



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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OUR DUTY

The happiness engendered among Ukrainian-Americans by the creation of an autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine and by the current brightening of prospects for the national movement throughout the whole of Ukraine, has been somewhat dampened by the rather chill reception accorded these auspicious developments by a good portion of the American public opinion.

The reason for this cool reception is not hard to find. It is based on the wholly erroneous assumption that Germany alone is responsible for these developments; and since her Nazi form of government and her Nazi persecution of the Jews have become very unpopular here, anything that savors of her handiwork is regarded with distaste. This factor, combined with the tendency prevailing in this country not to encourage any moves in Europe that would disturb its status quo, no matter how unjust it may be, deprives the oppressed Ukrainian nation of a friend to whom she instinctively turns.

In this dilemma, the duty of all friends of Ukraine is to educate American public opinion as to the true facts in the case. Once these facts become known, the inherent American sense of justice and humanity is bound to bring about a more receptive attitude here towards Ukrainian national aspirations.

The Ukrainian national movement, it should be made clear at the very outset, is no artificial creation. The charge that it is such, is but one of the stock and time-worn methods used by its enemies in an attempt to discredit it. No matter what attitude Germany or any other power takes towards this movement, will not in the least affect its inherent character and strength. For it represents the centuries-old aspirations and struggle of the 45,000,000 Ukrainian nation—now enslaved by the Soviets, Poland and Rumania—to win and retain her rightful freedom and independence. It is based on well-developed historical and cultural traditions, whose roots lie in the ancient Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, which during the 10-13th centuries communicated with Western Europe on equal terms in art, literature and commerce. The movement also draws its strength and inspiration from the Ukrainian Kozak State of the 17th century, that arose under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and from the Ukrainian National Republic of twenty years ago.

All this, of course, is little known here in America. Yet that is the fault of no one but America herself. Though a world power of first rank, she has shown herself to be singularly unappreciative of the real conditions in Eastern Europe. Instead she has preferred to rely for her information about it upon what aptly might be described as the "official hand-outs" of the states in power there. And, naturally enough, these "hand-outs," no matter what impressive and "learned" form they assumed, always strove to deny the very existence of the Ukrainian people, or calumniate their national aspirations. Had America followed the example of Great Britain or Germany in this respect, and kept her eyes carefully on the development of the Ukrainian movement, she today would have been in a far better position to orientate herself in regards the events occurring there.

Another basic fact to be made clear here, is that for the past twenty years the Ukrainian people have been appealing for succor not to Germany but to the leading democracies of this world, especially to America. Yet this country, whose fight for independence is still fresh in her memory, and from whose soil sprung into existence the famed Wilsonian principle of national self-determination—turned a deaf ear to such appeals, even when they were unusually urgent, as during the notorious "pacification" of Ukrainian population by Poland in 1930, or the mass murder by famine of several million people in Ukraine by the Soviet rulers in 1933. American citizens of Ukrainian descent sent delegations, memorials and petitions to Washington, but to no avail; always they were met with the stock answer: America cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Yet there

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U. N. A. YOUTH BRANCH FORMED IN NEW HAVEN

The most recent addition to the U.N.A. youth branches is Branch 414, recently formed in New Haven, Connecticut.

At present its membership totals eight, and it is expected that many more will become its members in the near future.

Its officers are: Cecile Chawluk, President; Mary Blahitka, Sec'y.

A TRI-DIVISION LEAGUE LOOMS

With the U. N. A. basketball teams scattered over a wide territory, the present groupings indicate a formation of three divisions in the U.N.A. Basketball League.

As in the case of baseball last summer, there will be a Metropolitan Division, taking in New York, Newark and Philadelphia.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania area has two new entries in the U.N.A. Sports: Berwick and St. Clair. Centralia is the only baseball club in that division that turned to basketball.

Going westward, the third division is represented by Akron and Cleveland. Youngstown is trying to organize itself, while Ambridge, Pa., though rather distant from the above competitors will be included in what will be called the "Ohio Division."

According to this set-up a lively time is promised in the play-offs for the League championship. Those who have seen the trophy awarded to the baseball champions have an idea what the U.N.A. will present to the leading team in basketball.

If the plans of the Chicago U. N. A. Sports Division materialize, the play-offs for League championship will take place in Chicago during the annual meeting of the Supreme Officers of U.N.A. This is scheduled for the last week of March, 1939.

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was plenty of precedent for such "interference" at that time—and an unusually good example of it now, in form of the current American intercession in behalf of the Jews.

Still another basic fact to be stressed in this connection, is that the Ukrainian people have always been democratic. Even a cursory examination of their history and national character will furnish enough proof of this. Furthermore, they are intensely liberty-loving. These two elements in their national make-up should give sufficient assurance to anyone that once they win their freedom, they will never permit anyone to abridge or abrogate it. Nor will they desert their democratic ideals, upon which their whole national life is founded.

Such are some of the elementary facts concerning the Ukrainian national movement that American public opinion should be made to realize. The movement is truly noble, inspired by the same ideals for which the American Revolution was fought, and sanctified by numberless heroic deeds and great sacrifices. As such, therefore, it deserves at least an understanding by liberty-loving and democratic America.

UKRAINE IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

THE brief reference in our editorial last week to George Vernadsky, historian and professor at Yale University, elicited several questions from among our readers as to what he has written about the Ukrainians.

On this account, we wish to draw attention to his Political and Diplomatic History of Russia,* which constitutes a radical and quite significant departure from the usual run of works in English on Russian history, in that it gives a far more adequate consideration to the history of Ukraine than any of them.

Because of this reason alone, Vernadsky's work should be read by every person who is interested at least a little in the truly great role Ukraine has played in the so-called Russian history, a role which Russian propagandists and even scholars had for many years done their best to disparage or conceal entirely.

General Attitude of Russian Historians Towards Ukraine

Such vain efforts on their part were, of course, in line with what a Russian minister of state declared in 1863: "There never has been and never will be a Ukrainian language or nationality." Since that time, however, the Ukrainian national movement has grown to such strength and proportions, that this declaration has even lost its original wishful character and become just a quaint reminder of pre-war Russia's policy towards the Ukrainians. The more modern Russian historians had to perforce begin to give grudging albeit entirely inadequate treatment to the role played by Ukraine in the development of that conglomeration of alien nationalities known as Russia. Some, however, like Pokrovsky—the leading Bolshevik historian (now dead) who placed practically all emphasis upon the material and economic aspects of Russian history—continued to ignore Ukraine. And, if our memory serves us rightly, even Vernadsky himself in his work on Russia (2nd edition, 1930) gave but scant and rather condescending consideration to it.

In this connection, it should be realized that the works referred to here have been either translated into English or written in that language, and they range from Kluychevsky's standard set to the single or double-volumed ones of more recent publication.

Mirsky's Work

About the first of the modern Russian historians to treat the Ukrainians as a separate race and dwell with some detail upon their separate national history was Prince D. S. Mirsky. His volume on Russia, published about eight years ago, was a very welcome break in the long line of works on Russia that ignored the Ukrainians as a separate nationality. Were it not for the fact that Vernadsky perforce limits himself to the political history of Ukraine, whereas Mirsky includes its cultural aspect as well, there is no doubt but that the former's Political and Diplomatic History of Russia would be above comparison with the latter's work, for it has a far more exhaustive and penetrating treatment of the Ukrainian national movement; and the claim of its publishers that there is "no other book on Russian history in any language where the history of Ukraine is given adequate consideration" is quite justified.

Who Founded Kievan State

At least in one respect, however, Mirsky takes a more definite stand than Vernadsky, and that is on the question whether the early Kievan state of Volodimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise was founded by direct ancestors of the present-day

Ukrainians or of the Russians. On this question, Mirsky has this to say:

The thesis of Great Russian historians has always been that the Eastern Slavs formed a pre-established unity from the beginning of time. The thesis of Ukrainian historians is that the eastern Slavs had two centers of gravity—one in the north and one in the south, and that the southern group was originally not much more closely related to the northern than it was to other groups in the Balkans or in central Europe. The sum of evidence seems to be increasingly favorable to the Ukrainian than to the Great Russian thesis.

On this point Vernadsky is quite indefinite. Although he constantly speaks of the "Ukrainians" yet he does not make clear when they first appeared. And although he seems to favor the already-mentioned Russian thesis, he does it in a vague manner, especially when he interchangeably uses such terms as "Moscow" and "Russians" at times when both are in apparent conflict with one another.

Meaning of "Russia"

Furthermore, in introducing the Cossack period, he states outright that "the Dnieper Cossacks belonged mostly to the Ukrainian branch of the Russian people" without previously explaining how and when they arose, and evidently forgetting that earlier in his book he had decided to use the term "East Slavic" in place of the vague "Russian" in citing its "three main branches," namely: "the Great Russians, usually now called simply Russians; the Ukrainians, formerly called the Little Russians; and the White Russians." The whole trouble here, it appears, lies in the author's puzzlement over the exact meaning of the term "Russia."

The extent of this puzzlement appears very clearly in that part of the book where he describes the beginnings of the Ukrainian movement in Galicia. Here he claims that up to the 19th century the population of both Russia and Ukraine called themselves Russians. This is not so.

How Moscow Became Russia

When the Moscow kingdom destroyed Ukrainian political independence during the 18th century, and began to dream of becoming a European power, one of its first acts was to abandon the term "Moscow," by which it had clearly been known up to that time, in favor of the term "Russia." This first happened when after the defeat of the Ukrainian hetman Mazeppa, Peter I accepted the peculiar title of "Emperor and Tsar of all Russias," thereby proclaiming himself to be the successor of the ruler of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, originally known as "Rus'." It is highly significant that Peter I did not designate his newly-founded empire as "Rus'," for the simple reason that he knew quite well that it would be impossible to convince his people (the Moscovites) as well as the outside world that Moscow is Rus', for to everybody Rus' was situated to the south of Moscow and was identical with Ukraine. But an entirely new name—Russia (Rossiya)—was quite another matter, and so "Russia" was promulgated. This act on the part of Peter I had its repercussions upon the Ukrainians, who to keep their identity clear of that of the "Russians," began to use more often the term "Ukraina" as the name of their native country, a name which is quite ancient, dating back to the 12th century.* In time "U-

kraina" displaced "Rus'" entirely, and today it is only Ukraine and Ukrainians. It is highly significant too, that to this day the Ukrainians refer to Russia as "Moscovschena" and to the Russians as "Moskali"—both terms derived from Moscow, the ancient name of present-day Russia. All this Vernadsky has overlooked entirely.

Three-fold Purpose of Vernadsky's Work

Such faults, however, are compensated by the good qualities of the book. The author has accomplished that which he had in mind:—to give the student of Russian history a reliable account of the most important developments in Russian policies from the earliest period up to the present, with essential details; to emphasize a certain fundamental unity of Russian historical process which makes the present-day Russian policies only the continuation of age-long development; and finally, to adequately treat the history of the Ukrainian people.

In this last field, of course, the author's treatment of Ukrainian history is adequate only in the light of what is usually written about it in Russian histories. Considered in this light, he has succeeded far better than any other Russian history writer whose works we have read. Despite some expected deficiencies, such as those above, his account of the Ukrainian people is detailed, well balanced, penetrating, and quite fair.

His Treatment of Ukrainian Fair

Although his treatment of the Cossack period and of the post-World War attempt of Ukraine to win her freedom is generally good, still it is his portrayal of the Ukrainian movement during the 19th century that caught our eye, by reason of the fact that for the outside observer this period is usually nothing more than a confused blur of events. Naturally, he has not the grasp of these events that a Ukrainian historian would have, yet his exposition of them on the whole is commendable.

Vernadsky's apparent attempt to be fair to the Ukrainians is exemplified in more than one place in the book. He does not, for instance, attempt to minimize the number of Ukrainians, but writes that "now they are divided among several states. The majority—over thirty-one million—live in the Soviet Union; about eight million have been annexed to Poland; about one million are Roumanian subjects; and finally, over six hundred thousand joined the Czechoslovak Republic (the so-called Carpathian Russians or Ruthenians)."

The democratic traditions of the Ukrainians are also brought out by him. "Beginning with the sixteenth century," he writes, "the Cossack communities of the south and the southeast created a peculiar type of a military democracy which came near to spreading over all Russia during the 'Times of Trouble.' In the second half of the seventeenth century Ukraine was a democratic republic as well."

It is two years since Prof. Vernadsky has written this work. We hope that the emergence of Ukraine within this period to a position of international importance will find true reflection in any of his forthcoming historical works on Eastern Europe that he might write.

of the inhabited Rus'. With the gradual advance of Kozak (Cossack) conquest towards the south and the colonization of the steppes, this term expanded concurrently. Gradually it came into use as a synonym of the old name Rus' and eventually displaced it entirely. Hetman Khmelnytsky himself used both terms alternatively, and all the maps of that period (French, Dutch, German, Italian) simultaneously and alternatively used Rus' for "Ukraina." This can be verified by consulting maps of Europe during the 14, 15, 16 and 17th centuries that can be found in the British Museum in London and the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris—reproductions of which are in the Svoboda editorial offices.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

THE Ivan Franko Club, youth branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Akron, Ohio, held its largest affair of the season on Sunday, November 20th, according to a communication sent by Miss Genevieve Zepko. The affair commenced with a basketball game between the Akron U.N.A. Ukrainians and Cleveland Y.U.N., the Akron teams winning by a 26-20 score. A dance followed the game, a good orchestra supplying both Ukrainian and American music.

On November 14th, Mr. D. Halychyn visited Akron to address the combined U.N.A. organizations in that city at a large meeting held for organizational purposes. Mr. Halychyn, who is the Recording Secretary of the U.N.A., gave an interesting talk, which was followed by a general discussion in which the old and young alike participated. The members of the Akron youth branch welcomed the opportunity of having Mr. Halychyn with them, and his message proved especially helpful to them.

At a meeting held on December 4th, the following officers were elected by the Ivan Franko Club members to serve during 1939: Victor Pulk, president; Dorothy Sudomir, vice-president; Helen Lesniak, recording secretary; Mary Koss, treasurer; Genevieve Zepko, financial secretary; John Lesniak, director of athletics; Michael Hurryn, John Muzik, Stella Monchak, and Mary Venger, auditors.

As soon as the basketball season is well under way, the Ivan Franko Club will have further reports as to its activities. The members of the club have intentions of showing as a keen interest in U.N.A. sports as they have shown in the past.

Peter Hrabar, president of the "Sons of Ukraine" Society, U.N.A. youth branch 287, wishes to announce that the branch is having a meeting on Sunday, December 11th, at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., and not at 7 P. M., as was advertised previously. All members and interested non-members are asked to attend, for the meeting is an important one.

All persons interested in knowing more regarding the U.N.A., are requested to communicate with Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. Contributions to this column are welcome at all times, and officers of U.N.A. youth are requested to submit information for publication.

FESTIVAL AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM

The Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle of New York City, Mr. Michael Herman, leader, will give a Ukrainian Folk Dance Festival at the Brooklyn Museum on Saturday afternoon, December 10 at 3:00 o'clock. This program, sponsored by the Community Folk Arts Committee, is open free to the public. Authentic Ukrainian costumes will be worn by the dancers. Mrs. Mary Ann Herman will give an introductory talk on the Ukrainian People and Their Culture. The program will include Ukrainian folk dances, informal singing of Ukrainian Folk Songs, and description and presentation of authentic Ukrainian folk costumes by Mrs. Herman.

PANZEN HOLDER OF WRESTLING CROWN

Bill Panzen, Ukrainian crusher, won two straight falls from Dave Bloomfield at the Sports Palace before a crowd of 11,000 wrestling fans.

The Independent Sport Association of America is clamoring for the Wrestling Commissioners to force Jim Londos, world's heavy title holder, to meet Panzen before June. If the commissioners fail to do so, Mr. Jack O'Reilly, president of I. S. A., will automatically proclaim Panzen heavy weight wrestling champion.

Boston American,
Nov. 30, 1938.

*Published by Little, Brown and Company, 1936. \$3. Can be obtained at the Svoboda Bookstore.

**"Ukraina" first appeared in the old chronicles of Kiev of the 12th century, as a designation for the borderland

Thump and Like It

THE clock struck five and another day of constant typing was finally ended to be followed only too quickly by the morrow on which the thumping would be continued, the almost ceaseless copying of long difficult papers, often poorly written and hardly decipherable, full of intricate terms, strange words, complicated language and meaning nothing at all to the typist except a way to earn a modest living.

Truly, sometimes efforts to imagine that the striking of the keys, the running of the carriage, the swishing in and out of paper, produced strains of music, sonatas and arias were temporarily successful, at times to the extent of causing the operator's body to sway in rhythm with two feet tapping an appropriate accompaniment under the desk, but this effect was only short-lived and the tired fingers kept on with the prosaic job of just typing.

Just typing? Typing what? Typing Abstracts of Title, and, almost imperceptibly, there came to the typist the realization that in her first employment she had become a part of a profession of the most important and interesting nature. The typing, thumping and hard work remained, but with an understanding of the work the ennui disappeared, and the sonatas, arias and rhythm increased.

The Title Abstract

The title abstract is used in the transfer of real property, the settlement of estates, the mortgaging of real property and often the foreclosing of mortgages and of unpaid taxes, also for use by States, Counties and Cities in acquiring lands for highways, parks, canals and public buildings. It is really a history of the former and present ownership, tracing the title from an early source, often over one hundred years back and continuing it down to the present time.

In many communities this work is done by public officials and civil service employees in the recording offices. In the larger cities, however, professional abstractors and

abstract companies have developed to a point where they take care of the bulk of title abstracting, obtaining their information not alone from the public records but also from so-called title plants in their own offices which are the result of years of accumulation of title material, in some cases amounting almost to a complete copy or at least comprehensive digest of the public records.

The title abstractors who do the actual searching of the records have to be highly trained, with a considerable knowledge of real property law, estate law and land surveying. They prepare the history of the title from the indices, dockets, files and records in the public offices and from their own title plants. These title facts are arranged in chronological order, typed, bound, certified and delivered to the client. The work varies, so that one title may take a day or two and others many weeks. The typing often runs to fifty or more pages for one order and requires the most careful comparing, checking and examination to guard against errors.

The Human Interest

And through the whole process there runs a strain of human interest. Beginning with the pioneers, the history is traced down through their heirs, the division of farms is shown, the creation of villages and cities, the transfer from one owner to another, the gift by Last Will and Testament from a deceased owner or the descent to heirs if there is no Will.

Often these Wills bring out most unfortunate family disagreements or strong antagonism between husband and wife, but more often the Wills show true affection and the desire of the decedent to protect the loved ones and treat them fairly and equally. Then there are lost heirs, people who have strangely disappeared and very often the sons who went to war for us and never came back, which incidentally helped to mix up the titles.

Reading between the lines of the abstract one learns the family histories, the joys and sorrows, the

successes, failures and tragedies of life.

Of course, there too are mortgages, judgements, tax sales, foreclosures, divorces, litigation, bankruptcy and consequent tribulations which even a typist does not care to elaborate upon.

A Visit to the Recording Office

A visit to the Recording Offices is most interesting. The chief work is done in the County Clerk's Office. Here are spacious halls filled with a great number of desks, files, cabinets and book shelves. The size and weight of the record books upon these shelves require some brawn to handle. A large number of employes, men and women, are engaged in filing, recording and indexing the various written instruments, which pass from one department to another until the paper is safely made a permanent record of the County to preserve the history of some one's property as long perhaps as people and buildings and nations endure. Credit should be given to these men and women who keep this great system in order and safety.

At first this recording was all done with pen and ink and many beautiful specimens of penmanship are preserved in these books, but there are also poorly written pages, difficult to decipher, and showing evidence of ignoring the dictionary and grammar in the composition of the documents,—the latter fault due to the persons who deposited these documents, as the duty of the recording officer is to copy the same as they are.

This pen and ink writing naturally caused a great amount of work, and to save some of this work, forms of deeds and other legal papers were printed into books, which made it possible to record many of the papers by filling in such forms, and thereby saving considerable time.

The Photostat

Gradually the typewriter took the place of pen recording and finally displaced the first method, but is now itself struggling to keep a place in the sun, for in recent years the photostat has come into use in recording and is making great headway.

The photostat machine takes a picture of the paper, showing it of course just as it is, including the typed parts, the ink writing, the seals, the signatures of the parties and of the commissioner of deeds or notary public attesting the execution of the document; and because of this absolute perfect portrayal of the original paper, the photostat has become a great step forward in recording.

There is, however, plenty of work for the typist in many departments and for the pen artist in indexing, indorsing and filing which requires good penmanship.

And, what is in these books? Several millions of copies of deeds, mortgages and miscellaneous papers, preserved for the use, information and interest of generations to come, telling their story of past centuries, and increasing from year to year as the future history of the titles unfolds.

Surrogates Court

A trip to the Surrogates Court, also known as the Probate Court, discloses row upon row of files containing the Last Wills and Testaments of those who have finished their sojourn on earth and left to their heirs and friends perhaps a fortune, perhaps but a token of their worldly goods, and often in these legal documents a word of advice, a prayer for their loved ones, or a blessing and at times a scolding. In this Court also are the appointments of Guardians, the Settlement of Estates and all heirship matters.

In these offices the abstractor gathers his facts, arranges them for the typist and lets her thump.

All in all it is a difficult but highly interesting business, and as the many novel situations disclosed by these examinations become plainer and plainer to the worker, the thumping of the keys loses its monotony, the hours of labor are lightened, and the daily toil results in peace, contentment, satisfaction and an education, which enables the mind and body to be in better shape to enjoy the sonatas, arias and the light fantastic when the day's work is done.

SOPHIA J. HNATKIW
63 Weaver Street
Rochester, N. Y.
U.N.A. Br. 226

First U. N. A. Youth Rally

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(Concluded)

III

The third and concluding main event of the First U.N.A. Youth Rally, held in Newark over the Thanksgiving Day weekend, was an observance by the young people of the First of November Holiday (Listopadove Svyato), in form of a concert, held Sunday evening at the spacious Elks Auditorium in Irvington.

Although the attendance at this affair was far below expectations—on account of the very bad traveling conditions brought about by the heavy snowfall, and the several conflicting events held the same evening—still those who did attend were entertained by an unusually well presented program.

Opening

It was opened by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N.Y. and N.J. under the direction of Stephen Marusevich. This chorus, which has won considerable fame for itself within the one-year-and-a-half period of its existence, sang as the opening number "Oy, ta zzhurilish," "Kalyna," and "Oy, na hori tam zhentsi zhnut,"—the first two by M. O. Hayvoronsky and the third by A. Koshetz. A brief duet in the second song was sung by Olga Onufrow and Tilly Paraschuk. The songs themselves, combined with the able manner of their presentation by the chorus, immediately evoked in the listeners clearcut pictures of the embattled Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi and

their famed predecessors—the Kozaks.

Purposes of Program

The chorus was succeeded by a speaker, Stephen Shumeyko, who in Ukrainian explained to the older folks present the motives that prompted the young people to arrange this program. Primarily, he said, these motives were based on their sincere desire to observe in appropriate manner the inspiring event of twenty years ago when Western Ukraine attained its independence. Also, he continued, the youth desired the gain the necessary experience in arranging such affairs, in order to enable themselves to carry this tradition of observing such national holidays when the older generation passes away. In arranging this program, he stressed, there was absolutely no thought of competing with similar programs held earlier in the month under the auspices of older folks.

The speaker was followed by a string ensemble, led by Stephen Marusevich, that won prolonged applause by its playing of a medley of Ukrainian airs, both sentimental and patriotic.

Draws Analogy

The stage was next occupied by Dr. Luke Myshuha, the principal speaker. Recently arrived from Europe, Dr. Myshuha drew a parallel in his address between his experiences twenty years ago at the arisal of the Western Ukrain-

ian Republic and his experiences within recent months, when as a representative of the Ukrainian National Association and the "Obyednanye" he took part in the negotiations that led to the establishment of the autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine. When the Western Ukrainian Republic collapsed, he said, he never expected to live to see the day when Ukrainian freedom would again raise its head. His feelings engendered by the arisal of Carpatho-Ukraine, therefore, were more than those of ordinary joy.

The second part of the program was opened by the chorus. The melodious and spirited qualities of its first song, "Ne zhurimosha," by Hayvoronsky, with a brief duet by Anne Khmil and S. Shumeyko; and the more dynamic quality of the second, "Chuyesh, brate mui," arranged by S. Marusevich—were capably brought out by the chorus, a fact which the audience well appreciated, judging by its response.

Recitation and Duet

Then followed a recitation, in Ukrainian, by Evelyn Kalakura, of "Bood Hotoviy!" (Be ready), the familiar excerpt from Franko's "Great Anniversary." Once more Miss Kalakura demonstrated her unusual talent for declaiming in Ukrainian. From beginning to end she had her listeners' rapt attention.

The recitation was followed by a duet, "Ne tsvitut kvitki zimoyu," sung by Genevieve O. Karyshyn, soprano, and Tilly Paraschuk, alto, with Mary Shumeyko at the piano. The song, composed by Y. Stepovy, and heard in this locality for the first time, is unusually lyrical in text and music, and its spirit

was well interpreted by the two girls.

Appeal to Youth

They were followed by Michael Piznak, who delivered an address in English, outlining in it the events that led to the arisal of the Ukrainian republic, the repercussions this signal event had on world opinion, and the reasons for the eventual collapse of the republic. Turning his attention to the Ukrainian-American youth, he exhorted them to aid the Ukrainian Cause at least out of a sense of humanity and justice. Concluding, he strongly criticized those elements present among both the youth and the older generation who by their indifference or hostility impede the efforts of the Ukrainian-American people to aid their kinsmen in Ukraine win that which is rightfully theirs.

The program was brought to a close by the chorus, which sang the well-known "Shumyt, hudyt dibrovonka," by Hayvoronsky; the rarely-heard and somewhat sombre "Kozaka nesut," by M. Lcontovich; and that magnificently stirring protest against foreign oppression of Ukraine—"Uzhe lit zo dvisti," by A. Koshetz. Rarely have these songs been heard to a better advantage than at this occasion. A great deal of credit here belongs to the director of the chorus, Stephen Marusevich, who though youthful in years is steadily winning laurels that usually grace the brow of an older and far more experienced chorus director.

The entire program was concluded with the singing of "Sche ne vmerla Ukraina."

The Truth About Poland

By V. SOBORNY and W. BUKATA

4. CARPATHIAN UKRAINE—THE REASON FOR THE BLOODY PERSECUTION OF UKRAINIANS

The settlement of the nationalities question and the creation of an autonomous Carpathian Ukraine aroused deadly fear in Poland. Unnerved by the irrepressible rise of the Ukrainian nation, Poland again inaugurated a sanguinary "pacification" of Western Ukraine.

Donald Day, correspondent for the Chicago Tribune Press Service, writes:

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 13.—Poland today took extraordinary measures to prevent an outbreak of civil war. All of Polish Galicia was placed under martial law.

Military rule was established in the city of Lwow (Lviv) following riots in which eighteen persons were killed. Several hundred were reported wounded.

Many Ukrainian political leaders disappeared. Their families feared they were under arrest. Ukrainian newspapers have been confiscated for attempting to publish details of the disorders. The newspaper Dilo was suppressed again today for attempting to print a list of death notices of persons killed when police fired on rioters. The newspaper claimed there were about fifty fatalities.

RIOTING LASTS TWO DAYS

The Lwow rioting lasted two days. Disorders also were reported at Stanislawow and other cities.

Polish Ukrainians are infuriated over demands of the Polish government that Hungary be granted sovereignty over the Ruthenians (sub-Carpathian Ukrainians) of Czechoslovakia. The Ruthenians, who live in the eastern corner of Czechoslovakia, are regarded as racial brothers by the Ukrainians.

On Monday the Ukrainians sent a delegation to Warsaw where it was received by Premier Gen. Felicjan Slawoj-Skladkowski. The delegation asked the government to abandon its demands. It also requested that the 3,222,000 Ukrainians (should be 7 million) in Poland be granted cultural autonomous privileges.

ATTACKED BY POLICE

On Tuesday, when the Ukrainians heard that Ruthenians had pledged allegiance to Czechoslovakia in return for political independence, they arranged special Te Deum service of thanksgiving in the Greek Catholic Ukrainian cathedral at Lwow.

Following the services a crowd led by priests marched toward the center of the city singing Ukrainian songs and shouting "Long Live Free Ukraine!" and "Down with Poles and Magyars!" The marchers were ambushed by heavily armed police and dispersed with rifle shots. A few hours later the Poles stormed the cathedral. Street fighting was resumed yesterday. Order was restored last night.

The Ukrainian Press Service in New York received the following telegram from its Vienna Bureau Nov. 1, 1938:

The Polish government has dispatched strong detachments of troops to the Zolochiv, Zbaraz and Pidhaytzi regions in Podolia Province of Western Ukraine.

The new regions undergoing military "pacification" are Pokutia and Pidhiria adjacent to Carpathian Ukraine. Concentrated there are the Polish 48th and 53rd Infantry Regiments, the 11th Light Artillery Regiment, the 6th, 9th and 14th Cavalry Regiments, and the 6th Cavalry Riflemen.

Two thousand Polish Police are carrying out searches and beating the defenseless population in the villages of Rafajlova, Dora, Zelewa Pniv, and Nadvirna and Pidhute districts. The Skole and Stryj districts have been devastated.

Many have been badly wounded.

The people are fleeing into the Carpathian forests.

Jails are overfilled.

In the Stanislawow district 1,500 have been arrested.

Donald Day, Chicago Daily Tribune foreign correspondent, further reports:

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 7.—The Polish government has taken energetic measures to restore public order in the Polish Ukraine.

"Strong repressions will be taken against Ukrainians participating in demonstrations and other activities against the government," Wladislaw Bilyk, governor of Lwow Province, said today.

This was the first time any Polish official disclosed that rioting has been an almost daily occurrence in Galicia since Ruthenians obtained complete autonomy in Czechoslovakia three weeks ago. Bilyk's revelations were censored from the Warsaw press, but appeared in the Cracow illustrated daily *Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny*.

POLICE FORCES ENLARGED

The governor further admitted that both police and military forces in southern Poland had been considerably enlarged and that the frontiers with Czechoslovakia-Ruthenia, Rumania and the soviet Ukraine were more closely guarded against entry of agents, arms and literature than ever before.

The 12th cavalry regiment entrained at Warsaw for Lwow today after more serious riots in which it was officially admitted two persons were killed yesterday. Polish students and members of patriotic organizations made a clean up of Ukrainian seminaries, student homes, and other institutions in Lwow yesterday. Ukrainians retaliated by smashing windows of Polish institutions.

Polish officials in Lwow blame German agents for the disorders. They assert Germany actively is supporting the Ukrainian movement for an independent Ukraine state.

Poland greatly fears that Carpathian Ukraine with its national Ukrainian government is the beginning of a movement to realize the restoration of the Ukrainian state in its historical entirety.

Walter Duranty writes in the New York Times of Nov. 4, 1938:

"The Poles were afraid that Germany might hold Ruthenia (Carpathian Ukraine) under Czechoslovak control, with a later purpose of using it as a springboard for Pan-Ukrainian action directed against either Poland or the Soviet Union or both. . . In Poland there are some 5 million Ukrainians (rather between 7 and 8 million—V. S.) none of whom loves Poland unduly. Across the Soviet borders, there are another 35 million Ukrainians, some of whom might be suspected of preferring independence as the center of a Pan-Ukrainian state to membership in the Soviet federation."

That is the reason why Poland seeks to crush the Ukrainian movement by bloody persecution and "pacifications." She well knows that the union of 43,000,000 Ukrainians into one independent sovereign state is a matter of the near future. Is Poland justified in demanding for the 80 thousands Poles in the Teschen area the right of self-determination when she crushes within her own state over 7 million Ukrainians, 1,800 thousands White Russians, 2 million Germans, 3 million Jews and 400 thousands Lithuanians? Is such a nation deserving of the good opinion of others? No! As the Polish writer P. Skarga wrote in the 16th Century, "Poland is ruled by chaos."

Poland has learned nothing from her years of subjugation by other nations. Upon gaining their freedom, the Poles immediately set out to enslave and oppress in barbaric manner less fortunate peoples—primarily the Ukrainians.

WHAT UKRAINIANS DEMAND

Ukrainians under the several occupants—Russia, Poland and Rumania, struggle for their national and political liberation. In the last war, the Ukrainians declared an independent Ukrainian state and fought to preserve it. They lost only because they were beset on all sides by enemies. Ukrainians in Soviet Russia demand their own independent Ukrainian state.

Ukrainians in Poland demand the right of self-determination. Ukrainians in Rumania are deprived of even elementary human rights—the right of free worship and the right to speak in their native tongue.

THE UKRAINIANS IN CARPATHIAN UKRAINE HAVE SECURED SELF-GOVERNMENT AND REJOICE IN THIS FREEDOM!

The 1,250,000 Ukrainians, living in the United States and Canada, aid to the utmost of their ability their brothers in the struggle for liberation and an independent Ukrainian state!

To protest against Polish atrocities and the Polish policy of extermination, the Ukrainians in New York City and the metropolitan area staged a protest demonstration against Poland in the streets of New York City and a mass meeting in Manhattan Center (New York City) Sat. Nov. 19, 1938, at which they demanded from the great powers of the world the right of self-determination for over 7 million Ukrainians in Poland.

OVER 7,000,000 UKRAINIANS IN POLAND DEMAND THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION!

37,000,000 UKRAINIANS IN SOVIET UKRAINE DEMAND SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE!

1,500,000 UKRAINIANS IN RUMANIA DESIRE TO BE FREE!

Only when the entire Ukrainian nation shall be freed of its political occupants, only when the political boundaries which divide the Ukrainian nation are wiped out, only when UKRAINE BECOMES AN INDEPENDENT STATE, CAN THERE BE HOPE FOR A PERMANENT PEACE IN EUROPE!

THE PERMANENT PEACE OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD CAN ONLY BE FOUNDED UPON JUSTICE. UKRAINE MUST BE FREE!

The End

FLASH!

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA.

Reserve SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1939 for UKRAINIAN FAIR BALL at Manhattan Plaza, 66-68 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y. Proceeds for Ukrainian Participation in the N. Y. World's Fair of 1939. All Ukrainian groups are asked to cooperate. Please leave date open for this affair. Details will follow in future ads.

Розмова.

Він: Граєте теніс?
Вона: Тепер ні, бо не на-строений.

NEVER STOOP TO GRIEF

By Uliana Krawchenko

For your daily bread, remember
Never stoop to grief,
For in proudly facing setbacks
You will find relief.

All your troubles, terrible though
They may now appear,
Will take flight—and you yourself
will
Wonder at your fear.

Translated by W. Semenyina.