

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK L

Ч. 13.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. L.

No. 13.

SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 3

JERSEY CITY, N. J., MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

VOL. X

A MEMORABLE DAY

AT this time when in the cause of freedom and democracy our country is engaged in a great world war, it is well for us, young Americans of Ukrainian descent, to recall that on next Thursday falls the 23rd anniversary of a memorable day, when that cause became triumphant in the land from which came our parents, in Ukraine. For on January 22, 1919 Western Ukraine and Eastern Ukraine united themselves into a free, independent and democratic Ukrainian National Republic.

It was a heroic act. For both components parts of Ukraine had then but recently established their independence, and they were still in the throes of a desperate struggle to preserve that independence against the combined attacks of their anti-democratic enemies, including the Germans, whom they had succeeded in driving out of their country in the Fall of 1918.

To be sure, that triumph of freedom and democracy in Ukraine was shortlived. For the young and ill-prepared Ukrainian National Republic soon fell before the onslaughts of its many enemies. Nevertheless January 22, 1919 remains an inspiring date for those for whom freedom and democracy are dear. On that account alone it is worthwhile to recall exactly what took place then and where.

It was in Kiev that the Union of Western Ukraine and Eastern Ukraine was proclaimed.

The morning of that memorable day in Kiev dawned bright and clear with just a tinge of frost in the air. The ancient capitol of Ukraine took on a holiday air as masses of people, leaving behind the few daily tasks that were possible in those turbulent days, wended their way from all corners of the city to the St. Sophia Square. The Square, scene of many famous historic events since the early Middle Ages, was a billowing sea of Ukrainian blue and yellow banners. Just where the St. Volodimir Avenue enters it, a large triumphal arch had been erected and decorated with the national colors and coats-of-arms of the various provinces of Ukraine. Set up in a conspicuous place among them all was the Western Ukraine lion on a field of blue.

Near the center of the Square, high above the sea of banners, stood the statue of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the famous Hetman of Kozak Ukraine who had freed all his native land of foreign rule, only to nullify this great deed by signing the disastrous Treaty of Pereyaslav with Muscovy.

All of the streets and avenues running into the St. Sophia Square were lined with rows of school children, many of them dressed in their native costumes. Fringing the Square was a strong cordon of Ukrainian troops, holding back the huge masses of people who overflowed even unto the rooftops, trees, and walls, and letting in only those who were members of the many official representative bodies taking part in the ceremonies. The entire program of events was under the personal direction of Nicholas Sadowsky, the leading Ukrainian theatrical figure of that time.

While the people were streaming in taking positions of vantage, a High Mass being celebrated in the St. Sophia Cathedral, built by the famous Ukrainian monarch Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054). Just before 12 noon the delegation of the Western Ukrainian Republic arrived in automobiles. Following them came the members of the Directory,—the governing body of Eastern Ukraine then, headed by Volodimir Vinnichenko and Semen Petlura. Their arrival was met with

rousing cheers. Then everything came to a standstill as a military band played the stirring strains of the Ukrainian national anthem. All of the many delegations then took their assigned places in front of the cathedral. Among them were members of the Directory, members of the Western Ukrainian Republic delegation, foreign diplomatic representatives, members of the various congresses (conventions) being held during that time in Kiev, delegations of the various branches of the Ukrainian Army, while in the very forefront stood the high command of the famed Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi Corps, stationed in Kiev at that time.

Exactly at 12 o'clock noon, the official ceremonies of the Union of Western and Eastern Ukrainians began. Amidst a solemn hush a member of the Western Ukrainian delegation stepped forward before the arrayed front of the Directory and slowly read the formal resolution of the Ukrainian National Rada, governing body of Western Ukraine, to unite with Eastern Ukraine—the Ukrainian National Republic. The resolution emphasized the fact that it was based on the natural right of "self-determination" of all peoples. It was dated at Stanislawiv, on January 17th of that year. At the completion of its reading the document was handed ceremoniously over to Vinnichenko, head of the Directory. A moment later it was re-read in the French language, for the benefit of the foreign diplomatic corps.

At the conclusion of this, one of the members of the Directory stepped forward and read the Universale (proclamation) of the Directory to the effect that the latter, in the name of the Ukrainian National Republic, accepted the offer of the Western Ukrainian Republic to unite with the Ukrainian National Republic, and that these two component parts of Ukraine, separated by unnatural political barriers for centuries, were from now on united in one mighty Ukrainian free, independent and democratic State.

"The centuries-old dream of the Ukrainian people has at last been realized," read the Universale of Union. "Henceforth there is only one United Independent Ukrainian National Republic."

YOUR COOPERATION NEEDED

We desire to publicize as much as possible the deeds and activities of our young Ukrainian Americans in our country's armed forces as well as in its home defense. To do so properly, however, we need the cooperation of all our readers, scattered throughout the length and breadth of this land. Send us whatever you may have on what our young men and women are doing in the defense of our country and its ideals. Such reports often appear in local newspapers. Send us those clippings. Your cooperation will be much appreciated.

Chicago Male Chorus Sings On Department Of Justice Radio Program

The Ukrainian Cossack Chorus of Chicago, directed by Samuel Czuba, sang a group of Ukrainian songs over the Mutual Broadcasting System in a coast to coast hook-up, Sunday, January 11, at 4 P.M. (Central time), on the "I Hear America Sing" program sponsored on Sundays by the Department of Justice, in conjunction with the Common Council for American Unity.

The chorus is composed of about twenty-five young men of Ukrainian descent. They were organized in 1934. The 1940 Who's Who In Music mentions the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus of Chicago as "today one of the most promising young choral groups in the United States." To date the chorus has made 142 guest appearances in concerts, banquets and radio

in ten different cities. One of its proudest achievements was the winning of the Chicagoland Music Festival, Men's Chorus Division, sponsored by the Chicago Tribune in 1936.

The following songs were sung by the chorus on its radio broadcast Sunday: "O Come Let Us Worship" (Preydity Poklonimsia) by Tschai-kowsky; "The Captive Cossacks" (Zakuvala Ta Siva Zazulia) by Nischinsky; "Kobzar" (I Po Toy Bilk Hora) by Davidovsky; several carols—"Today We Rejoice" (Nini Adamy), "This Day Joyous" (Nebo I Zemlia), "Jesus Is Born" (Boh Predvichny); "Lord, Have Mercy Upon Us," (Hospadi Pomiluy Nas) by Lvovsky. The program was opened and closed with the singing of My Country Tis of Thee.

Ukrainian Youngstown's First Casualty

Three minutes after the shooting began at Pearl Harbor, December 7, John Fill, young Ukrainian American, 719 Tyndale Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, a ship's cook, first class, was out of the war temporarily with explosion burns on his back, chest and head, the "Youngstown Vindicator" reported.

At the time of this report, last Monday, Fill was at home for a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fill, Youngstown's first wounded man of World War II. Upon its expiration he was to report at Mare Island from where he hopes to go to Hawaii, "for revenge."

The curly hair that shows in family pictures has been singed and he has some scars, but outside of that

he says he is fit as a fiddle, the "Vindicator" reported.

Details of the engagement where he was injured are a navy secret. Fill was at his battle station when the firing begun and he was among the first men injured.

Likes Mother's Ukrainian Cooking

When the its reporter called on him in the morning, the "Vindicator" said, Fill was contentedly eating his mother's "kolatch," a Ukrainian bread, "washed down with cups of coffee poured by his wife, who came from her home in the East to join him for a brief reunion here. Their five-year-old daughter, Marie, also is with them.

New Jersey Assemblyman Feted

Celebrating their tenth anniversary, members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Ukrainian Democratic Club of Hudson County of New Jersey, tendered Saturday night, January 10, a testimonial dinner to Assemblyman Marcel E. Wagner, first of Ukrainian descent to be elected to the New Jersey Assembly, the "Jersey Journal" reported January 12.

A capacity crowd of more than 300 persons attended the affair, held at the Ukrainian Center, 181 Fleet Street, Jersey City.

Guest speakers, the Journal reported, included "Very Rev. Wladimir Lotowycz, pastor of the Ukrain-

ian Catholic Church of SS. Peter's and Paul's; Commissioner William J. McGovern, Judge N. Louis Paladeau, Judge John J. Maloney, and Bernard J. Berry, past grand knight of Jersey City Council, Knights of Columbus. The speakers were introduced by Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarema of New York, who was toastmaster."

Among those present were Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association; Roman Slobodian, treasurer of the association; Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor of the "Svoboda," organ of the association; and Freeholders Teresa A. Maloney, and Thomas J. Fleming.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS

THERE was a celebration of the Bill of Rights on its anniversary and a broadcast went out over the nation from all the major stations carrying with it the voice of the President of the United States. Your probably heard it. It was called "We Hold These Truths." Walter Huston and Lionel Barrymore played their part. So did Jimmie Stewart. He helped a lot of people to tell the story of how the Bill of Rights was made a part of the law of the land. It was a story about the making of a promise and the keeping of a promise, about a guarantee made to the people of America one hundred fifty years ago, a guarantee we call the Bill of Rights. Then Jimmie Stewart wanted to know something else. He asked and the people answered:

STEWART: A promise is a promise. Has America's been kept? Has it come through peace and war untarnished and unbroken? Has it worked and is it working? For the people by the people? Is it going anywhere from here? Are the Rights the right Rights? Are they rolling, do they function, do they click? Who knows the answer better than the people? Who better can we ask than the great custodians themselves, the hundred million keepers of the promise? We shall ask them. Ask a few of them who stand for many more than few—the high and low among them: Ladies and Gentlemen: An Office Clerk:

CLERK: Well—we know what freedom is now. Looked for a while there like a lot of us'd forgot how to measure it, but the news from the four corners of the earth reminded us, all right.

STEWART: Ladies and gentlemen: An Editor:

EDITOR: There have been attacks on the freedom of the press, and strangleholds of various sorts, but they've been broken every time; and today a man is free to start a paper, run it as he pleases, differ from the next man all he wants. That would make it seem to me, for one, that our Rights have come down undamaged.

STEWART: Ladies and Gentlemen: A Worshiper:

WOMAN: I go to church of my choice. And sometimes when I don't wish to go, I don't go.

STEWART: Ladies and gentlemen: An Auto Worker:

WORKER: We got the right to organize. We got the right to bargain collectively. Those are good rights, and we're proud of them, and we're better workers on account of them.

STEWART: Ladies and Gentlemen: A Manufacturer:

MANUFACTURER: There is nothing in any law which forbids us to forget class differences and work together to strengthen the sinews of our country so that the rights of all classes may forever be preserved.

STEWART: Ladies and Gentlemen: An Okie:

OKIE: I got a right, ef'n I'm hongry an' out of work, which I is been, to go lookin' for work anywhere in my country. The big court says nobody can't stop me looking. Dang it that's my right.

STEWART: Ladies and Gentlemen: A Mother:

MOTHER: I might be afraid to bring a child into the world—but not to bring a citizen into the population of the United States.

STEWART: From men beneath the rocking spars of fishing boats in Gloucester, from the vast tenancy of busy cities, roaring with the million mingled sounds of work, from towns

TWO FRONTS

The United States must fight on two fronts.

First, there is the military front. American soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting and dying in the Pacific. They are living up to the highest traditions of this nation's military history. They must be given the finest battle equipment in the world, and they must be given it in lavish quantity. All the resources of this nation, human and material alike, must be used to that end.

Second, there is the home front. We have said, time and again, that we are fighting to defend and perpetuate freedom. That is true. But the defense of freedom at home, as on the war front, demands more than lip service. It demands straight thinking from all. It demands a people who will look squarely at the facts, no matter how unpleasant they may be. It demands the kind of national toughness that knows precisely what we are fighting for, and that will permit nothing to stand in the way of victory on the home front no less than the military front.

We will, of necessity, demand and accept a large measure of economic dictatorship during the war. Whether that dictatorship ends when the war ends, will depend upon the resolution and the understanding of the American people. The future of this country and this kind of government is in the balance. The people will decide which way the scales are tipped.

The free enterprise system is at stake in this war. Upon the maintenance of free enterprise all the other freedoms—freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion—hinge and depend. Anything which weakens and emasculates free enterprise is the enemy of the nation. We cannot have an ever-expanding bureaucracy and have efficiency. We cannot allow non-defense spending to go on unchecked and expect to avoid economic collapse.

There is nothing dramatic about these statements. They are simply homely truths. The winning of this war—and the winning of the peace that follows—will depend on how well the American people understand them.

There has never been such unity as this country has at present. Every American stands solidly behind the President in the pledge to wage war until international gangsterism is destroyed. The spirit of the nation is one of grim, uncompromising determination. But let all remember that the home front is as vital to war and to the perpetuation of our way of life as the battlefield. There will be subversive influences on both fronts. Only an awakened, aware people can prevent their depredations.

We fight for freedom, then. And we must fight for it all the way—fight for it here in America, no less than in the broad reaches of the oceans and the lands beyond.

spread thinly through the Appalachians, from the assembly lines, the forges spitting flame, the night shifts in the mines, the great flat countries of the prairie states, from the grocers and from salesmen and the tugboat pilots and the motor-makers—Affirmation! Yes! United proudly in a solemn day. Knit more strongly than we were a hundred fifty years ago this day!

Can it be progress, if our Bill of Rights is stronger NOW than when it was conceived? Is that not what you'd call wearing well?

Is not our Bill of Rights more cherished now than ever? The blood more zealous to preserve it whole?

Americans shall answer. For they alone, they know the answer. The people of America: from East, from West, from North, from South.

Time Is The Great Factor Now

IT is not possible at this time to detail all the events and circumstances which led to Japan's victories in the Pacific. But the broad outlines are clear. We underestimated the extent and the striking power of the Japanese air and naval forces. We were over-confident. We did not turn the Philippines and the lesser islands into the kind of bastions which could have repelled a major attack. Further, we, like the rest of the democracies, were lethargic—we wishfully disregarded the writing on the wall. According to Walter Lippman, Japan must have spent at least eighteen months preparing for an attack on so vast a scale. But few Americans believed war was actually coming in the Pacific.

Bright spot in the Philippine war has been the superb fighting spirit shown by the American and Filipino troops commanded by General MacArthur, who seems to have fully lived up to his reputation as the ablest American general officer. MacArthur's forces were tremendously outnumbered. Their equipment was inferior to that of the Japanese. After the early days of fighting, they had no air power to speak of. Yet they made the enemy pay a tremendous toll in men and material for every inch of ground taken and, at this writing, they have entrenched themselves on Luzon island north of lost Manila and on the great fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay, and are continuing the fight.

Many have wondered why MacArthur was not given substantial U. S. naval aid. In the opinion of the strategists, it would have been suicidal for the Navy to have sent major fleet forces in an attempt to save Manila. Japan has big naval bases in Formosa and on the mandated islands, some of which are well under a thousand miles from Luzon. Our forces' nearest major base is many thousands of miles away from the scene of action, at Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, while Luzon is important, it is not vital. What the Allied Pacific powers must attempt to save at all costs is Singapore, which is the key to the entire Far East, including the rich Dutch East Indies. All possible Allied strength must be conserved for the decisive land, sea and air battle which will soon take place along the Malayan peninsula. The commanders of great armies and navies must take the long view, and

look to the winning of the war, not the scattered, costly victories which might imperil the major campaign.

It is often said that the prime objective of this war is the destruction of the Nazis—that, once that is done, Japan and Hitler's other allies can be taken care of in their turn. The news which comes out of Russia is immensely encouraging to the Allied powers. The German rout continues, and the destruction of German divisions and German equipment is on an almost incredible scale. The Russian command now says that it means to press forward until Germany itself is turned into a battlefield. And in Libya, the British have won a victory which may prove of immense importance to the eventual winning of the entire war.

This country is now, for the first time, realizing what modern war means. The order freezing sales of new motor cars and prohibiting the production of new cars after January, indicates the way the wind blows. It may be expected that our lives will be revolutionized with astonishing speed. There will be no luxuries at all, and many seeming necessities will be forgone or produced in bare minimum quantities. At this moment, we are spending about 25 per cent of our national income for war purposes. By the end of the year we will, if the plans go through, be spending as much as 50 per cent. What that will mean to the civilian standard of living is easily seen.

Yet there is no grumbling. Right-wingers and left-wingers, labor leaders and big industrialists, Democrats and Republicans alike, agree that an all-out effort, with all the privations entailed, must be made. There is criticism of Administration methods, but no criticism of Administration long-pull objectives. It is significant that in the civil government, as in the armed forces, changes are being made in executive personnel, designed to weed out the unfit and replace them with men who will get results.

Time is the great factor now—time to produce the instruments of war, and to train the necessary troops. Japan got the jump on us, as Germany did on Russia and Britain in the early days of conflict, because she had spent years preparing for war while we had done relatively little. We have the resources to make up for this, if only we make full use of the time we have left before the decisive stage of the war is reached.

Army Counter Intelligence Corps Investigates Subversive Elements

A specially trained group of officers and men are functioning as an Army unit under the designation of Counter Intelligence Corps, the War Department announced last week. These men are the "G-men" of the military forces, and function as special agents in the detection and investigation of espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, and general subversive activity wherever found in the Army.

The organization was established in 1917 when the United States entered the World War, and was known as the Corps of Intelligence Police. Its agents served with success both at home and abroad. The Corps assisted in exposing many enemy spies in France, and also in frustrating several attempts at sabotage against important installations of the A.E.F.

The Counter Intelligence Corps is composed of officers and men whose education and professional experience is such as to make them particularly qualified for specialized duties. Potential members of the Corps must at least have had basic military training and must stand a rigid analysis of their qualifications. Great care is taken in the selection of these individuals, and after transfer into the Corps, each agent is sent to an

investigators' training school, established by the War Department, where the student pursues an intensive course of instruction in the most modern methods of counter intelligence work, including fingerprint recording, photography, in the use of technical equipment, explosives, jiu-jitsu, and other subjects.

One of many cases recently solved by agents of the Corps involved the comparative analysis of the handwriting of unidentified persons who had addressed communications of a highly inflammatory and insulting nature to persons in authority. In investigating the cases the agents uncovered an organization of subversive individuals whose connection with enemy activities was not previously known.

The War Department believes that the public should know that enemy agents and other subversive persons will meet with effective treatment wherever encountered.

No applicants will be taken into this service directly from civil life, it was stated. Men already in the Army may apply for transfer to the Counter Intelligence Corps through regular military channels.

Ivan Mazepa -- Hetman of Ukraine

(Continued)

THOSE manor-owners who refused to abide by Mazepa's warnings, were often heavily punished by being deprived of their holdings. Also, when Mazepa saw it was impossible for him to abolish "panschyna" i.e. having the tenant perform a certain amount of free labor for the landowner, he limited this feudal tenure to two days at the most per week. Also, when he saw how vexatious for the people was the system of taxation called "orandi," he abolished it, only to renew it after awhile when funds were required to hire mercenary troops.

Rebellions

Mazepa's aristocratic nature on the one hand, and the vital needs of the state, however, found little understanding among the common people. They constantly seethed with rebellion against him, and at times this rebellious spirit expressed itself in actual outbreaks, which were quelled only after a great deal of trouble. As could be expected, the hotbed of this rebellious spirit that prevailed among the people, was in the Zaporozhe.

Feeling itself threatened by the line of little fortresses that Hetman Mazepa had constructed along the lower stretches of Ukraine, Crimea began to look about for means to remove the threat. It found an unexpected ally in a Kozak leader, Peter Ivanenko, better known as Petryk, who in 1692 had fled from Hetman-schyna (term applied to region ruled by Hetman Mazepa, who in turn was under the domination of Moscow) where he held a responsible post under Secretary General Kochubey. Upon being accepted into the ranks of the Zaporozhian Sich, Petryk began to agitate for a rebellion against Mazepa and Moscow. Although the Zaporozhians had no liking for Mazepa, still they were not very anxious to stage an open rebellion against him. Petryk then gathered about him a group of sympathizers and journeyed to Crimea, where on May 26, 1692 he concluded a treaty with the Crimean Khan in the name of Kiev and Chernihiv principalities, all Zaporozhian and Garrison Kozaks, and all Ukrainian people." This treaty provided for an "eternal peace" between Ukraine and Crimea as a means of mutual defense against Moscow and Poland. As an attempt to free Ukraine of foreign domination, this treaty by Petryk has great significance in the development of Ukrainian political ideology.

Petryk's Universale

The several "universales" (proclamations) that Petryk next issued to the Ukrainian people, have great significance, too, on account of their statesmanlike qualities.

In the third of such "universales," issued on June 22, 1692, Petryk wrote as follows:

"It is not strange that the Polish monarch is our enemy. Once we were under his rule but with God's help, during the time of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, we regained our freedom and the effects of the damage we caused to Poland then is felt by her to this day. Neither is it strange that the Crimean Khan is hostile to us—from the most ancient times we did damage to Crimea and still do today. The actions of the Muscovian czars, however, are strange. They did not gain ascendancy over us by the sword, as our ancestors, for the sake of our Christian faith, freely placed themselves under their protectorate. They led our people from the right side of the Dnieper to the left; they found protection behind our backs against their enemies, so that no matter from which direction the enemy attacked, our cities and town were the first to be burned, our people the first to be

taken into captivity, while Moscow remained safe and sound as if behind a wall. But even this does not satisfy Muscovy. It now desires to turn all of us into serfs and slaves. First it took from us Hetman Mnohohrishny and then Hetman Samiylovich, both of whom defended our liberties, and now it wants to put us into life-long slavery. It allowed the present hetman [Mazepa] to take over the land belonging to the officers of Zaporozhian Sich, and give them to his officials, while the latter have made our brothers their serfs, stopping short only of harnessing them to the plows. All this Muscovy approves, for it well knows that such measures will weaken our people to the point where it will be able to control the Dnieper, Sarmatia and build fortresses which will limit all freedom of action among us."

Further on he writes:

"I ran away from my parents, my wife and children, and a good position in life, and now call upon you to defend the union and freedom of our fatherland. It is not our purpose to ruin our fatherland, for evil is the bird that destroys his nest, evil is the farmer who ruins his land. We are going into Ukraine in order to free our brothers and ourselves of destruction by Muscovy and its underlings. You have wise heads; ask yourself: is it better to suffer in slavery, is it better to be a hired hand or the master of the land? Know all of you, too, that the hetman himself has sent to me a secret courier assuring me that as soon as we and the horde (Crimean) reach Samara, all of them will sever themselves of Muscovy and together with us make war upon it, our oppressor..."

"If you do not rise for your freedom now, then you can be sure that you will lose it forever, that you will remain slaves of Moscow, and that there will be no one in the future to champion your cause..."

There was a good deal of truth, understanding of the situation, and foresight of the tragic events that were to follow, in this Petryk's Universale.

"Hetman" Petryk

In the autumn of 1692, Petryk with his Kozaks and the Crimean horde moved into Ukraine. Pausing at Kamyany Zaton, he sent a delegation to the Zaporozhian Sich. Here his representatives and those of his powerful ally, Crimean Khan, were welcomed with the traditional salt and bread. The Zaporozhians, however, then under the command of Husak, despite their hostility against Mazepa, did not dare to join an open rebellion against him and Moscow. In reply to a "universale" issued by Mazepa, in which he expressed his confidence that they would not help the infidels (Crimean Tartars— allies of Petryk) in ruining their fatherland Ukraine, Husak wrote to Mazepa with considerable sharpness and many complaints, yet assured him at the same time that neither he nor the Zaporozhians would become allies of Petryk. And so it turned to be. Zaporozhe met Petryk's overtures with great reserve, and only about 500 Zaporozhians volunteers, under the leadership of Vasile Bushko, placed themselves under his banners. They took this step, however, at their own risk, officially without the knowledge of the Zaporozhian command, which did no issue to Bushko any commission to command this detachment.

At Kamyany Zaton the revolutionary forces held a council of war, at which Petryk was elected hetman.

Collapse of "Hetman" Petryk's Rebellion

Alarmed by Petryk's invasion of Ukraine, Mazepa dispatched against him five loyal Kozak regiments and took personal command of another

five regiments with which he advanced to the town of Hadiach and there awaited the rebellious Kozak chieftain whom the Crimean khan had designated as hetman. At the same time Mazepa circulated proclamations against Petryk throughout Ukraine, in which he warned the populace that by his rebellion Petryk was bringing new ruin upon Ukraine.

Meanwhile Petryk had penetrated the boundaries of Left Bank Ukraine, which was being governed by Hetman Mazepa under Muscovian protection. A number of border towns and villages surrendered to him without the slightest opposition, only Novobohorodsk Fort, recently built and occupied by Muscovian settlers, refused to surrender. Unable to take it by storm, Petryk circled it and plunged deep into Left Bank Ukraine, at length stopping at Miachkoya. From here he sent a letter to Poltava demanding that it surrender to him. The reply from Poltava was both negative and insulting. A still more serious setback, however, was the defection of his Tartar allies. Hearing of the approach of Mazepa they suddenly abandoned Petryk and fled. Seeing that his rebellion was premature Petryk drew back to Perekop. Here he remained three months, and when in Bakchisarai a new khan appeared, Selim Birey—a former ally of Hetman Doroshenko of the Right Bank Ukraine, he went to him for help. With him he took two documents, whether genuine or not is not known, ostensibly from Mazepa and the latter's Chief Justice Kochubey, in which it was stated that the Ukrainian people had great hopes that the new khan would liberate them of the Muscovian yoke. These documents together with Petryk's plea for aid prompted the khan, who burned with hatred of the Muscovians, to dispatch early in 1693 a horde running well over 30,000 into Ukraine as allies of Petryk. Likewise the khan promised that he would personally lead another such horde himself to help Petryk.

Petryk's efforts to persuade the Zaporozhian Sich to come on his side, however, were again fruitless.

"Do not lust so much, dear brothers," he wrote to the Sich, "for the money that the tsars are sending you... Of your own good will you have allied yourself with Muscovy but now she is doing with you the same as she has to those upon whom she has laid her hands."

In reply to this appeal, the Sich secretary, Sozont Hrybowsky, wrote to Petryk as follows:

"You have come to grief, you have forgotten God... Without our knowledge you went to Crimea, so without us you can go on your expedition. Do not bother us..."

But this did not discourage Petryk. He advanced and on January 15th reached Perevolochnoya fortress, which he found impossible to capture. Neither could he capture the neighboring Kyshenka. In despair he flung himself upon Poltava. But here again his Tartar allies deserted him, before they even sighted Mazepa's forces. Once more Petryk had to return to his haunts empty-handed.

For their neutrality the Zaporozhians received Mazepa's personal thanks and a gift of a richly decorated and carved iconostasis. Yet it should not be supposed that they were in sympathy with him. The only reason why they did not support Petryk was that they doubted the success of his venture.

In 1695 a Muscovian expedition and another one headed by Mazepa attacked Crimea, one after the other. The Muscovian campaign was a stalemate, attaining no notable victories. Mazepa's Ukrainian forces, however, ruined Kizirkinen and many other Tartar strongholds along the lower Dnie-

per stretches. In retaliation the Crimean khan sent a 30,000 horde into Ukraine. Petryk accompanied it. His proclamations calling for support were now more inflammatory, but they achieved very little success. Only a few Kozaks joined him. Mazepa placed a price of 1,000 karbovantsi on his head, and among the riff-raff that surrounded Petryk there were quite a few who were ready to take advantage of this offer. During a retreat, near Kishenka, a Kozak from the Right Bank Ukraine, Yakim Vechirka, leaped upon Petryk and slew him with a lance. He never collected the blood money, however, for the Tartars killed him on the spot. Later his body and that of Petryk were found by the inhabitants of Kyshenka, and while they buried the former with military honors, the latter they hung out on a hook.

Such was the tragic end of Petro Ivanenko Petryk, a Tartar-made hetman but not recognized as such among his own countrymen, and an unsuccessful revolutionist against Moscow's domination.

Latest studies of Petryk's rebellion indicate that Petryk was no ordinary adventurer or a failure. There appears to be a well founded supposition that not only a good many of the Kozak leaders but Hetman Mazepa himself hoped to use Petryk to reach an alliance with Crimea and with its aid drive the Muscovians (Russians) out of Ukraine, then rid themselves of their Turkish and Tartar allies, wrest certain advantages for Ukrainian commerce on the Black Sea and create an independent Ukrainian State.

When, however, Mazepa saw that Petryk's rebellion would end in failure, he not only withdrew his possible support but also denounced it and took steps to quell it.

The same authority (O. Ohloblyn) for the above version of Mazepa's role in Petryk's rebellion, claims that Petryk did not die at the hands of an assassin near Kyshenka, but that there is evidence that he lived and took part in Orlyk's rebellion later; furthermore, Orlyk's constitution for the Ukrainian people (1710) is said to bear many striking similarities to Petryk's treaty with Crimea in 1692, which leads one to suppose that Petryk helped to draft that constitution.

In 1696 a Muscovian flotilla, strengthened by a force of 15,000 Kozaks under Colonel Lyzohub, captured Azov from Crimea. For the next four years the war for an outlet into the Black and Azov seas raged unchecked. It was concluded by a treaty on the basis of which Muscovy obtained from Turkey the entire northern coast of the Sea of Azov. Having thus satisfied her appetite in the south, Muscovy next turned her attention to the north, to engage in a war against Sweden for control of the Baltic Sea, which would give it "a window to Europe."

(To be continued)

Let Your Answer
to Bombs Be BONDS!



We are fighting enemies who will stop at nothing. With our homes, our very lives at stake, shall we stop short of giving our dimes and dollars for Defense? Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps every day, every week. Buy as if your very life depended upon it. It does!

New Course To Give Army Personnel Picture of War's Origin And Progress

A series of educational talks on world events since 1931 have been provided to nearly all Army units, the War Department announced recently. The first was given last Monday. Selected Army officers at each post give the lectures on current history, with primary emphasis on military aspects. Fifteen lectures will be given, at the rate of two a week.

Supplementing these, there will be a continuing program of short informal talks by company officers, interpreting the day-by-day news from the point of view of America's military situation.

The 15 lectures in the introductory phase of the course will cover:

1. An outline of post-World War events, with major emphasis on the 1938-1941 period, insofar as they have influenced the defense policy of the United States. The soldiers will hear detailed accounts of military events of the present World War.

2. The developments in the foreign policy and defense policy of the United States since 1938.

3. The progressive reaction of America to international developments, our national foreign policy, and our national defense policy.

4. The specific hazards to our national safety,—territorial, political, economic and military—resulting from the policies of the Axis Powers.

5. The resultant role and responsibilities of the individual soldier in the defense of the nation.

In order to organize this program, Colonel Herman Beukema, Professor of Economics, Government and History at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, was called to Washington by the War Department on temporary duty for several weeks.

The course will be amplified by the appearance at Army camps of outstanding civilian speakers. Among these are Arnold Whitridge of Yale University, Bruce Hopper of Har-

vard, Douglas G. Haring of Syracuse, Earl Cruickshank of Vanderbilt, Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, Tyler Dennet, foreign expert and former President of Williams College, Herbert Agar, Raymond Clapper, Hanson W. Baldwin, Edgar Mowrer, and Carl Crow.

For the interpretation of current developments by company officers which will be a routine part of the Army program henceforth, maps will be installed in the soldier's day rooms, and significant fluctuations of the war throughout the world will be charted on them.

Experimental lectures already given in Army camps have shown that the American soldier is greatly interested in the events leading up to the present war and has a great desire to learn about his enemies. The soldiers who have heard these talks have requested more of them.

The basic material for the introductory lectures has been prepared by the instructors of the Department of Economics, Government and History at the U. S. Military Academy, the

Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, and the Institute of Pacific Relations. Publications which will be used to supplement the lectures are being supplied to the Army at cost by the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Semi-Formal VALENTINE DANCE

— sponsored by —
UKRAINIAN YOUTH
— of —
CONNECTICUT
Saturday, Feb. 7, 1942



— at —
**MOUNTAIN VIEW
LODGE,
MERIDEN, CONN.**
(route No. 14,
Southington road)
Commencement
8 P. M.

Adm. \$2.00 Per Couple (tax included)

"WHEN the terrible news reached Stessia, the unfortunate girl lost her senses. She wandered for days in the woods like a wild animal, came to the house for a few minutes, and disappeared again. All the worry and efforts of the parents were useless. She answered no questions and did not even complain. Her appearance changed to such an extent that people, who chanced to meet her in the woods, did not recognize her. The once, dark, bright beautiful eyes had now a look that sent chills all over one's body; her abundant hair loose, her handsome face white as her torn shirt. Thus was her unhappy life ruined by cruel fate. One day, on the eve of Ivan Koupala (a holiday on the 24th of June) Stessia came to this rock. She stood a while, her head drooping mournfully, then suddenly shrieked and threw herself into the Dnieper... The old king was there awaiting her, and as soon as she..."

At this moment we heard a splash and a few feet away from us we noticed a head and shoulders of a woman, who swam toward us.

"How do you do, Uncle!" called the nymph clapping her hands.

"Holy Virgin!" muttered the startled Kozak jumping to his feet and fixing his eyes upon the mermaid. "Stessia, Stessia!" he shouted. "The devil take you! You scared me to death!"

"Stessia?" I asked, bewildered.

"Yes, Stessia," replied the Kozak calmly: "Not the dead one though. This one is alive and full of the devil. Look how she dives and swims. She is like a mermaid in the water."

Stessia laughed heartily and swam ahead lightly and gracefully, diving, turning and floating.

"She doesn't seem to fear anything," I said.

"The fool thinks that we cannot see her well from the high rock," said the Kozak, gazing at Stessia.

"Is she a girl or a married woman?"

"Just married recently. She certainly is beautiful,—the devil take her! Look at her."

It was impossible to remain indifferent to this wonderful sight. The enchanted place was a proper setting for a mermaid. The sudden appearance of Stessia seemed to bring to life the mysterious deed of years ago.

The woman did not stay long. "Farewell," she called and disappeared under the water.

The sun was no more visible. In the twilight the Dnieper took on the shade of steel. The barges and boats came to the shore to rest. Lights were seen here and there; a blue smoke spread over the shore like a transparent veil. Somewhere people were singing,—our Ukrainian songs; birds were chirping; shepherds, blowing their whistles, and above all these sounds rang the melodious sweet notes of the nightingales.

The Kozak dreamily smoked his pipe.

"Well, friend, how about your story," I said, pulling at his steeve. "It is getting dark."

"Indeed!"—answered he, rubbing his forehead. "Where did I stop? Oh, yes—"

"As soon as poor Stessia threw herself into the water: the merman turned her into a mermaid and brought her to his palace. It was a thing of marvelous beauty. The walls, ceiling and roof were made of glass,—the tables, benches and shelves of diamonds. The floor was sprinkled with fine little pearls.

"The mermaids turned green with envy at the sight of Stessia (for women are women, the

Stessia's Rock

By ALEXANDER STOROZHENKO (1805-74)

(Translated by R. L. W-K)

(Concluded)

(2)

same on earth as in the sea), but they had no power to do anything. The king drove them all out and remained alone with Stessia...

"The enraged mermaids decided to rid themselves of the new rival. One of the nymphs, the meanest one of all, had an angel's voice and devil's thoughts. She was a witch on earth, right in this town. Once she hid all the rains and for that was drowned by another conjurer. She became a mermaid, and now undertook the disposal of Stessia. She insisted on being Stessia's maid and tried to be very nice to her.

"At times the old king arranged games and entertainments to cheer up Stessia. Lobsters ran races mounted on fish, turtles danced and hind legs, or with large fish arranged like hunting dogs, they would go hunting, as we hunt rabbits... But nothing gladdened the heart of unfortunate Stessia, nothing brought a smile to her lips. The shrewd witch succeeded in finding out Stessia's only desire. She wanted at least for a moment to see her parents.

"Very well, sister!" said the mermaid, "I shall arrange it for you. You shall see your parents and your mother shall hold you in her hands. But you must follow all my instructions."

"One day, when the king went on a journey through his kingdom, the witch transformed Stessia into a little fish and dropped her into her father's net. Stessia shook with excitement at the sight of her parents. The poor people were aged and broken by their grief. So happy was Stessia to be home once more, that even the knife, with which the mother scaled the fish, did not hurt her. It was pleasant to be in mother's hands, and the little fish wiggled with pleasure. Even the boiling water and the fire did not effect Stessia, did not mar her happiness. The mother put the cooked fish on a plate and served it to the table. But the parents could not eat. They kept on talking about their unhappy child.

"Wao shall care for us in our old age?" said the mother. "Who will shut our eyes when we die? Who will pray for us?"

"We shall not see our daughter, in this world or the next, for she has given her soul to the devil," said the father.

"Thus they sat there praying and crying. Their tears dropped upon the little fish on the plate. Stessia felt that her lost soul was coming to life under the shower of her parents' tears. Suddenly, the parents noticed that the fish was gone. Instead of it on the plate lay delicate fresh forget-me-nots. At the same time they heard the sweet voice of their deceased daughter.

"Our Stessia," exclaimed the old parents, and ran out of the house. But they could not find Stessia. Then they understood that God had heard their prayers and this miracle was a sign of forgiveness. That night the mother saw Stessia in her dreams. The girl looked as

cheerful, beautiful and happy as she did before the arrival of the officer. She told her mother the whole story from the time she was drowned until the moment God forgave her mortal sin.

"In the meantime the water king returned to his crystal palace, and not finding Stessia, became furious. He collected his storms from half the world, let the winds out from the caves, and drew the waters from all rivers. No one ever witnessed such storm as then raged for three days and three nights. The Dnieper swelled and roared like early in spring; heavy rain pouring incessantly. The winds blew with tremendous force; the earth shook, and the days were dark as the nights. Perhaps the king of the water wanted to upturn the mountain upon which our village stood, but was powerless to do it. Only threw this piece of rock into the Dnieper. Finally the terrible storm was over, the people came down to see the damage caused by the Dnieper. They found Stessia's body right near this rock. The parents wept and mourned over the body until it was buried. The priest did not want to pray for the sinner, but the mother told him about the miracle, and the funeral was held in the proper Christian fashion."

"Where is her grave?" I asked.

"Not far from the place the merman threw her body. I will show it to you."

The full moon was high. In some places the Dnieper looked like a pit with bright stars at the bottom; in others it shone with silver scales. Lights along the shore reflected gaily on the water. The night was quiet and warm; not a tree shook, not a leaf trembled. Coming up the hill, the Kozak stepped near a tall, wooden cross.

"This is Stessia's grave," he said, removing his hat and making the sign of the cross.

The ground was level, and the cross was the only thing which told that this was Stessia's grave.

"Surely God forgave if people did," said the Kozak. "There is always a good soul to replace the broken cross, and people always pray when they pass by the grave. Elderly people pray that their children be blessed by the merciful God; girls pray that their lot may be better than that of Stessia. Perhaps this place will never be forgotten. There will always be a cross on the grave, and the rock will always be called 'Stessia Rock.' On the eve of Ivan Kupallo, girls and fellows come to the rock, play and leap over bonfires. They decorate the grave with flowers and hang wreaths upon the cross. The girls believe that the timid Stessia built this bathing-place for them, where no one can see them."

On the way down, the Kozak told me that he came from a family of warriors and his son was in the military service now in Petrograd. He likes the life, but the climate is bad and there are no Vareniky (Ukrainian dumplings) there. We stepped at a large house with five windows and a high gate.

"This is my house," said the Kozak, "I wish you good night."

"Good night!" I said. "Thank you for 'Stessia!'"

"Remember our 'Stessia' and do not forget Marko Perehon! Good-bye!"

The End

THE ARMORED FORCE SCHOOL

(1)

THE return of armor to the battlefield—mechanized armor—brought with it new problems of tactics. But tactics can be effective only when the armor—that same mechanized armor—keeps rolling.

To keep 'em rolling and to keep 'em shooting in fair fighting weather or foul, to make sure that they continue to keep rolling, the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has undertaken a vast program of mass education. Brigadier General Stephen G. Henry is Commandant.

The school is 30 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky, and just a few thousand yards from the headquarters of the Chief of the Armored Force. The Chief, Major General Jacob L. Devers, has need for every trained technician that comes off that educational assembly line.

The history of the Armored Force School dates from August 7, 1940. On that date the late Major General Adna R. Chaffee, father of the Armored Force, issued this terse directive:

"There will be established at Fort Knox, Kentucky, an Armored Force School, for the purpose of training all military specialists in the Armored Force."

When the War Department directed General Chaffee to organize an Armored Force, the General Staff gathered a large working nucleus of officers and men who were familiar with the operation and use of tanks and other armored equipment.

Tank regiments and mechanized Cavalry were gathered together. There were hundreds of specialists who knew how to operate and maintain tanks, scout cars, motorcycles; there were radio operators and radio electricians. These hundreds came, but thousands were needed.

Where before were a few regiments at peace-time strength, there were now two divisions—and more to come.

Thousands of operating and maintenance personnel, as well as clerks, were needed, and urgently. There was an immediate shortage, also, of junior officers qualified to handle maintenance and communication problems.

Existing service schools, already overtaxed, could furnish nothing approximating the number of specialists needed. Tank experts realized at once that Armored Force officers and enlisted men face maintenance and operation problems unlike those in other branches of the service. An Armored Force School was the answer to this need.

At Fort Benning, the Tank School, complete with its equipment, was made available at once. Personnel from the 1st Armored Division which had been conducting some instruction at Fort Knox were available, too.

For the task of building up a pioneer educational institution, Brigadier General Henry (then a lieutenant colonel of Infantry) was chosen.

Taught By Hearing, Seeing, and Doing

The most modern techniques of teaching were to be employed. These techniques now are apparent even during a short visit to the school. The men are taught by hearing (through lectures), by seeing (diagrams, working models in wood or metal, working cross-sections), by doing (the actual work). These techniques are used in combination and individually.

The school was designed to teach men to maintain and repair all of the mechanized equipment required by mechanized units, to teach radio operators, radio electricians, tank mechanics, automotive mechanics, motorcyclists, motorcycle mechanics, and gunners.

Officers capable of commanding these armored units, trained, like their men, in tank and motor maintenance and communications, were to be graduated in time to join combat units soon to be organized.

Reserve officers, trained technically, were ordered to duty as instructors. From the great automotive factories, rubber factories, engineering schools, designing divisions, radio corporations, came these officers to pool their energies and talents.

Official War Department authorization for the establishment of the school came on September 20, 1940. It was to have an initial capacity of 200 commissioned officers and 1,800 enlisted men. In light of the national emergency, permission was received to use facilities of civilian trade schools to step up the training of specialists.

A survey of such technical schools within a radius of 400 miles of Fort Knox already had been made, with their equipment and curricula scrutinized as to adaptability to the peculiar needs of Armored Force Specialists. Schools in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Valparaiso, Indiana, five in all, were chosen.

Less than three weeks later 731 enlisted men from the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions were enrolled. They took courses in automotive mechanics, diesel mechanics, radio operation, radio electricity, welding, and machine shop. In length, courses ranged from six weeks for welders and machinists to sixteen weeks for radio operators. At finishing courses at Fort Knox instruction received practical application and final examinations were held to determine whether the students were able to meet the standards set for the regular courses at the Armored Force School.

In the meantime, planning and construction at Fort Knox were proceeding apace. The capacity of the school, set by the War Department, was approximately one-fourth of the requirements of the Armored Force. It was planned to operate the school in four cycles of three months each to produce the authorized quota. The first cycle was scheduled to run from November 4, 1940, to January 31, 1941.

Meanwhile, the physical plant of the Armored Force School itself was the immediate problem. Land was allocated. In the great burst of energy that marked the Army's totality of effort as it took on its gigantic program, men and machines swarmed over the bare yellow earth along and north of First Avenue.

That November, 1940, came raw and cold.

Oil drum braziers loaded with coke fought the cold in the shops and classrooms because furnaces were not yet available.

Equipment was dishearteningly meager for the task at hand—but the Armored Force School was under way.

On November 4, the Armored Force School enrolled the first students in its own plant. There were 219 commissioned officers and 1,619 enlisted men from the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions, and the 70th Tank Battalion, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Included were ten enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, from the bases at San Diego, California, and Quantico, Virginia. For the officers there were courses in communications, tank maintenance, and wheeled vehicle maintenance. For enlisted men there were classes for radio operators, radio electricians, motorcycle mechanics, motorcycle operators, cryptographers, and clerks.

(To be concluded)

SINCERITY

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be. —Tillotson.

• Youth and U. N. A. •

U.N.A. ADMITTED 3,266 NEW MEMBERS LAST YEAR

The Ukrainian National Association admitted 1,866 new adult and 1,400 new juvenile membership during 1941, a total of 3,266 new members. On the last day of December, 1940, the organization had a total of 38,167 members. At the end of 1941, the U.N.A. had a total of 39,554 members, and increase of 1,387 members over the 1940 figure.

Being less than 500 members away from the 40,000 membership mark, the U.N.A., admitting on an average 272 members each month, has high hopes of reaching that figure within a few months. All efforts will be made to reach the 40,000 mark before the end of February, as the U.N.A. will celebrate its 48th anniversary that month.

Help the U.N.A. by becoming a member without further delay. Take advantage of the numerous benefits of membership. Give the U.N.A. a chance to help you, as that is what the fraternal order is for. Write for information... there is no obligation.

East Chicago Branch Elects Officers

At a recent meeting Branch 452 of the U.N.A., located in East Chicago,

Indiana, elected the following officers for 1942: Michael Kluse, president; Dorothy Tymkow, vice-president; Helen Shell, secretary; Mary Lash, recording secretary; Anne Budnyk, treasurer; Rose Lukachik, chairman. The report was submitted by Anne Dutchak, retiring secretary.

One of the members of the branch, Emilie Dutchak, now attending the Illinois State Normal Teachers College of Normal, Ill., recently played the leading role as Lincoln's wife in a school play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

Cleveland Branch Picks Officers

On Thursday, January 1st, the Zhoda Society, Branch 358 of the U.N.A., located in Cleveland, Ohio, held its annual meeting. Following the good example set by the Executive Board of the U.N.A., the members decided to buy Defense Bonds. A donation was made to the American Red Cross, reports Stella Palivoda.

The following officers were elected: Katherine Mural, president; Sophia Kohout, vice-president; Anna Karash, recording secretary; Stella Palivoda, financial secretary; Mary Fedan, treasurer.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

THE DEW

By VASILE STEFANYK

OLD Lazar was out working in the garden at dawn. As the morning rays drew the sun closer to earth, Lazar shook his grey head, leaned on the hoe and smiled; he dearly loved the twilight, for then it was his custom to meditate upon the future of his children, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

All is still, the birds sing, and the dew bites into his bare feet. But to every blade of grass this dew is a welcome burden which it bears gladly as a drink from heaven.

"Eh you dew, you have been stinging me since childhood. When I herded sheep I often cried because of you. And when I became a young man I had to turn up the cuffs of my white trousers when returning from my sweetheart, lest mother should scold; and when I became a landowner and went out to cut the grain you bit and gnawed at my feet as if you were defending every blade the scythe cut, so as to water it again on the morrow with your potent drink. But you are worst in the Fall, when all things whose faces you washed each day are taken from you. You are like a mother who does not surrender her children.

"And have I not waded through you many a time and have you not bitten me a great deal? Ah! but your sting has been as mead, nippy and pleasant to the taste. Not once in seventy years did I pass you as I sought the shining sun which in its greatness and generosity dried me, and took you up into the heavens to be sprayed again in the evening on the withering grass by our Great Lord who waters the whole earth as we water a hotbed. You have given health and strength to fields of wheat and rye, but I, too, have been blessed by you and made strong."

* * *

He looked at his whitewashed cottage.

"And out of you, my palace, I come out very quietly so as to waken all the grandchildren. They sleep so nicely spawled out that it would be a sin to have the door squeak. Their sleep is sacred because God has taken them on His knees, and on the knees of the Almighty they grow. My wife rises soon after I do, covers the children, walks around softly as a kitten

and prepares their breakfast. My God, how can I ever repay your sun and wind and rain which have sustained my strength these many years so that children and their children could live and grow.

"But now grandchildren are different from those of long ago; they have books, and their songs are different. And my foolish old woman rejoices with them and builds Ukraine; truly, the grandchildren have turned her head. They wheedle money out of her for the theatre, for books, and they drag the old woman to the reading-room, and she returns home with them rejoicing like a maiden.

"Listen, old man," she says, "you should see what a Kozak our Tima is in his grey fur cap and blue trousers; and people applaud him when he speaks to them as though he were reading from a book and the shirt on his back fairly burns. Oh, if you only saw them once! Let me tell you—you should take an interest in such things!"

"But I wonder where she gets the money to buy fur caps, blue and those fiery shirts. Since she became obsessed with that Ukraine I have noticed a shortage of money in my purse. Still, the grandchildren do not drink or dance. They stay away from the inn; and like bees they hum: Ukraine, Ukraine. Small Kyrylo plays up to me with: 'Grandpa, grandpa, I will read something so nice to you.'

"And so he reads and the things there are well said, but I am an unlettered man and sit beside him just to please him, and politely listen and agree with everything.

"They are good little children—may God bless them and all their hopes. They want the new because they are young."

The course of his thoughts was broken by the sun which rose like molten gold, and by his old wife who called him to breakfast.

"Great Eternal Sun!—again you bless me at breakfast time. Truly I have grown old and weak; the dew no longer can quench its thirst upon me for I am nothing more than bones. But I have many grandchildren and the dew can sprinkle them with her pearls. And you, our mother, our shining sun, please bless them always at breakfast time."

Old Lazar wiped his moist eyes with a dewy leaf and went in to the cottage to his grandchildren.

Translated by S. D., London

THEY SAID...

President Roosevelt:

"Powerful enemies must be out-fought and outproduced. Victory depends on the courage, skill, and devotion of the men in the American, British, Russian, Chinese and Dutch forces, and of the others who join hands with us in the fight for freedom. But victory also depends upon efforts behind the lines—in the mines, in the shops, on the farms.

"We cannot outfight our enemies unless, at the same time, we out-produce our enemies. It is not enough to turn out just a few more planes, a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more ships, than can be turned out by our enemies. We must outproduce them overwhelmingly, so that there can be no question of our ability to provide a crushing superiority of equipment in any theater of the World War.

"And we shall succeed. A system of free enterprise is more effective than an 'order' of concentration camps. The struggle for liberty first made us a nation. The vitality, strength, and adaptability of a social order built on freedom and individual responsibility will again triumph."

Laurance Duggan, Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State:

"The New World can learn a lesson from the dark pages of contemporary European history. Democracy was tossed overboard in many European countries because it failed to solve urgent domestic and international questions. The twenty years after World War I, despite what appeared on the surface to be recovery, were years of retrogression. The standard of living fell, opportunities for the individual became less and less, and international tension and difficulties mounted. It was for these reasons that people began to listen to the will-o'-the-wisp promises of Fascist dictatorships.

"The New World also has problems that go to the very roots of the social structure. There are problems of race, of the exploitation of one man by another, of land and industrial monopoly, of disease and malnutrition and intolerance. Until these problems at least are tackled and solved, democracy will still be to many millions devoid of content and substance.

"Our first duty is to render the Hemisphere impregnable from attack from without. Our next duty is to render it impregnable to attack from within by exploitation of social maladjustments. Only when both duties have been performed will the destiny of the New World have been realized."

Robert E. Patterson, Under Secretary of War:

"America looks forward to 1942 with highest confidence in our land, sea, and air forces, but with the grim knowledge that the horizon of victory may still be far distant. Realistically, we know that it will be a year of sacrifice, of hardship, of bitter effort. It will be a tough year. But we are a tough people. The big error which the totalitarian powers made at the outset—and it will cost them this war—was their assumption that we Americans could not be jolted out of our complacency until it was too late. We are jolted out of it already. Pearl Harbor did that."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

"The Declaration by the United Nations joins together, in the greatest common war effort in history, the purpose and will of twenty-six free nations, representing the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of all six continents. This is a living proof

UYL-NA Basketball and Bowling

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is arranging a Basketball and Bowling program for its 1941-1942 season, which should be of interest to all Ukrainian-American American young people.

The country will be divided into an Eastern and Western Division. These divisions will consist of the following areas:

Eastern Division: Area No. 1 New England State; Area No. 2 New York City and New Jersey; Area No. 3 Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania and No. 4 Eastern New York State.

Western Division: Area No. 5 Western New York and Pennsylvania; Area No. 6 Ohio; Area No. 7 Michigan and Indiana and Area No. 8 Illinois and all the Western surrounding states.

Teams wishing to enter the League should contact any of the persons listed below immediately. The deadline for entering a team with the Basketball Division is January 31, 1942. Teams must have their entrance fee, which this season is \$3.00 per team, and also the application blanks mailed in that date to the sports committee. Application blanks may be obtained from the Sports Committee. The entrance fees received from the teams will help defray cost of gyms, referees and basketball trophies.

We are trying to arrange tournaments to be held on either February 15th or 16th throughout the entire country. At these tournaments teams entered from the different areas will play elimination games until an area champion is determined. The following week-end an Eastern and Western Tournament will be held in which area winners will participate. For the National Championship Playoffs we are planning a very interesting program. Therefore, don't hesitate—enter your team at once.

District trophies will be given each area if 4 or more teams are entered. There will also be an Eastern and Western Divisional Trophy and a National Trophy given. Even though there should be less than 4 teams entered from an area you can still take part in the Divisional playoffs.

Players on teams entered must be of Ukrainian descent and of amateur standing. Games will be played according to A.A.U. rules.

District leaders are still needed in areas No. 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8. Persons who may be interested and willing to take an active part in the League should write the chairman immediately so that plans can be made. We want to make this the biggest season in the history of the League.

Further information may be obtained from the Sports Committee regarding the Bowling teams. The newspapers will carry announcements from time to time. The bowling tournaments will be held throughout the country on the same dates as the basketball tournaments.

Teams in area No. 2 may contact Mr. Michael Pawlyshyn, in area No. 3 Mr. Peter Zaharchuk, in area No. 5 Mr. Chester Manasterski or Mr. John S. Billy.

For further information kindly contact Mr. John S. Billy of 605 Wooster Road, West Barberton, Ohio.

Sports Division of the UYL-NA
J. S. BILLY, Chairman

that law-abiding and peace-loving nations can unite in using the sword when necessary to preserve liberty and justice and the fundamental values of mankind. Against this host we can be sure that the forces of barbaric savagery and organized wickedness cannot and will not prevail."

COMMON COUNCIL

"SERVE IN SILENCE"

H. D. Collier, President of the Standard Oil Company of California, made a statement to that company's employes which is worthy of the widest possible attention.

Mr. Collier said: "One of the most important ways of contributing to success, is to protect the Army and Navy by refraining from discussing widest possible attention.

He pointed out that where the company employes (this applies with equal force to the employes of any company) are in contact with our armed forces, they should keep all information acquired, to themselves. "Don't even tell your friends." A casual comment about the movement of ships, naval or merchant, or about the movement of troops, might be of great value to the enemy and lead to a disaster. Military authorities are pleading that the public refrain from gossip and the spreading of rumors.

"We have a most serious duty. Serve in silence. Don't reveal military information.

Each and every citizen can perform a valuable service for our armed forces as well as the people at home, by following this sound advice.

CULTURAL CENTRE RESUMES SUNDAY SESSIONS

To convenience students and defense workers, the "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" announces the resumption of Sunday sessions commencing January 18th from 4 to 8 o'clock in the cozy International Institute, 645 North 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Any youth of Ukrainian descent may come and partake in the varied social, cultural, educational and athletic activities. No dues are collected. Free instruction in learning to read, write and speak in Ukrainian is offered to those who don't know how but want to learn. Come next Sunday. You are welcome!

Save Your Paper

Conserve paper! That request has been made to all the people by the government. Even before we were in the war, the government was using one-third of the nation's paper box production for arms needs, and now military demand will rapidly increase. On top of that, the armed forces have many other important uses for paper of all kinds. The cheapest forms of paper, such as newsprint, can be reclaimed and made into boxes and other articles.

When you do your shopping, get along with a minimum of wrapping. The National Association of Food Chains offers consumers five good suggestions when it says: 1. Don't ask for a bag when an item is already packaged. 2. Don't ask for separate bags unless necessary—or any bag at all if you have only a few items to carry. 3. Take groceries in cartons when available—then use the cartons as receptacles in which to save waste paper at home. 5. Remember to save on all kinds of paper.

Don't think the stores you patronize are being stingy when they stop using paper, string, tape and other wrappings in the wastefully lavish form we've become used to. When they cut down on paper use, they are cooperating with the government. This is just one more of the many ways retailing in all its branches, chain store and independent store, alike, is serving the country now!

Every family can help in the conserve paper drive. Save all you can and turn it in when you reach a substantial poundage. The Army and Navy need it.

The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization. Sign up with them!

MARUSIA SAYS:

Don't Miss The Outstanding Event Of The Month...

M. TURANSKY'S
JANUARY
FUR SALE!

- Clearance of all coats at cost prices.
- Latest Styles.
- Sizes from 14 to 44.
- Wide Selection of Beautiful Furs. If you like smart clothes, if you're budget-wise, if you're insistent on top-quality you won't miss the Michael Turansky January Fur Sale.

Michael Turansky
350 SEVENTH AVENUE
(Between 28th and 30th Streets)
NEW YORK CITY

Tel.: LACKAWANNA 4-0973



MADAME X. VASSENKO, Moscow Opera House Prima Donna

Announces that her lovely Students, good singing

STELLA and MARY BODNAR

will give their own recital in January. Place, date, tickets will be known 3 weeks in advance.

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