

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK LI. Ч. 109.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. LI. No. 109.

SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 23

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1943

VOL. XI

"SABOTAGE" PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS RETRACT LIBEL OF "SVOBODA," ITS PUBLISHER, AND EDITOR

A complete and unequivocal retraction of the misstatements made in the best-seller "Sabotage" libeling the "Svoboda," its editor, Dr. Luke Myshuha, and its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, has been made by the book's publishers, Harper and Brothers, and the authors themselves, Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre. A photostatic copy of the letter of retraction appeared in yesterday's "Svoboda."

Addressed to the libelled parties in care of Drewen and Nugent, their attorneys, the letter of retraction reads as follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"We are writing with the authority and approval of the authors with respect to the references to Mr. Luke Myshuha and Svoboda in the book **SABOTAGE**. A careful examination of the facts indicates that there is no justification for including Mr. Myshuha and SVOBODA in the chapter entitled "Bombers and Killers." You may be sure that any such references will be deleted from the said chapter in any subsequent editions.—(signed) Saxton, Vice President.

"The undersigned Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre, authors of the book **SABOTAGE**, approve the above letter and authorize that the publishers, Harper and Brothers, send such letter to Mr. Luke Myshuha and The Ukrainian National Association as owner and publisher of the newspaper SVOBODA.—(signed) Albert Kahn, Michael Sayre."

Mr. Albert Kahn, it is worth noting here, has been editor of the "Hour," a sheet which for the past several years has been vilifying the "Svoboda," its editors and members of the Ukrainian National Association.

The nature of the complaint of the "Svoboda" et al against Harper and Brothers and Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre in connection with what appears in chapter 5 of the book, is contained in a letter addressed to Harper and Brothers written October 30, 1942 by Drewen and Nugent. The complete text of the letter appeared in yesterday's "Svoboda."

In essence the letter expressed a "protest against the publication and sale" by Harpers "of the book 'Sabotage' on the ground that Chapter 5 thereof, in itself and as aggravated by the innuendos arising from the book as a whole, is a libel upon the Association and upon its official organ, the daily newspaper "SVOBODA."

In this chapter ("Bombers and Killers"), the letter continues, there is set forth a whole list of persons who, according to the authors, are kidnapers, murderer, rapists, assassins, terrorists, and spies. "The last portrait in this gallery is presented as that of one Senyk-Gribiwsky," whom the authors describe as "Salesman of Terror." In connection with him there is printed in that chapter the following:

"On the last evening he spent in the United States before leaving for Germany, Senyk-Gribiwsky visited an office at 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. He went there to pick up confidential mail which he was to carry to Europe, and to leave final orders for ODWU work in the United States.

"Eighty-three Grand Street, Jersey City, is the headquarters of the powerful Ukrainian Nationalist Association and its official publication, SVOBODA, which is edited by Luke Myshuha, otherwise known as the 'Big Mouse'."

"There are some facts worth knowing about the 'Big Mouse.'"

The very inclusion of the U.N.A. and its organ in the book's purported expose—the Drewen and Nugent letter to Harpers continues—"and the manner of adapting these, as the authors do, to the systematic maleficence which they claim to reveal is...complete and damning innuendi. But Chapter 5, by a series of untruthful assertions concerning SVOBODA and its owners, is directly defamatory as well."

The letter then goes on to describe the high principles by which the "Svoboda" has guided itself consistently since its establishment in 1893, and its constant loyalty to their country and its ideals.

Here the letter continues as follows:—

Our client denies that the person named Senyk-Gribiwsky, or any other person who may be described as undesirable, used the office of SVOBODA for purposes not entirely proper, with the knowledge, assent or connivance of those there in authority.

SVOBODA was never—"converted into an organ of Axis propaganda"; nor was it ever—"a medium for conveying instructions to ODWU spies," (p. 95 top).

The offices of SVOBODA never "became a clearing house for espionage directives coming in from Berlin, Tokio and Rome," (p. 95, top).

Our client asserts that never have "liaison officers from Germany and Japan made their headquarters at 83 Grand Street when they visited the United States," (p. 95, middle).

The offices of SVOBODA are like those of any other newspaper, in that mail in volume is received there. If in this way the offices were at any time used for purposes at variance with proper and lawful conduct, it was with the secret knowledge and design of those so contriving, and without the knowledge, assent or connivance of the editors or owners of the paper.

SVOBODA is not the "official publication" of the "Ukrainian Nationalist Association" (p. 93, bottom), but of the "Ukrainian National Association." This substitution of "Nationalist" for "National" is prompted, our clients charge, by a scheme to confuse the Association with those nationalist movements which, since the first world war, have arisen in fascist countries with policies and practices heedless of the rights and independence of other lands and peoples, and thus to give better semblance of truth to the libel.

Ukrainian National Association, Inc. is a fraternal and beneficial organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. It has been in existence for forty nine years continuously. Among its chartered purposes is the following:

"To secure their (American Ukrainians') moral and mental development, to educate and instruct them in the principle of free government, American institutions and laws."

The by-laws of the Association provide:

"No person shall hold office who believes in, advocates, teaches or practices, or who is a member of, any organization or group that believes in, advocates or teaches the over-throw, by force or violence, of the government of the United States, or all forms of law."

For such insinuated and asserted untruths as those now complained of there is, our clients urge, not the least excuse. The Association and by-laws are published and available in English. Its official organ is a daily newspaper that includes a weekly supplement whose editorials are printed in English. And how, honestly and fairly, can there be imputed to an openly and lawfully circulated journal a character and policy directly at variance with those manifested in its printed and published word? Moreover, at conventions of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., held quadrennially, the policy of SVOBODA, the criticism and direction thereof, is an order of official business. The latest convention was that held in 1941, and the continued policy of the Association organ as one devoted to democratic and liberal principles of government was approved.

Dr. Luke Myshuha, named in Chapter 5 of "Sabotage," has been for seventeen years last past the editor of SVOBODA. He became editor as the result of an entirely legitimate and ingenious transaction had in that regard by him with the trustees of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. In this nothing of the kind set forth in last paragraph on page 94 with reference to a call by Myshuha at the White House in Washington had any place whatever.

It has sometimes occurred, when copy was short for an issue of SVOBODA, that editors reprinted matter from a well known Ukrainian magazine published in Poland (in the city of Lwow) and known as "Life and Knowledge." "Life and Knowledge," before the German invasion of Poland, had flourished for about eighteen years. It was especially well known to Ukrainians living in Poland and was devoted to the popular dissemination of encyclopedic instruction upon subjects of a general scientific interest. The publication, our clients state, was generally comparable with the "Scientific American" or, somewhat less accurately, with "Popular Mechanics." On one or two occasions it happened that the matter so reprinted in SVOBODA had relation to the manufacture of explosives, and not at all unlike what may from time to time be read in the American publications mentioned and in otherwise similar thereto. It is this, and nothing more than this, which is the basis for the statement (p. 97, bottom) that:

"Myshuha printed in his newspaper detailed instructions on the manufacture of homemade bombs and explosives suitable for sabotage purposes. Here is an excerpt from these instructions printed in SVOBODA just nine months before Pearl Harbor:

"An ordinary cotton out of which, for instance, our shirts are made can be changed into a "firing cotton" if you add to it the already mentioned "nitrate mixture": with this admixture the cotton changes its chemical composition and becomes explosive. The collodion cotton is one of the varieties of the "firing cotton"....."

The evil character falsely ascribed to what SVOBODA thus printed, by the accompanying assertion that it was done because "stermer measures were being called for by Berlin"; and that "the 'Big Mouse' (meaning SVOBODA's editor, Dr. Luke Myshuha) did not stop at propaganda"; and that the "Salesman of Terror" had departed but the 'Big Mouse' was carrying on," is, our clients charge, but another malicious and inexcusable libel. The evidence of this is not at all mitigated by the fact, probably well known to your authors, that throughout the existence of "Life and Knowledge" the Polish government administered rigorous "pre-printed" censorship. Certainly if the effect of the passage that is so wantonly imputed by your book were even conservatively tenable, that passage could never have been printed, more especially in view of its submission to the Polish censor by a Ukrainian organ.

(Concluded on page 6)

A Review of the News

By ELMER DAVIS
Director, Office of War Information

The Bombing of Germany

The bombings of Germany are aimed primarily at the crippling of German industry. The great raids against Dortmund and Duesseldorf, following other destructive attacks on the Ruhr cities, must have hurt. Not very much of the industry of the Ruhr district can be moved out of the Ruhr; most of it must stay there and take it. Now few military authorities will accept the view of the extreme advocates of air power, that the war can be won by bombing alone. But bombing on such a scale as the American and British Air Forces are now practising in Germany, if kept up long enough, can seriously weaken the industry on which the German army must live, and is likely to weaken the morale of the people too. That it is beginning to hurt is proved by the complaints that come from the enemy and his friends.

The Spanish press and radio, controlled by Spanish Fascist Party, has raised an outcry against these bombings. At first the Spanish papers complained of the inhumanity of attacks against civilian populations. Something they never thought to mention when the Germans were attacking civilian populations—not even when the German aviators who helped Franco win the Spanish civil war were attacking Spanish civilian populations. It is only attacks on the Germans that are inhumane.

But now orders have been given to Spanish newspapers to take a different line. They are to say now that it is not the bombing of civilian populations with which Spain is most concerned, but with the fact that it leads to reprisals, and chaos. So say the Spanish fascists. They never warned the Germans not to bomb Warsaw, or Rotterdam, or Belgrade, or London, because it might lead to reprisals. But now that the reprisals have come, they want us to call it off.

Now we are going to hear more and more of this story from the Germans, and the Italians, and the Japs, and their friends, as the war goes on and the enemy gets hurt. We shall have many appeals to our humanitarian feelings. But remember that this propaganda campaign against bombing by our side only, is one of the enemy's weapons of war, an instrument by which he will do his best to postpone defeat. And if they had any success in persuading our side to let up in the bombing, it would mean that more Americans would be killed before we could win the war.

The Office of War Mobilization

The war is not about over and we cannot lean back and relax. The President reminded us of that when, in announcing the creation of the Office of War Mobilization, he said that we are entering a phase of the war effort when we must streamline our activities and keep both our military machine and our essential civilian economy running in gear and at high speed. In other words, if things at the moment are going well, we must bear down all the harder until the war is won. The creation of this new office, which embodies the substance of recommendations made by three congressional committees, is an attempt to get better results out of the national effort. Justice James F. Byrnes, lately Economic Stabilization Director, is now made Director of War Mobilization. With the assistance of a committee, he is ordered to establish programs and policies for the maximum use of national resources, of man power which is not yet in uniform, for the maintenance and stabilization of civilian economy, and to adjust the civil economy to wartime needs.

Friendly Relations Between Ancient Ukraine and Lithuania

By HONORE EWACH

FROM times immemorial Ukrainians had many neighbors. Most of them were hostile and rapacious, like the Scythians, Sarmatians, Avars, Pechenegs, Polovtsians, Tartars, Russians, and Poles. But there were also good neighbors, like White Ruthenians (known also as White Russians) and Lithuanians. Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, and Lithuanians lived together in one federated State for over two hundred years—till 1569—and never had any reason to quarrel. The Ukraino-Lithuanian federated state of the time proved to be a political and cultural success. Present day statesmen concerned with the post-war outlines of Europe would do well to bear that in mind.

For over three hundred years, from about 900 to about 1240, the Ukrainian Kievan State managed to defend itself more or less successfully against the attacks of the many Tartar and Mongolian warlike tribes that came in never ending invasions from Central Asia through the wide gap between the Ural mountains and the Caspian Sea. In 1240 a powerful Mongol-Tartar horde of Batu plowed roughshod through the whole length of Ukraine, plundering and destroying all its cities, on its way to Hungary. It was a very huge and warlike horde, and in its strategy and swiftness of movement it proved to be superior to the European heavily armed knights. No wonder then that this swiftly moving army of the Mongolian Khans overwhelmed all the armed forces of Muscovy, Ukraine, Poland, and Hungary. Batu's invasion practically annihilated the eastern half of Ukraine. Ukrainian political independence continued to exist after this, for some one hundred years, only in Western Ukraine, in the so-called Kingdom of Galicia and Volhynia.

When the last descendant of King Roman the Brave (1199-1205) of the Kingdom of Galicia and Volhynia—King George II—died in 1340 the Great Council of Boyars (barons) of Volhynia and Galicia invited Prince Lubart, a Lithuanian who had married a Ukrainian princess in Volhynia, to be their new king. As the new king of the purely Ukrainian Kingdom of Galicia and Volhynia, Lubart lived in the city of Volodimir in Volhynia. In 1349 King Casimir the Great of Poland took advantage of Lubart's war against the Tartars in the east, and invaded and annexed Galicia. Later Lubart fought hard to regain Galicia, but had no success against the alliance of Poland and Hungary. He ruled the Kingdom of Volhynia as its rightful king till his death in 1384. The Ukrainians of Volhynia and Kholm had no complaint against him. Though a Lithuanian by origin, being the son of the Great Duke Gedemin of Lithuania proper, he ruled his kingdom as a Ukrainian. He spoke nothing but Ukrainian and he was of the same faith as his Ukrainian subjects. His Ukrainian name was King Dmytro. His son Fedir ruled as wisely over Volhynia till 1431. During the next eight years Volhynia was valiantly defended by Prince Svitrihailo, known also as Prince Lev.

Other Ukrainian provinces, such as Kiev and Podolia, were also ruled from about 1360 by Lithuanian princes who intermarried with Ukrainians, learned their language and customs, and administered their Ukrainian dukedoms as Ukrainians. The same was true of the other Lithuanians, including officials, officers, and boyars who settled on Ukrainian lands. They learned to identify themselves with Ukrainians and their interests. Such was also the case with the Lithuanian princes, boyars, and officials who settled in White Ruth-

enia. Politically, Vilno was the capital of Lithuania, but by culture it was the educational and religious center of the White Ruthenians.

It was a very significant fact that all the Lithuanian nobles who came to Volhynia and became thoroughly Ukrainianized in a generation or two were the staunch defenders of Ukrainian autonomy and church after 1438. For the next hundred and fifty years Volhynia became the bastion of Ukrainian national, religious, and cultural life. Even when Lithuania was forced in 1569 into a political union with Poland there were still many Ukrainian and Ukrainized Lithuanian nobles in Volhynia who manly defended their country's autonomy. It was the Academy of Ostrih in Volhynia, founded in 1580 by Prince Constantine of Ostrih, that ushered in a new educational impetus in Ukraine.

The main feature of the Ukraino-Lithuanian political cooperation during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries was the fact that the Lithuanian princes came to Ukraine as defenders and not as conquerors. They helped the Ukrainians in their struggle against the Tartars. The Ukrainians, in turn, helped them to defend Lithuania against the Teutonic Knights of the Cross. The best of relations existed between the two peoples. The Lithuanians liked the Ukrainian ways of life, and their country. They also acted as patrons of Ukrainian culture.

The Lithuanians who came to Ukraine with their princes felt quite at home. Though they spoke a different language, they soon discovered that the Ukrainian language was in many ways similar to theirs. Not only are there many similar words in Lithuanian and Ukrainian; they have also similar grammatical rules. Both languages are inflectional as Latin or Greek. Both are very rich in synonyms. Both are very fond of caressive and diminutive forms. In other words, Lithuanians found in Ukraine similar ways of thinking and living. They also found the Ukrainians to be as fond of singing as the Lithuanians. On the other hand, it was as natural for Ukrainians to find many likeable qualities in the Lithuanians.

Though the ways of Lithuanians and Ukrainians parted in 1569 on account of the political union between Poland and Lithuania, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, and White Ruthenians still think kindly of each other. Such are the results of a political cooperation between congenial and kindly disposed nations and peoples.

The Ukraino-Lithuanian political cooperation was beneficial to both Ukrainians and Lithuanians. On the other hand, the Polish nobles and kings always acted toward the Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, and Lithuanians as haughty aggressors and oppressors. Their aim was not to cooperate with the peoples within the Polish Commonwealth, but to exploit them. The same has been true of the Russians. Since 1654, when Ukraine concluded an alliance with Russia, and from which time dates Russia's gradual absorption of Ukraine, the Russians have always acted toward the Ukrainians in an autocratic and arrogant manner, just as the Poles.

The Ukrainians still like to reflect on the times when Ukraine and Lithuania worked hand in hand, as equals, in the Ukraine-Lithuanian State from 1340 to 1569.

"You sold me a cart two weeks ago."

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me again all you said about it then. I'm getting discouraged."

Type of Information Servicemen Prefer in Their Mail

Food and mail have the most important effect upon the morale of troops, and in most cases, the soldier, the sailor and the marine will read his mail before he eats...

Men in the armed forces most of all like to receive letters from home telling them what their families are doing; they like to hear news about their friends, especially those in the service, and then they like to read about general happenings in their home town.

The wrong kind of mail from home can definitely break down morale. Complaining letters, letters telling about people at home being "deprived" and "family troubles" distract a serviceman's attention from the very grim task of taking care of his own life.

Fighting men don't like "fan letters" written by strangers who happened to join a "Write a Fighter Club," either. Letters from a heroworshipping person who picks up his name from a schoolmate mean little to him.

These were the findings of a recent survey among men in the service at home and overseas made by the Office of War Information in cooperation with the Special Service Division of the Army Service forces.

Commenting on letters from home as morale builders for the troops, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding general of the American forces in the Middle East, said:

"Letters sometimes seen more important than ammunition." The fighting men—at all fronts—themselves were unanimous in saying that there was no substitute for mail as a moral builder. A soldier in Africa said:

"Everybody in our outfit was feeling low. Our mail came—and the next day was our second big battle. The mail made a lot of difference in the way the battle went. Everybody went into it feeling good... they had heard from home." A marine added this: "You go through your battles and you don't want to think about them, except maybe that you were lucky. You want to relax, just to relax some way. Then you hear mail is coming. You're on pins and needles until it arrives. When the sacks come, it doesn't seem as if you could wait while they sort the envelopes out..." And a sailor: "When the tanker pulled alongside to give us oil, they brought sacks of mail for three months. The skipper declared that afternoon a holiday for everybody except those on necessary duty—for reading mail and answering it."

DRIVE OPENS TO RECRUIT STUDENT NURSES

Unless the number of student nurses in this country is increased by 65,000 this year, the Office of War Information warns, America faces a growing threat to civilian health.

The girl who answers to the 1943 appeal to become a student nurse will be signing for service with the armed forces, and will help to assure more adequate care for our sick and injured at home. At the same time she will be fitting herself for a career with a post-war future.

So that no qualified girl may be discouraged by lack of money a number of scholarships have been made available both from private and public funds. Interested young women may obtain additional information by writing to Student Nurses, Box 88, New York City.

Said the small boy: "My maw and paw had an awful time getting married. Maw wouldn't marry paw when he was drunk and paw wouldn't marry maw when he was sober."

LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

A Biographical Sketch

By PERCIVAL CUNDY

(Continued)

(3)

It was tragic that after such a struggle for the elements of existence Franko was not fated to enjoy some measure of ease and relaxation after the battle. He had got to the place where he felt secure from the necessity of routine journalism for the support of himself and family. He had even managed the purchase of his home in 1901. His family was not a large one, consisting of his wife and four children, yet his domestic life was not always a bed of roses. In addition to the struggle with limited means, his wife was subject to constantly recurring nervous attacks, which disturbed the mental and spiritual equanimity so necessary to the poet and literary worker. Besides this, there were the personal and public difficulties incidental to political leadership. However, by this time, Franko was removed from any concern as to the future of his children.

Loses Use of Both Hands

The illness, which overtook him in 1908 changed the whole tenor of his life, which now became a succession of treatments, sanatoria, and journeys, either to the sea, or to the mountains. Finally, the patient lost the use of both hands, and psychological disturbances accompanied this partial paralysis, in which as he said, his ears seemed to be constantly catching the words of spirits in the air. It was only the stubborn and indomitable will inherited from his peasant ancestry, and his acquired habit of unremitting toil that kept Franko from sinking under the burden, and his spirit, in heroic struggle with the body, enabled him to keep at work throughout the whole eight years of sickness.

During this time he never ceased to write, translate, and publish. At first his son Andrew assisted him as amanuensis, and after the latter's death (1913), Franko managed to help himself by scrawling in large capitals instead of running hand. One gained the impression that an unseen power was driving the poet on in feverish haste to complete a task, which he might not be able to accomplish before his time ran out. He reissued editions of his youthful productions, translations such as "Babylonian Hymns and Songs," Goethe's "Herman and Dorothea," and announced a version of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and selections from Hesiod. New editions of his later works came out with extensive introductions and notes, and a reader unacquainted with the physical condition of the author would not even have dreamed that all this was the work of a man with one foot in the grave.

All Western Galicia celebrated in 1913 the fortieth anniversary of the literary activity of their national poet-prophet. Festivals in his honor were held, not only in the capital, L'viv, but all through the province. The Shevchenko Society awarded the poet a pension for his support during the rest of his life, and a jubilee committee in L'viv presented him with a purse of thirty thousand crowns, which stood him in good stead later on during the Russian occupation of the city. Besides this it was planned to publish a memorial volume in his honor, to which many foreign scholars contributed essays, besides the leading writers of the nation.

Victim of Russian Occupation

The Russian occupation of Galicia during the Great War caused Franko to suffer much privation. In the Russian newspapers there were frequent reports from L'viv that the poet was suffering hunger. However, he kept

on valiantly working, although the difficulties of publication were becoming almost insuperable. His health grew worse and worse, and his condition serious in the extreme. He was now all alone in his home. His married daughter was living in Russia, his sons were in the army, and his wife serving as a nurse. In the autumn of 1915 it seemed as though the end were at hand, but he rallied and survived through the winter, owing to the devoted care of some of his friends. In the spring of 1916, he was carried back to his home from the hospital where he had passed the winter. Here he made his will, disposing of his literary property to his children, assigning his library to the Shevchenko Society, and willing his house to the nation to be used for cultural purposes. He died on the 28th of May 1916, conserving consciousness to the very last.

A Tribute

How his countrymen estimate his worth and his work can best be seen from the following passage from one of his biographers, Dr. VERNYVOLA, to whose work the above sketch is chiefly indebted:

"With us, Franko must be classed with the catholic or universal type of author, such as Kulish, Konynsky, Hrinchenko, writers who display the widest sympathies with every phase of life, whether cultural, political, or social. These wide interests account for the varied and manifold character of their literary productions. It may be questioned whether Franko was at his greatest as a poet, a scholar, a publicist, or a popular leader. And again, in his writings, one may ask one's self whether his subjective poetry is most characteristic, or whether he was greater in epic talent; whether he is a true psychologist, or a reflector of his own moods; whether he is more successful in verse than in prose; whether his field of activity lay in the story rather than in the lyric. One thing however, seems certain: he is better in the short story than in the novel; better again in the novel than in the drama. On the other hand, it is difficult to say which will find the larger circle of readers: the immortal sly, jovial and tricky "Mykyta the Fox," or the profoundly pensive misanthropic "Cain," although both the one and the other are poetic creations of permanent literary worth.

"But Franko excels all his fellow universalists in this, that he not only perceives the weak spots in our national life, but endeavors to strengthen them, thus leaving behind him a splendid legacy to future generations. It is by this pedagogical bent that Franko differs from the others and in it he approaches closely to Shevchenko.

"He comes before us as the creator of a distinct school,—called the "realistic" by those who follow the "radical" tendency in our literature, and a great company of so-called "radical" writers, who are carrying on in his spirit, have succeeded in completely transforming that literature. A model of unpretentiousness, fully conscious of what he could, and what he could not do, a pattern of industry that never faltered before the meanest and lowliest task,—Franko stands before us today in his full greatness as we survey his immense creative work. He seems like some energetic giant, with sledge in hand, eternally toiling, and everywhere he goes, new ideas are born, new life springs up behind him, and through all we hear his mighty voice resounding... And of all his words,

the one we hear the most is: "Be a man, if only for a moment!"

"Coming generations will study Franko with greater eagerness than did his contemporaries, who seized upon every work of his as it came from the press. They devoured them, and digested the ideas contained therein, and waited impatiently for new productions from his pen. What Franko meant for us,—he, who sometimes pulled our ears, and again, like a father welcomed us to his embrace, we of an older generation well know, but what he shall yet be,—a happier future alone will prove..."

EARLIER POEMS, 1878-1886

THIS group includes selections from the verse written during Franko's student years up to the time of his marriage. This includes his first and second experiences in prison for his "Socialistic sympathies." The answer to his first clash with the powers that be was the foundation of a journal, "The Peoples Friend." The poem "Pioneers" appeared in an early issue, and symbolizes the ideas and aspirations which moved the young student and his friends and associates. It is based on an old legend, which related how a tribe transported by Alexander, and settled in a huge barren plain, locked in by inaccessible mountains, broke their way out again into the larger world. "No Longer," (1880) has become what Franko intended it, a truly popular national hymn. The year to which it belongs was the year in which he was imprisoned the second time. This only stirred him up the more to write and strive for liberty and larger life, which we see reflected in the energetic verses, "The eternal Spirit of Revolt." When Franko published his first collected edition of verse, he printed this poem under the title of "A Hymn, instead of a Prologue." "The Crucifix," (1880) reflects his reaction to the clericalism of his day. To this year also belongs "Winter Marvelled," one of a number of beautiful Spring songs. "Forget Not" was written in 1882, and the grim and powerful "Duel," against war, comes from 1883. "Idyll," considered one of the most beautiful pieces of Ukrainian literature, belongs to 1886, the year of his marriage, and doubtless was inspired by that event.

PIONEERS (Камєнярі)

By IVAN FRANKO

I saw a vision strange. Before me seemed to stretch
A measureless, but waste and savage open plain;
And I a fettered captive, chained both hand and foot,
Was standing at the base of a high granite cliff,
And with me other thousands, captives like myself.
The brow of every one was seamed by lines of pain,
But in each eye there glowed a sacrificial flame.
The fetters held each one in serpent-like embrace,
And every back was bowed, each face bent toward the earth,
For all seemed weighted down beneath a weary load.
Each one held tightly gripped a mighty iron sledge,
And sudden from the sky a voice like thunder came:
"Break through this granite wall!
Let neither heat nor cold
Your efforts stay! In spite of hunger,
toil and thirst,
Slack not, for yours it is to cleave
this rock in twain."
At this we all as one our sledges swung on high,
A thousand blows crashed down like thunder on the cliff;

PREPARE HOMES NOW FOR NEXT WINTER

Next winter will be one of the most critical periods of the war for millions of civilians unless they take steps now to prepare for the cold weather, the Office of War Information warned.

Citizens were urged to take the following steps:

1. Install heat saving measures designed to keep the cold out and thus reduce fuel consumption. (Principal ones are insulation, weather-stripping, storm doors and windows and caulking).
2. Place orders for coal immediately and give your dealer latitude on the type, grade and size of coal he is able to supply, and on the time of delivery.
3. Check up on all heating equipment, whether oil, coal or gas, to insure peak efficiency. Chances of getting new equipment are slim, so the present furnace must be kept in good condition.

Where each one fell the granite face
was shattered, and
The rock in fragments flew. With
desperation's strength
We hammered without cease against
that granite brow.

Like to a cataract's roar, or bloody
battle's din,
Our sledges thudding beat in never-
ceasing roll;
Step by step advancing, new ground
we ever gained;
Though many a one fell maimed and
crippled in the fight,
Yet still we onward pressed, for
naught could us withstand.

And yet each one knew well that
neither praise of men,
Nor meed of glory should our bloody
toil requite,
We know that ere man's foot should
tread upon that road,
Ere we could drive it through and
level gradings make,
Our bones would lie thereon, or
bleach along its sides.

But in our hearts no thirst of glory,
found a place
For we were neither knights nor
champions seeking fame,—
Bondslaves we were, yet who, of our
free will, on us
The chains had ta'en. Self-made
slaves for liberty's sake,
We toil as pioneers to make straight
paths for her

And each held firm belief that by our
own strong arms
That prisoning rock we'd rend and
break a passage through;
That by our mortal strength, and
after, with our bones,
A solid highway we could build, so
that following us,
Into the world, new life, new hopes
might find a way.

And every one knew too, that some-
where in the world,
That we had left behind for chains
and painful toil,
Were mothers, sweethearts, wives,
and little ones who wept,
And friends and enemies, who, pity-
ing or in wrath,
Cursed us and our emprise, and all
our toil achieved.

We knew all this, and many a time
our souls it grieved,
Our hearts would fail almost as sor-
row gripped the breast;
Yet neither grief, discouragement,
nor weariness,
Nor fear of those who cursed could
stay us in our toil,
And not a one let fall the weapon
from his hands.

So thus we onward move, into one
body fused
By one great purpose holy, sledges
in our hands.
What though we be accursed and by
the world forgot,
We'll rend the prisoning rock and lay
straight paths and true.
That light and liberty may come o'er
o'er our bones.

OUR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS AND THE WAR

Address by ALLAN CRANSTON, Chief, Foreign Language Division, Office of War Information, Before the Advertising Club of Boston.

(Continued)

TWO years ago, Joseph Goebbels thought he could use America's foreign born for his evil ends. He thought he could set the old Americans against the new, new Americans against the old. This divide and conquer strategy had achieved dramatic success in Europe. It seemed certain to Joseph Goebbels that we Americans could be defeated easily because we could be so easily divided, the sons and daughters as we are of all the nations of the world.

Goebbels did not reckon on one thing—freedom. He misunderstood the outward differences of Americans. He forgot all about the fire that forges all of us, regardless of race, color or creed, into one powerful and united force—freedom.

The Axis strategy has failed.

Earl G. Harrison, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said a few days ago in New York:

"Our enemies, who have prayed for waves of prejudice and racial disension, long indulged in the fancy that, as a nation made up of people of many nationalities, we were a motley crew that would disintegrate when a serious enough crisis came along. The serious crisis has come—and the opposite has happened. Instead of disintegrating, we have actually become more integrated, more unified. We are stronger in our unity than we were in peacetime, when we were less aware of our alien population."

The foreign language press—a free press, as free as any segment of the American press—has contributed much to this defeat of Goebbels and his evil plans.

Goebbels' Vain Attempt To Influence Our Foreign Language Press

It is no secret that the editors and publishers of the 1,402 foreign language newspapers published in the United States in 35 languages were singled out for particular attention by the Nazi agents seeking to divide and conquer America. These agents knew that if only they could influence these editors and publishers they could easily control—or at least confuse, weaken and demoralize—an overwhelming proportion of America's 5,000,000 aliens, 7,000,000 foreign born citizens, and many of the 23,000,000 first generation Americans.

Many of the editors and publishers of these 1,402 foreign language newspapers have been attacked by these Nazi agents—bluntly with threats, or bribes, discreetly with tricky propaganda and subtle pressure.

The large majority of these editors and publishers have magnificently resisted all enemy efforts to influence or dominate them for enemy ends.

That the wartime government of the United States permits freedom of the press in every language known to man testified to the fact that the bulk of those who control the foreign language press in this country have demonstrated a thorough understanding of the responsibilities of a free press.

A few foreign language newspapers have boldly supported the enemy and seditiously sought to weaken support for the American war effort. Effective action against the worst of these has been taken by the Department of Justice.

A handful of papers still publish material calculated to aid the enemy and to hurt the American cause. These papers carefully seek to remain inside the law, and have not been suppressed—thus far. I am glad to say that these scurrilous sheets are slim in quantity and that they have few readers. Meanwhile, the majority of

foreign language newspapers published in the United States have strongly demonstrated their full support for America and for this fight for freedom.

Its Great Role in the War Effort

The government knows that without the foreign language press, millions of Americans would be unable fully to understand and contribute to the winning of the war.

The Treasury Department knows that many millions of dollars invested in War Bonds would have been spent in some other way had it not been for the full-fledged support rendered to War Bond campaigns by the foreign language press.

The Office of Price Administration know that rationing and price control, difficult as it has been, would have been still more difficult without the cooperation of the foreign language press in explaining OPA rules and regulations to those who cannot read English.

The Office of Civilian Defense knows that there would be far less cooperation by the American population in home front defense activities had it not been for the millions of words printed in 35 languages in the foreign language press explaining blackout and dimout regulations, air raid precautions, fire protection measures.

Selective Service, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, and other key government agencies have all depended upon the foreign language press for their dissemination of information with the cooperation of the Office of War Information.

Material from all the agencies comes in to the Foreign Language Division of the OWI each day. We go over it carefully and select material of general interest to all foreign language groups or of specific interest to a specific language group. A special release is prepared for foreign language consumption, especially adapted for the individual group or groups we want to reach. It is then translated into anywhere from one to thirty languages, mimeographed, and distributed to foreign language newspapers throughout the country.

In addition to cooperating with the foreign language press in the task of covering routine, day-by-day news facts, the OWI has found the foreign language press a powerful instrument for the telling of the broader background of the war, for the telling of the reasons we found ourselves at war on December 7, 1941, and the priceless freedoms we are fighting to preserve.

Some time ago we sent to all foreign language newspapers an information guide suggesting practices they might follow in their newspapers in their efforts to present this war background. You may be interested in some of the ideas we put forth in this information guide.

First came general recommendations applying to all language groups. We recommended that the editors stress certain basic lines that would assist their readers to see through Axis lies and exaggerations.

Foreign Language Editors Responded

Many editors have responded fully to our suggestions, and thus today their foreign language newspapers are telling their readers that this is not a racial nor a national war, but a war against dictatorship and for the freedom of people of every race, color and creed. They explain that because this is a war for freedom, it is America's war—for we

can not live in a world half slave and half free.

They tell their readers that America is strong—militarily, economically, politically and culturally—and that with the help of the other United Nations, and with the efforts of all Americans, we will win.

They help their readers to see that the United States is itself a small United Nations, formed by immigrants and their descendants from every country in the world. They tell how these people worked together to create this nation, and how they are now working together to defend it.

When new restrictions are imposed in civilian life, these foreign language newspapers lend support with editorials, features and news items portraying the sacrifices every individual in America loyally makes for victory.

These editors stress that America's various groups—political, religious, racial, national, economic—are not threatened by each other, and that energies should not be diverted to internal group hatred and conflict.

They emphasize the efforts of the United States government to oppose and condemn all discrimination against any race, creed or color.

In our information guide sent to foreign language editors and publishers, we pointed out certain danger zones, certain practices to be avoided by all who seek to speed victory. Many editors have faithfully observed these suggestions, and thus they have avoided the traps set by Goebbels and the other apostles of hate.

These editors scrupulously avoid news or discussions tending to promote potential dissensions among Americans of different extraction based on differences back in the old countries.

They avoid neutral or evasive attitudes toward the war, understanding fully that the Axis has shown itself powerful and cunning, cruel and ruthless, and that it must be opposed and exposed at all points. They knew that anything short of full support of the American war effort plays into the hands of the enemy, and that in this total war no one in this country can be neutral.

These editors avoid unfounded and ill-considered criticism of our allies. When enemy propagandists attempt to confuse the issues of the war with false rumors about peace offensives or ruthless individual actions by any one of the United Nations, they offer in rebuttal the facts on the real position of our allies.

These editors avoid narrow nationalist claims. They know that squabbles over the precise borders must be avoided, and they know that this war is not being fought over real estate.

These editors avoid devoting exaggerated newspaper space to the rivalry of foreign politicians for control of organizations within nationality groups, for they know that the prosecution of the war is the business of the day.

The general recommendations applying to all language groups in this information guide issued by the Foreign Language Division of the OWI were supplemented by specific recommendations for specific groups. For each language group has specific problems which need to be approached in an individual way.

I will give you one example. We suggested to the editors of the 114 Italian language newspapers published in the United States that they adopt as the key slogan of their newspapers the phrase, "Victory for America—Freedom for the Italian People!" Many Italian-American newspapers now carry this slogan in bold type across the front page of every issue: "Vittoria per America—Libertà per il Popolo Italiano!"

(To concluded)

The tombstone of a genial host bears his name and the simple epitaph: "This is on me."

"THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR"

"Heavier work lies ahead not only in the European but in the Pacific and Indian spheres, and the President and I and the combined staffs are gathered here in order that this work shall be, so far as lies within us, well conceived and thrust forward without losing a day." The Prime Minister did not tell where or when the new blows will fall; he did not tell how the forces are being apportioned or whether the allotments for one theater or another are being raised or lowered; he did not even tell whether it is with present action or future plans that the leaders are now engrossed. No one could possibly have expected him to do so. But he did give, not only an inspiring review of the hopeful situation to which we have now arrived, but a vivid and salutary picture of what the conduct of a global war implies.

He gave some hint of the inordinate complexity of the planning required to select the objectives and effect the movement of great masses of troops. This process is so elaborate, and must be put in train so far ahead of time, that all the Axis efforts in Tunisia have not "in any way delayed" the "unfolding" of the operations next to come. He gave an idea of the true interrelation of all the fronts and theaters, and the extent to which all must be seen as a whole. The bombing of Germany, the U-boat war, Tunisia, the tremendous contribution of the Soviets and the necessity of taking more of the weight from their heroic shoulders, the containing of Japan and the ultimate attack upon her—it makes no sense to discuss any of these things save in relation with all the others.

He well showed why "repeated conferences are indispensable" in making all "the intricate adjustments and arrangements" constantly demanded by the conduct of a global war, and so disabused those inclined to read too much significance into the time or circumstances of any given consultation. The staffs and leaders are continuously waging a continuous struggle. But in particular he demonstrated the kind of complete confidence, faith and firm comradeship in arms which is absolutely essential to victory. If he asked from every one "the utmost good will and readiness to think for the common cause," it was only after he had shown his own ability to give them. It was only after he had unreservedly pledged his people and himself to the destruction of Japan, as well as of Germany, and had repudiated "the slightest suspicion" that Great Britain would not "employ every man, gun and airplane that can be used in this business" just as she has proved ready to employ them elsewhere.

Mr. Churchill assumed that he would find an equal faith and steadfastness in the United States.

(From the New York Herald Tribune)
O.W.I.

Mountain Guide: "Be careful not to fall here. It's dangerous. But, if you do fall, remember to look to the left, you get a wonderful view."

ON YOUR READING LIST:
MOSES

— by —
IVAN FRANKO

the great Ukrainian poet, whose anniversary is being observed this month. — Price of book—
50 cents.

Order from:

"Svoboda"
83 GRAND STREET,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

"CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(30)

HEEDING Gvintovka's shouted urgings to follow him, the Kozaks flocked around him from all sides as bearing the silver baton he gradually made his way to the Nizhen Regiment's camp. Meanwhile Somko with his staff officers rode to the Pereyaslav Regiment's encampment.

Arriving there Somko gave orders to his Kozaks to prepare for battle. His adjutants galloped off in all directions to order the various companies to do likewise. Fully aroused now, Somko was determined to attack Ivanets' encampment, scatter the rebels to the four winds, and forcibly wrest the bulawa from Ivanets. Since truth and justice no longer prevailed in Ukraine, he thought, there was no other recourse than that.

His breastplate flashing in the sun, Somko was just about to shout a command "Forward!" to his arrayed regiment, when suddenly he noticed in the distance that the Nizhen Regiment had already begun to advance.

"Eh, that Vasiuta is not accustomed to obey orders," Somko said to one of his adjutants. "Well, let him attack first if he wants to, and we'll support him."

He had barely uttered these words when he perceived Vasiuta himself galloping toward him.

"We're out of luck, Hetman," Vasiuta cried, pulling up his horse in front of Somko.

"What's the trouble? Speak!"

"Plenty of trouble! I'm no longer colonel of my regiment. Gvintovka is. Look yonder, and you'll see him there with the baton in his hand."

While Somko was staring with astonishment at this new and unexpected development, several of Vasiuta's staff officers galloped up. Among them was Captain Kostomakha. "All is lost!" he shouted. "Without the Nizhen Regiment we can't do a thing!"

Even before Somko could issue any orders to counter this defection of the Nizhen Kozaks, he perceived that the latter were already entering Brukhovetsky's camp, company after company dipping its banners in a sign of submission to his authority. Some of the Nizhen Kozaks had also begun to plunder the supply wagons of the officers who had not gone over to Ivanets with them but remained faithful to Somko.

Seeing all this, Somko's regiment itself began to grow restive. "Why the devil should we stand around here," someone shouted from the ranks, "and be butchered together with our bulawa-less Hetman!" Evidently his feelings were shared by all the others, for without any further ado the ranks broke and company after company began to desert Somko for Brukhovetsky.

In the face of all this, Somko decided upon one more move. Motioning to his faithful staff officers to follow him, he rode over to the tent of the Muscovian Tsar's envoy, Prince Gagyn.

Leaping off his mount and bursting inside the tent Somko was dumbfounded to discover that here too he had been checkmated by Brukhovetsky, for the latter was already there with the Prince, receiving from the latter the royal gifts, symbolical of the Tsar's favor, while around him were not only some of his followers and Zaporozhians but even a few of Somko's officers, led by Vuyakhevitch.

"Well, well!" Brukhovetsky cried in mock surprise. "Look who's here!"

Ignoring Ivanets, Somko addressed himself directly to the Prince:

"Where's your sense, man. Don't you realize what you are doing? The Tsar did not send you here into Ukraine to aid and abet a rebellion against duly constituted authority!"

To this the envoy made no reply. He appeared to be completely bewildered by all what had transpired. Evidently back home in Moscow he had never witnessed such wild turbulent scenes as just now he had the misfortune to experience personally.

Somko continued: "What was the sense of bringing troops down here from Muscovy, whom we have to feed, when in this crisis they do nothing at all. I'm telling you such politics like yours will bring no good when you recognize a mere nobody for such a high office! There's

only one thing to be done now. Just place me in command of your soldiers and I'll disperse this rabble like chaff before the wind."

The Prince still remained silent, shifting uneasily from one foot to another.

At this juncture Brukhovetsky stepped forward.

"By the authority vested in me as Hetman!" he spoke, "I forbid you, Prince, to intervene in our internal Kozak affairs! The Kozaks settle their own affairs. Here, men," turning to his followers, "seize this trouble-maker!"

"So, there is no justice here at all!" Somko exclaimed.

"On the contrary, there is justice here, Mr. Somko, and that justice has punished you for arrogance! Take him, brothers, and put him in chains!"

When Somko's men heard this they sprang around Somko, drawing their swords. "Hetman Somko!" they cried, like one man. "We'd rather lose our heads here than give you to the enemy, or have you suffer his insults!"

At this spontaneous display of loyalty, Somko broke down and wept. "My dear brothers," he cried. "Of what use to sacrifice your lives over me when Ukraine herself is perishing! And why perturb yourself over the insult my enemy has done me when he has defamed so terribly our Kozak honor and glory! Perish my sword and perish my head! Farewell, my unfortunate Ukraine!"

With these words Somko threw his sword to the ground.

All those around him threw down their swords too, and wept bitterly: "O righteous Lord! May these tears descend upon the heads of our enemy!"

Seeing that now he had definitely gained the upper hand, Brukhovetsky grew very elated and immediately ordered his men to take Somko and his adherents to the guardhouse. Then he ordered Vuyakhevitch to write a letter to Moscow charging Somko and his followers with inciting the Kozaks and the people against the Tsar, and undermining his prestige among them.

All this while the Prince was busy with his thoughts, trying to figure out a way to silence the unfortunate Somko and his men completely, so that the truth would not out ever, especially the fact that he had been guilty of accepting from Brukhovetsky very expensive gifts as a bribe for conferring upon him the Tsar's favor. Thinking thus he led Brukhovetsky with his staff to the Nizhen church to take the oath of fealty to the Tsar. After that ceremony the new Hetman invited the Prince with his retinue to dinner at the home of Burgomaster Kolodiy, where the townsmen had prepared for him a very sumptuous repast.

(End of Chapter 14)

DO YOU KNOW

the name of the people who for 500 years defended western civilization from annihilation by savage hordes of nomads; who were the first to carry the torch of Christianity into the heart of Eastern Europe; who, like the American frontiersmen, established the supremacy of the white race over territories larger than France; who now number over 45 million; whose capital the first geographer of the Middle Ages, Adam of Bremen, called the "competitor of Constantinople"? Do you know the name of the people called by Charles XII of Sweden "the famous race"; the people described by one French traveler in the 17th century as active, strong and dexterous; great lovers of liberty who cannot suffer any yoke? The people who, according to Voltaire, always aspire to freedom, and who are still dragging the irons of subjugation? These people are the Ukrainians.

Read about them in

Spirit of Ukraine,

which tells of Ukrainian Contributions to World's Culture. It is beautifully illustrated. (152 pages, price \$1.00)

SWOBODA BOOKSTORE

ALLEN'S DESCRIPTION OF "CHORNA RADA"

Those who have followed "Chorna Rada" on these pages, will perhaps be interested to learn that on the 27th of this month falls the 280th anniversary of the event described in the last several instalments, namely, the Black Council election of the scheming and unscrupulous Brukhovetsky as Hetman of Left Bank Ukraine and the loss of that election by the incumbent Hetman, the gallant and patriotic yet arrogant Somko.

Likewise the readers may be interested to learn that this event is described with some particularity in W.E.D. Allen's somewhat pro-Russian "The Ukraine, A History" (Cambridge University Press. London. 1940. 404 p.)

Allen's account follows:—

Civil war was flaring alternately on the left and the right banks of the Dnieper. Somko was not the only man who wished to be Hetman; there were a good many candidates for the title—the Nizhin Colonel Zolotarenko (a relation of the hero of the last war with Poland, who had been killed in 1665), Peter Doroshenko, Paul Teterya, and Ivan Brukhovetsky, the former faithful servitor of the Khmelnytsky, who had now become the favourite of the Zaporozhian Sich. Yuriy Khmelnytsky was losing ground every day, and had been defeated in many affairs by the troops of Somko and of the Muscovite voyevode Romodanovski. Finally he lost heart and became a monk at Moshnin. The Poles now recognized as Hetman Khmelnytsky's adherent, Paul Teterya; Somko continued to maintain his election on the right bank, while in the Sich the Zaporozhians acclaimed Brukhovetsky. Moscow refused to recognize anyone, but two officials who had been sent to investigate, Prince Hagin and Cyril Khlopov, reported that Brukhovetsky was one of those men who gather harvests where nothing was sown and that he is fit to be Hetman because, though ignorant, he is intelligent and as for thieving—none like him. Should he be appointed, we can all sleep soundly in Moscow.

The Muscovite officials had decided that Brukhovetsky, ambitious, unscrupulous and capable, who had rise from the lower classes, was the most convenient candidate for the imperial Government, exactly on account of his nearness to the layers of the Ukrainian population. The upper ranks of the Kozaks, the men who had been Khmelnytsky's closest collaborators, like Vyhovsky or Paul Teterya or even his own son Yuri, had all proved traitors, not only to the Tsar, but also to their own people, who desired neither a restoration of Polish dominion nor a class régime.

A description of the Rada which assembled Nizhin during the year 1663 for the election of Hetman gives an impression of chaos which reigned in the Ukraine at that time. "On 18 July" the sound of drums assembled the people to the envoys' tent where were Prince Hagin, Khlopov and others. Never had there been such a Rada in Ukraine. Brukhovetsky, standing among the Zaporozhians, was gibing at Somko and Zolotarenko. The Pereyaslav regiment was yelling "We want Somko"; "Zolotarenko" screamed the Nizhin Kozaks. The yells of the Zaporozhians, "Brukhovetsky, Brukhovetsky," drowned all other sounds. The Tsar's envoys tried to enforce silence; but the noise and confusion was growing, scuffles began, knives glistened; the different factions in the crowd were fighting each other, and it all ended in bloodshed... In the envoy's tent itself and around it many were beaten to death by the Zaporozhians. Prince Hagin was nearly thrashed by the surging crowd. The Kozaks of Somko and Zolotarenko, seeing the impossibility of resisting the Zaporozhians, joined them; Brukhovetsky was put upon a table covered by a standard and proclaimed Hetman' (N. Markovich).

Brukhovetsky was not satisfied with this; having been made Hetman, he arrested Somko, Zolotarenko and several other colonels, evidently fearing that the wheel of fortune might turn. In September of the year all the prisoners were executed without any adequate reason, since none of them had ever proved traitors to the Tsar. A contemporary describes the decapitation of Somko carried out by a Tartar executioner. "Struck by the manly comeliness of Somko's face and his herculean body, the executioner was amazed. He hesitated for a long time to lift his axe, but was forced to do so, and the head of a gallant man rolled in the dust."

* Probably old style calendar.

Wins Lieutenancy



LIEUT. WALTER BACAD

Walter Bacad of New York City, a member of U.N.A. Branch 204, was recently commissioned a second lieutenant, upon graduation from the Officers Training School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Prior to attending the officers training school, Bacad was a first sergeant at the Military Police Replacement Training Center at Fort Riley, Kansas.

BECOMES PILOT

Lieutenant Charles Basil Gural, age 24, son of Hnat Gural of 2409 11th Avenue, Altoona, Pa., recently graduated from the Army Air Field at Blytheville, Arkansas. He received his gold bars and silver wings after successfully completing his training as an aviation cadet. At present he is a pilot of twin-engine bomber aircraft in Uncle Sam's armada of the skies.

A graduate of Altoona High School in 1937 Lieut. Gural enlisted in the army on January 12, 1942 and was accepted as an aviation cadet on June 25, 1942. Before entering the army he had his private pilot's license. He attended pre-flight school at Maxwell Field, Alabama, Primary Training School, at Oniericas, Georgia, Basic School at Greenville, Mississippi, and completed his training at the Twin Engine School at Blytheville, Arkansas.

Lt. Gural's father, Hnat Gural, has served as president of Branch 145 for several terms.

"SABOTAGE" RETRACTION (Concluded from page 1)

Concerning the position of Dr. Myshuha as a subject of Chapter 5 of the book in question, we are authorized to say that insofar as it reflects the Doctor's character, conduct and right purpose, the vindication claimed by this letter is the minimum truth, beyond which, our clients do not doubt, he is able to deal with you independently and on his own account.

This protest is made primarily without design or intent that its grievance should result in money damages to our clients. It is demanded, however, that complete, adequate and immediate amends be made in the way of sufficient and unequivocal retraction, in a manner calculated to be as extensive as the libel itself.

If this demand be not complied with, we shall, needless to say, be compelled to have recourse to the law for such measures of compensatory and punitive redress as the law affords; and in which event also nothing contained in this letter or omitted therefrom shall be taken as a waiver of any publication of the libel already had.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DREWEN & NUGENT,

Going On Vacation?

It's O.K. with F.D.R. and O.D.T.!

Because of the restrictions in connection with civilian transportation many people contemplating vacations this summer are wondering whether such seemingly unpatriotic behavior would be frowned upon by the authorities. These people, and others who are unaware of the attitude of the government in regard to recreation necessitating the use of the transportation facilities, will be heartened to learn that the President of the United States approves of vacation travel. On March 10th, 1942, F.D.R. made the following statement:

"Within reasonable limits I believe that the war effort will not be hampered but actually improved by sensible participation in healthy recreational pursuits... it has been proven beyond doubt that human beings cannot sustain continued and prolonged work for very long, without obtaining a proper balance between work on the one hand and vacations and recreation on the other."

The encouraging viewpoint of the President was cited by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, who declared that the O.D.T. does not plan any new restrictions on travel. In a recent address before the Allegheny regional Advisory Board of Railroads in Pittsburgh, Mr. Eastman definitely stated: "We're not going to discourage people from taking vacations this year." The O.D.T. Chief smilingly added that he hoped to take a vacation himself. He recommended, however, that vacation travelers spend their vacations at nearby resorts and so make their journeys shorter.

Few vacation travelers, of course, will use their automobiles because of gasoline rationing. That means that trains and busses will be crowded to capacity during the vacation season. Mr. Eastman's recommendation that people travel to nearby resorts should be taken seriously; short journeys not only help to alleviate the transportation situation but aid the traveler in making connections as well. It is much easier to travel 100 miles than it is to travel 1,000 miles during these war times. All travelers should cooperate in sharing what transportation facilities may be available for the benefit of all concerned.

Travelers should also bear in mind that busses and trains are being constantly used by members of the Armed Forces. No one would want to deprive a soldier or sailor of a seat in a train, because that defender of our country is probably on his way home for a long-delayed furlough. Therefore, if a railroad company announces that there are no seats available on a certain train, the travelers should understand and rearrange their plans accordingly.

Whenever possible, vacationists should select a resort that is not located near large troops centers or war plants. The transportation facilities serving such resorts are not overtaxed because they do not have large numbers of war workers and soldiers to transport. Travelers going to these resorts may travel comfortably in comparison to those who are going to resorts located near war plants and camps.

Another thing the vacationist should remember is the fact, true even in times of peace, that holiday weekends cause terrific jams in all types of transportation. People who intend to take weekend vacations during the July 4th and Labor Day holidays will find conditions worse than anything they have ever experienced previously. Trains and busses will be so jammed that many travelers will be left stranded until the situation improves. That was the case last weekend. During peace time the jams on trains and busses were greatly alleviated by the use of automobiles, so it is easy to imagine how things

YOUTH And The UNA

Soldier and Sailor Promoted

Roman Milanowicz, a member of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Jersey City, N. J., was promoted to rank of Corporal in North Africa, where he has been on active duty for several months.

Another member of Branch 287, Walter M. Zukowsky, has been advanced to the rating of aviation machinist's mate, second class, at the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Florida. He is now on duty with a ground crew of one of the flying squadrons stationed there.

Fifteen other members of Branch 287 are in the Armed Forces.

How to Join the U.N.A.

"How can I become a member of the Ukrainian National Association," writes an interested reader of the Weekly, "when there is no U.N.A. branch in my locality?" In answering this question we informed the reader that he could become a U.N.A. member simply by joining the branch located nearest to him, or by joining the group in Jersey City that is composed of members from isolated parts of the country. In the latter case all business is transacted by mail.

In order to join the U.N.A. it is necessary to fill out a membership application. These are supplied by the secretaries of the branches of the fraternal order, or, in case where there are no branches in the prospective member's locality, by the Home Office of the U.N.A. The secretaries fill out these applications and forward them to the U.N.A. In due time the U.N.A. sends the members' certificates (or policies), dues books, and membership pins to the secretaries, and the latter deliver them to the members.

When a prospect joins the U.N.A. through the Home Office, as is occasionally the case, the U.N.A. sends him information regarding the branches located near him. Should there be no branch within a reasonable distance of the prospect, he is given information concerning the branch in Jersey City that was organized for the benefit of members who lived too far away from other branches. Dues are paid by mail and arrangement that the members find quite satisfactory.

The U.N.A. has about 475 branches scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and it is not often that a prospect cannot find a branch in his locality. There are branches wherever there are a considerable number of Ukrainians and their families. We urge readers who are interested in joining the U.N.A. to write for information concerning the branches in their localities. And, even should there be no branch in the locality, the reader may still join the country's leading Ukrainian-American fraternal order.

For branch, or any other information, write to the Ukrainian National Association, Post Office Box 76, Jersey City, 3, N. J.

will be now that the majority of the people cannot use their cars, to say nothing of the many thousands of soldiers and sailors that will be seeking transportation. Of course, the reader should not get the impression that he should forget his plans for a holiday weekend vacation... but he should be prepared to meet the inevitable transportation situation. Whenever possible an attempt should be made to travel a day before and a day after the holiday period; the facilities may not be overtaxed then.

We hope the reader has a very enjoyable vacation and that the travel hints offered here prove to be of some value to him.

T. L.

First Lieutenant Now



LIEUT. DANIEL SLOBODIAN

Daniel Slobodian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Slobodian, 341 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. branch 3, was commissioned on May 29 last a first lieutenant. He had been commissioned second lieutenant on October 1, 1942 upon graduation from the Officers Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Lieut. Slobodian is a graduate of New York University, where he received a bachelor of science degree in finance. At present he is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

CHOIR SOLOIST GIVES RECITAL

Anne Matkowski, the charming mezzo-soprano vocalist of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir, gave her second recital as one of Julius Wahlberg's Artist Students on May 26 before a capacity, distinguished audience at the Ethical Society, 1906 Rittenhouse Square.

Miss Matkowski sang as her opening selection "Lieti Signor" from "Gli Ugonotti" by Meyerbeer and followed with "Do Not Go, My Love" by Hageman. Two encores were necessary in order to satisfy her audience, so Miss Matkowski first sang a Ukrainian composition "Stelisy Barvinku Nizenko" and an old melody entitled "When Love Is Kind." Finally, her teacher, a baritone, appeared on the stage and together they sang "La Ci Darem La Mano" from "Don Giovanni."

Anne's rich, sonorous tones, coupled with very good volume and a wide range, gave every indication that the day is not far when she will appear on the stage professionally. She is currently working at a war plant and taking singing lessons in the evenings.

It might be well to mention here that Miss Matkowski, on the verge of turning into a professional artist, does not, by any means, exhibit an air of superiority over other members of the Ukrainian Catholic Choir. She highly respects the Choir's director, Stephen Marusevich, and ranks high in attendance figures at rehearsals, Masses, concerts, and the like.

DITRIC SLOBOGIN

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Published for

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

by

THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(\$4.00)

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.