every individual among us, should purchase the national defense bonds and stamps, in as large amounts as possible; and help our country's war effort in every other possible material way.

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that those of us who labor in the mines, in the steel mills, shipyards and aircraft plants, and in the other war industries, are a vital part of the forces with which our country is waging this war for

U.N.A. HAS INVESTED \$1,268,000 IN GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE BONDS

The Ukrainian National Association has \$1,268,000.00 invested in United States Government Bonds and Defense Bonds, it was revealed at a meeting of the U.N.A. executive board, held Saturday, December 13 last.

This amount represents over 20% of the total investments of the U.N.A.

The meeting decided to contribute \$500.00 from the Association to the American Red Cross.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE PLEDGES PRESIDENT UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN SUPPORT

"In a telegram to President Roosevelt the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America pledged the support of more than 1,500 Ukrainian societies in this country to the nation's war effort," the New York Times reported last Wednesday, December 17.

The telegram was acknowledged by the White House. The acknowledgment expressed the President's gratification for this declaration of loyalty and support.

Dated December 15, the telegram to President Roosevelt reads:

"The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, established at the American Ukrainian Congress in Washington on May 24, 1940, and representing over 1500 societies, resolved unanimously at its meeting last Saturday, December 13, at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, to ex-

press its wholehearted support of your war efforts and policies directed to defeat Japan, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and the other brutal aggressor and totalitarian powers banded with them which have declared war upon us and our way of life. The Committee is confident in the ultimate victory of the arms and cause of our country and her allies over those forces of human enslavement, and with it the establishment of a world order in which all nations, including Ukraine, will be permitted to enjoy the blessings of freedom and democracy in peace and prosperity."

It was signed by Nicholas Muraszko, President, and Antin Curkowsky, Secretary, of the Congress Committee.

COMMONWEAL PRAISES HRUSHEVSKY'S HISTORY

The book review section of the Catholic weekly "Commonweal" of December 12 last, comments upon the Yale edition in English of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine (\$4.00 Svoboda Bookstore) as follows:

"(It) is a translation of the popular history by the scholarly patriarch of the Ukrainian national movement. It was originally published in 1911, but additional material brings the narrative almost to the present. A popular history in the true sense of the word, it outlines almost every phase of political, social and cultural life; and this together with the erudition and mature judgement of the author, and the splendid work of

the editor and translators, makes it one of the most satisfactory national histories in our language."

Commenting upon George Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," also published by the Yale Press (\$2.50. Svoboda Bookstore), the "Commonweal" reviewer calls it "adequate" and "interesting."

NOTICE: THE U. N. A. YOUNG PEOPLE'S RALLY

— scheduled —

for Feb. 21 & 22 in New York City has been postponed to a later date.

freedom and democracy. As such they are soldiers too. Therefore like good soldiers they should put forth their greatest efforts into the production of the essential war supplies, so that those in the front lines, whether on land, on sea, or in the air, will always be well equipped and thereby better able to fight—to victory.

Finally, let us remember that these highly crucial times demand of us all—absolute national unity. Likewise they demand vigilance against all subversive elements that attempt to hinder our country's war effort by various foul means, including the sowing of dissension by casting unfounded suspicions on those who are good, loyal and patriotic American citizens.

If we Americans who are of Ukrainian descent give heed to all this and act accordingly, if we do everything within our power and make every necessary sacrifice, even that of life itself, to bring final victory to the cause of our country and of freedom and democracy, then we can rest assured that when that cause is finally crowned with flaming victory, when freedom and democracy, justice and decency, will reign triumphant throughout the earth, then our government and the world democracies will sooner give heed to our voices and our endeavors on behalf the enslaved Ukrainian nation—to which we are bound by blood and sentiment—and of its right to free and democratic existence.

THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA; Nicholas Muraszko, President; Antin Curkowsky, Secretary; Wasyl Shabatara, Controller.

THEY SAID...

President Roosevelt:

"The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as we now must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

"We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

"So, we are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"I have a boy at sea on a destroyer—for all I know he may be on his way to the Pacific; two of my children are in coast cities on the Pacific. Many of you all over this country have boys in the service who will now be called upon to go into action; you have friends and families in what has suddenly become a danger zone.

"You cannot escape the clutch of fear at your heart and yet, I hope that certainty of what we have to meet will make you rise above these fears... Whatever is asked of us, I am sure we can accomplish it; we are the free and unconquerable people of the U.S.A."

Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States:

"No alien (has been) apprehended, and none will be, on the score of nationality alone. Everyone of those taken into Federal custody has been under observation for more than a year, and had been listed either as a dangerous alien or as one it was considered that it would be unwise not to apprehend. Of course there will be those who will be paroled, following a review of their cases, and every protection will be afforded all those whose cases merit reconsideration. There has been absolutely no evidence of fifth column or sabotage activities.

"The total number of those we have felt it necessary to take into custody represent but a small fraction of the 1,100,000 Axis nationals now resident in the United States, continental and territorial. It cannot be too strongly stated that neither these nor any other aliens, who altogether make up only three and a half percent of our total population, need fear interference by the Department of Justice or any other agency of the Federal Government so long as they conduct themselves in accordance with law."

"Certain wartime regulations and restrictions now apply to and must be observed by aliens, but compliance with these, and they are neither numerous nor burdensome, constitutes the only differentiation that has been or will be made between them and other residents of our 'country'."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

"With America at war the no-strike policy of the American Federation of Labor must be made 100 percent effective... Japanese treachery and aggression have aroused in American workers an unconquerable determination to see this fight through to a victorious finish at any cost.

"Labor knows its duty. It will do its duty, and more. No new laws are necessary to prevent strikes. Labor will see to that. American workers will now produce as the workers of no other nation have ever produced and they will keep steadfastly on the job of supplying our armed forces with the munitions of war until victory and final peace are won."

COMMON COUNCIL

THE INEVITABLE HAS HAPPENED

THE unprovoked attack of Japan on American possessions simply marked the occurrence of the inevitable. For many months, most authorities have been convinced that we could not avoid formal participation in the war that now engulfs all the continents. The big question was when and where the spark would be ignited. The Japanese militarists, spurred by their Axis comrades, have answered that question for us and for the world.

The American people enter this war with a sense of grim and bitter necessity. No thinking man wants war. It is to the great credit of our government that it did everything possible, within the bounds of our national honor and interests, to maintain peace. That effort failed through no fault of those who administer our governmental affairs. It failed because the ruthless conquerors of our time are bent on world domination. Nothing less can satisfy them. It is all or nothing. And so, at last, the democratic world is allied in arms against the totalitarian world in the greatest war history has ever known.

Here in America the task is clear. The American people will support their government to the limit, and they will make whatever sacrifices prove necessary. The issue of intervention versus non-intervention is as dead as last year's news. The isolationist leaders, displaying that patriotism which characterizes all true Americans, however different their opinions, have pledged their full support to the President and the nation. From this time on, it is the job of all to show the world that a free America is more than a match for any adversary.

The soldiers and the sailors who fight in this war carry into battle a traditional freedom. They are not the unthinking, "needing" subjects of a dictator. They are not slaves, living and dying like puppets at the whim of a master. They have been reared in the freest of all great nations, under the ideals which Lincoln called, "The last, best hope of earth." They know how precious freedom is. And they know the sorrowful truth that blood must be shed if freedom is to be preserved.

Back of the fighting men of America will be a production machine unparalleled on earth. Labor and industry will not shirk the gigantic task that time and circumstance have given it. The price of failure would be the death of freedom. The days ahead will be hard and bitter, but no one can doubt what the eventual end will be—victory for freedom, for a way of life that respects the dignity of man.

It is all there in one word—freedom: Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom of enterprise. These are what we possess, and these are what we are fighting to save and to perpetuate forever.

American industry is ready for this war. Go down the roster of our great private enterprises—the railroads, the power systems, the steel mills, the motor makers, the coal and metal mines, the oil wells and refining plants, the airplane factories, and the rest. American enterprise represents a veritable miracle of preparedness. And now the tempo of production will be stepped up again and again. There can be no "business as usual," "strikes as usual," or "politics as usual," from now on.

Let there be no despair. Let there be instead, uncompromising determination. War has been forced on us. It has been forced on us by a nation to which we offered firm friendship, economic cooperation, aid in solving its problems—everything, in short, except the right to pillage and destroy and conquer. Now our enemies will learn how free men, backed by the limitless resources of our free enterprise system, can acquit themselves in battle.

Policy Regarding "Free Movements" In The United States

The following is the policy of the activities of foreign political leaders in the United States:

"The military occupation by Axis powers of many areas and countries in Europe has led to the destruction of a number of governments and to domination by the Axis over a number of other governments.

"As a result, political leaders assuming to represent the peoples of such countries, or various groups in them, have been coming to the United States in increasing numbers. It seems advisable to make clear the attitude of this Government towards them and towards their political activities in the United States.

"The United States is composed of citizens from many national backgrounds. Despite a natural interest in their country of origin, all American citizens of whatever background owe, and have, an undivided allegiance to the United States. This is in no way inconsistent with the pride which they naturally take in the cultural, artistic and spiritual contributions made to American life by citizens of their national background, and made to civilization by the countries from which they or their ancestors may have come. The Government of the United States does not look with favor on any activities designed to divide the allegiance of any group of American residents between the United States and any foreign government, in existence or prospect. The first concern of the United States must always be the unity of country, based on the American way of life and the

ideal of liberty many times invoked since its first statement in our Declaration of Independence.

"In harmony with the basic principles of liberty, the people of the United States do have a sympathetic interest in movements by aliens in this country who desire to liberate their countries from Axis domination.

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements.

"In general the Government of the United States does not favor 'free movements' or groups representing such movements which carry on activities contrary to established policies, domestic or foreign, of the Government of the United States; and prefers that governing committees of such movements shall be composed of citizens of the foreign country, rather than of American sympathizers. It disapproves of any attempt to enlist the support of American citizens of like racial background on the theory that they are 'fellow nationals', though it recognizes that because of a common race background American citizens acting as Americans and with full allegiance to the United States may nevertheless be sympathetic to the national aspirations of their country of racial origin, and may organize in sympathetic and friendly support of such aspirations.

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements; but has not extended any

OF DESTROYERS AND CREATORS

It is easier to destroy than to construct—than to create. All of us are able to destroy, but very few know how to make things, construct bridges, build houses, create new cultural values. And yet in the long run the numerous destroyers cannot destroy all that is made and created by a few men of talent—men of genius, for out of selfishness and ignorance destruction comes, but the spirit of creation reigns where love and wisdom dwell.

Before me lies A Handbook of Canadian Literature by V. B. Rhodenizer. On page 252 the author mentions Michel Bibaud (1782-1857) as the first French-Canadian author of any importance. Of him he has this to say: "His verse, largely satiric of the natural frailties of the French-Canadian population, would tend not so much to stimulate other writers as to laugh out of existence, after the manner of comedy, the very qualities that furnish at least part of the material for literature. His history, because it took the side of the English against the French, was unpopular with his own people, and so of no influence in creating literature based on local patriotism."

Here we have an example of a man who had a gift for writing, but who used his gift for destructive purposes, though, perhaps, unconsciously. Though a French-Canadian, Bibaud glorified the conqueror and made fun of the supposed frailties of his own conquered people. Hence he failed to rouse up any enthusiasm among the French-Canadians for any constructive enterprise. He just made them feel depressed more than ever. And now even the descendants of the conquerors of the French Canada, the English Canadians, have no word of praise for Bibaud.

But Rhodenizer has this to say in praise of Francois Xavier Garneau (1806-66), second noted French-Canadian writer who wrote "Histoire du Canada" in which he showed to his countrymen that their defeat was really a victory in secret. "By revealing to his people their past, and by arousing their racial pride, Garneau founded a school of historians and poets."

In Garneau we see a constructive mind at work. He tries to find victory even in his countrymen's defeat and thus arouse their racial pride and desire to demonstrate to the world what was best in the makeup of the French-Canadians. And thus Garneau gave rise to French-Canadian literature which has by now a whole gallery of very prominent poets, story writers, essayists, historians, etc. For example, the best Canadian novel, "Marie Chapdelaine," was written in Quebec, by Louis Hemon.

May Ukrainians in future have men like Garneau and Shevchenko and less and less of men like Bibaud who know how to criticize and discourage people but have no constructive suggestions in their minds! And may America benefit more and more from the work of such creative minds as Emerson's, Whitman's and Lincoln's and rely less and less on the clever but selfish and petty-minded men who like to grumble and criticize continually in order to make "a good sale" of their prejudices!

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Canada

form of recognition to them, formal or informal. The Department has not sought influence any resident alien whether or not it is desirable for him to associate himself with the support of any such free movement or any organization designed for that end."

An officer of the Department, Mr. Harold B. Hobkins, has been assigned to keep informed on the activities of these movements.

OUR FLAG

(Talk delivered by E. N. Chubb at the Dedication of the Flag ceremonies of Branch 347 of the Ukrainian National Association, Sunday, December 7, in Millville, N. J.)

It means something today to enjoy that salutation—fellow American. Many there are who envy us for the right we have to enjoy the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

To be a free and happy American today is truly the essence of human good fortune.

These thoughts should monopolize our minds today, and overflow our hearts with gratitude.

Why should our Flag be so significant to us, particularly this year?

Because the flag represents us—all that we are and ever hope to be!

In honoring our flag we are acclaiming what we are—the most representative group of free men and women left in a world where individual freedoms are being sacrificed on the altar of statism. In dedicating this flag, we are really eulogizing our great estate as sovereign citizens of America.

For the Star Spangled Banner and our well-being are indivisible.

Just as the cross is the symbol of the Christian religion and of our belief in immortality, so the American flag is the emblem of our greatness and our glory. It stands for our independence, our freedom, liberty, unity, tolerance, material prosperity, ideals, dreams, and our aspirations.

We are the flag.

It is not the flag that floats above a people that makes a great nation; it is the people that make the flag great. You could cloak many millions today in the flags representing oppressed people and you would not have a "land of the free and home of the brave."

But assemble a few million such rugged souls as conquered the American wilderness, developed our farms, built our cities, tapped our mines, wrote and accepted our Constitution and Bill of Rights, stormed San Juan and the Hindenburg Line, and you will have one of all time's greatest nations.

Flags are as old as the human race. The carrying of banners has been the habit of the barbarian and civilized peoples in all ages. These banners or flags usually contain some concept of the life or government of those who fashion them.

Colonial Flags

The evolution of the American flag is as interesting as the evolution of the American Government. Its original instability is now matched by a peerless immobility. During the formative period it often embraced parts of the banners of other countries—sometimes showing shrubs and serpents, and being devoid of originality.

This period of instability of our flag ceased with the definite fixing of the government which it represented. When nationality became assured, when state dependence and state interdependence were exactly measured, when responsibility and international place were no longer open to debate, then, and not until then, the flag became definite.

From the landing of the Mayflower in 1620 until 1775, the flag of England was our flag.

In 1775 the pine tree flag was adopted for all colonial vessels and was carried by Americans in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The rattlesnake emblem with its famous—"Don't Tread On Me," was also popular in the colonies.

The American flag as we know it today was born on June 14, 1777 when the Continental Congress passed the following resolution: Resolved: "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

The Stars and Stripes

Just who had the honor of making the first United States flag is a debated question. It is generally believed, however, that a committee consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross called on Betsy Ross and commissioned her to make a flag from a rough sketch that they brought with them. It is said that she suggested stars with five points instead of six. In the beginning the stars in the blue field were arranged in different ways including the form of a circle to show that the Union was without end; and also to symbolize the equality of the States.

This banner of starry beauty received its baptism of fire at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. on August 3, 1777 in a battle with the British and Indians. The flag was made on the spot. The shirts of the soldiers formed the white stripes, the red petticoat of the wife of one of them was used for the red stripes, and Captain Swarout's blue cloth coat furnished the material for the field.

The first official salute to the stars and stripes was given on February 14, 1778 by France. This was in Quiberon Bay when the "Ranger" under command of John Paul Jones was saluted by the French fleet. The flag on the Ranger was made by the girls of Portsmouth, N. H. from pieces cut from their best silks gowns. The white stripes came from the wedding dress of a bride of a few months. Some historians claim that this is the same flag flown on the Bon Homme Richard under John Paul Jones' command when she locked with the British ship Seraphis. You all recall the famous answer to the British commander's question "Have you struck, sir" when the Bon Homme Richard appeared beaten. Back came the clear and resonant reply, "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight!" Shortly thereafter the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the Seraphis.

Who can forget Captain Lawrence's dying words "Don't give up the Ship," or Admiral Farragut's in entering Mobile Bay when he ordered "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead Captain Drayton!" and Mobile was taken! These are but a few instances of the spirit of the American flag and Americans have that spirit because of our ideals and institutions which liberate the mind and stir the soul.

The original thirteen stars and stripes of course represented the original colonies. In 1795 two more of each were added when Vermont and Kentucky were admitted into the Union, and this is the flag under which the war of 1812 was fought. It was this banner of fifteen stars and stripes that inspired Francis Scott Key to write The Star Spangled Banner as it flew over Fort McHenry on September 14, 1814. The admission of more states into the Union required an enlargement and an essential altering of its design. To prevent this Congress adopted a resolution that after July 4, 1818 the stripes should be thirteen and the blue field should carry one star for each state; so today we have, and since 1912 have had forty-eight stars.

Its Significance Today

So much for the history of our flag. Of much more importance to mind is its significance in these days of foreign disturbances. The basic law of this country, the Constitution, is symbolized by the American flag.

It is listening to any radio program you care to, and your right to say what you please.

It is your right to worship God as

Ukraine During The Last World War

(5)

In last week's instalment we outlined the formation, proclamation, and the struggle for existence of the Western Ukrainian Republic; founded on the Ukrainian lands under the former Austria-Hungarian Monarchy. We saw how after the first flush of success, the full realization of the centuries-old dream of having an independent and permanent Ukrainian state, became frustrated by Poland's chauvinistic and imperialistic claims, in which she found ready support among the Allies, especially France. We saw further how the Ukrainians were denied the right to avail themselves of the benefits of President Wilson's famous "self-determination" principle.

We are now in a position to turn back to the happenings in Eastern Ukraine, happening at once crowded, intricate and turbulent.

A Terrible Year

The year 1918 was one of the blackest periods of Ukraine's entire history. During that year Ukraine became the center of events which defy precedent and beggar description. Ukraine became the battleground of a merciless war; a war in which there were no real battles in the modern sense of the word, only raids, affrays and massacres; a war involving armies of hundreds of thousands of men; a war of horrible persecutions wreaked upon the Ukrainian people either by one enemy or another; a war which throttled the young Ukrainian National Republic. The entire country became the arena for various conflicting forces; each engrossed in the attempt to defeat the other; but all desiring to establish their rule and impose their will upon the Ukrainian land and people.

When, upon the request of the Allies, the Ukrainian army of the Western Ukrainian Republic, known as the Ukrainian Galician Army, ceased fighting against the Poles and retired across the River Zbruch into Eastern Ukraine (June 1919) to aid the Ukrainians there against the ever-advancing Bolsheviks—the position of the Ukrainian cause was desperate. Southern Ukraine as far north as Kharkiv, was in the hands of Denikin, who with the aid of the Allies was

you may see fit, and to vote for whom you please.

It is your right to protest by petition, and to read uncensored news.

It is your right to peacefully assemble with your fellow citizens, and to be critical of your public officials when they merit criticism.

It is your right to be secure in your home and possessions, and to the protection of the law.

It is your right to trial by a jury of your peers, and your equality before the law.

All these blessings, and a million others are connotative of the American flag. But neither singly nor collectively do they form the complete America of which Old Glory is the famed ensign. For our land is the meeting place of the world's bravest ideas and ideals. It has many bloodstreams, many peoples, and many customs, but through every group and everything blows the cool, clean air of freedom.

That is why I say "Hats Off to Old Glory!"

I can say it with a song in heart and pride in my mind.

Show off your national colors. Show them off at every opportunity. There are millions of people today who would enthusiastically trade places with you if they could. American citizenship never was at a higher premium. Old Glory never waved higher. Its colors never were more brilliant than on this Day.

attempting to reestablish the old royalist Russia. Northern Ukraine, as far south as Kiev, was in the hands of Bolsheviks. Only a small fragment of Western Ukraine, centering around Kaminetz was in the hands of the Ukrainians; and this town became the rallying point for all the Ukrainian forces.

In July, the combined Ukrainian armies launched an offensive against the Bolsheviks. Victory accompanied them and on September 4th the Ukrainians made a triumphal entry into Kiev. During the entry, and event occurred which served as an illustration of the inconsistent and fluid nature of this war. While the Ukrainian forces were marching into Kiev from one side, the vanguard of Denikin's army, unchallenged by the Bolsheviks, was marching in from the other side.

Negotiations followed, in which Petlura demanded that Denikin should at once proceed northward into Russia proper, leaving the Ukrainians to defend Ukraine themselves against the Bolsheviks. Had Denikin heeded the demand and made a Napoleonic swoop upon Moscow at that time when Kolchak's Siberian army was still strong, his subsequent power and prestige would have been unshaken. But he refused, and on September 6, the Ukrainian High Command was forced to declare war upon him, in order to drive him out of Ukraine.

Enemies On All Sides

The Ukrainian forces, hindered as they were by lack of equipment, ammunition and food, had to contend with three enemies: Denikin's royalists, the Bolsheviks, and the Poles; the latter who having had East Galicia assigned to them by the Peace Conference, were now attempting to extend their eastern frontier further into Ukraine. Added to these three natural enemies, there appeared a fourth, and by far the most destructive—typhus. Impoverished and lacking even the most basic facilities to combat this terrible epidemic, the Ukrainian soldiers fell before it by the hundreds; the terrible toll taking about one-third of the Ukrainian army.

Ukraine now sank into a veritable hell of war, bloodshed, terrorism, poverty, cold, disease, and an appalling famine. Denikin, now an open and avowed royalist, forsaking his war against the Bolsheviks, turned all of his forces against the Ukrainians, and soon became master of the eastern and a good portion of the western bank of Ukraine. Infuriated at the resistance of Ukraine he trampled under foot all considerations of humanity, decency, and honor. His reactionary followers were guilty of the most barbaric and merciless savagery, exercised against the Ukrainian soldiers and peasants.

Notwithstanding this, however, Denikin's sway was coming to a close. Harassed by the peasant revolts, by the remainder of the Ukrainian army, and especially by his former lieutenant, Makhno, he was forced to retreat southward. At this time Trotsky switched a strong army of Red Guards from the Eastern front, where it had been fighting Kolchak, and hurled it against Denikin. Denikin's retreat became a rout and his forces did not stop running until they reached the Black Sea ports, where they were compelled to ask the British to help evacuate them, their families and wounded. The remnants of Denikin's forces were transported to the Crimean Peninsula. Finally, Denikin resigned as commander-in-chief, and was succeeded by General Wrangel.

(To be continued)

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLDEN KOZAK TIMES (17)

"LISTEN carefully!" the Vizier said. "Take this boy aside and question him all about his sister, and then have an immediate search instituted for her among the captives. If you can't find her in Crimea, then if necessary go to the ends of the earth, but find her."

The servant immediately interrogated Paul on all the details. After the servant had retired, the Vizier called his mullah over.

"Mullah," he said. "Take this boy to one of the guest rooms, and see to it that he has everything that he wants. Treat him well."

Paul bowed low before the Vizier. He was so happy that he could not even utter a word of thanks.

A Bearer of Good Tidings

Slowly the days dragged along. The Grand Vizier had given orders that Paul should be treated with all possible consideration. New clothes were given him to replace the simple and tattered few pieces he had worn since the night of the burning of Spasivka; a clean and comfortable chamber was assigned to him; he ate the best of foods, and was allowed to come and go wherever he pleased, without the slightest hindrance on the part of anyone. Nevertheless, Paul could hardly enjoy any of this. His thoughts were constantly on his sister. Would the searching party sent out after her by the Grand Vizier find her or not?—that tormented him constantly. His greatest fear was that maybe it was all too late, that perhaps she had been taken to some distant lands, out of reach of the Vizier. Every day he mounted the high tower of the house, and from there anxiously scanned the distant horizon.

Finally one morning, after about three weeks had passed, his vigil was rewarded. He perceived far in the distance a small cloud of dust, rapidly growing larger. The speed of the approaching horseman, for now he could be well discerned, precluded the possibility that perhaps it was some way-farer or traveller. Without a moment's hesitation Paul sped down the steps into the courtyard, and there impatiently awaited for the horseman's arrival. A servant passed by. Paul called him over, and bade him to go and inform the Vizier that a courier was approaching. The latter ran to execute his bidding. A moment later the Vizier appeared in the courtyard.

At the sound of approaching hoofbeats, the gates were thrown open, and in dashed a courier, all covered with dust, his horse white with lather. The rider pulled up in front of the Vizier and jumping off, salaamed before him. The latter made the gesture for him to rise.

"What is the news?" he asked. Although his face was impassive, yet Paul even in his excitement could discern anxiety behind it.

"The girl has been found," replied the courier.

"Where?"

"In the seaport of Anatole," replied the courier. "We found her just in the nick of time. She was being placed aboard a Turkish galley, which was about to sail to some distant parts. If we had not found her just then, I am certain we would have never seen her again."

"But where is she now?" interrupted Paul, his heart pounding with joy.

"She will be here probably late in the afternoon. I rode ahead with the news. The others with her are still far back," the courier explained.

"Glory unto God!" exclaimed Paul softly to himself, and taking off his hat crossed himself. Several Tartars, seeing this, cast angry glances at

him. Paul, however, ignored them, and stepping up to the Vizier said:

"O mighty lord! I crave a boon. Please permit me to ride ahead and meet my sister. My heart aches for her. I have not seen her since she was taken away by your son's men. Please, do let me go ahead..."

The reply was not long in coming.

"Let him have a horse," the Vizier commanded. "And you," turning to the courier, "lead him to his sister."

Paul ran off to the stables, followed by the courier. He picked out a fast horse, while the courier chose another, for his horse was too spent. Both mounted and rode to the gate. Paul reined his horse, turned around, and taking off his hat bowed to the Vizier, who was standing at the main entrance to the house. The latter acknowledged this with a slight smile. In a second the two were gone, the hoofbeats of their horses growing fainter and fainter.

For a few moments the Vizier stood looking in the direction in which the two had left. His thoughts were on Paul. He had taken a liking to the boy from the very start, and only regretted that he was of Christian faith. "If only Allah would guide this lad to our faith, then most undoubtedly Islam will have gained a true and loyal defender," he thought. Turning, he entered the house.

Paul's Reunion With His Sister
Meanwhile Paul and the courier were swiftly leaving Bakchisarai far behind. Paul pressed his horse so hard that the weary courier had difficulty in keeping up with him.

It was about noon, when the two perceived far in front of them a body of horsemen coming towards them and conveying in their midst a covered wagon.

"That's them!" exclaimed Paul, and urged his horse to go faster.

"Does my sister know that I am here?" asked Paul, shouting to be heard above the thudding of the horses' hoofs and the whistling of the wind in their ears.

"How could she?" shouted back the courier. "I did not know who you were myself. Our master bade us find her, and we did. That's all!"

The two raced ahead towards the oncoming Tartar horsemen. Paul felt like singing out his joy for all the world to hear.

Paul was the first to reach the horsemen. Not seeing Anne in their midst, he immediately surmised that she must be in the covered wagon. Leaping off his horse, while it was still in motion, Paul ran over to the wagon, and seizing the horses' reins brought it to a stop. The driver as well as the other Tartars, seeing a richly clad lad before them and their companion, the courier, approaching, did not interfere, but reined their horses.

Running to the rear of the wagon, Paul called out:

"Anne! Anne! Where are you!"

The flap was thrust aside and a face appeared in the opening. It was Anne. For a moment she did not recognize Paul, for he was dressed like some young Tartar nobleman.

"Anne! Don't you recognize me?" Paul cried.

"Paul!" she screamed, and fainted. The girl had given up all hope of seeing her brother or anyone of her dear ones, and seeing him appear so suddenly, apparently out of thin air, was too much for her.

A Tartar woman sprang out of the wagon. Evidently she was in attendance upon Anne. Taking the girl in her arms, she lifted her out of the wagon and placed her on the grass. Taking a container of water from one of the Tartar horsemen the woman threw some of it on the girl's pale face. Paul jumped to aid her,

VASSYL YEMETZ

VIRTUOSO OF BANDURA

Vassyl Yemetz, virtuoso of the Bandura, an instrument famed in Ukrainian Kozak song and story, is now on a concert tour of Ukrainian American communities.

Born in Ukraine, Vassyl Yemetz has proven himself a competent and deserving heir to the great heritage which is his. Hearing in his earliest childhood the playing and singing of the Ukrainian troubadours was to instill in him profound impressions of his ancient native music, traditional melodies which he was later to render more famous on the beloved instrument of his country, the bandura.

Yemetz received his general education at the college of Ochtyrka and later at the Universities of Kharkiv and Moscow. He pursued his studies in music at the private school of Prof. Polli in Moscow, at Sternchen's Conservatory in Berlin and at the State Conservatory in Prague. For a short time he served as professor at the College of Sosnytsia and never did he cease to give himself fully to his music.

His first appearance before the public was in Ochtyrka, Ukraine, in 1911. It won for him success and recognition. It was in 1917, after a performance in Moscow, that he was first hailed by the critics as a virtuoso, and shortly thereafter, in *History of Ukrainian Music*, edited in 1922 by M. Hrinchenko, Vassyl Yemetz is referred to as one of the greatest virtuosos of the bandura.

In 1918, Yemetz organized in Kiev the first bandura orchestra and in 1924, another in Prague. In addition to his concert work, he has written a great deal about Ukrainian folk music. His writings are published in newspapers and magazines not only in Ukraine, but also in Russia, Czechoslovakia and France. In 1921, he published his book, *Bandura and Bandurist*, in Ukrainian. For his great contributions to the world of music, he has won even official recognition and has the noteworthy distinction of being presented with the medal of the Ukrainian Order.

and began to chafe his sister's hands.

In a moment a bit of color returned to Anne's cheeks. She regained consciousness. Assisted by Paul she slowly sat up. Seeing the Tartars around her, she shrank back. Then perceiving Paul bending over her, she seized his hand, and held on to him as if afraid that he would leave her.

"What's the matter Anne?" Paul asked solitiously. He realized that his headlong appearance had contributed to her collapse.

"Nothing, Paul, nothing," she replied, smiling bravely. "It was so hot and stuffy in that wagon that I was already feeling faint. And when you came, I was so surprised that everything all of a sudden grew black before me."

"Listen, Anne, listen carefully to what I have to tell you," Paul spoke quietly, although there was no danger of being overheard, for the others had scattered about, deciding to rest for a few moments before continuing the rest of their journey.

Anne nodded that she understood. "First tell me whether you can speak he Tartar language?" Paul asked.

"Very little," she replied, with a little grimace of distaste. "Although they forced me to study it constantly, beat me, and starved me in order that I learn it, yet I could not. I loathe it."

"Well, you won't have to worry about that any longer, for they won't beat you any more. Just listen carefully and do as I tell you," said Paul.

(To be continued)

Vassyl Yemetz has performed not only in Ukraine, but also in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Belgium, France, The United States, Canada and in the other parts of the He has appeared in such famous concert halls as: Theatre Bergonia, Kiev; Great Imperial Theater, Moscow; Smetana Hall, Prague; Schubert Hall, Berlin, Colonial Hall, Brussels; Theatre Champs Elysee, Paris; Theatre Monument, Montreal; Symphony Hall, Boston; The Civic Theater, Chicago, and in many other different theaters and concert halls.

SOME PRESS NOTICES

Professor Yemetz's artistic expression is difficult to describe. He is an artist without equal. His nimble manipulation of the strings is such that one can scarcely believe it to be the work of man.

"Svoboda" (Ukrainian).

Yemetz gave proof of his complete technical mastery of his instrument, of his sense of artistry in contrasting tones and tempos as well as of his sincerity of expression.

"Chicago Herald-American".

Yemetz played selections which bore the imprint of profound melancholy. Before us were unveiled the mysteries of the expansive steppes. In the wistful chorus of his beloved instrument was revealed the very soul of the Ukrainian people.

"Danziger Neuste Nachrichten" (German)

Supreme pleasure became ours at hearing music played by virtuoso bandurist Yemetz.

"Slovak" (Slovakian)

Yemetz has presented to us his Ukrainian national instrument, the Bandura, on whose strings he skillfully and artistically proved himself a maestro.

"Mail and Empire" (Canadian)

Professor Yemetz is a veritable virtuoso. For a few swiftly fleeting hours he held enchanted a capacity audience.

"Drangas" (Lithuanian).

Yemetz gave proof of his exceptional virtuosity and profound feeling adequately attested to by his great success.

"Le Courrier Musical et Theatre" (French).

A truly ethereal technique created by Yemetz on the strings of his instrument.

"Kralevodvorske Listy" Czech)

The music played by Yemetz on the bandura is that of a virtuoso.

"Russkoye Slovo" (Russian)

Yemetz held the audience spellbound with the enchanting music of his 36 stringed bandura which he played with such virtuosity and perfection.

"L'Express" (Belgian).

Vassyl Yemetz plays as only those can who have genuine talent and virtuosity.

"Dziennik Polski" (Polish)



YOUTH And The UNA

AKRON BRANCH HAS EVENTFUL MEETING

On Sunday, December 7th, the Ivan Franko Club of Akron, Ohio, Youth Branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association, held its regular meeting.

"Our local newspaper is conducting an 'Adopt a Yank' campaign whereby it is appealing to its readers to adopt some soldier away at camp who will be unable to get home for Christmas," reports Genevieve J. Zepko. "The paper requests that this soldier, or seaman, be sent a package of goodies to that it will reach him before the Christmas holidays. So the thought came to us... why don't we 'Adopt a U.N.A. Member' and see that each of our boys receive a package from our U.N.A. branch? At the present time we have six boys in the service and each of these boys will be sent a package consisting of cigarettes, home made cookies and candies. Wouldn't they welcome that? Our idea could possibly be adopted by the other U.N.A. branches, or perhaps the others have a better suggestion. We are certain, nevertheless, that this will be appreciated by our members. With the sudden trend of events that have swept our country into war, we feel that this gesture becomes a little more significant. But we are not doing it because it may appear to be the conventional thing to do, but because we feel that it is the very least that we can do for those away from home and faced with a very uncertain future. Then, for those boys of Ukrainian descent who are not members of the U.N.A., we are sending Christmas cards from our branch. We'll have about 40 American Ukrainian boys from this locality and we hope to see that each receives a greeting card. It is also our hope that, by the time Ukrainian Christmas comes around, we shall think of something else that we can do."

Branch 180 elected the following officers for 1942: Dorothy Sudomir, president; Mary Koss, vice president; Mary Tywoczuk, recording secretary; Jennie E. Pulk, treasurer. Genevieve J. Zepko, who is a U.N.A. Advisor, was re-elected financial secretary. The club's basketball and bowling teams will be managed by John Muzik and Michael Huryn. A girls' team is entered in the U.N.A. Bowling League, while the boys have teams in the U. N.A. Bowling and Basketball leagues.

The Ivan Franko Club, one of the most active U.N.A. youth groups, was formed in October, 1935.

FRIENDLY CIRCLE ELECTS OFFICERS

At its annual meeting, which took place on December 12th in the club rooms of the West Side Y.M.C.A. in New York, the Friendly Circle, U. N. A. Youth Branch 435, elected new officers for 1942. For the office of president, Michael Kondrasky was elected, while Mary Gula was chosen as vice president. Miriam Kurlak was re-elected financial secretary-treasurer. The new auditing committee is composed of Sophia Parchin, Walter Bodnar, and Anastasia Kott. Andrew Semkow was elected sergeant-at-arms.

In the report of the outgoing president, Joseph Hawrylko, emphasis was stressed upon the fact that the branch had increased its membership during the year by eleven, making a total membership at present of 40.

WHEELING U.N.A. BRANCH CELEBRATES THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

"The Wheeling Intelligencer" of November 29th contained a conspicuous article regarding the 30th anniversary celebration of U.N.A. Branch 66. An elaborate program was held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Ukrainian church hall. Rev. Stephen Sklepovich of-

On Christmas Packages

It's a good idea to wrap your packages securely—not that this has anything to do with the probability of their surviving the trip, but it's only fair to the post office employees. Do your part and send packages that are going to put up some competition. Nobody has any respect for a package that flies open the first time a truck runs over it.

Wrap your packages up in stiff brown paper and let the cord that binds them be heavy; this forms a sort of a handle that gives the offensive team some chance to score: for there is a game going on in every Post Office at this time of year. It is a cross between a basketball game and a riot. The panelled delivery trucks are the goal. The drivers and their helpers defend the goal against the onslaught of the clerks and officials desperately fighting to get the packages into the delivery trucks and out of their sight. The drivers and their helpers are naturally frantic to keep the packages out because every package that gets in, they will have to deliver. The packages may be rushed, thrown, or kicked in; a favorite stratagem is to rip them in two and by dividing the attention of the defenders jam each part into the truck separately.

Another good idea is to address the package. It makes no difference whether the address is legible or not; you may write it in pencil or Chinese, but it isn't fair to send in a package with nothing on it at all. An un-addressed package stands just as much chance of getting to the right place as an addressed package—but the post office request that you write something on the outside, and, after all, it's a mighty little thing to ask.

The matter of putting a return address in the corner is a waste of time and ink because the corner of the package does not last five minutes: there is a man with a baseball bat at each station hired to do nothing but knock in the corners. To every fifth or sixth package he smashes a hole through the middle to see how you are following the rule about wrapping securely, but that isn't what he's paid to do; he just does that out of interest in his job.

Mail your packages early. If you mail them late the post office people don't have time to take a good shot at them. As it is impossible for a package to get by the inspector without being reasonably mutilated, you can rush them through by mutilating them yourself; this leads the officials to believe that they have already been attended to, with the result that they let them pass a once. This is permissible in an emergency but it's a pretty shabby trick after all. Be a sport: mail your packages early and let them take their regular turn in being run over by the post office delivery trucks.

The best idea is not to mail any packages at all; they do clutter up the house so and I have yet to receive a worthwhile gift through the mail.

ETAION SHRDLU

ficiated at the church services. The guest speaker on the anniversary program was D. Biletzky, a former officer in the Ukrainian Army during the first World War and the Ukrainian struggle for freedom. He compared the situation in Europe at the present time with that of 25 years ago. A formal banquet supplemented Mr. Biletzky's address.

The newspaper also brought out that the West Virginia branch consists of 140 members, including adults and children. The branch was formed in 1910 and its present officers are John Howalechuk, president; Michael Medwid, secretary; Peter Witenko, treasurer.

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

BOWLING TEAM MANAGERS LISTED

The addresses of bowling team managers are published for the convenience of those managers who wish to arrange bowling matches with the nearest U.N.A. team. Due to the dispersion of teams over wide territory, the contact among teams is left to the respective managers. The U.N.A. does not offer any trophies in bowling, but individual teams may get together and create awards of their own.

Men's bowling teams of Chicago, representing branches 22, 139, 393, and 398, have formed a league of their own. The affairs of the Chicago League are handled by the District Athletic Director, Mr. Peter Pucilo, 5132 S. Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Men's bowling teams of Detroit and Hamtramck, representing Branches 20, 94, 183, and 292, have also formed a league, and their business is handled by Mr. Walter Dobush, 2280 Grayling Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

The addresses of managers of other men's teams are:

James Romanick, 89 Walnut Street, BRIDGETON, N. J.
John Sechik, 715 State Street, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
Michael Kondrasky, 137 East 26th St., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Michael Husar, 27 East Third Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Michael Danylyshyn, 12 Kelly Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
John Demkowicz, 93 Fulton Street, STAPLETON, N. Y.
Frank Zepko, 157 E. Crosier Street, AKRON, O.
Nicholas Bobeczko, 1504 E. 173rd St., CLEVELAND, H.
Pete Bobak, 313 Beech Street, ROSSFORD, O.
Metro Zatchey, 1798 Duss Avenue, AMBRIDGE, PA.
Joseph Sydor, P. O. Box 282, CENTRALIA, PA.
Paul Homenda, 801 Sixth Street, FORD CITY, PA.
Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GIRLS' TEAMS

Helen Shell, 7065 Alabama Avenue, HAMMOND, IND.
Olga Berkiw, 501 W. 179th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
John Demkowicz, 93 Fulton Street, STAPLETON, N. Y.

Mary Koss, 363 Litchfield Road, AKRON, O.
Jean P. Mattuck, 1024 Duss Avenue, AMBRIDGE, PA.
Helen Stechna, 3 Summit Street, CARNEGIE, PA.
Anna Kostyuk, 928 N. Locust Street, HAZLETON, PA.
Julie Konik (two teams), 742 N. Washington St., WILKES-BARRE, PA.
John Falat, (mixed team of Olyphant), 510 Pancost St., DICKSON CITY, PA.

The first Christmas card, received by me, came from Daniel Futryk of Braddock, Pa., who is now in the service of Uncle Sam. Daniel is former secretary of Branch 24, and manager of U.N.A. basketball team in 1939. The card traveled twenty-one days; it came from Iceland.

GREGORY HERMAN
U.N.A. Athletic Director

BOWLING NEWS FROM DETROIT AREA

According to a report submitted by Walter Dobush, U.N.A. Branch 94 lead the 6-team U.N.A. Bowling League in the Detroit-Hamtramck area. On November 23rd, the teams stood as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pts.
Branch 94	12	6	16
Ukadets	10	8	13
Mazeppa	8	10	11
St. Mary's	6	9	8
Branch 20	6	9	8
Club 75	3	6	4

R. Gerych, M. Dodson, M. Kozak, Szakara, and M. Woznik have the highest individual averages, namely, 185, 181, 175, 174 and 173, respectively. P. Sawchuk and A. Goy of Branch 94 are high men for single games with 263 and 240 pins, while M. Kozak of Mazeppa Club rates 3rd with 221 pins. High men for 3 games are M. Kozak of Mazeppa Club with 615 pins; M. Dodson of Branch 20 with 606 pins; and R. Gerych of Branch 75 with 605 pins. Branch 94 is credited with the most pins for single games, 968, 966, and 881.

Ode to Latin

All the people are dead who wrote it.
All the people are dead who spoke it.
All the people die who learn it.
Blissed death, they surely earned it.

Let The "Svoboda" Bookshop Do Your Christmas Shopping

We will wrap each gift in special Christmas paper and mail it directly to you, or to the person upon whom you wish to bestow the gift, together with a card telling them the gift is from you. We will mail the package so that it is received in time for Christmas Day. Avoid the last minute rush and place your order now.

- [] A HISTORY OF UKRAINE by Michael Hrushevsky, published by the Yale University Press, in English \$4.00
- [] BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE by George Vernadsky, in the English language, published by Yale University Press \$2.50.
- [] A SPIRIT OF UKRAINE, Ukrainian Contribution to World's Culture, many illustrations75¢
- [] A COLLECTION OF SIX PAMPHLETS ON UKRAINE: 1) Taras Shevchenko, by Doroshenko, .35¢; 2) Shevchenko and Women, by Dr. L. Myshuha, .35¢; 3) Ukrainian National Movement, by S. Shumeyko, .25¢; 4) Ukraine, an Atlas of its History and Geography, by G. W. Simpson, .50¢; 5) Ukraine and American Democracy, by Dr. L. Myshuha, .15¢; 6) Moses, a poem by Ivan Franko, translated by W. Semenyina, .50¢. All the books are in the English language. Special price for all six books \$1.75
- [] 201 UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS, for piano, with words \$2.50
- [] AN ALBUM OF UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS, 3 records by Prof. Anton Rudnitsky and Maria Sokil in a beautifully designed album cover \$3.00
- [] A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "SVOBODA". The first copy will be mailed in a Christmas Envelope with a card saying that each day the "Svoboda" will be sent as a Christmas gift from you. The rates for the "Svoboda" are \$6.00 yearly, or \$3.25 for six months. The rate for the "Ukrainian Weekly" only \$2.00 yearly.
- [] CHRISTMAS CARDS, booklet with verses in Ukrainian. 05¢ each, 6 for .25¢.

Visit our Bookshop and browse around. A large collection of books in Ukrainian and English languages on hand that will make excellent Christmas Gifts.

Send all orders, together with amount due, to

"SVOBODA"

81-83 GRAND STREET P. O. BOX 346) JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The 1941 "Ukrainian All-American Football Team"

SEVENTH ANNUAL SELECTION

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

(Released through the Ukrainian Information Bureau, Philadelphia)

With a record list of 27 players to choose from, 15 of whom are backs, the 7th annual selection of a "Ukrainian All-American Football Team" presents a first-team lineup studded with grid stars, most of whom represent Pennsylvania schools with six from small Pennsylvania towns.

From the ranks of renowned Duquesne, Fordham, Villanova and Temple teams come seven griders to add lustre to a brilliant backfield and a veteran line. A wealth of good reserve material amply reinforces this 1941 edition featuring a roll call of the largest squad ever compiled, with no less than 15 hailing from Pennsylvania from among the eligible schools.

The Line

To Mike Yurchesen of Cleveland goes the honor of captaining this mythical team! The "Little All-American Football Team" compiled by the Associated Press placed Yurchesen on the first team which stamps him as one of the nation's best. Likewise honored in recognition of his all-around grid abilities was Ed Korisky of scrappy Villanova, named "All-Eastern" center by the A.P.

A pair of formidable guards from two major teams flank Korisky. Veteran Hirschman of Duquesne and Korba, Temple's starting guard, offset the loss of Turak of Illinois who didn't return to school this year. Two

deadly tacklers, Ruchynsky and Zuback, are assigned the tackle posts while Northampton's big boy Pritko at end completes this forward wall of experienced, rugged and plucky gridmen.

The Backfield

The backfield combination is an answer to a coach's dream! Speed, deception, power, versatility and fortitude characterize these devastating Cossacks who starred at Duquesne, Fordham and V.M.I. Unbeaten Duquesne offers its slashing fullback Gonda and clever quarterback Petchell who answer "yes" when asked if they are of Ukrainian descent. Muha, VMI's "one-man backfield" ace, edges out Cheverko of Fordham and host of others for the left half position, with headline-maker Andrejko of "Sugar Bowl"-bound Fordham getting the call alongside Muha.

The Reserves

A glance at the substitute list readily reveals that Ukrainians aspire and succeed in winning backfield posts on their respective teams. With 16 reserves awaiting a call for action, we would signal for Gill Krawchak and Diduk on the line and consider Cheverko, Yednock, Dzitko, and Sydoryk as the second-team backfield, with Zelezniak, Namisniak, Feduniak and Tkacz comprising the third backfield. Here is how they lineup:

FIRST TEAM

Post	Name of Player	School	Class	Home Town
L. End	Mike Yurchesen (Captain)	Case	Sr.	Cleveland, Ohio
L. Tackle	Walt Ruchynsky	Miami	Jr.	Cleveland, Ohio
L. Guard	George Sirochman	Duquesne	Sr.	Denbo, Pa.
Center	Edward Korisky	Villanova	Sr.	Hartford, Conn.
R. Guard	Andrew Korba	Temple	Sr.	Bayonne, N. J.
R. Tackle	John Zuback	Susquehanna	Jr.	Trafford, Pa.
R. End	Steve Pritko	Villanova	Jr.	Northampton, Pa.
Q. Back	John Petchell	Duquesne	Sr.	Freeland, Pa.
L. Half	Joe Muha	V. M. I.	Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. Half	Joe Andrejko	Fordham	Soph.	Hazleton, Pa.
F. Back	George Gonda	Duquesne	Sr.	Grindstone, Pa.

RESERVES

Linemen:				
RE	John Krawchak	Lehigh	Sr.	Bridgeport, Pa.
C	Slavko Gill	Youngstown	Sr.	Campbell, Ohio
LT	Roy Diduk	Temple	Jr.	Linden, N. J.
LG	Edw. Stec	Temple	Soph.	Phoenixville, Pa.
LG	John Kuzmenko	Kent State	Sr.	Cleveland, Ohio
Backfield:				
LH	George Cheverko	Fordham	Soph.	Hazleton, Pa.
LH	Joe Yednock	Villanova	Sr.	Phoenixville, Pa.
FB	Stephen Sydoryk	Moravian	Sr.	Bethlehem, Pa.
FB	Mike Zelezniak	Kansas State	Soph.	Kansas City, Kans.
QB	Mike Feduniak	Kent State	Sr.	Akron, Ohio
HB	Mike Yaremko	N. Y. U.	Soph.	Staten Island, N. Y.
FB	George Namisniak	Drexel	Soph.	Nanticoke, Pa.
QB	John Dzitko	Villanova	Soph.	Jersey City, N. J.
FB	Alex Tkacz	Unsinus	Sr.	Reading, Pa.
FB	Steve Dobosh	W. & J.	Sr.	Washington, Pa.
HB	Walt Christian	Temple	Soph.	Atlantic City, N. J.

ALUMNI COACHING PERSONNEL

Bronco Nagarski: Former All-American and All-Pro fullback (Minn. and Chicago Bears).

John Kuzwan: Fordham's All-American tackle, 1938 to 1940.

Frank Souchak: Former All-American end with Champ Pitt team, 1937 to 1939.

John Michelosen: Captain and Quarterback of Champ Pitt team, 1937 to 1939.

Mike Kabealo: Ohio State's triple-threat fullback, 1937 to 1939.

Bill Panzen: Star back at Minnesota and in Pro football, mat champ.

FUNNY SIDE UP

CHRISTMAS—A JAM SESSION WITH BUNDLES

Don't look now folks, but there's only 3 days until Christmas. Have you done your Christmas shopping yet? Well, we have. We took Saturday off from work to do our shopping, and spent all afternoon buying price tags! Boy, were the stores mobbed with people. It was hours before we could get any service. We saw one fellow waiting, and asked, "Have you been waiting long?" "Waiting long?" "Waiting long?" he replied. "Look I can tuck my beard under my diaper!" Golly, what a mob. At one counter we paid for three neck ties out of somebody's pocket... and somebody paid for four out of our's! And then when we asked the floorwalker where the Toy Department was, he replied, "You turn right at the second scrimmage to your left and it's the first fight on your right!" Boy, just give us two more weeks of this Christmas-shopping and the U.S. will be in shape to fight anybody!

In The Jewelry Department

CLERK: If I were you, I wouldn't have "From Danny to his dearest Helen" engraved on the ring because if she changes her mind you can't use the ring again.

LOVER: What would you suggest?

CLERK: I would suggest the words, "From Danny to his first and only love."

In the Xmas Card Department

SALESLADY: And this Christmas card says, "To the only girl I love."
BILL CHUPA: Oh, Boy, that's swell! Gimme two dozen of them!

At the Information Booth

SHRDLU: I want to buy presents for my friends... the ones who read my column.

CLERK: You'll find smelling salts on the third floor!

OZONE PARK WANTS GAMES

Traveling games are wanted for Friday, Saturday nights by the newly organized U.N.A. basketball team of Branch 200, Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y. Teams from the Metropolitan Area whose age limits are approximately 17-19 are invited to book engagements. Communicate with Henry Waslo Jr., 95-42 115th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

In the Home Furnishing Department

T. MOTORNEY: I'd like to see some electric toasters.

SALESMAN: Yes indeed, sir, and what price do you wish to pay?

T. MOTORNEY: Oh, nothing expensive. Let me see something where I'll only have to miss about 150 lunches and 45 dinners!

In the Perfume Department

JOE L.: What's the price of this?

CLERK: That one costs \$35.

JOE L.: (his eyes pop out... whistles loudly and long, and then points to the second bottle) And what's the price of this one?

CLERK: (eyeing the price-tag) This one is two whistles!

In the Glove Department

MATRON: I want to see some kid gloves for my 8-year old daughter, please.

CLERK: Yea, ma'am, white kid?

MATRON: Sir!

So you see folks, selling anything is like pulling teeth. You have to give the customer a lot of gas and now here's something I've reserved for you loyal Bromo Seltzerite. Girls take particular notice. Here's wishing you all a very Merry XXXmas.

Bromo "Jingle-Bells" Seltzer

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 Ethel Danzels Orchestra.
Commencing 8:30 P. M. Admission Free.

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