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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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VOL. X

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANTI-NAZI

Editor Hudson Dispatch:

In your story on the FBI's hunt for fifth columnists, published Jan. 14, several erroneous statements were made in regard to the Ukrainian National Association and its official organ, Svoboda, of Jersey City. Being an American-born and younger generation member of the Association since 1934 and an employe of both the Association and the Svoboda for the past 13 years, I consider myself well acquainted with the activities of both the organization and its paper. The Ukrainian National Assn. (not the Ukrainian Nationalist Assn., as mentioned in your story) is a fraternal order organized in 1894 in Shamokin, Pa., by a small group of Ukrainian immigrants who desired insurance protection for themselves and their American-born children. Eventually the headquarters of the organization came to be located in Jersey City.

The Association continually and uninterruptedly propagated Americanism, and even released several books and pamphlets on the subject of naturalization. Its official organ, Svoboda, endeavors to report the news completely and accurately. The word "Svoboda" means liberty, something the Ukrainians have been fighting for during the past several hundred years but which only the comparatively few who were fortunate enough to reach American shores can enjoy and appreciate.

The Svoboda is subsidized by the Ukrainian National Assn. and is paid for by funds contributed by Association members. Furthermore, no members of the editorial staff have been subpoenaed by the FBI, as incorrectly reported by the Dispatch. As a matter of fact the entire organization, which consists of 40,000 members organized into 475 branches located in 21 states and 2 Canadian

provinces, is emphatically anti-Nazi. The Association has \$1,268,000 invested in U. S. government and defense bonds, which represents 20 percent of its entire investments, and many of its branches have invested in defense bonds. The organization has contributed to the American Red Cross and other worthwhile American organizations.

The Ukrainian National Assn. is not controlled by an outside faction. It has a democratic form of government and its officers are elected at quadrennial conventions by delegates elected by the members of the branches. The Svoboda and the Ukrainian National Association have always been 100 percent American. Following is a paragraph taken from the by-laws of the association, unanimously adopted by more than 400 delegates at a convention held last May:

"Any member in good standing of the Association, over 25 years of age, possessing the qualifications of a delegate, and who is a citizen of the United States or Canada, shall be eligible to any supreme office of the association, except that no person shall be eligible to any supreme office of the association, nor shall such person hold office who believes in, advocates, or teaches or practices or who is a member of any organization or group that believes in, advocates or teaches the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States, or all forms of law."

I feel sure that the Hudson Dispatch will publish this correction of the misstatements contained in its story in an early issue of the newspaper.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.  
("Hudson Dispatch," Jersey City, N.J.  
January 22, 1942)

## "Liberated" Ukraine A Problem For Nazis

A recent cable to The New York Times from Kuibyshev, Russia, reported that in Ukraine there exists a state of affairs that is strikingly different from the rosy picture of a "liberated Ukraine" that Nazi propagandists conjure up.

The report says that copies of Nazi-inspired newspapers published in Ukraine have reached Moscow. Their tone is apologetic and they are full of promises. For instance, the Germans tell Dniepropetrovsk inhabitants that they hope to put factories into production in the Spring of next year, explaining that the delay is caused by lack of raw materials and the evacuation of machinery by the Russians.

It is reported, the Times cable says, "that there is very little livestock left in Ukraine and that even if the Germans could find enough tractors for farm, needs they would not have the oil to run them. There is as yet no evidence that the Germans are

changing the collective system of farming, although they are encouraging the opening of a certain number of private enterprises, as in other occupied regions.

"The Germans, it is said, have failed to find Quislings in the Ukraine and, because they need all their forces to hold their positions against the increasing Red Army threat, cannot spare troops to compel peasants to give up hidden supplies."



## BUY AND BUY THEM

In a survey of "Ukrainians In America," the "Literary Digest" of November 15, 1919 (vol. 63, p. 40), noted then that:

"As an extremely thrifty and prosperous race, in whatever calling, the Ukrainians were among the heaviest buyers of Liberty Bonds in the class of foreign nationals..."

Today we are in another World War; a far greater one than the last one. Once again we must do everything within our power to advance our country's war effort until final victory is won. Once again we must buy war bonds—this time called not Liberty Bonds but Defense Bonds. Buy and buy them we must until it hurts—and then buy some more.

As an integral part of this great free Nation, we Americans of Ukrainian descent must do our share in assuring the ultimate victory of our country and our cause over the evil forces of aggression and enslavement. That means, among other things, that we must buy more Defense Bonds now than we bought Liberty Bonds during the last war. For there are more of us today, and we certainly are more prosperous than were our immigrants then. Consequently, since our purchasing power is so much greater than it was twenty-five years ago, we are obliged to make an even better showing in buying Bonds than we did then.

A good start in this direction has already been made. The Ukrainian National Association, for example, which the above cited "Literary Digest" article called the "foremost" Ukrainian-American benevolent society, and which is even more so today, has now \$1,268,000.00 worth of Government and Defense Bonds, which amount represents over 20% of its total investments. Its branches in the various parts of the country, are beginning to buy Defense Bonds in ever increasing numbers and amounts, as witness some of the reports on this page. And finally our Ukrainian-American communities are beginning to swing into line too, led thus far by the Chester Ukrainians, who, as already reported here, at a meeting held December 28th purchased \$26,000 worth of Defense Bonds.

But that is only the beginning, a very small beginning. We must begin doing much better than that.

### 49 MEMBERS OF U.N.A. \$7,000 DEFENSE BONDS BRANCH 204 IN MILITARY SERVICE BOUGHT BY ROCHESTER U. N. A. BRANCH

At the yearly meeting in New York City of Branch 204 of the Ukrainian National Association, held December 27 last, it was revealed that thus far forty-eight of its younger generation members are serving in America's armed forces. In addition, one of its members, John Kibalo, is serving as pilot in the Canadian Royal Air Force.

Heeding the appeal of the U.N.A. Home Office to U.N.A. branches to buy Defense Bonds and contribute to the American Red Cross, the "Society of Free Kozaks" of Rochester, N. Y., Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association, recently purchased \$7,000 worth of Defense Bonds and contributed \$50.00 to the American Red Cross.

### JERSEY CITY U. N. A. BRANCH BUYS \$2,000 BONDS

At its yearly meeting, held January 1st, the "Society of St. John the Baptist" of Jersey City, U.N.A. Branch 270, voted to purchase Defense Bonds in the amount of \$2,000.

### PHILLY U. N. A. BRANCH BUYS \$1,000 DEFENSE BONDS

Philadelphia's U.N.A. Branch 83 decided at its annual meeting on December 21 to purchase \$1,000 worth of defense bonds. Its members further bound themselves to buy more bonds in the near future. Likewise they discussed means of increasing the sale among themselves and others of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine and George Vernadsky's Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine, both published by the Yale University Press for the Ukrainian National Association.

### AUBURN U. N. A. BRANCH BUYS \$1,000 BONDS

Declaring that America will win this war against the aggressors when everyone does his share to advance its war-effort, the "Zaporozhian Sich Society" of Auburn, N. Y., Branch 283 of the U.N.A., resolved at a recent meeting to purchase \$1,000 worth of Defense Bonds.

## CANADIANS WHO LOVE CANADA

## THEY SAID...

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State:

"We, the American nations, are trustees for Christian civilization. In our own relationships we have wished to show scrupulous respect for the sovereign right of all States, we have sought to undertake only peaceful processes in the solution of controversies which may have arisen between us, and we have wished to follow the course of decency and of justice in our dealings with others."

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Director General and Associate Director General of OPM, in a joint statement:

"There is no legal barrier to the employment of aliens in any factories having war contracts. It is only in those manufacturing plants which produce secret items for the Army or Navy that the permission of the armed services must be secured by the employer before aliens are hired."

"Thousands of British, Norwegian, French, Polish, Dutch, and other nationals of the United Nations and of neutral countries are currently employed in plants turning out war materials. There are likewise thousands of able, alien workers whose loyalty to the United States is without question. The aims of democracy and the needs for efficiency alike demand that this ability and loyalty shall not go to waste. In doubtful cases, the appropriate government agencies are prepared to take proper measures. In all-out war production, we must utilize every human resource with sanity, with common sense and the conviction that no one shall be denied opportunity to participate in the war effort because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Floyd B. Odum, Director, Division of Contract Distribution, OPM:

"Our arch-enemy, Hitler, has shown us the way to win this struggle. Figures compiled for our army command indicate that Hitler had a hundred billion dollars worth of tanks and planes and guns when he went against Poland's horse cavalry. Since then, his men have added another fifty billions in weapons and equipment—the spoils of the battlefields and the products of captured factories and captive labor. Then, too, our enemies have added Italy's patched-up war machine. Also has been added the formidable engines of death the Japs developed in a decade of almost clinical tests against Chinese patriots. The courageous Russians have taken a heavy toll of the enemy, both in manpower and machines, but the Axis powers still have a vast accumulation of weapons."

"This is the secret, then—to pit greater masses of metal and well-trained troops against our enemies than they can possibly muster. Against their billions in armaments and millions in men, we must hurl forces so superior as to insure forever our custody of peace. In peace we have been the world's first nation, we must be that way in war."

### COMMON COUNCIL

katchewan, proportionally more men of Ukrainian origin enlist in the Canadian army than of any other racial origin.

No doubt, the Americans of Ukrainian origin, are no less loyal to the United States than their racial cousins to Canada. They are the men who are proud to be known as Americans. They love their American homeland and they are ready now to fight to death in defense of their American democratic ways of life and ideals.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Prof. Simpson In Canadian War Services Ministry

Prof. George Simpson of Saskatchewan University, an authority on Ukrainian Canadian life, recently received a six-months leave from the university to serve as an advisor in the War Services Ministry in Ottawa.

Professor Simpson has interested himself in Ukrainian Canadian life for many years. Besides writing about them in various Canadian publications, he has also addressed them on numerous occasions, including over the radio. He also edited and wrote an introduction to the English translation of Prof. Dmytro Doroshenko's History of Ukraine, published in Edmonton, Canada. Finally he wrote the explanations for the booklet, "Ukraine, an Atlas of its History and Geography," published last year by the Oxford University Press (London, Toronto, New York).

In his postscript to this atlas of Ukraine, Prof. Simpson wrote the following:

"As these pages go to press the German army is trampling the fields and bombing the towns of the Ukraine, and another chapter of misery is being added to the unhappy history of that area. Whatever may transpire in the immediate future it is certain that the Ukrainians will continue in the future, as they have in the past, to resist exploitation and conquest from whatever quarter it may come. This battle for freedom is no longer simply a question of some boundaries and some particular groups; it is a matter of world-wide importance which is the responsibility of all liberty-loving people. A sound international society can be built only on the basis of the union of free peoples united in their resistance to aggression and in their determination to achieve justice for all. In the matter of justice the Ukrainian people have their claims and their responsibilities. (June, 1941)"

### UKRAINIAN BROTHERS IN CANADIAN ARMY

The Toronto daily "Telegram" recently featured a picture of three Ukrainian brothers serving in the Canadian armed forces. They are Nicholas, Harold, and William Humchuk. Harold, 23 years old, left for Hong Kong last fall. In his last letter, addressed to his mother and dated November 11, Harold wrote all was well with him. Nicholas, 28, is in England, serving in a tank division. The oldest, William, 35, is stationed at Hamilton, Ontario.

Going the Humchuks one better, the Kowbel brothers of Saskatchewan province serving in the Canadian Army are four in number, namely, Alexander Kowbel, 19 years old, an artillery sergeant stationed in New Scotland; Joseph, 23, artillery corporal, in Kingston, Ont.; George, 21, an aviator, in Winnipeg; and John, 23, in the artillery, now in England.

### KHARKIV A GHOST TOWN

The Moscow radio reported recently that the great industrial city of Kharkiv had become a virtual ghost town under German occupation and that there was no bread for the population, the United Press reports.

The one movie theatre still open in Kharkiv, the report states, "caters only to German soldiers, who go there to get warm, the announcer asserted. Concentration camps for Jews have been established. The Russian announcer said that the German headquarters building in Kharkiv had been blown up recently and that 200 civilians had been hanged in revenge."

## Many Ukrainians Among Defenders of Hong Kong

Ukrainian newspapers in Canada report that among the Canadian fighting forces that took part in the defense of Hong Kong against the Japs, the following are in all probability of Ukrainian descent:

Winnipeg Grenadier Regiment: Privates Paul Arsenich, Michael Bilyk, Alexander Boriskevich, Nicholas J. Tsaruk, George J. Halayda, Henry A. Hladytch, John H. Humnitsky, Stephen Kashtan, Michael Kasian, Morris W. Kowalchuk, Corporal Sam D. Kryvenchuk, Privates William Kryvatsky, Michael Osadchuk, Nicholas A. Osadchuk, Nicholas Pavliuk, Peter Protsinsky, Joseph S. Pudlo, Frank Sadowy, George Sokalsky and Michael G. Sokalsky, Michael Soroka, William Fostiy, Frederick Gidelevich, Frank Woytovich, William Akhremychnuk, William Aksenchuk, Hryts Bakaliuk, William Daniliuk, William Derhak, John Iliuk, Hryts Hawryliuk, William Kohut, Michael A. Kuldovich, Paul Luchka, John Maruschak, Leon Nowak, Michael Panko, Michael Pastukh, Max Shkolniy, William Shkreveda, William Civic, Alexander Skybysky, John Skybysky, Leonard E. Shkywarok, Corporal John Slipchenko, Privates Walter Slovynsky, Joseph W. Trasevich, John Voynarsky, Stephen Zakharko, Leyin Zahariychuk, Joseph Zahara, Michael Zhdan, John Zinko, Nicholas Zhytaruk, John W. Popil, Joseph G. Wowchuk, James Dawney, Roland E. Dub, Antia P. Geley, John Kit, Nicholas G. Berezynsky, Corporal George Berezynsky, John Dawney, Peter Drebyt, John Husha.

In the Royal Rifles Regiment of Quebec: Privates Jerry T. Aksenchuk, Harold Hunchuk, Frederick Kiriliuk, F. A. Wirwas, and Nicholas Stepanchuk.

The Canadian Ukrainian newspapers report that undoubtedly many other Canadian soldiers of Ukrainian descent took part in the defense of Hong Kong.

### SCOT MAGAZINE REVIEWS ALLEN'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE

A review of W. E. D. Allen's History of Ukraine, published last year in London, appeared in the November, 1941 issue of The Scottish Geographical Magazine (vol. 57, No. 3, p. 132), organ of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh. As copied by D. T. Lazare of Detroit, the review follows:

"THE UKRAINE: A History. By W. E. D. Allen. With Maps. Demy 8vo. Pp. xvi + 404. Cambridge University Press Ltd., 1941. Price 21s.

"This is the most valuable book of the understanding of a country which is very much before the public mind just now, and whose history is practically unknown to the average Britisher. The story ranges from the dawn of history right up to the present day, and though it is not an easy book to read, this is because of the extraordinary complexity of the racial and political problems dealt with and the fullness of information given. Here we have an authoritative and not a merely partisan account of the rival claims of Poland and Russia, of the Cossacks and their Hetmans and of the difficult problem of the Ukrainian nationalism. Of special present-day interest is the chapter dealing with Germany's conquest of and withdrawal from the Ukraine during the last war. When we read how completely it was overrun by the Germans and then just as completely set free, we are encouraged to hope that history will repeat itself. The geographical aspects of this great fluvial region and its economic resources and prospects are adequately treated. The book is well documented and there are excellent maps.

"D. R."

THERE may be Canadians to whom Canada is just the name of the country they live in, but not to the Ukrainian Canadians. In fact, when anybody questions the Canadians of Ukrainian origin on the point of their loyalty to Canada, they feel deeply offended. Ukrainian immigrants from Europe found in Canada their Promised Land: roomy, rich, fertile, and democratic, with no class hatreds. They settled in Canada and by now have taken deep root. They became Canadians. They have taught their children to love Canada. Now their children are grown up men and women. They are to be found now by thousands in the Canadian army, navy, and the air force. Some serve in the Canadian marine. Canadian Ukrainian girls are found in the auxiliary women's military units. So a Canadian Ukrainian has a good reason to be offended when anybody expresses any suspicion about his loyalty to Canada.

Of course, even native-born Canadians of Ukrainian origin quite often speak of Ukraine and worry about her unhappy political lot, for it is but natural to remember with kindly feelings the homeland of one's parents and grandparents, to know its history and the best of its literary gems, and to take pride in its heroic struggle for freedom, equal human rights, and democratic system of life. It is the man who becomes indifferent to his ancestors and the homeland of his parents that should be suspected. One cannot expect much love and deep and lasting loyalty to Canada from a person who throws overboard all the fine traditions of his ancestors, regarding them as so much trash.

If Ivan is ashamed of his racial origin and even of the best of his European traditions, which should be contributed to the treasury of the Canadian cultural values, you immediately begin to suspect that Ivan would as readily renounce his professed love for Canada, if he went to live in Mexico, Brazil, or Costa Rica. A true Canadian fondly remembers Canada no matter where he goes. The same is true of a full-fledged American. Why should a Canadian who emigrates to Australia, for instance, at once forget everything about Canada? In short, the Anglo-Saxon Canadians should never question the loyalty of their Canadian Ukrainian fellow citizens just because they are still interested in the lot of their European cousins. Canada to them is not just a place where they happen to live but their cherished homeland now.

It is also an encouraging sign of the time that there are now many prominent Canadians of British and other origins who are quite well acquainted with the true facts about their fellow citizens of Ukrainian origin. For instance, even the present Dominion Minister of War Services speaks Ukrainian fluently. Professor George W. Stimpson, of Saskatchewan University, has also good knowledge of Ukrainian and of the history of Ukraine. But the best knowledge of Ukrainian, of Ukrainian literature, and of all the Canadian and American Ukrainian newspapers and magazine is undoubtedly possessed by Dr. Watson Kirconnell, Professor of English in McMaster University. All these and many other prominent Canadians of various European origins from time to time affirm, as authorities, that Canadian Ukrainians, in spite of their kind-hearted interests in their European cousins, belong to the most loyal Canadian citizens. They are not only the men who love Canada; they are also ready to die in defense of Canada. This they testify by their generous willingness to enlist as volunteers in the Canadian armed forces. In some parts of Canada, like in Sas-

# Ivan Mazepa -- Hetman of Ukraine

(Continued)

## The War of the North

WHEN Peter I of Muscovy concluded a treaty of peace with Turkey, whereby he received Azov and the whole northern coast of the Sea of Azov, the great War of the North was already raging. It was brought about when Frederick IV of Denmark invaded Schleswig-Holstein, which step was the beginning of hostilities against Sweden by the rising coalition composed of the Danish king Frederick, Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony, the King of Poland, and Peter I of Muscovy.

The Duke of Schleswig-Holstein was a brother-in-law of the Swedish King, Charles II, who had but recently ascended the throne. Charles was a born soldier, and had taken Alexander the Great for his favorite hero. He was fond of daring sports, military tactics, indifferent to exposure, and unsparing of himself and others.

When the appeal for help arrived from his brother-in-law and with it the news that the coalition was being directed against his country, the young monarch wasted no time in indecision but attacked Denmark. In a six weeks' campaign he brought it to terms and early in August, 1700, Frederick signed the Peace of Travendal.

Meanwhile Poland and Muscovy were threatening Swedish possessions on the Baltic. As recounted here last week, Peter wanted "an open window to Europe" through the Baltic. Accordingly he claimed possession of the Swedish provinces of Ingra and Carelia, while the Polish monarch sought to exercise a protectorate over Livonia and Esthonia, whose nobility hated the firm but severe rule of Sweden and wished to put themselves under the weak Polish monarchy.

By a series of forced marches, Charles arrived at Riga and compelled the Poles to raise a siege of that city. Then by even more severe forced marches he brought his army to the relief of Narva in Esthonia, which was besieged by 40,000 Muscovians (Russians), while Peter himself had left to hasten the advance of 20,000 more troops. The disciplined Swedish soldiers, regarded as the best in Europe at that time, although considerably tired from the forced marches, administered a very strong defeat to the Muscovians before the walls of the City (November 30th, 1700) and it was generally expected throughout Europe then that the young Swedish monarch would bring the whole Russian empire under his sway.

Of the 20,000 troops that Peter had expected to give him greater strength at Narva, 12,000 consisted of a Kozak corps from Ukraine. The distance to be negotiated by the Kozaks, however, was too long for them to arrive at Narva in time to be of any assistance against Charles. And even if they had arrived on time, they probably would have been of little military value for their ranks had been greatly decimated by the rigorous northern climate to which they were not accustomed, and even more so by the complete disorganization of the commissariat department which failed to provide them with the necessary food and supplies during the terrible march. Peter therefore had to send this corps back home and call out another, 7,000 in number, which under the command of Colonel Danilo Apóstol was dispatched to the northern front.

Meanwhile Mazepa was commanded by Peter to go to the aid of Poland, which had agreed to join forces with Muscovy in return for those fragments of the lower Right Bank of Ukraine which up to this time had still been under Muscovian rule. Mazepa protested against this trading with Ukrainian

lands but was powerless to do anything about it.

## Mazepa Enters Right Bank Ukraine

So the deal was concluded. Poland received from Muscovy the few remaining fragments of the Right Bank of Ukraine under Muscovian domination in return for her joining the coalition of Muscovy, Denmark, and Saxony against Charles XII of Sweden. Although Hetman Mazepa, head of the Hetmanschyna, i.e. Left Bank Ukraine, protested to Peter I against this trading of Ukrainian soil, he was powerless to do anything anything about it. In fact, on the orders of the Czar he himself had to go to the aid of King Augustus of Poland, and at the same time send a 7,000 Kozak corps under Colonel Apóstol to the northern front on the Baltic shore. The arrival of this corps, incidentally, helped to change the tide of victory in favor of the coalition against Charles XII. At the Battle of Eresfer in Livonia, they shattered the Swedish army under General Steinbach and gained much spoils.

Meanwhile further to the west, Charles won victory after victory. In this he was following a strategy more of his generals than his own. Had it not been for their influence, it is quite safe to suppose that he would have followed up his early successes against Peter, who really was his most dangerous antagonist, instead of seeking the overthrow of the King of Poland. Had he disposed of Peter first, he would have saved himself the disastrous defeat at the latter's hands at Poltava in 1709. Nevertheless he listened to his generals and went after Augustus. The conquest of Poland was eventually effected, but not until five years had elapsed, ample time for Peter to draw upon all his resources for the final test.

The conquest of Poland was aided by internal dissension within that country. Many of the Polish nobles did not approve of their sovereign's alliance with Peter of Muscovy. Instead they felt it would have been better for Poland to have become an ally of Sweden. At the head of this pro-Swedish camp among the Polish nobility was Stanislaus Leszczynski. When finally Swedish troops overran Poland, and Augustus was driven into Saxony, Charles secured the election of this Polish pro-Swedish leader as the King of Poland, and the latter was crowned in Warsaw, in October, 1705.

This task completed, Charles next marched into Saxony, going through Silesia and posing as the protector of the Protestants. Seeing his hereditary dominions in danger, Augustus concluded with Charles the peace treaty of Altranstadt (1706), whereby he renounced his rights to the Polish crown, quit all his alliances, recognized Stanislaus as the King of Poland, and delivered to Charles the leader of the Livonia malcontents, Patkul, who had played an important role in bringing about the coalition between Augustus and Peter, and whom Charles now executed as a traitor. The young Swedish monarch (he was 24 years of age then) was now at the height of his power, having beneath him a well trained fighting force of 40,000 men.

In order to properly understand subsequent events of this war, it is necessary to go back a few years from here and see the role the Ukrainians played in it, for this role was not only a very strong effort on the part of Mazepa to win independence for Ukraine, but it also proved to be the final important factor that brought about Charles' defeat at Poltava and the rise of the modern Russian state.

The Right Bank of Ukraine, as has been already pointed, was under

Poland at that time, as a result of the Treaty of Andrusiw (1667) between Muscovy and Poland, whereby the former took the Left Bank for itself and the latter the Right Bank. The fate of the Left Bank Ukraine under Muscovian tyranny has already been described here in previous articles. The fate of the Right Bank Ukraine under Polish tyranny was essentially the same. Soon after the partition, it lost its Ukrainian form of government while its Kozaks gradually lost most of their freedom. In 1672 Hetman Doroshenko nearly succeeded in freeing it completely, by failed because of the armed intervention of Muscovy, which had no intention of permitting any rebellion on the territory of its ally, Poland, for fear that it might spread into its own Ukrainian territory.

When during the war against Sweden, Polish nobility divided itself into two camps, it appeared that Right Bank Ukraine might become the battleground between the two factions and eventually of the great war between the coalition and Charles itself. Mazepa decided to prevent this. In 1703 he dispatched a Kozak corps under Colonel Miklashevich to White Russia to join in the campaign there against the Swedes, while in the spring of the following year he himself led a 40,000 army into Right Ukraine. This step was a strategical one, designed to place him in an advantageous position in the event of hostilities in that section of Ukraine, but once he crossed the border, Mazepa decided to incorporate the Right Bank into his Hetmanschyna (Left Bank) forever.

This decision, however, was not the product of any impulse. For many years Mazepa had cast longing eyes on this section of Ukraine which now he had entered. In fact, some of the Kozak leaders from it had several times approached him with the proposition that he take it over, something he did not dare to do, for the all-powerful Peter was friendly with the Polish monarch then, besides being bound to him by treaty, and therefore he would not have countenanced any such move on Mazepa's part. So the latter had to bide his time until now, when it appeared quite safe for him to at last realize his ambition in this direction.

## Social and Economic Conditions Then

Before proceeding further with the story of Ivan Mazepa, famous hetman of Ukraine who nearly liberated his country of Russia rule (in 1709), it would be well at this point to examine the social and economic conditions of the country then.

All of Eastern Ukraine, of which Mazepa was hetman, was then under Muscovian (Russian) domination. The domination has its beginnings in the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654), whereby Ukraine under Khmelnitsky allied herself with Muscovy but upon the death of that great Ukrainian leader speedily saw her freedom whittled away by Muscovian machinations.

By the Treaty of Andrusiw with Poland (1667), Muscovy ceded the Right Bank Ukraine (west of Dnieper) to Poland, and kept Left Bank Ukraine for herself. The Right Bank Ukraine soon lost its Ukrainian form of government and its free Kozakdom, although in 1672 Hetman Doroshenko nearly succeeded in freeing it but failed because of armed intervention of Muscovy. Meanwhile Muscovian domination of Left Bank Ukraine steadily grew stronger.

Not alone by force, however, did the Muscovians strengthen their hold upon Ukraine but also by craft. They were especially successful in creating dissensions among the Ukrainians, particularly between the Ukrainian officials and the common people. At first they favored the officials very

much, granting them many privileges, large estates and high offices, all at the expense of the common people. As a result the breach between the two classes steadily grew wider. When the antagonism of the common people against their officials grew quite acute, the Muscovians then used this antagonism to keep the officials under their control, threatening to allow the people revolt against them if they did not do as they were told.

In many cases, the Ukrainian higher class, composed mainly of Kozak officials and landowners, yielded to such blandishments and force, and proceeded to enrich itself. Gradually it began to take the place of the old Polish nobility, which had been driven out of Ukraine during the national revolution under Khmelnitsky of 1648-49. Replacing the Polish nobles, the Kozak officials began to consider themselves the new aristocrats of the country. They began to trace their ancestry to some long forgotten lines of nobility and create for themselves various titles and family insignias. Since they had no laws to favor them, these new aristocrats searched the old Lithuanian Statute and the Magdeburg Municipal Law which had served the Ukrainian people many years ago when they were under Lithuanian-Polish rule. These laws conveniently provided them with a basis for the feudalistic system they were introducing into Ukraine. On the basis of such laws, for example, the Kozak officials claimed they owned the land and villages of non-Kozak people.

Turning their attention next to the uninhabited lands, the new ruling class in Ukraine began to appropriate them, just as the Kozaks and farmers had done in previous times, but instead of tilling the new lands themselves, they forced the common people to do that for them. Becoming more greedy, they began to appeal to the Hetman and even to the Muscovian Tsar, to grant them titles to the villages inhabited by the free people who cultivated their own soil. In this unexpected manner the villagers found themselves with all their property and belongings in the hands of the newly-risen "noblemen."

## Introduction of Serfdom

The lower Kozak officers, not having such influence with the Hetman or the Czar, proceeded to increase their holdings by purchasing land from the peasants and the Kozaks for a trifle, or, if the latter didn't want to part with it, by forcing them to sell. Frequently land was obtained by violence alone. It mattered not to these aggrandizers that the Kozaks were not allowed by law to sell. Usually they evaded that provision by taking the Kozaks together with the land and making of them their serfs. At first they referred the latter as their "sub-neighbors" or "tenants" but before long they called them "serfs" outright.

During the period of Hetman Saymilovich (Mazepa's predecessor), the duties of serfs were already recognized. Following the example of the old Polish lords of the pre-Khmelnitsky era, the Kozak officials placed every obstacle in the way of peasants trying to join the Kozaks. Only those whom they registered as such, could be considered as Kozaks, while all those excluded were considered as "prospective" serfs. Such newly subjected peoples were obliged to pay various taxes, while the stubborn ones were deprived of their little farms to make room for new settlers. In this manner, all the people were forced to recognize the feudal system.

In 1709, yielding to the combined pressure of Muscovy and his own avaricious officials, Mazepa made feudalism legal in Ukraine. Therefore every peasant had to work two days every week for the noble in his district and in addition pay him a tribute of a certain amount of crops.

(To be continued)

## THE ARMORED FORCE SCHOOL (2)

(Concluded)

### Broad Curricula

GREAT care was taken to see that the curricula of the officers' courses were not too narrow. All the courses, regardless of the technical specialties of the students, included work in gunnery, tactics, field engineering and motorcycles. A similar policy was set up for the tank and wheeled vehicle mechanics' courses for enlisted men. Before graduation all were scheduled to work in gunnery, field engineering and motorcycles. The special problems involved in the tactical operation of motorcycles were recognized by including a week of study in field engineering. Instruction was then given in recognition of enemy installations, such as road blocks and tank traps, that these men were liable to encounter.

A tentative plan to include a general course for officers of all grades newly assigned to the Armored Force was discarded. The need for orientation or "indoctrination" study was recognized, but it was decided that the Armored Force School would confine itself to the production of specialists.

There necessarily was some experimentation in the first cycle of training. For instance, tank and wheeled vehicle operation was taught in the first courses. This was found to be impractical and the subject was eliminated.

The course for cryptographers in the Communications Department was consolidated with the radio operators' course.

Because of the pressing needs of the two armored divisions, then being trained, the first officers' classes at the Armored Force School were composed entirely of reserve officers assigned directly from their respective corps areas in quotas of 25. Upon arrival, the students were assigned to the departments for which they seemed best fitted. Now, officers are assigned directly by their respective divisions, or in the case of the 70th Tank Battalion, by the commanding officer of their unit.

When the school was completed, there were 341 buildings, of which 41 were for instruction purposes, acres of great barracks, at theater with a seating capacity of over 1,000, a post office, branch post exchange, and recreation rooms. Then came the word that the Armored Force itself was to be enlarged from two divisions and five tank battalions to six divisions, 15 Regular Army GHQ tank battalions, and 10 National Guard GHQ tank battalions.

It was not practicable to expand the physical plant of the school. Instructional material—engines, tools, and vehicles—was too hard to obtain. Besides, when the emergency was over the Army would be left with a school tremendously oversized. General Henry and his staff solved the problem by assembly-line efficiency.

The school was put on a two-shift basis. Instead of going to school eight hours a day, five days a week, classes were held twelve hours a day, six days a week. Students attended from 6 A.M. to 12 noon, and others took their place in the shops and classrooms from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Courses were reorganized so that every bit of equipment in the school was in use all day, every day. New classes entered and others left the Tank Department every eight days, and the Wheeled Vehicle Department every twelve days. Other courses were put on a similar basis.

Designed to graduate 800 officers and 7,200 men a year, the school will graduate 25,200 officers and enlisted men in the next year, all of them trained as technical specialists in the Armored Force. To date more than 10,000 enlisted specialists and more than 900 especially trained officers have been graduated.

### High Percentage of Students Are Selectees Now

At the beginning, almost all Students were from the National Guard and the Regular Army. But as the Trainees began to finish basic training at the Armored Force Replacement Training Center, more and more of them were sent to the Armored Force School. Now a large percentage of the students and graduates are selective service soldiers. They are trained for their jobs with the Armored Force, jobs with a high coefficient of carry-over into civilian life.

While the Trainee is at the Replacement Training Center, skilled observers study him. They learn his aptitudes and his shortcomings.

If a young man manifests intelligence and an aptitude for mechanics, he will likely be sent to the Armored Force School as a student tank mechanic. When he enters school he studies first the construction of gasoline engine. After that he takes up the electrical system of a tank; then carburetion and Diesel engines, engine operation, the construction of the tank chassis, and the maintenance of light and medium tanks. When he finished in the Tank Department itself, he receives a short course on motorcycles, and another in the field engineering problems met by tank troops.

Class room theory and actual work on all models of tanks in use in the United States Army are carefully combined.

There are training aids in variety. Instructors have set up exhibits in steering geometry in order to show, for instance, the tow-out on vehicles when making turns; "phantom views," "cutaways," models in wood,—all designed to enable the student to see operation in replica.

The tank and wheeled vehicle instructors have ignition systems, mounted on boards, which operate in full view of students.

There are devices that put various motors troubles into training mechanism. Students locate the difficulty.

One gadget is set up to show the process of atomizing fuel oil. The oil is non-combustible in itself, but is highly so when atomized. The model enables students to see that it really is so. Also, training films are utilized to the fullest extent.

Everything is done to use the most advantageous principles of educational psychology to make learning and doing easier.

Upon graduating, the technician is sent to his regiment. There he puts to use the instruction he has received. Trained as a technician, he can now develop into an expert. If trained in the Wheeled Vehicle Department, he not only has a thorough knowledge of the repair and maintenance of tanks, but he can repair aircraft engines as well, since Army tanks all have airplane type engines.

If sent to the Wheeled Vehicle Department, the student learns the repair and upkeep of trucks, scout cars, command cars, personnel carriers, and half trucks, that combination of tractor and truck.

Probably nowhere can a man receive a more efficient 14-week course in radio operation or in radio maintenance and repair than that given in the Communications Department of the School. By the use of a machine transmitter and phonograph records, instruction in the International Morse code is made uniform. The student starts slowly and gradually works up to the greatest speed he can attain in the 14-week course. The instructor, by a simple arrangement of switches, adjusts the speed of the code letters coming over the wire, to the capability of each of the students.

### NEW EQUIPMENT DEVELOPED FOR ARMY SKI TROOPS

Two new items for use of ski troops, a repair tip and a repair kit, have been developed by the Army, the War Department announced today. The items have been service-tested by Quartermaster Corps technicians.

The repair tip, carried as emergency equipment by one out of every four to eight men, is made of a light metal and fits any ski. It is designed as a makeshift to get a ski trooper back to his post when the tip of his ski has been so damaged that it cannot be used.

The repair kit consists of a bag of tools for repairing skis which weigh less than eight ounces. An important tool is a wrench and pair of pliers in combination. The wrench will fit the nuts on the contraction band, a thin strip of metal used to hold a split ski together.

Also in the kit are a file and a countersink. The file is used to cut off the metal edges of a damaged ski at the desired place. The countersink is used to enlarge holes along the metal edges of a ski, in case large size screws must be used in repairing the ski.

In sending practice, another machine employs the photo-electric cell to record the student's skill on a printed tape so that he can study and correct his own faults.

This code work, which is the most important and difficult part of the course, is alternated with radio practice and theory until, at the end of three months, the graduate is ready to handle the ordinary work of a radio operator in the Armored Force.

Depending on his natural ability and ambition, he can improve himself with experience so that he will be well qualified for the commercial radio field when he returns to civilian life.

A graduate of the radio electricians' course is qualified to earn his living as radio repair man after he leaves the Army.

In the Motorcycle Department, three months are devoted to teaching selected men the maintenance and operation of the four types of motorcycles used by the Armored Force.

### Gunnery Study

In the Gunnery Department, the inventive genius of the instructors has produced machines which have aroused nationwide interest. One is an electrical contrivance called a "wobble-plate" which reproduces all the pitching and bumping of a tank moving cross country at 25 miles per hour.

Another device permits .22 caliber ammunition to be fired in a 37 mm. cannon. The student stands on a shaking, weaving platform and shoots at tiny figures moving across a miniature landscape at the other end of the room. Thus he learns the use of his weapons under conditions that he would be likely to meet while firing from a moving tank, and at far less expense to the Government.

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon gunnery. Students are taught the use and maintenance of nine weapons of the Armored Force: the pistol, the rifle, the carbine, 60 and 81 mm mortars, Thompson sub-machine gun, caliber 30 and caliber 50 machine guns, 37 mm gun, and 75 mm gun. The various gun mounts, turrets and gyro-stabilizers are carefully studied. Combat firing, preliminary and advanced, is stressed.

Pet project of instructors in the Gunnery Department is instruction in the use and maintenance of foreign guns. They learn the construction and use of all the foreign equipment that they can obtain.

These practical ideas are products of staff ingenuity. They are classified as "training aids." The War Department, realizing full well that technical experts who combine ability with imagi-

### LITTLE GIRL URGES ARMY TO ENLIST HER SCRAPPY BROTHER PAT, AGED EIGHT

The War Department has received a request to enlist another fighter. His name is Pat. He's eight years old. The plea for the War Department to take Pat into the Army and "send him over to fight the Japs," came from his sister, Barbara Anne, who addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

Menominee, Wisconsin

December 19, 1941

Dear Secretary of War,

Secretary of War, will you please take my brother Pat, send him over to fight the Japs. He is always fighting with my brother Jim and I. He is Irish, and can fight. All you have to do is to give him a club. An gun is not necessary. Pat, age eight. My Grandfather was a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He has our flag over his grave. We are proud of it.

Sincerely in love,

BARBARA ANNE

### A DOUBLE FEATURE

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1st

at WEBSTER HALL,

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From 8:00 P. M. the most popular

Ukrainian Operetta

"ZAPOROZETZ ZA DUNAYEM"

will be presented under the direction

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Maria Sokil, Olga Lepkova, Stephen

Kozakewich, Michael Melnyk, M.

Shandrowsky, D. Tulyn, and others.

Dancing after the performance.

Get your tickets at Surma, 325 E.

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boda, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

nation can improvise gadgets whereby training and instruction can be improved and simplified, has allocated funds for the improvisation of these "training aids." Though the War Department may not officially adopt these aids, they may be used to clarify instruction. The staff has authority to develop and utilize them whenever and wherever desirable.

On July 1, the Officers' Candidate School was opened. Here, selected enlisted men with the necessary qualities of intelligence and leadership may train to become Armored Force Officers.

The curriculum includes:

Officers' Courses—Communications, Tank Maintenance, Wheeled Vehicle Maintenance, Basic and Advance Tactics and Gunnery.

Enlisted Men's Courses—Radio Operators, Radio Electricians, Tank Mechanics, Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics, Blacksmith Workers, Welders, Radiator and Sheet Metal Repair, Motorcycle Mechanics and Gunnery.

In addition, there is the Officers' Candidate School to train officers for the Armored Force. There is also the Clerical School for enlisted men.

Two hundred officers and 1,969 enlisted men are assigned to the Armored Force School detachment.

To date, three Brazilian officers, two Chinese officers, and 20 Canadian enlisted men have been graduated. Four Canadian officers, 16 British officers, 28 Canadian enlisted men and 43 British enlisted men are enrolled in the school at present. They neither ask nor receive special privileges. They are a part of the student body.

More and more soldiers of the Armored Force win diplomas from this school; nineteen hundred of them a month go out to the armored divisions, trained and competent.

The End

## To Produce "Cossacks In Exile"

After many years of absence the popular Ukrainian comic opera "Cossacks in Exile" (Zaporozhets Za Dunayem) returns to the stage on February 1st, when it will be presented at Webster Hall, New York City. On this account, it is worth recalling some facts about it.

Composed by Semen Artemowsky and produced for the first time in St. Petersburg in 1863, "Cossacks in Exile" had its first real success after the famous Ukrainian theatre of Starytsky included it in its repertoire. The distinguished artists Zankowetska and Sadowsky were in the cast, and Marko Kropiwnitsky was its art director.

Of all plays of the Ukrainian theatre, the most popular have been "Cossacks in Exile," "Natalka Poltavka," and "Oy, Ne Khody Hrytsiu." "Cossacks in Exile," however, has a special position and rank among them, because of its excellent music, which is composed in lines and style of a real comic opera. Its style is a very successful combination of the elements of the early 19th century Italian comic opera and the elements of Ukrainian folk music. The result of this combination is some splendid music. It is no wonder that this first Ukrainian comic opera and the best so far is so popular among Ukrainians, no matter where they may be, so that it has been performed hundreds of times. Its 1000th performance in the old country was given in 1935 in Lwiw, Western Ukraine, with the distinguished operatic artists Maria Sokil and Mychailo Holynsky in leading roles, and with Antin Rudnitsky conducting.

There have been made several redactions of the "Cossacks in Exile": by the poet Rylsky and the composer Yorysh in Kiev, 1935, by the poet Kupchynsky and the composer Ludkevich in Lwiw at the same time (for the above mentioned jubilee performance); two film versions, one in Kiev, the other one here in the United States (1938) with quite big changes in the book as well as in the music of the opera; and finally the newest redaction by Antin Rudnitsky for the coming performances in Chicago, January 25th, and in New York, February 1st.

In these coming performances the best available Ukrainian operatic artists will appear. The role of Odarka will be played by the celebrated primadonna Maria Sokil, about whose performance of this role the critics in the old country wrote unanimously "...the best Odarka we have ever seen on our stage..." In the role of Ivan Karass appears Stefan Kozakevich, the baritone of the Chicago Civic Opera and the San Carlo Opera Co. The role of Oxana will be sung by Olga Lepkova, who appeared in the same role in the opera's 1000th jubilee performance in Lwiw. Also in the cast are two talented young singers, Michael Melnyk (Andrey), and Myron Szandrowsky (Sultan), the latter who recently gave a successful recital in New York. The role of the Turkish dignitary will be performed by David Tulin, formerly with the Russian Grand Opera Co. The musical and artistic director of the opera is Antin Rudnitsky, distinguished composer, conductor and pianist.

Our Ukrainian American young people should not miss this opportunity to see and hear the "Cossacks in Exile" with such an excellent cast on February 1st, at Webster Hall, New York City.

A. R.

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

## • Youth and U. N. A. •

### EXPLANATION OF INSURANCE TERMS

Every member of the Ukrainian National Association should study his certificate (policy) so as to become acquainted with the benefits and privileges of membership. He should also peruse the By-Laws of the organization for the same reason. Those members who do not have a copy of the By-Laws, which is printed in both the Ukrainian and English languages, should see the secretaries of their respective branches.

As stressed in this column on numerous occasions in the past, the certificates issued by the U.N.A. provide for such modern features as **Cash Surrender, Paid Up Insurance, and Extended Insurance.** In the certificate, these options appear under a section captioned "Table of Withdrawal Equities." Because so many certificate-holders are not familiar with insurance terms, as evidenced by the fact that many members have written to the U.N.A. for information, we will devote this week's column to an explanation of such terms.

As an example we will use a \$1,000, 20-year endowment certificate issued at age 18 on which the member has paid dues for 10 years. A study of the table of withdrawal equities shows that, when dues have been paid for 120 months (10 years), the certificate has a **Cash Surrender** value of \$373.40. This means that the member, if he so desires, can receive \$373.40 by surrendering his certificate. Such a surrender would, of course, render the certificate null and void. On the other hand, the certificate-holder may apply for a loan of any amount up to \$373.40 at the interest rate of 4% per annum. His certificate would continue to be in force and he would continue paying dues. If any part of the loan or interest is unpaid when the member dies or his certificate matures, the unpaid balance is deducted from the benefit due the beneficiaries or the member.

If the certificate-holder desires to be insured without paying further dues, he may request **Paid Up Insurance.** A 10-year-old, 20-year endowment certificate for \$1,000 would

have \$519 Paid Up Insurance value, and that amount would be payable to the member's beneficiaries upon his death, provided he dies before the certificate is 20 years old. If he is living when the certificate matures, the **Paid Up Insurance** value would go to him.

If the member should desire **Extended Insurance** instead of **Cash Surrender** or **Paid Up Insurance**, his certificate will be in force, without further payment of dues, for 10 years and no days. If he dies within 10 years his beneficiaries would receive the full amount of \$1,000, but, if he does not die within 10 years, he will receive the **Pure Endowment** of \$468.

Remember that we are dealing with a 20-year endowment certificate. All other certificates issued by the Ukrainian National Association provide for the payment of **Paid Up Insurance** benefits only upon the death of the member. Where **Extended Insurance** is concerned, benefits will be paid only if the member dies before his period of **Extended Insurance** expires. After the period expires, the certificate is null and void.

So much for insurance terms as they appear in U.N.A. certificates. All of the adult type certificates issued by the U.N.A. provide for **Cash Surrender, Paid Up Insurance, and Extended Insurance** after three years' dues have been paid. The juvenile type Class IV and Class V certificates (20-year payment and 20-year endowment) provide for **Extended Insurance** and **Paid Up Insurance** after three years and **Cash Surrender** after five years' dues have been paid, while the Class II and Class III juvenile types provide for **Extended** and **Paid Up Insurance** after three years and **Cash Surrender** after 10 years' dues have been paid. All adult and juvenile certificate-holders receive dividends after two year's dues have been paid.

Members of the Ukrainian National Association are invited to write to the organization for information concerning their certificates at any time. The explanation offered here, however, should make it easy to understand the table of withdrawal equities in the majority of cases.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

### WAR DEPARTMENT CAN ACCEPT VOLUNTARY MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS

Voluntary contributions of money from individuals or organizations for the purchase of war equipment can be accepted by the government provided the offers are wholly unrestricted, the War Department declared today in announcing the plan of employees of the New York Central System, numbering more than 130,000, to collect funds for this purpose.

Several similar programs are being carried out throughout the country, the War Department disclosed.

The War Department made it plain, however, that these gifts, whether of time or money, must be unconditional otherwise special legislation would be required for their acceptance. Contributions, moreover, must be to the general funds of the United States and cannot be allocated to the purchase of special pieces of equipment, as a medium tank or a heavy bomber. The Department pointed out that it would be proper for a donor to request that the money be devoted to a specific purpose, leaving its final disposition to the government.

Senator Brewster of Maine recently introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept gifts of money from individuals for provisions of materials of war.

### "Let's Change The Calendar, But Not Now"

Personally, I am not dead set against the proposed changing of our calendar. Probably some day in the future, especially when Ukraine becomes free, I will favor the change for us Americans of Ukrainian descent.

But we need unity now. Changing the calendar at the present time would only serve to split us into two more parties, which would last for a number of years.

Another advantage of the present situation is demonstrated by the following scene: "Listen, Boss, my Christmas comes on January 7th. If some member of the maintenance crew wants December 25th off, I will gladly change shifts with him, and we both can celebrate."

Another scene, walking down the street: "Hello John, Merry Christmas, you celebrate Russian Christmas don't you." "Well not exactly, I'm Ukrainian." "That's the same isn't it?" "No, not by a long shot..." A two minute history of early Ukraine follows.

We now are two weeks removed from the commercialized December 25th, and can celebrate it in the true spirit it represents.

The main reason for forgetting the whole proposition at the present time is that there is not one argument

## N.Y.-N.J. Chorus Presents Fine Christmas Concert

As during several previous years, the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey presented again this year a Ukrainian Christmas Concert. The musical program, presented Sunday evening, January 11, at the International Center in New York City, meeting place of the chorus, consisted entirely of Ukrainian carols. The chorus, led by Stephen Marusevich, the soprano soloist Mary Polyniak, a string ensemble led by guest conductor Michael Hayvoronsky, prominent Ukrainian American composer, and at times the audience itself, combined to make this concert of Ukrainian traditional "koliady" and "schedrivky" a most enjoyable affair. A talk on Ukrainian Christmas and New Year's customs by Stephen Shumeyko, and a Manger Scene arranged by Walter Michaelson and Joseph Marko, rounded out the program.

During the singing of Yaroslavenko's "Scho To Za Predivo," Luba Kowalska sang the solo part. In several other choral numbers bits were sung in solo, trio and quarter parts by Olga Onufrow, Helen Slobodian, Nicholas Piznak, and Antin, Daniel and Stephen Shumeyko.

From time to time the audience was given an opportunity to participate in the program by singing some of the popular Ukrainian carols, which it did with right good will and spirit.

Choral numbers included Stetsenko's "Dobry Vechir Tobi" and "Oy Sivaya Taya Zozulenka," Stupnitsky's "Oy, Rano, Rano," Yaroslavenko's "Scho To Za Predivo" and "Nowa Radist Stala," Hayvoronsky's "Prechista Diva Sina Zrodila," sung for the first time in this country, and Leontovich's "Schedryk," popular among American choirs as the "Bells Carol."

Miss Polyniak's offerings were Hayvoronsky's "Oy Divneyi Narodzenia" and "Koliada, Koliada."

String ensemble numbers included "Tikha Nitch" by F. Gruber and M. Hayvoronsky, and the latter's "Lemkivska Koliada," and "Oy U Sadu." Mr. Hayvoronsky's conducting of the ensemble was an unexpected but pleasant surprise. He was in the audience when Mr. Marusevich, his former student, invited him to take the baton.

The entire musical program was definitely of a high musical standard.

### FRANKFORD AND CAMDEN PARISHES CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS DECEMBER 25th

The Ukrainian Catholic parishes of Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, and of Camden, N. J. observed last Christmas on December 25th and not on the traditional January 7th. One reason advanced for the change was that it enabled defense workers to celebrate the holiday properly, as on January 7th they had to work. It is reported that the Frankford church was filled to overflowing on December 25th; more people attended services than during previous years when the holiday was observed on January 7th.

good enough to warrant the change.

In northeastern Pennsylvania the weather changes about this time of year, and January 7th is usually cold and with snow, while December 25th is much warmer and often accompanied by rain. (P. S. I prefer the snow.)

GEORGE MOZURKEWICH  
U.N.A. Branch 448  
Blakely, Pa.

**FUNNY SIDE UP**

**FIGHT TO A FINISH**

"Inspired" by the recent Joe Louis-Buddy Baer fracas, today we discuss the ignominious performance of Punch Drunk Perplexity, a pugilist with a capital P. Everytime he clenches his first, his right eye automatically orders a beef steak! But he hits pretty hard for a guy his weight... last month he dented the canvas three times!

To show you the type of mugg Punch Drunk was, when he showed up an hour late for his big fight, his manager asked, "Well, where were you?" "I was stuck up and robbed of \$7.53 boss," replied Punchy. "Did the guy have a gun?" inquired his manager. "Nope," answered Punch Drunk. "Well, why didn't you put up a battle?" asked his manager. "Ah," explained P.D.P. "I ain't interested in dem small purses!"

Getting on with our story, they finally got Punch Drunk to the Ring-side. "Remember," his manager warned, "if you don't put up a good fight you've got only yourself to blame." "Phooey," said Punchy as he eyed the huge monster of a man across the ring. "If I don't put up a good fight, don't blame me... blame him!" The starting bell went "Clang" and before the 1st round had gone 60 seconds, Punch Drunk was in his best known stance... flat on his back! Finding himself on the canvas and with the referee counting over him, "One... two... three... four," punchy Punch-Drunk reached up, grabbed the referee's wrist and interrupted, "I'm a little hard of hearing. Would you mind repeating that?"

Well, the fight went on and in the 3rd round Punch Drunk reeled into his corner, his face badly battered, and one eye closed. "How'm I doing?" he numbed. "Swell, kid," his manager lied. "You've got the other guy on the run... just make sure he don't catch you again!" Near the end of the round Punch Drunk staggered over again, this time with two eyes closed. "I can't go on. Everything's dark," he numbed. The manager patted him on the shoulder. "Don't let that worry you," he advised. "Just go in there and keep swinging until you connect with something!" "But I just told you," complained the blinded fighter, "I can't see nothing." His manager scowled. "So what?" he growled. "You ain't a paying customer! Anyway, what are you beefing about? You came into this racket with your eyes open." "Yeah," answered Punch Drunk weakly, "and they've been closed ever since!" "Well, old man," said Punchy's second, "I'm afraid you're licked now." "Yeah," said Punch Drunk as he gazed dizzily across to the opposite corner, "I should have gotten him in the 1st round when he was alone!"

Well folks, Punch Drunk Perplexity never saw the ending of the 4th round. His opponent was calm, cool, and connected! Down went Punch Drunk under a terrific right which caught him right on the end of the hair on his chiny chin chin. It was all over, and the winner was promptly rushed to the mike where he said a few words. By this time Punch Drunk staggered to his feet and the announcer rushed over and pushed the mike into his battered face. "C'mon Punch Drunk," he coaxed. "say a few words to the millions who are listening in." Punch Drunk swayed before the microphone, his mind a perfect blank and his knees wobbling. He listened to the far-off chirping of the birdies. Suddenly he snapped back to life, clutched the mike with both hands and wrapped his mouth around it. "Ladies and gentlemen," he yodeled dizzily. "You ain't seen nothing yet! Just watch what I do to that mugg in the next round!"

BROMO SELTZER.

**THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT**

**METROPOLITAN DIVISION BASKETBALL SCHEDULE**

This year, the Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League will consist of 4 teams, namely, Long Island, Millville, New York, and Philadelphia, reports Dietric Slobogin in a special bulletin. The schedule will be as follows:

Sunday, February 8th: Philadelphia at Long Island and Millville at New York, both games to be played at New York's Stuyvesant High School. Saturday, February 14th: Long Island at Millville. Sunday, February 15th: Long Island at Philadelphia. Sunday, February 22nd: Philadelphia at New York and Millville at Long Island, both games to be played at New York's Stuyvesant High School. Saturday, February 28th: New York at Millville. Sunday, March 1st: New York at Philadelphia. Saturday, March 7th: Philadelphia at Millville. Sunday, March 8th: New York at Long Island. Sunday, March 15th: Millville at Philadelphia, Long Island at New York. Sunday, March 22nd: Intra-Division play-off (if necessary). Sunday, March 29th: Inter-Division play-off.

Dietric Slobogin, who is the district athletic director, states that the schedule will be adhered to closely. All the games will be publicized in The Ukrainian Weekly.

**PHILLY CELEBRATES NEW YEAR'S WITH 5TH WIN**

After a 3-week lay-off because of the holidays, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team bounced back into the victory column with a 32-28 win over the Tacony A. C. on January

14th, Ukrainian New Year's Day, writes Dietric Slobogin. The game was a nip-and-tuck affair all the way. Trailing by 3 points at half-time, some spectacular shooting by Juzwiak, U.N.A. man, knotted the score at 19 with the conclusion of the 3rd quarter. In the final chapter, the entire team participated in a spree that sent the Ukrainians out in front by 7 points. Then it was only a matter of playing conservatively and calmly, and that's just what the U.N.A. team did.

Shining brightly on the defense was Flash Olesh (who expects to enlist with the Marines soon), while leading the evening's scorers again was Juzwiak, who sunk 6 from the field and 1 singleton for a 13-point total.

The game was witnessed by quite a large crowd of Ukrainians. Besides seeing a good game, the spectators saw the Philly U.N.A. team's new uniforms for the 1st time.

**The score by quarters:**

Philadelphia:	6	5	8	13-32
Tacony A. C.:	5	9	5	9-28

**PHILLY TO HAVE 4TH ANNUAL BALL**

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club, composed of young members representing most of the 13 U.N.A. branches in the Quaker City, will sponsor its Fourth Annual Ball this Saturday, January 31st, reports Dietric Slobogin.

This affair will take place at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St. in Philadelphia, and will commence at 8 P.M. Nick Boley's Casa Del Rey Band will provide the music in the main ballroom, while Walter Cher-

kas' Ukrainian orchestra will play in the lower hall.

The U.N.A. Youth Club sponsors the only Ukrainian basketball team in Philadelphia. The club is entered in the Metropolitan Division of the U.N.A. Basketball League.

**CLEVELAND DEFEATS AKRON**

On January 18th, the Cleveland U.N.A. team traveled to Akron to play basketball and bowl a few games. Akron defeated Cleveland in bowling, winning 2 games out of 3. The 1st game went to Cleveland, 814 to 678, but the 2nd and 3rd went to Akron, 777 to 763, and 832 to 794.

Rosford defeated Akron in the 1st basketball game of the scheduled double-header, reports Nicholas Bobeczko, district athletic director. In the 2nd game, Cleveland trounced Akron, 39 to 14. J. Hodowancki and W. Danilovich starred for the winners with 9 and 8 points respectively, while J. Koss was Akron's high scorer with 6 points. The box score:

CLEVELAND			
	G	F	P
J. Toth	3	0	6
S. Bobeczko	1	0	2
N. Bobeczko	2	0	4
G. Horosko	2	1	5
W. Danilovich	4	0	8
J. Hodowancki	4	1	9
G. Bilyk	1	0	2
P. Bilyk	1	1	3
J. Bobeczko	0	0	0

Totals: 18 3 39

AKRON			
	G	F	P
A. Stashkiw	2	0	4
J. Muzik	0	0	0
J. Koss	3	0	6
J. Young	2	0	4
J. Miskalo	0	0	0

Totals: 7 0 14

Akron:	2	4	4	14
Cleveland:	2	11	9	17-39

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**Semi-Formal VALENTINE DANCE**  
— sponsored by —  
**UKRAINIAN YOUTH**  
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**CONNECTICUT**  
Saturday, Feb. 7, 1942



— at —  
**MOUNTAIN VIEW LODGE,**  
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Commencement 8 P. M.

Adm. \$2.00 Per Couple (tax included)

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— at their —  
**CLUB ROOMS, 334 EAST 14th ST.**  
**NEW YORK CITY**  
Saturday, February 7, 1942  
Featuring Milton Olekson and his Orchestra. Commencing 8:00 P. M.  
Admission 35¢. 19,25

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— given by —  
**UKRAINIAN ATHLETIC CLUB**  
Saturday Eve., Feb. 7, 1942  
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Music by Walter Sobol and his Orchestra. From 8:30 until ? Admission 25¢. 19,25

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