

## CONGRESS CONCERT STIRS SINGERS AND AUDIENCE

Saturday night, May 24th, in Washington, at the concert of Ukrainian choral music, presented in conjunction with the American-Ukrainian Congress held there during that day, a specially selected mixed and male chorus of some fifty voices under Prof. Alexander Koshetz, elevated Ukrainian song to one of the highest pinnacles of artistry it has ever attained in this country.

Under the magic spell of the direction of Koshetz, the chorus produced choral music very seldom heard in American concert halls. It was choral music of such stirring quality and poignant charm that it seemed to wash away all the dust of everyday existence, and to bear on the stream of its melody both the singers and audience away to new, strange worlds of mystic beauty and emotion. Everyone of the choristers seemed to have had lost his individuality and become a key in a human organ that responded to the slightest touch of Koshetz.

It is noteworthy that aside from the quality and rhythmic variety of the songs sung at this concert, the chief inspiration of the choristers was drawn from the artistry akin to genius and the matchless direction of Prof. Koshetz. His piety toward the Ukrainian song, his experiences on its bountiful field—all this he poured into the souls of the singers and the audience alike, so that they actually lived through everything that the songs portrayed.

In keeping with the spirit of the concert, were the vocal selections offered by Maria Hrebenetska, a veteran of the concert stage, who charmed her listeners with the fine qualities of her voice.

The program presented by the chorus consisted of two parts. The first consisted of historical songs drawn from the 16th to the 20th centuries, sung entirely by the male chorus. The second part consisted of more general selections, sung by the entire mixed chorus.

The soloist who ably did his part in the choral numbers was Petro Ordynsky, baritone, Miss Vera Stetkewicz as the piano accompanist acquitted herself more than creditably.

The numbers sung in the first part were: 16th century—Khor Brantslw (The Captives' Chorus), from the poem Hamaliya by Taras Shevchenko, music by Mikola Ly-senko; 17th century—Pisnla Pro Nechaya (Song of Nechay), folk song (1648), arranged by Koshetz; 18th century—Maxim Kozak Zalizniak (Kozak Maxim Zalizniak), folk song (1768), arranged by Ly-senko; Okh Ishli Nashi Slavni Zaporozhtsi (As Our Famed Kozaks Marched Along), folk song (1775), arranged by Koshetz; 19th century—Prometei (Prometheus), words by A. Kovalenko, music by Cyril Stetsenko; 20th century—Chervona Kalina, battle song, arranged by Koshetz; The Future—U Turkeni Po Tim Botai, A Kozak song from Hamaliya by Shevchenko, music by Ly-senko.

Part II: Uzhe Lit Za Dvisti (Two Centuries in Captivity), folk song, arranged by Koshetz; Oy Rano, Rano Kuri Zapili (Early One Morn the Cocks Crowed), an ancient Christmas carol, arranged by Vasile Stupnitsky; Oy, Sama Ya Sama, (Lonely Am I), folk song, arranged by Koshetz; Oy Chumache, Chumache (Thou, Chumak), folk song with baritone solo, arranged by Ludkevich-Koshetz; Zhive, Ukraino (Live On, Ukraine), words by Oles, music by Michael Hayvoronsky; She Ne Vmerla Ukraina (Ukraine Has Not Died), Ukrainian national anthem.

## RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the Congress of American Ukrainians in Washington.

Representatives of Ukrainian organizations in the United States of America, convened on May 24, 1940, at the Congress of American Ukrainians in Washington, D. C., resolve:

I  
We American Ukrainians condemn the merciless and barbaric violation of the sovereign rights of neutral countries by dictator states in the present European war and express our firm belief that these countries will regain the opportunity to live an independent life.

In this connection we again call the attention of the American and other nations of the world to the fact that forty million Ukrainians, the second largest Slavonic people, have also been deprived of a state of their own, have been divided by foreign occupants, and are subject to ruthless political oppression and economic exploitation.

At a time when foundations for a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world are being sought, we once more raise our voice on behalf of Ukrainian independence: Ukraine has the right to the same measure of national freedom and independence which after the war will be enjoyed by all other peoples of Europe. In doing this, we express the desires of the Ukrainian people in Europe, who, because of foreign rule and its terrorism and censorship, cannot themselves voice their wishes.

In particular, the Ukrainian people shall never agree to the plans of some political circles which desire to rebuild Poland in the same boundaries as before the present war and thus again forcibly annex seven million Ukrainians of Western Ukraine to such a state. The Ukrainian people on their native land are struggling against the Soviet, German, Rumanian and Hungarian occupations of their country, but at the same time they resolutely proclaim to the world: Polish rule must not return again to Ukrainian land.

II  
Therefore, we affirm once more before America and before the world at large that Ukraine desires, can and should be an independent state and that the recognition of her right to national self-determination is in the interest of her people and in the interest of permanent European peace.

Ukraine wants an independent state. The Ukrainian people have expressed this desire throughout the course of their history, and they formed their own state whenever there was an opportunity to do so. A Ukrainian state existed in various boundaries from the Ninth to the Eighteenth Century and lost its independence as the result of aggressiveness on the part of its neighbors.

In 1917 Ukraine was re-established as an independent democratic nation but, after several years of heroic struggle, was occupied by the military forces of Russia, Poland and Rumania; since then and to this day the will of the Ukrainian people for inde-

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Marie Hrebenetska's vocal selections were: Duma (Ballad), words by Michael Staritsky, music by Ly-senko; Povernulas z Hameriki Do Domu (Her Homecoming From America), Lemko song, arranged by Hayvoronsky; Duma, by Hayvoronsky; and "Chayka" (Plover) by Prydatkewich.

## CONGRESS BOTH IMPRESSIVE AND INSPIRING

By far the most impressive demonstration of Ukrainian-American solidarity in support of the centuries-old movement for the liberation of Ukraine, was the American-Ukrainian Congress, held Friday, May 24, at Washington.

Highly impressive though the congressional sessions were, they were overshadowed, however, by the inspiring qualities of the congress concert, presented that evening by a mixed and male chorus under the brilliant direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz.

The two events combined left those who attended them with their feelings fired by high resolution to devote themselves unswervingly to a great and noble cause—freedom for Ukraine and her people.

"Ungagged by any anti-democratic restriction upon our right of free speech and free press, it is our privilege and duty to become spokesmen and champions of the cause of our gagged and sorely oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine"—such, in effect, was the keynote of the entire congress, as expressed at the very outset by Nicholas Muraszko, congress chairman and president of the Ukrainian National Association; reiterated by the succeeding speakers of Ukrainian descent; echoed strongly by prominent Americans who addressed the congress; and finally crystallized in form of a resolution passed by the congress.

Among the prominent American speakers were twenty senators and congressmen, including Senators Davis, Guffey, and Maloney, and Representatives Boland, Voorhis, Caroline O'Day, Sabath; L. W. Robert, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, also spoke.

All of them declared themselves in favor of the establishment of a free and independent Ukraine.

Most of them were presented by Michael Piznak, New York attorney and president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, while the remainder were introduced by Miroslav Sichinsky, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Roman Smook, Chicago attorney and member of the U.N.A. Board of Auditors; and Stephen Jarema, member of the N. Y. State Legislature.

Speakers of Ukrainian descent who addressed the assemblage were in the order of their appearances, John Kisielicia, Mary Gambal, Stephen Shumeyko, Dr. Luka Myshuha, Miroslav Sichinsky, and Prof. Volodimir Tymoshenko.

They had as their audience 805 delegates representing 1,425 societies from 18 different states, in addition to several hundred guests.

Both the congressional sessions and concert were held in Washington Hotel.

Before adjourning the congress authorized the Congress Council, representing 17 national organizations, and its presidium, composed of representatives of the additional Big Four fraternal associations to continue to coordinate future Ukrainian-American action in support of the movement for Ukraine's independence.

The congress sessions as well as the concert received wide publicity in the local press, including the Post, The Evening Star, and the Times-Herald.

Following a roll call by the convention secretary, Antin Curkowsky, who is recording secretary of the Providence Association, an appropriate invocation was made by the Reverend Volodimir Lotowycz, president of that association.

The congress was then formally opened by Chairman Muraszko, who in enunciating the purposes of the congress declared that in these

crucial times it is necessary for Ukrainian-Americans to acquaint America and the outside world with the true facts of the Ukrainian case, and to manifest before the entire world the right of the Ukrainian nation to free and independent existence.

A survey of Ukrainian-American life from its beginnings to the present time, was presented in a talk delivered in English by John Kisielicia, president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. He especially stressed Ukrainian cultural contributions to American life.

Mrs. Mary Gambal, former editor of the American Page of the Narodna Wola, spoke on the subject of Ukrainian aspirations for freedom and independence. She showed how these aspirations found expression several times in the past, and how of late they have grown in intensity to the point where there is nothing that can prevent their attainment.

In his address on "How We Can Help Ukraine," Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly, examined Ukrainian-American efforts to aid the Ukrainian cause in the light of the American Neutrality Act and found that they do not contravene the latter in the least.

A historical analysis of the centuries-old Polish-Ukrainian conflict was made by Dr. Luka Myshuha, editor of the Svoboda. This conflict, as he pointed out, was always the result of constant efforts on the part of Poland to enlarge her boundaries and increase her power and resources at the expense of Ukraine. The constant resistance the Ukrainians offered toward this policy of Polish aggrandizement, Dr. Myshuha said, weakened Poland to such an extent that she fell victim to her several partitions at the close of the 18th century. Following her revival at the close of the World War and her occupation of Western Ukraine, he further declared, Poland once more embarked upon a policy designed to subdue the Ukrainians and thereby repeated her previous mistake, with similar fatal results—her downfall as a national state. Poland would do well now, he said, to profit by her past mistakes and to renounce all her pretensions toward Ukrainian lands.

Speaking also in Ukrainian, Miroslav Sichinsky, presented as his topic, "Ukraine, Russia and Democracy." He revealed some of the methods Russia, formerly Muscovy, used to conquer and enslave the Ukrainian nation, and then described conditions in Ukraine under Soviet misrule and terror. The ancient democratic traditions of the Ukrainian people, antedating those of many nations, were stressed by him, and he further explained how freedom and democracy have always been the basis upon which the Ukrainian national movement developed.

The final speaker in Ukrainian was Prof. Tymoshenko of Stanford University, California, who addressed the congress on the subject of the "Economic Basis of an Independent Ukraine." The national wealth of Ukraine, he said, will always be a tempting prize of warfare among her avaricious neighbors, and such warfare will stop only if a strong independent Ukrainian state is created. The natural wealth and resources of Ukraine together with her industries, he said, will serve her wants as an independent state, and at the same time be available to other nations on the basis of free trade agreements.



## HOW WE CAN HELP UKRAINE

(An address delivered before the American Ukrainian Congress at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1940)

FOR the past fifty years, that is from time when our older generation began to arrive here and make America our country, our homeland, we Americans of Ukrainian descent have devoted a good deal of our time, energy and resources in the service of the cause of the liberation of our kinsmen in their native but foreign-occupied and oppressed land, Ukraine.

It has been a service that has cultivated within us the finest type of Americanism, for Americanism, as we well know, is based on the principles of freedom and democracy, which is precisely what the Ukrainian cause represents. Consequently our country and government have never placed any hindrances in the way of our endeavors to help liberate Ukraine, for to have done that would have been patently un-American.

The outbreak of the present terrible European war, however, has placed a somewhat different aspect upon our endeavors to help the Ukrainians over there win those liberties which we, their American kinsmen, are so fortunate in having here in this country. Fears have been expressed that perhaps such endeavors on our part may be contrary to American neutrality, and that therefore they should be abated.

Whether this is so or not, is very important for us to determine, for upon it hinges the extent of the material and moral support that we can continue to give to the national cause of those with whom we are closely linked by ties of common origin, heritage and aspirations.

Therefore, let us briefly examine the nature of American neutrality.

### American Neutrality and Our Support of Ukrainian Cause

Essentially, the neutrality of any nation in time of war means that that nation maintains an attitude of impartiality, abstains from the struggle, does not supply munitions of war to a belligerent, does not lend money, or permit the use of its territory for recruiting troops or fitting out military expeditions, for any party to the conflict.

Absolute neutrality, with its absolute safeguards against the involvement in war, of course, goes further. It cannot be gained except by political and economic isolation.

America, however, has not gone that far in its neutrality. The underlying purpose of existing American neutrality legislation is much more restricted. It is designed to avoid legal controversies over maritime warfare, the growth of an unchecked war boom based on the sale of supplies to states at war, and the development of intimate financial relations with belligerents. In other words, current American neutrality has been so shaped as to eliminate all those factors which are generally believed to have been responsible for America's entrance into the World War. Yet, it is interesting to observe, the American Neutrality Act enables the Allies to make heavy purchases in the American market. As is to be expected, this combination of possibly contradictory aims which the Neutrality Act contains, together with its complex and vague phraseology, is making it very difficult to administer it. Probably, that is also why all our appeals to the State Department to construe for us some particular section of the Act, such as section 8, which deals with solicitation of funds, have brought no answer from it except an enclosed copy of the whole Act.

Now, what has been the nature of the aid we Ukrainian-Americans have been giving the movement for the liberation of Ukraine.

Essentially, our aid here has assumed two courses of action. First, we have contributed steadily toward various funds which support that movement. Secondly, we have endeavored to acquaint our country and people with the true facts of the Ukrainian case, in order to win their interest, sympathy, and perhaps support.

Examining these two courses of action in support of the Ukrainian national cause, we find that there is really nothing in the Neutrality to prohibit them, that is, they do not contravene any section of the act at all. However, it would be best if we could obtain from the proper quarters a construction of Section 8 of the Act, wherein it is stated that it is "unlawful for any person within the United States to solicit or receive any contributions for or on behalf the government of any state (named as a belligerent by the President) or for or on behalf of any agent or instrumentality of any such state." Since the Ukrainian national movement for independence is totally independent and self-sustaining, and it has no ties whatsoever with any one or more nations, Section 8 of the Act does not prohibit our solicitation of funds on behalf the Ukrainian movement. Still some difficulty might arise if we attempted to send such funds to Ukrainians in the old country, which action may be construed by some as falling within the purview of Section 8. That is why we should endeavor to get that section construed by authoritative quarters as soon as possible.

It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that Section 8 of the Neutrality Act clearly allows us within certain limits to solicit funds and contributions to be used for "medicinal aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering" in Ukraine. This provision, however, is of little use to us, for most of Ukraine is now under Soviet Russia, and the Soviet regime is not likely to allow such assistance to be given to those within its boundaries. During the terrible famine in Ukraine during early 1930's all efforts by Ukrainian-American organizations to prevail upon the Soviet authorities to allow food and assistance to reach the Ukrainians, proved to be unsuccessful.

From all this it is clearly evident that the one course of action in support of the movement for the liberation of Ukraine that we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, can safely pursue in these highly critical times is the one that is predicated on the general realization that favorable American public opinion can be of great aid to the Ukrainian national cause. That means that in every honest and honorable way we should strive to acquaint our fellow-Americans with the fact that the fight the Ukrainians over there are waging for their national freedom is one based on truth and justice, and that, furthermore, this fight is no recent manifestation but a prolongation of a centuries-old struggle for Ukraine's freedom and independence.

### American Indifference to Plight of Ukraine

Thus far, it is true, our efforts in this direction have not had any real success. In the face of shocking acts of oppression in Ukraine, American public opinion has remained mute and indifferent.

The notorious "pacifications" of Western Ukrainians, for example, which some American journalists reported quite extensively, hardly touched the consciousness of the average American, least of all of our government—although abuses of other races in Europe, notably of the Jews, evoked deep feelings here. Likewise, the famine in Ukraine in the early 1930's which the Soviet rulers purposely fostered in order to quell Ukrainian resistance to them, was either totally ignored here; or barely mentioned; or glossed over in the manner of a certain American journalist at Moscow, whose sophistic description has become a classic example of journalistic understatement. Wrote he, about this famine whose toll ran into millions of lives: "There is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition."

Our failure to stir up American public opinion on behalf our struggling kinsmen in Ukraine, has been due mainly to the fact that the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom is still obscure, though far less so than it was twenty years ago at the close of the World War, and, furthermore, because we Ukrainian-Americans are not influential enough to draw upon ourselves and the cause we espouse the necessary attention. We are still a comparatively little known people in this country of ours, which is to be expected, for people of our race were the latest to migrate to these shores. Our older generation was born and raised on the other side, while we, their children, constitute the first American-born generation. As a result, we Ukrainian-Americans have not had sufficiently time as yet to make ourselves as widely-known and as influential as other ethnic groups here, which made this country their homeland a long time before ours did. Neither are we as numerous as they. Despite the prolific tendencies of our older generation, despite the large families they have raised, there are only about three-quarters of a million of us here in this country, and only a fraction of that number is well organized.

One result of all this is that our voting strength is quite negligible, except in certain localities. That, apparently, is the reason why so many of the gentlemen who engage in politics find it so difficult to come down to our various mass demonstrations to deluge us with tears of compassion for those poor unfortunate U-ka-rainians, and to raise their profoundly sonorous voices to the very heavens in righteous indignation against their dasdardly oppressors. The absence of these so-called name-speakers at our demonstrations and protest rallies, makes it hard for us to get the necessary newspaper publicity. After all, oppression and cruelty in this world is nothing new. What makes oppression front-page news is not its severity or brutality, but the prominence and influence of its victims, or of those who champion them. Consequently, the Ukrainians, being still a more or less obscure people, and lacking great moulders of public opinion to champion them, find their sufferings and their national aspirations largely ignored by the outside world.

Here in America, we who have sought to interest this country in Ukraine's plight and cause, found up last September an additional difficulty to contend with, namely, America's general friendship towards the two powers occupying Ukraine then—Poland and Soviet Russia.

No matter how brutally Poland treated the 7½ million Ukrainians forced under her misrule by the Versailles Treaty, yet in popular conception in this country Poland was still that romantic nation that had been rescued from her tower of oppression by Woodrow Wilson, by that knight in shining armour whose escutcheon bore the magic words—"national self-determination, which were used to free the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Finns, Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, but, because it did not fit into the plans of the war victors, not the largest of them all—the Ukrainians. And so, no matter how vigorously we protested the mistreatment of our kinsmen under pre-war Poland, we received but scant attention at best.

Likewise, we found it very difficult to win sympathy for the terrible plight of 30 million Ukrainians in Soviet Ukraine. Up until last September, the threat of the so-called Axis powers in Europe to world-wide peace and stability, and the aggression of Japan and her rising menace to American interests in the Far East, and finally the hope that the Soviet Union would join the rising coalition against the aggressor-nations, had by then affected American opinion to the extent that some portions of it were becoming color-blind to the hue of Soviet economic, social and political ideology and to the gory results of that ideology in practice.

Today, all this has changed. The rapid collapse of Poland before Nazi aggression, revealed to America's astonished eyes the rotten foundations upon which she had been built and upon which she had attempted to exist. "Poland today," in the words of a writer of the American Mercury, "is Poland without a halo. Poland's fate," he continues, "has elements of tragic irony. It took the brutality of Hitler and hypocrisy of Stalin to give the glamour of heroism and martyrdom to a regime hated by the majority of its own people. History," he concludes, "will record that the first victim of the totalitarian war now under way was itself essentially totalitarian with many of the faults and none of the alleged virtues of such a regime."

Likewise, the Hitler-Stalin pact and the subsequent role of Stalin as jackal to Hitler, opened America's eyes to the real nature of Soviet Russia. It was at last realized that America and Soviet Russia have very little or nothing in common, for America has always been democracy while Russia always an autocracy.

This rather unceremonious awakening of American public opinion to the real situation in Eastern Europe, is likely to focus some attention upon Ukraine. But whether it does or not, and to what extent, depends largely upon (1) what happens over there, and (2) what we do here.

### The Present Situation

Just now, the situation over there looks rather dark. As a result of the Soviet invasion and occupation of her western part, practically all of Ukraine is now under Moscow's rule. And Moscow, as history shows, has always been Ukraine's most relentless enemy.

It matters little that Kremlin allows the Ukrainian certain cultural concessions, such as to speak and write in their native tongue, for of what use is that when they have no freedom of speech. What does matter, is that as a nation the Ukrainians are as much enslaved today as they were under the Tsarist regime. For that matter, by their bloody purges, executions and imprisonments and tortures in Ukraine, the Reds have proven themselves even more ruthless despots than their Tsarist predecessors.

Yet the Ukrainian situation is not as black as it may appear at first glance. For one thing, Ukraine is not the backward and obscure nation she was twenty-five years ago when the World War broke out. For another, she is united, excluding small portions of her that are under German, Rumanian and Hungarian occupation. Yes, she is united, although in virtual slavery, making possible the unity of spirit and action among her people, whose lack was sorely felt during the last war. Furthermore, Ukraine's national cause has more friends than it did then.

Another element that brightens Ukraine's future, is the better grasp of realities the Ukrainians are beginning to gain now, especially in the field of international relations. One big mistake they made during the last war, was that they took seriously the assertions of the belligerents that they were fighting to overthrow despotism and preserve freedom and democracy. Had they relied less upon such high-sounding slogans of both the Allied and Central Powers, perhaps they would have used tactics more apt to succeed in the struggle for power which was the World War, and which, to quite an extent, is the present war.

Today, the Ukrainians are becoming acutely conscious of all this. And those who still do not, should look upon what has been happening in Europe since the war began. They should, for example, attempt to reconcile Hitler's cries about national self-determination with his acts and the results of his acts in Czechoslovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine, in Poland and Western Ukraine, and then in Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium. They should, furthermore, try to reconcile Chamberlain's noble utterances about the war aims of his government with Lord Halifax's

# LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

## Svit

IN the early part of 1881 there appeared in Galicia the monthly gazette "Svit" (World), edited by Ivan Beley, and contributed greatly to by Ivan Franko. This gazette is of significance to us today in that it shows the advance in political orientation made by the progressive Ukrainian younger generation of that day and its more judicious treatment of those topics which had been the cause of the constant confiscations and the ultimate downfall of the previous publication which Franko helped to edit, namely, "Hromadsky Druh."

Upon its pages there met, for the first time, progressives from all parts of Ukraine and the emigration: Konysky, Nechuy-Levitsky, Lymansky, Hrinchenko (Perekotipole) from the Dnieper country (Greater Ukraine); and Drahomaniw and Wowk from beyond the borders of Ukraine. "Svit" made a deliberate effort to serve as a common meeting ground for them all, and to bring about more harmonious relations among the different sections of Ukraine; and towards those ends its editorial policy took the form of a compromise between the progressive and radical tendencies of Ukrainian life of that time.

## Its fall

And yet, by the close of 1882 it fell, not because of its policies but because of other reasons. The emigres, seeing on its pages articles written by those Ukrainians of Greater Ukraine whom they disliked, ceased supporting it; Drahomaniw himself privately called "Svit" a "Galician dishwasher." The gazette itself had many faults, too, being in many respects dry and academic. Then there were the attacks upon it by the reactionary Muscophile elements. In addition, the nationals grouped around "Dilo" cast slurs upon it, ironically characterizing the "Svit" supporters as "earthshakers." And finally, the public itself remained largely indifferent to it and failed to subscribe to it in sufficient numbers to keep it alive. And so like "Hromadsky Druh" the "Svit" fell, and its fall was felt even more, because

unlike the former it fell not because of government confiscations but because of the apathy of the public towards it and the lack of cooperation among those connected with its publication.

## Franko's contributions to it

Nevertheless before it fell there appeared on its pages quite an amount of Franko's writings: articles on topics of contemporary interest, reviews of literary works (Shevchenko's Haydamaki, Caucasus, Dream), a number of translated and original poems—"V shinku" (In the saloon) Velikden (Easter), "Maksim Tsiunik—and the beginning of the unfinished novel "Borislaw Smiyetsya," in which he portrayed a strike of the Borislaw oil workers in 1877, which ended in a great conflagration.

## Zakhar Berkut

Nevertheless, this work did not give him an opportunity to make even a bare living, so during Lent in 1881 he went to the scene of his birthplace, Nahuyevich, and from there, under the surveillance of a gendarme who counselled him to become a monk, he contributed many articles to the Kiev publication "Zorya" and to the Geneva journal "Vilne Slovo," the latter which was edited by Drahomaniw. Here also he finished his translation of Faust, which although not measuring up to present day standards still then was of classical quality. And here, too, he worked on his novel "Zakhar Berkut," which in 1883 won first prize in the contest sponsored by Partitsky in "Zorya."

Although an engrossing novel portraying Ukrainian life sometime during the 13th century, Franko's prize-winning Zakhar Berkut was in reality a penetrating study and commentary upon the social conditions of his day; yet because of its romanticized character this latter fact was not apparent and the story became very popular. It might easily be likened to a sugar coated pill that Galician society swallowed without knowing of its real contents until they began to be felt within its organism.

## Franko becomes editor of Dilo

Early in 1883 Franko travelled to Lwiw where he was offered and accepted the position of associate-editor of the oldest Ukrainian daily "Dilo." At that time its founder, Volodimir Barvinsky, was still living, but soon afterward died. Franko, thereupon, quit his position, sometime near the close of Spring, and went to Vikno where he had a commission from Volodislav Fedorovich to write a biography of the life of the latter's father, a former member of the Austrian Parliament (1848). This work kept Franko busy for several months and upon its completion he again returned to his home town of Nahuyevich where he began writing the political and economic history of Galicia during the period of 1810-1848.

## The new spirit of cooperation

In the autumn of the same year, 1883, Franko once more went to Lwiw in order to do a little research work connected with the subject matter he was writing upon. This time he found among the nationalists (narodovtsi) a greater desire to cooperate with the younger generation than had hitherto prevailed. This friendlier spirit was responsible for Franko accepting again a post on the editorial staff of "Dilo," a similar post with the "Zorya," and that of contributor to the humorous-satirical journal "Zerkalo" (Mirror)—to the latter which he contributed some biting satires upon the political life of Galicia during that time.

## Fortune smiles upon him

For awhile it seemed that fortune had begun to smile upon Franko. Following the scandal—uncovering Muscophile trial of O. Hrabar, Galician society seemed to take on new life and energy. Through his editorials and public utterances Franko began to play a definite role in the shaping of progressive thought. His address on the economic status of Galicia society, delivered before a mass meeting in Lwiw by Nahirny, created considerable sensation. Besides this line of activities, Franko continued to write short stories

and novelettes—"Hrytzava shkola nauka (Hryt's Education), "Mavka," "Maliy Myron (Little Myron), "Lisi i pasoviaka" (Forests and Pastures), etc. which he published in the "Zorya." His popularity grew and he was even promised the outright gift of "Zorya."

## The reaction

But the chasm of various differences between the older and younger generations was too wide to permit such friendly spirit to bridge it very long. The elders had no mind to step out of responsible positions and let youth take their place. They not only censored Franko's writings but rejected any of them that did not suit them. And so, a quiet but no less bitter conflict raged between them and those whom Franko represented, and it is no wonder, therefore, that Franko did not get his promised gift of "Zorya" and that its editor, Patrisky, whom Franko characterized as being "rough, self-willed, and inconsistent," donated, it instead to the Shevchenko Society.

## Franko quits the narodovtsi

The main reason why Partitsky did not keep his promise of assigning over to Franko the journal "Zorya," but instead donated it to the Shevchenko Society, was because Franko had taken part in the funeral of one Narolsky, who had directed that he be buried without the benefit of clergy, which act both the populists and muscophiles regarded as being of a demonstrative character and for that reason assailed all those who took part in his funeral. This hurt Franko very much, and early in 1885 he broke his connections with the populists and journeyed to Kiev, where he hoped to gain financial assistance from the local Ukrainians to launch an independent journal in Lwiw. This was in keeping with the advice of Drahomaniw, who did his best to discourage Franko from working for populists publications because he knew that the publishers would not permit him to write what he thought best.

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subsequent most amazing condonation of Stalin's invasion and occupation of Ukrainian territories of former Poland. If anything, these examples should make everyone realize that European nations go to war solely because of self-interest and self-preservation.

Such, then, is the present Ukrainian situation. How it will eventually resolve itself, is too early to tell now. Nevertheless, one thing is certain, and that is that the time now is most propitious for us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, to do our bit for the cause that is so dear to our hearts and which should be dear to all lovers of freedom and democracy—the creation of an independent Ukraine.

## What We Must Do Now

First of all—we must re-establish our means of contacts with the old country, which have been severed by the Soviet occupation of all of Ukraine. Such contact, needless to say, is indispensable.

Secondly, we should strengthen our contact with responsible circles in European capitals. If need there be, we should even send our representatives over there to work for the restoration of a free Ukraine at the close of the present holocaust over there.

Most important of all, however, we should do everything within our power to sway American public opinion in favor of the Ukrainian national cause. For favorable American opinion can be of great help to this cause at the crucial time, at the close of this war when a general settlement of the European situation will have to be made. Ukraine will then need a powerful friend. No matter how valiantly for their freedom the Ukrainian people will fight, no matter what great sacrifices they will make, and no matter how well they will demonstrate their capacity for self-government, all this will be little avail at such a post-war general settlement if to their aid there does not come a powerful friend. This was proven at the close of the last war.

Therefore, unaggued by any anti-democratic restrictions over here, we must become the spokesmen and champions of our gagged kinsmen over there. We must make it clear who the Ukrainians are, under what oppressive conditions they are forced to exist, to what do they aspire, and how will their freedom stabilize peace in Eastern Europe.

Furthermore, we must make our country realize that she is morally bound to give at least some support to the Ukrainians. For it was an American president who some twenty years ago held out to the Ukrainians the promise of national self-determination, only to permit it to be revoked after they had relied and acted upon it. Since then, it should also be pointed out, our government has consistently ignored all appeals for at least a word of sympathy and encouragement to the oppressed Ukrainian people, despite the fact that it has been the traditional policy of America to take cognizance of the invasion of human liberties outside her own boundaries. Furthermore, our government should be made to realize that by its espousal of the cause of several recently-invaded and occupied nations, it stands committed to seriously consider the plight of Ukraine too. Freedom and democracy are the legacy of all mankind, and not just a few.

Finally, we should make clear to all the practical benefits of having

a free Ukraine. A free Ukraine, for example, would be a powerful bulwark against any future Russian or German aggression in that portion of the globe.

A free Ukraine would do her utmost to prevent Russian expansion, for such expansion would seriously threaten her very existence. A free Ukraine would also be a barrier to the spread of Communism, for by nature the Ukrainian is strongly individualistic, and it was he who has given Communism its great opposition, as witness the shocking repressive measures Lenin, Trotsky and now Stalin have had to use in Soviet Ukraine.

It should also be pointed out that a free Ukraine would put an end to any possible realization of German ambitions in East Europe. The Ukrainians have known too much of foreign rule and oppression to allow anyone to enslave them once they have regained their freedom. Though by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty the Germans near the close of the World War occupied Ukraine, it was determined Ukrainian opposition that caused them to leave the country in such a great hurry. Furthermore, Nazism and Fascism are repugnant to the Ukrainian people. History reveals that that they were always a democratic people. In fact their democratic traditions antedate those of most European nations, and certainly of our country itself. Therefore, a free Ukraine can be reasonably expected to be the strongest possible bulwark against the German "Drang nach osten." But so long as Ukraine remains enslaved, neither Hitler nor his successors nor his satellites will diminish their efforts to make political and economic capital out of her.

Such then, are some of the things to be pointed out to our fellow-countrymen who are not of Ukrainian origin. And such are the things that may perhaps cause American opinion to sway in favor of a free Ukraine.

For the benefit of those of our fellow countrymen who may say that Ukraine and her plight are too far off to affect us here and therefore we should not bother with her at all, I desire, in conclusion, to cite the words of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, during the course of a radio address at the outbreak of the present war, said:—

"You must master at the outset a single but unalterable fact in modern foreign relations. When peace has been broken anywhere, peace in all countries everywhere is in danger. It is easy enough for you and me to shrug our shoulders and say that conflicts taking place thousands of miles from the continental United States, and indeed, the whole American Hemisphere, do not seriously affect the Americans, and that all the United States has to do is to ignore them and go about our own business. Passionately though we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every word that comes through the air, every ship that sails the sea, every battle that is fought, does affect the American future."

To which we, Ukrainian-Americans, can well add, "Yes, all that does affect the American future, and so does trampling of human rights, the destruction of freedom and democracy in—Ukraine."

STEPHEN SHUMEYKO.



## CONGRESS RESOLUTION

(Concluded from p. 1)

pendence has manifested itself in bloody warfare, rebellions, revolutionary activities, organized mass resistance to occupant rule, as well as in terror, executions, imprisonments and in other methods of political oppression and economic exploitation made use of by foreign rulers. At this moment, as the result of latest European events, Ukrainian territory is partitioned and under the occupancy of Russia, Germany, Hungary and Rumania.

Ukraine can be independent. She has a compact territory of some three hundred thousand square miles with a homogeneous population numbering forty millions which together with small national minorities, live to the north of the Black Sea. The soil of Ukraine is known for its fertility and for its rich mineral deposits, which are useful for the development of industry. These natural resources, thus far exploited by foreign occupants, constitute the economic foundation for a Ukrainian state and for the welfare of its population.

Ukraine should be independent. In the hands of foreign states, her natural resources will continue to be the object of imperialist intrigues and designs by those who would like to use them. In her present or in a similar situation, Ukraine shall continue to be the source of unrest, revolutions, rebellions and disturbance, which will effect peace in that and other parts of Europe.

Therefore, an independent Ukraine, established on Ukrainian ethnographic territories, would alleviate the tension in Eastern Europe and in great measure aid the stabilization of peace. Under conditions of free trade, her riches would be within reach of other peoples and states. She would become a good neighbor of and an effective intermediary between Western and Eastern Europe and Asia.

## III

The Congress of American Ukrainians is in complete accord with the present foreign policy of the President of the United States, since it aims to free and widen the scope of international trade, to bring about gradual world disarmament, and to guarantee the right of all peoples to self-determination after the close of the present war. Taking into consideration, however, the present dangerous situation throughout the world, brought about by the dictatorial and totalitarian states, the Congress fully recognizes the need of all measures necessary for the defense of America and her liberties, and therefore appeals to American Ukrainians to support these measures of our government in every way, together with the rest of American people.

The Congress of American Ukrainians feels that the United States must be adequately prepared against external enemies and must be strong within in order to defend ideals of democracy. The defense of democratic liberties, one of which is the right of self-determination of peoples, is and should continue to be one of the chief aims of the Ukrainian people in Europe and of American Ukrainians.

## IV

The Congress of American Ukrainians is cognizant of the fact that an independent Ukrainian state can be created only by the efforts of the Ukrainian people in their land. The Congress appeals to the people and the government of the United States and to all liberty loving peoples of the world to recognize and to support this historic right of the Ukrainian people to build their own state and live as a free nation in peace with neighbors.

## V

The Congress of American Ukrainians instructs the Presidium of the Congress to present these resolutions before the American public and government, and to coordinate future action of Ukrainian organizations here in support of

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

## Girls Active in Jersey City

From Mildred Milanowicz, recording secretary of the Lessia Ukrainka Society, Branch 171 of the Ukrainian National Association, comes the following informal report on the recent activities of this popular Jersey City girls' club:

"Isn't it about time you heard from your Girl Friday? Just to keep the Winchell note, have you heard that our Mabel Zurawecy is middle-aiding it today? And that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Helliker blessed evented recently, naming the baby Joanne? She has been dutifully gathered into our fold. Nadia Husar has joined our branch... a charming addition, we think.

"Leap year doesn't mean a thing in our branch. No new sparklers have been flashed at our meetings since Christmas.

"At the recent Mother's Day program, given by the various youth clubs of Jersey City, our branch was proudly represented. Some of us danced or sang with choir. Our official donation to the program was a soprano solo by Olga Onufrow.

"All that excitement of preparing for the Ukrainian-American Congress at Washington, D. C., did not escape us. Olga Onufrow and myself were chosen for Koshetz's choir, and yours truly went along as a delegate also.

"The small U.N.A. pins and buttons were much in evidence in Washington, and many of the people I saw at the U.N.A. convention in the same hall three years ago were present at the congress. By the tense, happy look on everyone's face, I think we all shared the feeling of reaching a milestone in our Ukrainian-American history. Perhaps that milestone was marked unity. A most pleasant feeling of comradeship pervaded that Hotel Washington lobby.

"We had a grand skating party on May 15th. The only trouble was that the ones who needed the exercise were not included in the group of 14 that attended. The evening ended with more bruises and better skaters. We had so much fun that we are planning another party.

"Our next date is June 8th, when the Ukrainian Youths' League Rally will be held at New York City's Edison Hotel. We'll be seeing you there."

the Ukrainian independence movement and of the relief for the victims of the past and future struggle for that independence. The assembled delegates promise their full support of such action and urge all Americans of Ukrainian birth and descent to join.

## VI

The Congress of American Ukrainians expresses deep reverence to the memory of those Ukrainians abroad who fought for the freedom, independence, democracy and unity of Ukraine and who suffered persecution, torture and even death at the hands of Ukraine's oppressors.

## VII

The Congress salutes the Ukrainian people abroad and wants them to know that American Ukrainians are doing all in their power to present before their country and the world the just demands of Ukraine for national self-determination and to aid the Ukrainian people in the struggle for their rights. American Ukrainians promise to continue that help to the best of their ability until these aims are achieved. Taught by the misery which drove them from their native land and by the opportunities offered them here, Ukrainian immigrants, joined by their American children, express their most sincere hope that the Ukrainian people in Europe will unite all their forces in the struggle for an independent, united and democratic Ukraine, one similar to this Republic.

The strength of the Ukrainian people lies in the justice of their cause. Their destiny is inseparably bound to democracy, liberty and good will toward other nations.

## THE WARRING INSTINCT

A FEW months ago in the country, I was looking out of the window of my cottage, admiring the beautiful scenery that stretched before me, when suddenly my attention was attracted by four or five balls of earth, of the size of a small olive each, in the groove of the window. I immediately knew that these were nests containing the cocoons of certain insects.

Curiosity urged me to open one of them. The cocoon contained several little white worms resembling larvae of flies, and the unrecognizable remains of something else. My first thought was that this larvae had crept out from the eggs deposited by some insect and had devoured the legitimate inhabitant of the cocoon.

The second nest presented the same picture, only the remains were perfectly discernible as those of an insect, especially the fragments of transparent wings. There could be no doubt that the larvae were parasites feeding on the corpse of the insect killed in the cocoon.

By now my curiosity was so great that I could not resist the urge to open the third nest, which I did with infinite care. To my surprise, out stepped a live insect, of the diptera species, the size of a small bee. No less surprised than myself at this premature birth, but apparently feeling alright, it immediately began exploration of the window sill. It smoothed its head and feelers, shook its wings and finally settled on a straw, warming itself on the sun and contemplating without special surprise this strange new world it was beholding for the first time.

Although insects had previously taught me a good many remarkable things and accustomed me to surprises, I was nevertheless amazed at the assurance and poise of the creature that had so quietly taken possession of the world of light after having lost an instant ago the world of darkness and silence, in which it had lain unconscious awaiting the hour of awakening.

I then broke the fourth cocoon and found it to contain another live insect, the perfect image of the first one, obviously the "brother" or "sister" born from the same mother. It performed exactly the same movements as its predecessor and settled down on the warm stone of the window frame to warm itself in the sun, not even taking a look at the other insect only a few inches away that was still balancing on its straw—its companion or brother.

But it is here where the story begins to become tragic. For no sooner had this second newcomer to the world of light become aware of the presence of another being, shaped exactly like it, a creature of the same matter, and probably of the same blood, then it threw itself upon it. A fierce fight began. The other perched on its insecure straw, defended itself as best it could, while the aggressor on its platform of stone charged with all its might. Manipulating their mandibles like scissors they snatched at each other's feelers and wings. After a few seconds, both rolled to the ground and the battle terminated without any peace treaty and without any apparent harm.

It was a memorable sight and a great lesson. Here were two beings, no doubt brothers, born of the same parents, but face to face with one another even before they should rightfully have been born. They were not obeying the urge of hunger or of any other natural need, but that of some obscure atavistic instinct which made them attack each other with all fury of destruction of which they were capable. They knew not what death or the struggle for existence meant, they ignored the pangs of hunger, yet in their blood there boiled a blind passion, a rage, an innate ferocity, the irresistible urge to fight and aimlessly destroy.

The instinct of extermination lies dormant in man's soul as well as in the animal, although there are some inoffensive animals on earth. The activities of man supply us with endless proofs of

## YOUTH RALLY IN NEW YORK NEXT SATURDAY

Several of the most vital issues facing the young Ukrainian-American generation will be subjects of discussion at the Eastern Regional Youth Rally to be held next Saturday, June 8, at Hotel Edison, New York City. A dance, semi-optional, will conclude the rally. The rally is open to all young Ukrainian-Americans. The older folks will be welcomed as guests.

The rally session will begin at 1:30 in the afternoon. There will be no admission charge to it. The dance is scheduled for 7:30 and admission to it will be \$1 per person.

Large delegations of young people are expected to attend from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities and towns, from New England states, and from localities around New York City as well.

## THE U.N.A. SPOTLIGHT

## PHILLY BALL PLAYER WEDS

Just as the 1940 edition of the Philadelphia Ukrainian National Association Youth Club's baseball team is about to take the field for the first time, its list of bachelors is reduced by one, writes Dietric Slobogin. On May 19th, the most dependable player of the squad, Tony Cherkas, drew a walk down the aisle of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia, and took as his bride the glamorous young brunette, Anna Czere-darczuk. The ceremony was performed by the Very Reverend Philemon Tarnavsky.

After the ceremony a typical Ukrainian reception was tendered the newlyweds, at which many of Tony's team mates were present. Theodore Swystun, secretary of the Associated Philadelphia U.N.A. Branches, scored a hit as toastmaster.

## NEWARK READY TO PLAY

The Newark Lions U.N.A. team announces that it is ready to book Sunday baseball games, to be played at its home grounds. Interested parties are asked to communicate with booking manager Merritt La Point, 1031 Warren Ave., Union, N. J.

## CHICAGO BASKETBALL NEWS

The U. N. A. Girls' Basketball Team of Chicago played 4 games recently, reports Levka Podola. The girls lost to the "Sportettes," 27-32, and to the "Teensters," 18-24. They won a game from the "Ucorns," 18-8. The final game was played with a team from a neighboring community house. The U.N.A. girls held the lead for 3 periods, but the opposition put up a battle and managed to tie the score at 28-all in the last quarter. The game was described as "very exciting."

## ELIZABETH, N. J.

PICNIC sponsored by Br. 65, 142 U.N.A.; Br. 199 U.W.A. & Br. 42 U.W.L., at Willick's Grove, Stiles St., Linden, N. J., SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1940. Music by popular Orchestra. Park open from 12 noon. Admission 35¢. Direction: Take Route 25 to Linden, Right at Wood Ave. to Highway 27, left to Stiles St., then right to Park.

their fury of destruction, like the deliberate slaughtering of the creatures of the deep sea, etc. And what now about the men who continue to destroy themselves reciprocally? Is it not true that humanity through this warring instinct is devouring itself?

I spoke of this little incident to a well known and convinced pacifist. I intended to convince him that the passion to kill and destroy and a lust for carnage is inherent in every living being, including the man.

"Don't call me a pacifist," he said. "I am a peaceful man. I want peace, but I want to be strong enough to impose it if need be." I shall never forget the tone in which he said it. Therefore war is a natural law. But man of course is the master of the universe. He has conquered darkness, time and space. Every day he triumphs over disease and death. Will he triumph over war some day? Is peace on earth possible?

JOHN BAYER  
Windsor, Ont., Canada