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COORDINATING COMMITTEE CREATED FOR ALL UK- RAINIEN CONGRESS

In an effort to enlist the support for the All-Ukrainian-American Congress (March 16 and 17, New York City) of all those organizations which ordinarily do not cooperate with one another on account of various political differences among them, a special Coordinating Committee of six persons has been set up by the executive board of the "Obyednanye," which summoned the Congress.

The task of the Coordinating Committee will be to negotiate with the rival organizations and persuade them to bury their differences at least to the extent of participating in the All-Ukrainian-American Congress, whose purpose is to create united action among Ukrainian-Americans directed towards the goal of a free and independent Ukraine.

Those called to serve on the Coordinating Committee and who have assented, are: Roman Slobodian, 341 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dr. Walter Gallan, 1134 Atwood Road, Philadelphia; Vasile Shabatura, 527 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh; Michael Piznak, 51 Chambers Street, New York City; Mathew Chandoha, P. O. Box 1948, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Stephen Shumeyko, 176 Hillside Terrace, Irvington, N. J.

The complete text of the announcement of the creation of the Coordinating Committee appears in today's "Svoboda."

ODWU HEAD APPEALS TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR

An appeal to the French Government to support the Ukrainian national movement for a free and independent Ukraine, was sent early this month by Prof. Alexander Granovsky, president of the Organization for the Liberation of Ukraine, to the French ambassador at Washington, Count A. de Saint-Quentin. The appeal received an immediate reply from the Ambassador. In it he stated that he has forwarded a translation of the appeal "to Paris, for the attention of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Prof. Granovsky also sent letters to the American Red Cross at Washington and the International Red Cross at Geneva, urging them to give consideration to the thousands of Ukrainian refugees in war-torn Europe.

UKRAINIAN WRESTLERS LEAD

A news item appears in the January, 1940 issue of the Sport Magazine, concerning Bill Panzen, and Bronco Nagurski, Ukrainian-American wrestlers. It reads as follows:

"All American wrestler Bill Panzen of Ukrainian parentage, established a new precedent in wrestling field by being voted the No. 1 wrestler of 1939 sports year in the United States Sports Association's twenty-ninth annual poll of the nation's sports experts. Panzen topped such outstanding wrestlers as Jim Londos, Bronco Nagurski, Jessie James and others. Nagurski was rated No. 1 by the Eastern Sport Association. Panzen received first mention by Dan Parker (sports editor of the New York Daily Mirror), Bob Riley (Mirror), Jimmy Walsh (Connecticut Register) Stan Frank (Ring Magazine), Joseph Peterson, editor of Wrestling Magazine and John C. Lyons of Pittsfield News, and others."

THE ALL-UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

By far the most important national gathering of Ukrainian-American representatives, will be the All-Ukrainian-American Congress, March 16 and 17 (Saturday and Sunday), 1940, at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

It will be open to every national and local Ukrainian organization in this country, excluding those which are Communist. Each of them will have the right to be represented at it by two delegates.

As already announced several weeks ago, the purpose of the All-Ukrainian-American Congress will be to deliberate and endeavor to settle the vital problems and issues now facing Americans of Ukrainian descent, especially those which pertain to the movement for a free and independent Ukraine. For that movement is now entering upon its decisive stage, and Ukrainian-Americans are faced with the opportunity of playing an important part in its final victory.

The widely-representative body of Ukrainian-Americans who will constitute the Congress, will decide upon a course of unified action designed to take full advantage of the present opportunity, and elect from amongst themselves a supreme executive committee charged with the task of leading such an action.

The Congress was initiated several weeks by the executive committee of the United Ukrainian Organizations of America, better known as "Obyednanye," the most representative Ukrainian institution of its kind in America. The committee received its authority to summon the Congress from the eighth congress of the "Obyednanye," held December 2, in New York City, and attended by delegates of about two hundred organizations from the East and Middle West.

The "Obyednanye," as already pointed out in this column, is a representative Ukrainian-American institution of 17 years standing. With the aid of its member organizations, both national and local, and numberless individuals, it has given the dominant tone to Ukrainian-American political thought and action in relation to the Ukrainian national movement; published various books and booklets in English written to spread knowledge about Ukraine, her people and their national aspirations; and finally, collected funds (\$367,500.00 thus far) for various causes, mostly those which aim to liberate Ukraine.

Such then is the institution that has summoned the All-Ukrainian-American Congress. It should be borne in mind, however, that the "Obyednanye" has limited itself to merely summoning it. For it has wisely realized that the Congress belongs to all Ukrainian-Americans, and therefore should be planned and conducted by all of them, acting through their duly elected representatives, and not by any one or several organizations. Accordingly, a special steering and program committee will soon be created for that purpose, composed of representatives of very large organization and institution that will participate in the Congress. In this manner, the All-Ukrainian-American Congress will be a non-partisan and all-inclusive gathering of Ukrainian-American representatives of every faith and political complexion, representing the will of the Ukrainian-American people. As such its work on behalf a free Ukraine is bound to have good results.

As such, too, the Congress deserves the support of every Ukrainian-American organization, including those composed of the younger generation, such as the youth leagues, social, cultural and sports clubs, choruses and dramatic circles. All should send their delegates to the All-Ukrainian-American Congress, and through them take an active part in it.

TWO FRATERNAL ORDERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO ALL- UKRAINIAN CONGRESS

Full support to the All-Ukrainian-American Congress, to be held next March 16 and 17, in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, was pledged by representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Society, both fraternal orders, and of their respective organs, the daily "Svoboda" and the weekly "Narodne Slovo," in a joint declaration released by them last Thursday.

The declaration was issued as a result of a meeting held December 21 by the representatives of the two organizations and their organs, at the home offices of the National Aid Society in Pittsburgh.

The declaration stresses the need for united action by all Ukrainian-American organizations for the purpose of taking advantage of the present world situation to help free Ukraine of foreign rule and oppression. It further recommends for that purpose the creation by all these organizations of a supreme governing committee to conduct and represent such united action of all Ukrainian-Americans. Such a committee, the declaration states, can be initiated at the All-Ukrainian-American Congress in New York next March.

Finally, the two fraternal orders and their respective organs urge in this declaration that all Ukrainian-American organizations and church parishes give their support to the All-Ukrainian-American Congress, send their delegates to it, and take an active part in its proceedings.

The complete text of the joint declaration appeared in yesterday's "Svoboda" and this week's "Narodne Slovo."

WINS WEST POINT APPOINTMENT

Nicholas Shylla, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Metro Shylla, Ukrainians, of 116 Edward Street, McKees, Rocks, Pa., has received a principal appointment to the United States Military Academy—West Point, according to an announcement issued last week by Congressman Mathew A. Duan, reported in the Pittsburgh press.

The "McKees Rocks Gazette" reports that young Nick Shylla ranked highest among some fifty boys from this congressional district who were competing in an examination for the coveted appointment.

During his entire high school career, the Gazette further reports, Nick Shylla's name consistently graced the honor rolls. He excelled especially in mathematics and foreign languages.

Principal John C. Nicklas of Stowe High School, is reported to have said that Shylla was a "brilliant student in all subjects," always well mannered, and that he "deserves this appointment... He comes from a poor family... I am sure he will make good."

GETS SCHOLARSHIP AT N.Y.U.

Theodore Motorney, Ukrainian-American, was recently recommended by the committee of awards of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance for the award of an outright unendowed scholarship for the second academic year. He plans to enter the school next February in preparation for the Certified Public Accountant's degree. He is a member of U.N.A. Branch No. 361.

Poland's Mistreatment of Ukrainians

(Concluded)

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Trade Discriminations

Blocked by Polish restrictions from entering government service or practicing some profession, hundreds of Ukrainian young men and women who had managed to gain an education despite the difficulties placed in their way by the Poles, turned to cooperatives and trades to make a living. For awhile it seemed that at last they had found a field for their initiative, energy and education. Soon, however, a law appeared "normalizing" this newly-risen situation. Once more such young people found themselves without means of making a living.

The law, provided, among other things, that every young person desiring to enter a trade was to take a special examination to test his qualifications for it. For young Ukrainians questions were framed in such manner that many of them found it impossible to answer them correctly and consequently failed to pass the examinations, and thus were forbidden to engage in the trade of their choosing, even though they were fully qualified for it.

For example, those young Ukrainians who had not the advantages of education, were asked questions which dealt not only with trade but also with Polish history, something which they knew very little about, largely because of their natural indifference to it. Moreover, such examinations were conducted in Polish, which was another difficulty for many young Ukrainians, for they detested that tongue, especially since the authorities were trying to force them to learn it and forget their own language, and therefore were not proficient in its use. And many of those who were proficient, refused to use it at all, taking the

stand that in their native though enslaved land they were entitled to use their own native tongue.

"Not One Foot of Land for the 'Foreigners'"

Such was the slogan of the Polish ruling circles on Ukrainian territories. By "foreigners" of course, they meant the Ukrainian peasants, the people whose ancestors had inhabited the lands for centuries, had made farms out of forests and tilled them and had defended them against all sorts of enemies. Now, in the eyes of the Polish chauvinists, they were "foreigners," while the "natives," that is those entitled to the lands, were the Poles whom the Polish government had brought from somewhere near Cracow or Lodz, and had settled them purposely in purely Ukrainian regions in order to strengthen their hold upon them.

It is worth noting that this slogan was applied with full force. Actually, during the past two or three years, not even a foot of such land came into Ukrainian possession, except in the rare cases where the Ukrainian forsook his faith and embraced the Latin rite of the Poles, but even such persons found it very difficult to buy land, for the Poles feared that in time they would transfer their title to their kinsmen. As a result, many Ukrainian peasants found themselves in desperate straits, forced to exist on bits of land which were totally insufficient to satisfy the needs of their growing families. In former times, if they had found themselves in similar straits, they could have at least gone to work on the manorial estates of the big landowners, but now that was impossible, for these estates were rapidly disappearing,

and those that still existed had no work for those who were Ukrainians.

With gradually growing anger, the Ukrainians had to watch these estates being broken up by the authorities into large parcels, upon which fine farm homes and buildings, together with Polish schools and churches, were erected at government cost, and the whole given into the hands of Polish colonists.

Such acts by the Polish authorities, more than anything else, antagonized the Ukrainian peasant, who by nature is deeply attached to the soil, and turned him into a Nationalist more militant and revolutionary than even the intellectual. The one question which now burned in his mind was—When? When would he get his land back? When would he have a chance to settle accounts with the hated Polish colonists and their protectors, the Polish police, the Polish mayor, the Polish teacher and the Polish priest? When would the time come for him and others like him to rise and free their native land?

The Border Region

Though Polish oppression of Ukrainians extended throughout all of Polish Ukraine, yet it was especially virulent in the so-called Border Region, adjacent to Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia. Here the Poles made no attempt to clothe their mistreatment and attempted denationalization of Ukrainians in any legality, but ruled in any manner they pleased, regardless of law and order. Such highly despotic and often terroristic rule they justified on the ground that border conditions and the threat of the neighboring powers necessitated it. It soon became clear, however, that the excuse was in reality a shallow one, used only to cover their real de-

signs, that of destroying the Ukrainians as a nationality.

At first the Border Region was only about eight kilometers in depth, but in time it became widened to about 60 kilometers, extending as far as Zboriv, Ternopol, Chortkiw, Dolna, Striy, etc. Freedom was unknown here. Any Ukrainian in it, for example, who had to leave it at any time, had to first get a special permit from the local police. Transfer of property to a Ukrainian, whether by another Ukrainian or a Pole, was strictly forbidden. Only Poles were allowed to purchase and receive land. Finally, the authorities had the right to remove from any part of that region its entire population if in their opinion conditions warranted it, or else settle it wholly with Polish colonists.

Conclusion

This recital of Poland's oppression of Ukrainians, by one who was an eye-witness of it for a great many years and who himself suffered from it, was written, as he says, just as a historical record, without any hope that the terrible lesson Poland has suffered recently will teach her to behave better towards her national minorities if and when she regains her freedom. In the opinion of this chronicler, the Pole will never change in this respect. For he is unalterably arrogant, scornful of other people's rights, especially of those who fall under his domination. For him the state is a means of satisfying his needs alone, and is not meant to benefit any other peoples who find themselves within its boundaries. That is why he could never understand anyone who pointed out to him the rank injustice of Poland's mistreatment of Ukrainians.

End

SHEVCHENKO AND WOMEN

Women in the Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

Translated by
W. SEMENYNA

(10)

The Amnesty and the Return

Finally, through the efforts of his friends and followers, among whom was the wife of A. K. Tolstoy, Shevchenko's amnesty was granted, and signed on May 2, 1857.

Shevchenko was as happy as a child. But with this joy came doubt. Having returned from exile, would he be able to write and to paint? At times he felt that the restrictions placed upon him had completely destroyed his talent. In his "Diary" at that time he noted the following: "Augustus, the pagan, exiling Ovid among the savage Goths, did not forbid him to write or to paint, but the Christian, Nicholas, forbade me the one and the other. Both—executioners, only one of them was a Christian, and a Christian of the nineteenth century."

Having regained liberty, it seemed to him that all those misfortunes which he had lived through had purified his heart. In his letter to the wife of Tolstoy he wrote: "Just like gold exposed to fire, like that child from its bath—so do I emerge out of that foggy purgatory to tread upon a new and blessed road of life. And I call this: true happiness..."

During his return he met the mother of his friend Kostomarov who was also imprisoned with him in the Petersburg fortress and who was also banished. Shevchenko remembered how that mother, "black as the blackest earth," suffered for her son. With her in mind, Shevchenko wrote the longer poem "Neofity" (Neophytes), in which he compared the blood-thirsty Roman, Nero, with Czar Nicholas. The poem itself is built upon the idea of all-forgiveness. Against this background appears the mother of the neophyte Alchide. In order to have the power to describe the suffering of this mother, Shevchenko appeals for help to the Mother of God.

Oh, Holy of the Holiest,
Thou, merciful and Blessed Mother
Who with Thy Son have Blest the earth!

Please send to me the holy word,
The voice reborn of holy truth,
And with the wisdom of a saint
Enlighten them and give them youth!
And I'll relate the griefs she had:
About the streams of bitter tears
Which that poor mother had to shed—
The same as Thou!"

And then he tells:

How there in Italy did grow
A little girl endowed with beauty,
So pure and holy seemed her beauty
No fairer lily do I know."

and how:

'Twas not long after, that this beauty
Assumed the mother's blessed duty:
The caring of her infant son."

Eventually the son becomes a neophyte and follows the teachings of Christ, which results in his imprisonment. The mother sees how in the Roman Colosseum, at a signal of the mad Nero, the savage and hungry beasts are let out among the Christians gathered there, among whom is her son, Alchide. The mother sees how:

... A leopard
Jumped upon the open stage...
A pace, a growl... and blood was spilled—
The blood of saints..."

so, grief-stricken:

She rammed her head against the wall
And, seemingly beyond recall,
Fell down beside the gate."

But she does not die. On regaining consciousness the mother of the martyr takes up the ideas of her son and goes to prolong her son's battles: to spread the word of Christian Truth.

At the time it seemed to Shevchenko that his exile had destroyed his talent, but having regained his liberty he wrote a poem in which he presented the ideal of the wife-mother so nobly that it may be classed as a literary pearl.

The pleasant company into which he was drawn while waiting in Nizhni-Novgorod for his permit to return to Petersburg, the dinners, theatre parties, and the general respect with which Shevchenko was greeted even among the aristocrats, could not lead him away from the old paths of life.

He was fascinated by a young dramatic actress, Catherine Piuniwna, and in a letter to her admitted that "to be your husband would be to me the greatest of joys; to forget you, will be very hard." The young actress thought

of capitalizing this acquaintanceship with Shevchenko for her own career—while the poet thought of finding happiness with her. Disillusionment followed, but fortunately it was not a lasting one.

Regarding his liberty, the poet could not resist the attack on the "corporals"—the czars. In "Yurodowy" (The Madman), he wonders if he would see a George Washington in our Ukraine:

When will our Washington appear,
With just and human laws?

but, full of faith, cries out:

And yet he must appear!"

It was the faith in the ultimate dominance of truth upon this earth that was Shevchenko's guiding light throughout his life.

"Tis only when the truth, Almighty,
Shall come upon this earth to rest—
Though only for an hour at best—
That teeming souls will part their lips
And words will burst out like a stream,
And desert wastelands, parched and dry,
Washed by this wholesome flowing stream,
Will reawaken; merrily
The brooks will flow, and ponds, bedecked
Around with woods and grazing herds,
Will live up with merry birds."

Having obtained the permission to return, Shevchenko hurried to Moscow where his old friend, his guardian-angel, Princess Repnin, was awaiting him. The doctor warned him not to go out on account of his weak eyes, for which he was treated, but he visited the Princess "on the sly." It was only then that she aroused in his heart the stronger currents of emotion. It was only then that he realized that his friendship could turn into love. But it was too late then because it was not the young, healthy and dreamy poet of long ago who met the princess, but a prematurely aged man broken down by a long exile. It is no wonder that out of that meeting with the princess there remains only the following short mention in Shevchenko's "Diary": "She seems to have changed for the better; she has become more full and seemingly younger." And that is all. She had grown younger, while he had become an aged broken man—another tragic note. The princess, however, remained his friend till the end, and always mentioned his name with reverence.

66) "Неофити", December, 1857, Nizhni-Novgorod.
67) "Юродивий", end of 1857, Nizhni-Novgorod.
77) "Подражаніе Ісуса Христа XCV", March 25, 1858, Petersburg

(To be continued)

A Victim of Soviet Persecution

(Concluded)

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The World War

ALTHOUGH re-elected again to the presidency of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Prof. Michael Hrushevsky felt disinclined to continue his arduous labors with this institution, which had advanced so far under his guidance, and so he resigned from it, as well as from the editor's post of its Reports, which by this time (just before the outbreak of the World War), had reached the 116 volume mark.

When the World War broke out, Hrushevsky was resting in his villa in the Carpathians. His position became precarious, for both the Austrian and Russian authorities regarded him as dangerous, on account of his Ukrainian activities, and he was in danger of being arrested by either, depending upon where he was at that time, in Austrian or Russian Ukraine. So he decided to go to Vienna, where there better chance for him to escape observation and arrest. He felt then that the war would soon be over.

It did not take long for Hrushevsky to realize that he had miscalculated the duration of the war, and feeling lost in the now somber Vienna, he decided to go to Kiev.

This was an unwise a decision as he could have ever made. For he should have known that he would surely be arrested there, especially since Russian mobilization was immediately followed by mass arrests of leading Ukrainian patriots and the banning of everything pertaining to Ukrainian life. Nevertheless, he returned, and, of course, was arrested and jailed.

His purpose in returning to Kiev was to be on the spot where he felt the Ukrainian cause would soon be decided. Far better, however, it would have been if he had gone to some West European capital and there applied his great publicist talents in the cause of Ukraine, in making her better known to the western world. Had he done so, then perhaps the Ukrainian delegations would not have had to cool their heels so often in the ante-rooms of the Versailles halls during the Peace Conference there. Perhaps they would have been more successful in persuading Wilson and the others that their nation was also entitled to the benefits of national self-determination clause, even more than in the case of some others. A brilliant man like Hrushevsky would have been able to do a great deal towards this end.

Nevertheless, Hrushevsky thought it best to go back to Kiev, where he was arrested and jailed. A few months later he was sent to Simbirsk. News of his arrest brought about the intervention, among others, of the Russian Academy of Sciences. As a result, he was sent to Kazan and then to Moscow, where he was permitted to continue his scientific and literary work. This enabled him to finish the eighth volume of his History of Ukraine, as well as prepare a Ukrainian textbook on world history.

President of the Ukrainian Republic

When the Russian Revolution of March, 1917 broke out, Hrushevsky returned to his native land, and to its ancient capital Kiev. His popularity was so great among his people and his prestige among others as well, that he was immediately elected as President of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the newly-created parliament of Ukraine.

When he took office, Hrushevsky sincerely believed that the fall of Czarism marked the fall of the barriers that prevented the Ukrainian and Russian nations from living together in peace and brotherhood. Therefore, in the first proclamations or universales issued by the Central Rada, he advocated the rebuilding of Russia into a federalistic state, with Ukraine as an autonomous part of it. But Hrushevsky soon perceived that be-

hind the lofty phrases of the Russian Democrats, Socialists and Communists there lay hidden the same old Russian imperialistic spirit, to which the very thought of a free Ukraine is repugnant. Such belated realization finally convinced Hrushevsky that for the common good and welfare of Russia and Ukraine, for the cessation of further wars and bloodshed between the two Slav nations it is absolutely imperative that they live apart, that Ukraine be a free and independent state. And so, Hrushevsky drafted and issued in the name of the Central Rada its fourth Universale, proclaiming the independence of Ukraine and the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The republic at once became the object of a savage attack from all sides: Czarist Russians, Red Russians, Poles, and even Rumanians—all converged upon the free state of Ukraine, determined to destroy it. Hrushevsky piloted the ship of state through the turbulent events in a manner that excited admiration even among his enemies. At the same time, however, he still was able to do a great deal of writing then, on topics of burning interest. A collection of these writings appeared in 1918, aptly labelled, "On the Threshold of a New Ukraine." At about this time, however, he suffered a great personal loss. The Bolsheviks captured Kiev, and put many of its buildings to fire. Among those burned down was Hrushevsky's residence, together with its library and vast amount of source material pertaining to Ukrainian history that it had taken him and his students many years to gather. Watching the burning of his home from outside the city limits (for it was located on a hill) Hrushevsky is said to have remarked: "Within that fire burn the remaining vestiges of my dream of a federated Russian state."

Following the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, whereby the Central Powers recognized the independence of Ukraine, Hrushevsky once more took over his duties as President. When, however, German troops installed Hetman Skoropadsky as their puppet ruler, he had to step off the political stage. It was at this time he narrowly escaped assassination.

A Refugee

Before the combined might of all her enemies, Ukraine fell. Like many others, Hrushevsky became an emigre. Once more he turned back to cultural and literary work. Together with the Ukrainian Society of Journalists and Writers, he founded the Free Ukrainian University, now in Prague. During this time he also founded and served as head of the Ukrainian Institute of Sociology in Vienna. Turning to the writing of history, he produced a French history of Ukraine, together with three volumes of a truly excellent History of Ukrainian Literature.

Return to Ukraine

In 1923 the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev elected him as one its members, and the following years the Soviet Government invited the great scholar to return to Kiev, assuring him freedom of thought and action within the scientific and cultural fields. This assurance together with his longing to visit his native land, prompted him to return that year. He did so also in the hope that in this very center of Ukrainian life and traditions, he would, despite Soviet repression, be of greater service to his country than he would outside its boundaries. And so immediately upon his return, we find him as prodigiously active as ever. His undisputed scholarly attainments, great organizing ability, and dominant personality soon made him the guiding spirit of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the foremost Ukrainian institution of its kind in the world. It would take too much time to even list some of the works he produced during this period. Suffice it to note that he issued the fourth

volume of his History of Ukrainian Literature, and the ninth volume of the History of Ukraine (which extends to the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky).

Trial of Ukrainian Intellectuals

This comparative cultural freedom for him and his associates, however, did not last very long, especially when the Soviet authorities observed that despite the violent repression the Ukrainian national movement was steadily on the march. As a result, Hrushevsky began to be attacked for his "nationalistic leanings" as well as for his "idealized" treatment of Ukrainian history. This insidious campaign against him and his associates came to a head in the trial of some of these associates in 1930 on the charge of treason. Hrushevsky would probably have suffered a similar fate then, but he was too big a figure to handle in this manner.

The trial of these Ukrainian intellectuals stirred considerable interest in the outside world. A typical comment upon it appeared in the Saturday Review, published in London, which stressed that the "real reason for bringing a charge against Yefremov, Chekhivsky and the others is the desire to destroy the Ukrainian intelligentsia, by getting rid of its chief representatives. The Soviet policy in Ukraine, carried on since 1923 and called Ukrainization, aimed at obtaining a hold on the national culture of Ukraine and changing it into a culture of the working classes dependent on Moscow. After five years this policy failed entirely. The Ukrainian intelligentsia themselves made use of Ukrainization in all branches of life for its own purposes, deepening the national culture and winning the ideological fight with the Communists by their strong resistance. Realizing its failure, Bolshevism has taken to its alternative weapons—terrorism and provocation. By this means it seeks to kill the creative efforts of the Ukrainian culture and that is the real significance of the present trial."

Exile and Death

Bearing this in mind, therefore, we can easily foresee what soon happened to Hrushevsky. He was removed from his position, and exiled to Moscow. For a long time after this, not even a word was heard of him and his fate. Gradually, news filtered out through the rigid Soviet censorship that he had been further exiled to Kislovodsk in the Caucasus and that there he was not permitted to engage in any activities whatsoever, that he was suffering from poverty and malnutrition, and that, finally, he was growing blind. It was learned too that expert medical care would save him from blindness, but this was denied to him. And then, late in the autumn of 1934 came one more scrap of news—Prof. Michael Hrushevsky had died, November 24, 1934. News of his death did not reach America until the following month.

And thus, under such miserable circumstances, Hrushevsky died, a victim of Moscow's mistreatment of him and his people. This fact must have made the Soviet authorities conscience-stricken, for they decreed that he be transported and buried in Kiev, at state cost.

A Great Scholar and Patriot

Yet though the man was thus destroyed, his works remain after him, both those that made him a great scholar and those that made him a great Ukrainian patriot. With the passage of time and increasing interest in Ukrainian culture, and with the arrival of the day of realization of Ukrainian national aspirations, Hrushevsky is bound to become recognized even by the outside world—which now knows next to nothing about him—as one of the leading figures in the Ukrainian national movement and one of the best historians Slavonic Europe has thus far produced.

A FEW GENERAL RULES

The 1940 U. N. A. Basketball season opens with twenty-two teams playing under the U. N. A. colors.

First of all, we wish to impress upon all interested persons the fact that U. N. A. sports are offered to U. N. A. members only. The practice of signing up new members for the duration of a season is contrary to the policy of the U. N. A. Sport program and must be discouraged.

As the basketball games get under way, publicity in the local papers is very much desirable. It is not enough to announce in the local papers that a certain "U. N. A." team won or lost a game. The name of the Ukrainian National Association must be fully spelled out in order to obtain the full benefits of local publicity. A local U. N. A. team represents the local Ukrainian-American population, which is entitled to as much good publicity as is given to the team.

The last item but, first in importance, is that pertaining to the health of the players. Health conditioning is of first importance to athletes in schools and colleges. The U. N. A. athletes must be an authority unto themselves in observing the health rules before the game and during the season in general. Careless eating and drinking has been the cause of defeat of many a team, and a direct cause of injury to many players.

G. HERMAN
U. N. A. Athletic Director

SONSET IN DECEMBER

It is early in December. Looking from my window I can see all its outward signs. The yard below, which in summer was so resplendent with its multi-colored flowers and its green grass and trees, is barren and desolate. The trees, bereft of any semblance of a leaf, stand like gaunt reminders of what they used to be. Refuse cans and clotheslines stand out prominently, for there is nothing left to hide them. In autumn and spring as in summer they are camouflaged by color, by overhanging branches. In midwinter a blanket of snow lends beauty to their presence. Despite their new-found importance, however, even they look dejected.

Yet, as I ponder over lost beauty here beneath my window a majestic beauty unfolds itself in sky. The sun is a huge, magnificent ball of flaming gold. Its brilliance reflects patches of pinkish lights here on this curtain, this wall in my very room. Now it is changing. Changing to a deeper color. And as its color changes the sun sinks deeper and deeper. Now some distant tree is outlined against the breath-taking crimson sphere that is the sun. Like my favorite possession, an opal pendant, the sky is a profusion of pastels and vividness. There in the distance is a long, narrow band of pale green against the blue. Bright orange-red streaks radiate all around the sun and stretch far across the sky, then quickly, yet slyly, turn crimson.

I marvel at the serenity, the peacefulness that seems to descend upon the earth as the heavens burst into such almost unbelievably colorful beauty; and as I stare with alert eyes lest I miss one opalescent wonder, my ears are strained to catch the melody of the chimes of some far off church heralding the coming of the Christmas season. Oh, the glorious grandeur I see, the contentment I feel, I wish I had the words to express.

Now smoke starts to ascend from chimneys on the little red and green rooftops and one by one lights are turned on in the little windows. There straight ahead a church spire stands tall and unafraid, adding stateliness to the occasion. A bird twitters and flies above the housetops, cars begin their homeward journey over the hill, and the gorgeous colors of the sky blend into one nondescript shade of purple. The sun has set.

H. M. TYRCYK
Stamford, Conn.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Jersey City Girls' Club

THE "Lesia Ukrainka Society," Branch 171 of the Ukrainian National Association, held its annual meeting recently and elected the following officers for 1940: Mary Tomchuk, president; Nell Olsen, vice president; Estelle Levich, financial secretary; Mildred Milanowicz, recording secretary; Mrs. Joseph J. Maksymowicz, treasurer. The Jersey City girls' group have already made their preparations for their annual Ukrainian New Years' Eve Dance ("Malanka") which is to be sponsored on Saturday, January 13th, 1940, at P.B.O. Elks, 2855 Hudson Boulevard (near Loew's Theatre, Journal Square). The affair, which will feature Al Hall and his orchestra, will commence at 8 P. M. and the admission is fifty cents. The main attraction of the affair will be a Ukrainian "oomph" girl contest, which is open to both members and non-members of the club. The club's possible candidates include the following "eye-openers": Vera Husar Kay Klapko, Anne Novak, Natalie Petryshyn, Anne Zukowski, Olga Petryshyn. The dance committee is headed by Mildred Milanowicz and includes Kay Klapko, Olga Onufrow, Olga and Natalie Petryshyn, Anne Zukowski, and the executive committee.

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club is cooperating with the girls' and will in all probability send a delegation to the affair. In appreciation of this welcome support, the Jersey City club will send a number of representatives to the Philly group's annual ball, which will be held on February 3rd at Philly's Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin Street. Such inter-State cooperation among U.N.A. youth groups does much toward promoting fraternalism, the principle upon which the U.N.A. was founded. The Jersey City-Philadelphia example should be duplicated all over the country.

During 1939 the Lesia Ukrainka Society sent delegates to the conventions of the Ukrainian Youths' League of North America, and "Obyednanye." The delegates were Olga Onufrow and Mildred Milanowicz respectively.

Jersey City Boys' Club

On January 21st the "Soas of Ukraine Society," Branch 287 of the U.N.A., held its annual meeting. The following 1940 officers were elected: Nicholas Tomchuk, president; Peter Hrabar, vice president; Theodore Lutwiniak, financial secretary; Frank Dubeck, treasurer. Myron Hrabar was elected auditor, and other auditors will be elected at a later date. At the meeting it was decided to meet every last Thursday of the month at Mr. Hrabar's home, 245 Liberty Avenue, Jersey City. Members are requested to make a note of this. During 1939 the boys' group organized a U.N.A. basketball team, and may attempt to have a team for 1940.

Merger in McKees Rocks, Pa.

From Peter Darkosh comes news of the merger of U.N.A. Branches 166 and 91. Branch 166 was a youth branch called the "Ukrainian Youth Club," while Branch 91 is known as the "St. Vladimir Society." The branches held separate meetings on December 17th, and all the members voted unanimously in favor of the merger. The members of Branch 166 will transfer as a body into Branch 91. "The merger will give the younger element an opportunity to be more active," writes Mr. Darkosh, who was secretary of Branch 166. "Cooperation between the two branches wasn't what it should have been, but now that we have merged we feel that we can accomplish much. As one group we can build Branch 91 into something that the Ukrainians of McKees Rocks can be proud of." The merger takes effect December 30th, 1939, having been approved by the U.N.A. Executive Committee.

SERVICE WITH THE COLORS

III

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

LIKE every branch of science, chemistry has made its manifold contributions to civilization for many centuries. Not until the World War, however, did chemicals come to play a role so directly important in warfare as to warrant the maintenance of a separate branch in the Military Establishment, the duties of which would be devoted exclusively to evolving and perfecting the application of chemical science to warfare. Out of the pressing need which arose at that time there came into being in the United States Army the Chemical Warfare Service.

While this child of military necessity is the youngest branch of our armed forces, it can harken back to the earliest ages of history for its patron saints, for the science of chemistry is among the oldest of the fields in which man has labored through the ages in an effort to make practical use of laws of nature. As might be expected of a service devoted to such a well-established and comprehensive field of science, the Chemical Warfare Service is highly specialized service, marked not so much by the numbers of its personnel as by their specialized training. This service, in fact, comprises but a small portion of the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army. The percentage of noncommissioned officer grades, however, is extraordinarily high. A recent computation showed the number of first three grades—master, technical or first sergeant, and staff sergeant—allotted to the Chemical Warfare Service is likewise large with reference to other grades. There is also a high percentage of privates, first class, allotted to this branch of the service. In addition, there is a comparable proportion of specialist ratings available for allotment among the privates, first class and privates.

While this service is naturally classified as technical, its ranks are nevertheless open to any young man of average intelligence and good character who has ambition to get ahead. Generally speaking, the duties in this service exact no more from the average enlisted man than do those in the other technical arms and services. Many of the officers in the Chemical Warfare Service are graduate chemical engineers and experts in the field, and upon them devolves the burden of research. At the same time, however, should a man with some understanding of chemistry enlist in the Chemical Warfare Service, he will find such knowledge a distinct advantage in advancing his promotion and increasing his pay.

Members of this service, like those of all other branches, are required to have a sound knowledge of the fundamental principles of military training and discipline. They are, therefore, instructed in the various phases of military drill and ceremony in the same manner and with the same thoroughness as are the infantrymen or the artillerymen. Also, like other branches, the Chemical Warfare Service requires a complement of clerks and other headquarters specialists. These positions, of course, carry noncommissioned officer grades or specialist ratings, both of which mean substantial increases in pay and extension of privileges.

The enlisted personnel of this service is widely dispersed, both in the United States and in our overseas possessions. There are two chemical companies in this country, one at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and the other at Fort Benning, Georgia. One such company is maintained in each of three overseas departments—the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama. Small detachments are also maintained with each Regular Army division within the United States and at the headquarters of each of the nine corps areas.

The chemical company at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, is Company A, 2nd Separate Chemical Battalion. The duty of this organization consists primarily in stag-

ing demonstrations of chemical operations for the benefit of students at the Chemical Warfare School, and in the service testing of chemical munitions developed at the research and development center maintained at Edgewood Arsenal.

The company at Fort Benning, Georgia, is Company C, 2nd Chemical Regiment. The duty of this organization consists largely in staging operations and demonstrations involving chemical problems in connection with the instruction of students at The Infantry School.

From time to time each of the chemical companies in the United States takes part in maneuvers in various parts of the country. Those companies stationed overseas are organic components of the departments to which they respectively belong, and take part in the routine training of the troops with which they serve.

All chemical troops are motorized except the 1st Separate Chemical Company, stationed in Panama, which is a pack company. The primary weapon of chemical troops is the 4.2-inch chemical mortar. In addition to this weapon, chemical troops are also equipped with the Livens projector and the chemical cylinder. Peacetime training of this service involves the use of smoke for screening operations and practice in the use and handling of non-injurious gases.

1939 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL TEAM

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

From the Rose Bowl in Pasadena to the Orange Bowl in Miami, the nation's sports tickers will be sizzling with news hot off the gridirons this weekend—news that will ring down the curtain on another eventful pigskin panorama.

And hot off my tally sheet, comes your second annual "Ukrainian All-American Football Team"—eleven Ukrainian boys hailing from eleven different colleges. This year, we had a squad of 25 boys to select from, and it proved to be quite a task to pick a team, for all the boys are stars in their own right.

To co-captain this array of talent, we have nominated Steve Andrako, alert Ohio State Center who piloted the Buckeyes to the Big Ten title, and Ted Hennis, veteran Purdue quarterback. The outstanding player on the team is "Little Sir Wrecker" Johnny Kuzman, 220-pound Fordham tackle. Fast, agile, a great blocker and defensive player, this junior has brought back memories of the famous "7 Blocks of Granite" to Rose Hill Fans. Paired off with Kuzman at the

tackle posts is a personal friend of his, Walter Kniaz of Penn State. Jerry Fall, who captained Manhattan's Jaspers this fall, takes over the guard post on the right side of the line in preference to John Golak, Northwestern substitute. Jerry's running mate is a brilliant young sophomore, Johnny Whyowanec of Alabama. Our junior ends schooled 3,000 miles away from each other—John Mizen at Washington and Kenny Skoropowski at Boston University. Andrako at center completes the line. The backfield speaks for itself. Ted Hennis, at the signal-calling spot, was drafted by the Philadelphia Eagles of the National League after a brilliant three-year career with the Boilermakers. At the wingback posts we have George Muha on the left flank and Joe Postupack of Notre Dame on the other side. Completing the backfield with the bucker, we have Myron Darmohray of Georgetown, where he blocked and bucked for three seasons. Backing up this cast, is a squad of 14 reserves, actually making the team two-deep at every position.

The Line-Up:

Player	School	Position	Class	Home Town
John Mizen	Washington	End	Junior	River Grove, Ill.
John Kuzman	Fordham	Tackle	Junior	Coaldale, Pa.
John Whyowanec	Alabama	Guard	Soph.	Cannonville, Pa.
Steve Andrako (C)	Ohio State	Center	Senior	Trinway, Ohio
Jerry Fall	Manhattan	Guard	Senior	McKees Rocks, Pa.
Walter Kniaz	Penn State	Tackle	Junior	Lynchbrook, L. I.
Ken Skoropowski	Boston U.	End	Junior	Chelsea, Mass.
Ted Hennis (C)	Purdue	Q. Back	Senior	Chicago, Ill.
George Muha	Carnegie Tech.	L. H. Back	Senior	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Joe Postupack	Notre Dame	R. H. Back	Soph.	McAdoo, Pa.
Myron Darmohray	Georgetown	Fullback	Senior	Hicksville, N. Y.

Reserves

Player	School	Position	Class	Home Town
John Goldak	Northwestern	Guard	Senior	St. Louis, Mo.
Nick Pegan	Detroit	Back	Senior	Ann Arbor, Mich.
John Karpinol	Fordham	Tackle	Soph.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Bill Proch	Manhattan	Back	Soph.	Plains, Pa.
Mike Patronik	Carnegie Tech.	Center	Junior	Altoona, Pa.
Steve Zeravica	Susquehanna	Back	Soph.	Trafford, Pa.
John Zuback	Susquehanna	Tackle	Soph.	Trafford, Pa.
John Stefanic	Waynesburg	Back	Soph.	Mather, Pa.
Mike Yuroshken	Case	End	Soph.	Cleveland, Ohio
Daniel Zubko	E. Stroud, Tchr	Guard	Senior	Scranton, Pa.
Sleko Gill	Youngstown	Center	Junior	Youngstown, Ohio
Andy Dragan	Niagara	Back	Soph.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Steve Renko	Kansas U.	End	Junior	Kansas City, Kans.
Mike Winne	Davis-Elkins	Back	Senior	Ambridge, Pa.

Coaching Staff:

- Head Coach: Bronko Nagurski (Minnesota)
- Line Coach: John Stycihar (West Virginia)
- Backfield Coach: (John Michaelosen (Pittsburgh))

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THE U.N.A. SPORTLIGHT

PHILADELPHIANS LOSE AGAIN

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club dropped a basketball game to the Nicetown Boys recently, the score being 20 to 31. J. Juzwiak scored 10 points for the Ukrainians. The game by periods:
Philadelphia 6 4 6 4—20
Nicetown: 6 13 4 8—31
The game that was to be played with St. Valentine A. C. was postponed, writes George Slobogin.

Perhaps the most important duty of chemical troops is to assist in training other components, the Army in gas protection. All elements of the Military Establishment are required to learn the use of the gas mask and other methods of protection against chemical agents. This protection, under the conditions of modern warfare, is of the highest importance, and it is essential that the instruction of every soldier in this phase of his training be thorough. While it is the aim of this branch to train specially selected men in the various organizations of the combat arms as instructors for their own units, it still remains a fact that the burden of such instruction rests upon the personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service. Men enlisting for this branch, therefore, have the satisfaction of knowing that their work of vital importance.