

A GREAT CHAMPION OF HIS PEOPLE

The month of August is replete with important Ukrainian historical dates. Among them is August 6, 1687. That is the date upon which Ivan Mazepa became Hetman of Ukraine and started upon a course that nearly led to the freedom of his beloved Ukraine. For at the famed Battle of Poltava in July, 1709, Mazepa together with his ally, Charles XII of Sweden, was defeated, with the result that Ukraine was plunged into long obscurity while Russia became a great power.

Much has been written about Mazepa, by biographers, poets, novelists and other writers. But it took an American, Cresson, author of the "History of the Cossacks," to present one of the most striking pictures of him and his life. Wrote he:

"To have held for an instant the balance of power in the momentous struggle which fixed the supremacy of Russia among the 'Powers of the North'; to lose by a narrowest chance a great place in history; to be remembered only as a hero of a romantic poem (Byron's 'Mazepa'), the central figure of a popular opera (Tschai-kowsky's 'Mazepa'),—such has been the strange fate of the Cossack Hetman Mazepa."

Possessor of great personal charm, well-educated, a brilliant soldier, keen politician, and a connoisseur and patron of arts, Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine (1687—1708) was indeed a colorful figure, so much so that those who wrote about him dwelt far more upon this aspect of him than upon his other sterling qualities.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that Mazepa became known to the outside world chiefly by a legendary episode of his life, wherein his interest in a certain beautiful lady incurred the enmity of a powerful Polish noble, who had him tied naked to a horse and drove the horse galloping into the wild steppe. Research, however, has disclosed this episode to be nothing more than a fabrication of a personal enemy of Mazepa, the Polish adventurer and writer Christoson Paseka (1630—1701). Nevertheless his legend appeared attractive enough for Byron to base his poem upon, and for many other writers as well, including some from Germany, Italy and France. It was not until Victor Hugo wrote his poem about Mazepa that other writers began to perceive that which this great writer had discerned, that Mazepa was a great champion of his people and of his native land Ukraine.

In striving to free Ukraine of Moscow's domination, Mazepa attempted that which appeared well-nigh impossible, and missed succeeding by the narrowest margin.

Ukraine, as we know, was then bound to Russia by the Treaty of Pereyaslav, which the great Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, who had freed the country of Polish domination, had concluded (1654) mainly as a defensive pact against the aggressions of Poland and the Turks and Tartars.

This treaty, however, between two sovereign states, Russia and Ukraine, proved to be an excellent means for the former's machinations to extend its sway over the latter. Coming ostensibly as an ally, Russia garrisoned various strategic spots in Ukraine under the guise of protecting the Ukrainians against the Poles, systematically spread dissension among the Ukrainian populace and Kozaks, poisoned their minds against their leaders, and at every successive election of the Hetman whittled some of the Ukrainian rights away.

With the ascension of Peter I upon the Russian throne (1682), Ukraine, weakened as she was by many years of constant warfare, was quite well under Russian domination. When, therefore, Ivan Mazepa became Hetman of Ukraine, prospects of freeing Ukraine appeared very dark indeed.

Mazepa quickly realized that if he were to hazard an open war for Ukraine's freedom, it would have to be only after careful planning and long preparation. Utmost secrecy, however, was of the very essence, for the slightest suspicion of his intentions would quickly bring about his execution by the ruthless Tsar. Because

CATHOLIC YOUTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

Sweeping changes in the structure and administration of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of North America were adopted at its seventh annual convention held during the past weekend in Newark, New Jersey, at Hotel Douglas.

The several hundred participants in the convention approved a plan whereby the league officials will set up districts throughout the country of a one hundred mile radius each. Every district will have its governor and subordinate officers who will administer it subject to the authority of the supreme executive board of the league. Each district, furthermore, will hold sometime during the year its district rally. In addition, its governor and associate officers will meet in joint session with the supreme officers of the league twice a year, once soon after the annual convention, and the second time sometime during the year.

Pursuant to the changes adopted by the convention, only a president, three vice-presidents and a board of three directors were elected into office. They in turn will appoint a general executive secretary and any other necessary officers, preferably those who live in their vicinity.

In other respects the convention ran the course of previous Catholic league conventions with several sessions devoted to league business and open only to duly accredited delegates, excluding even Ukrainian newspapermen seeking to report the convention, a few sessions open to all, at which general addresses on Catholicism, Ukrainianism, and league affairs were delivered; church services, confes-

sion, and communion; and a round of social affairs culminating in a banquet and ball Sunday evening.

Of the addresses delivered at the Sunday afternoon open session, the most notable one was delivered by Miss Anna Batz, who spoke on Catholic Action. Other speakers were: Michael Nagurny, Nicholas Zapple, Eva Piddubcheshen, Anne Wilsonovich, Marcel Wagner, Rev. Basil Feddish and Rev. V. Lotowycz.

It is reported that at the close session the following were elected to office: John Kiselicia, president; Volodimir Lotowicz, Paul Hysa, Michael Stecyk, vice-presidents; John Soldressen, Mrs. Frank Smerka and George Baranec, directors.

Speakers at the banquet were Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky; Auxiliary Bishop John Buchko; Auxiliary Bishop Thomas A. Boland; Rev. Volodimir Lotowicz, president of the Providence Association; Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association; Commissioner William J. McGovern of Jersey City; and Abe Silverstein, secretary to the Finance Director Murphy of Newark. Assemblyman Stephen Jarema was toastmaster. At the beauty contest held at the ball, Gloria Ulanisky was crowned queen.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the beautiful exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery and handicraft, under the direction of Mildred Milanowicz, with articles contributed by Mrs. Lotowycz, Mrs. Halychyn, and Mrs. Danilovich.

The next convention will be held in Scranton, Pa.

of this he took hardly anyone in his confidence, and to all outward appearances he was loyal to the ruler in Moscow, apparently aiding him in his policies and establishing himself firmly in his favor by his brilliant generalship during Russia's war with Turkey in 1659. Yet all this while, too, he never missed an opportunity of rebuilding the ruined and devastated Ukraine. The famous Academy of Kiev, for example, as well as the Petcherska Lavra, became objects of his beneficence.

This vital secrecy, however, proved to be Mazepa's undoing, for many of his countrymen, seeing in him but another of Peter's oppression and denationalization of them, began to distrust him. And therefore, when opportunity became ripe, when Charles XII penetrated Ukraine with his forces to join those hosts of Ukrainian Kozaks that Mazepa had previously promised him during secret negotiations, he was met with only a bare fraction of them under Mazepa's command, for the other Kozaks, confused by this sudden change of policy on the part of their leader, their minds poisoned against him by Peter's agents as well as by the new and puppet Hetman Skoropadsky (whom Peter had appointed when he learned of Mazepa's action), refused to join Mazepa in his bid for Ukrainian national freedom, with the result that he was thereby deprived of the aid of about 45,000 Kozak troops.

The rest is history. Greatly outnumbered in men and guns, the combined Ukrainian-Swedish forces fought valiantly but were defeated by Peter at the Battle of Poltava. And thus through a cruel quirk of misfortune, through dissension among the Ukrainians themselves, Mazepa together with his ally lost this decisive battle whose winning would undoubtedly have made Ukraine a great power and not Russia.

Yet though he lost, Mazepa's ideal for which he fought has remained forever to inspire future generations, and us today. And although Russia, both Tsarist as well as Communist, has attempted everything within its power to dim the luster that shines around his name, today it shines brighter than ever.

UKRAINE, POLAND, AND THE PEACE TREATIES

(Address delivered by DE. LUKE MYSHUHA at the American-Ukrainian Congress at WASHINGTON on May 24th, 1940)

Translated

(Continued)

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Poland's recognition in April, 1920 of the Petlura-headed government of the Ukrainian republic, in return for his silence concerning the fate of its western part, and then her subsequent betrayal of Ukraine at Riga in 1921, where she and Russia partitioned Ukraine between themselves, has been "explained" in various ways by Poles. Some of them even say that Pilsudski really wanted to help Petlura and Ukraine.

Far closer to the truth, however, was the explanation of the motives of Pilsudski made by a prominent Pole, Cat-Mackewicz, who in 1937 wrote in the Vilna "Slovo" that: "Marshal Pilsudski clearly wanted Kiev not for Petlura but for himself; Russian Rus' not for Ukraine but for Poland. No wonder his closest friend remarked that he particularly aspired to one title—the title of the Kievian Voivod." A Poland "from sea to sea" (Baltic to the Black)—that was the dream of this "socialist." Thus wrote Mackewicz.

In this manner, then, Western Ukraine fell under Polish rule, including Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, Kholmshyna, Pidlassia, and Polissia, 132,000 square kilometers in area and populated by over 7 million Ukrainians. This took place when the Supreme Council of the League of Nations averred (February 23, 1921) that "Galicia lies beyond the borders of Poland"; when Lord Robert Cecil interpellated in the British Parliament (July 6, 1921) concerning Eastern Galicia, and received the reply from Lloyd George that no steps had been taken to afford the population of Galicia the opportunity to express its free will, guaranteed to it by the decision of the Supreme Allied Council on June 25, 1919.

Also, efforts of the Canadian representatives in the League of Nations on September 27, 1921 on behalf of Ukraine were fruitless. Protests from Western Ukraine, Canada and the United States then began to pour into the League of Nations and the governments of the great powers. Most of them were ignored. One of them, however, from Metropolitan Andrew Sheptitsky, received on March 14, 1923 a reply from Poincare, the French premier. He wrote that sovereignty over Galicia had been given to Poland because "we had promised her that, but that does not mean that the Poles will rule you, for you will receive all rights."

A day later, on March 15, the Conference of Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan decreed to give Poland full sovereignty over Galicia as far east as the "line traced and decided by agreement between" Poland and Russia "and on their responsibility on November 23rd, 1922," with the proviso, however, that "Poland recognizes that ethnographic conditions in eastern Galicia necessitate an autonomous regime."

The delegation of the Ukrainian National Council which had just arrived in Paris then, tried to present the Ukrainian case before the ambassador's conference, but was not given the opportunity. It had to content itself with sending a strong protest against the decision on the very day it was announced.

Two days later, on June 17, a great demonstration was held in St. George's Square in L'viv, at which the oldest Ukrainian political leader, Julian Romanchuk, led the assembled masses in a solemn oath that despite everything the Ukrainian people would never renounce their national rights and highest ideal—freedom.

The decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, it should be noted, mentioned that Poland had already recognized that "the ethnographic conditions make a regime of autonomy necessary" for Eastern Galicia. That "recognition" was embodied in the law the Polish Sejm passed on September 26, 1922 which had established a detailed, autonomous regime for the three provinces inhabited by Ukrainian majorities, L'viv, Ternopil, Stanislaviv, and had provided for the establishment of a Ukrainian university within two years from that date, that is by September 26, 1922.

Naturally, Eastern Galicia received neither any real autonomy nor the university. The autonomy law had just been an effort to con-

iliate the Allied Powers and to trick them into a position where subsequently their ambassadors gave Poland full sovereignty over Eastern Galicia. Stanislaw Grabski, the Polish premier, admitted as much himself, when in 1934 he complained that England had always impeded Poland's efforts to exploit her conquests to the fullest extent: "In 1922 she (England) forced our Sejm to pass a law providing for wide territorial autonomy in the provinces of Eastern Galicia," he declared.

Polish sentiment here can be further gauged by an incident which took place in September, 1926 when the Polish Minister of Education, Sujkowski, declared that he intended to do something about the promised Ukrainian university, and when the Minister of Interior, Miodzianowski, appointed a commission to plan a governmental program for the Ukrainians. For their temerity, both ministers received (September 24, 1926) a vote of non-confidence by the Sejm. None of their successors ever dared to bring up these matters again.

Even when the largest Ukrainian political party, the Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO) adopted a policy of complete loyalty toward Poland and cooperated with the Polish government in every possible way, it was impossible for the Ukrainians to gain any concessions relative to the establishment of the promised Ukrainian university, least of all the attainment of any real autonomy.

Just before the outbreak of the present war when it seemed natural to expect that Poland would relax her oppression of the Ukrainians and allow them some rights, the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation introduced in the Sejm a proposal that the Ukrainian provinces under Poland should be established as a single autonomous unit, the "Galicia-Volhynia Region." This proposal, however, was not even permitted to be voted upon, while the censor deleted from the press every mention of it.

Polish authorities also constantly refused to allow the subject of Ukrainian autonomy to be raised at public meetings, as witness the interpellation of Zeno Pelensky, a Ukrainian member of the Sejm, before that body: "The administrative authorities report that no discussion is allowed at public meetings concerning any territorial autonomy under the penalty of criminal prosecution." Pelensky wanted the government to give him an explanation of this, but did not receive any.

Offers by Ukrainian members of the Sejm to assist in any way possible in the defense of Poland against the imminent German aggression were derided. The New York City Polish daily, "Nowy Swiat," reported in its December 15, 1939 issue in an article examining the causes of Poland's collapse that "when on the eve of the war Ukrainians affirmed in the Sejm their readiness to join forces with the Poles, they were met with insulting cries: 'Never mind Hrytz, we'll get along without you.' A similar declaration by a Jewish member of the Sejm on behalf his people was derided: 'Ay-vay-si git.'"

This strong anti-Ukrainian action in Poland had taken on broad proportions already during the times of the existence of autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine, whose appearance evoked much joy among the Ukrainians under Poland. Throughout that entire time the Polish government strongly advocated the incorporation of Carpatho-Ukraine into Hungary. When on March 15, 1939 Carpatho-Ukraine proclaimed its independence, Poland helped Hungary in every way possible to invade and occupy that region.

Under such circumstances arrived September, 1939.

Back in June, 1919, it should be remembered, Poland had received General Haller's Army and the right "to cleanse Galicia of the Bolsheviks," although there were no Bolsheviks there then, just a truly democratic Ukrainian government and a Ukrainian army which had to fight on two fronts: against the Bolsheviks and against the Poles. Now, however, twenty years later, this land which Poland had taken from the Ukrainians became occupied by real Bolsheviks. With them came the Soviet dictatorship. And there where a boundary line should have existed between a free Poland and a free Ukraine, as proposed twenty years ago by Lord Curzon, there now exists the boundary between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

We ask: Was it wise for Poland to destroy the Ukrainian national state and its democratic government in Western Ukraine? And is it wise now for the Poles to plan a new Polish State which would again include Ukrainian people and Ukrainian lands, thereby repeating the fatal mistake of twenty years ago?

LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

(Continued)

Second Cluster

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Where the first cluster of poems in Franko's "Withered Leaves" is mainly a cry of anguish of a soul suffering the torments of unrequited love, the second cluster, however, is characterized by more restrained feelings, for the poet has begun to temper his passionate outpourings of love and anguish with a little reflection upon them.

Such reflection appears in the poem wherein he tells her that it is not her charms that he loves but in reality it is the dream that he has woven about her.

This reflection at times changes to bitter irony, as in the sharply chiseled and dramatic poem "Fantastic Thoughts." Here in the first verse the poet says that if only he knew those magic powers that two hearts could bring together he would visit them upon her, so that every mortal feeling within her would perish, leaving only a great love for him, possessing her whole soul and being; but, he adds bitterly, these are nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams.

Along similar lines runs the second verse, wherein he wishes he were a knight, so that he could fight his way through obstacles and difficulties to lay at her feet all the treasures of the seas; but then, again he realizes that all this is nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams!

In the third verse, however, the poet touches the depths of his bit-

ter irony by telling himself that if only he were not such a fool—who pickles within his own thoughts, who forsees the future of humanity but blunders along himself in the present, who captures the very stars in heaven but does not know how to properly approach a maiden, who sees ideals far beyond distant mountains and yet unknowingly permits good fortune to escape his hands; but, he adds again, these are nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams!

It is in this second cluster of "Withered Leaves" that Franko attains the very heights of lyricism, creating poetry so emotionally intense and so melodious and sad in expression that it can justly be considered as the very pearl of Ukrainian lyric poetry.

A fine example of this is the deeply touching "If Thou Shouldst Hear at Night" (Yak Pochuyesh Vnochi), whose two brief verses fairly overflow with the tears of soul suffering the torments of unrequited love.

In it Franko tells his beloved that if during the night she should hear beneath her window someone weeping and sobbing deeply, she should not be alarmed nor rise to see what it is, for it is not an orphaned child sobbing for its mother, nor is it a famished beggar crying for food, but it is only his despair, his unconsolable longing and love for her that is weeping so bitterly there.

Third Cluster

She has died!—No, tis I who have died.

In this one line lies the very essence of the third cluster of "Withered Leaves." The poet's beloved has given herself to another, and this the poet regards as the very death blow to his spirit.

And so, where the first cluster of this collection of poetry was a cry of pain, and the second cluster was the cult of pain, this third and final cluster represents freedom from pain—of pain begotten of unrequited love.

Here the poet loses all desire to enjoy life and its pleasures. Yet for awhile he is capable of a feeling of hatred towards everything pertaining to life, although this hatred borders very closely upon resignation.

Such feelings bring the poet quite closely to a state of complete apathy—a refuge to all earthly sorrows. In fact, he is very close to a state of Nirvana, where all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, where lies the salvation from the evils of existence. For he feels that all his strivings and labors merely hasten his earthly end and bring him thorns instead of roses, so that it is no use to value life. Despite this Buddhist-like reasoning, however, he cannot bring himself to live in this manner, for he is a poet!

That means that his suffering and sorrow must therefore find expression in poetry, must call out within him a reaction against the buffetings of life and thereby prevent him from falling into complete apathy and a denial of life itself.

This resurgence of his spirit, however, proves to be only fleeting. Soon the poet again plunges into blackest misery. In his despair he calls upon Satan himself to come to his aid and give him a little solace, in form of at least one kiss from this maiden who is so coldly indifferent to him and his love for her. But when no help comes from that quarter, when he begins to perceive that even his poetry, his dearest friend, is of no solace to him, for it does not ease his agony, but grows weaker with each stanza, the poet finally makes his bow before the spirit of Buddha.

Yet it must be borne in mind that this bow to Buddha is in no sense the cult or worship of Buddha. Rather it is the last resort of a soul pursued by infinite sorrow and misfortune. That is why the poet bows before Buddha and aspires to merge from the turmoil and torment of Samsara to the shores of that quietude and freedom of all conditions of existence—Nirvana.

And yet, it cannot be said that where formerly the poet was such an incomparable champion and interpreter of Samsara, of life in all its manifestations, that now he has become the same to Nirvana; for such is not the case, even though his poems based upon this second motif are among the very pearls of his creative spirit. And the reason for this is, that despite the faltering of his spirit, despite his desire to surrender himself to the arms of Nirvana, he is too much of a lover of life and all its turmoil to do so willingly. In other words, he is not the true disciple of Nirvana that he is of Samsara.

THE ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT

An Address by Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the United States.

Two weeks ago I spoke over the air about the transfer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. I emphasized at that time that this transfer would not in any way affect the friendly attitude of the United States to non-citizens living in this country.

I was gratified by the immediate and wide response which I received from persons in every walk of life who expressed their sympathy and understanding with the attitude of the Department of Justice to those whom I termed "American Aliens."

Tonight, I shall speak of the new Alien Registration Act which Congress has just passed and President Roosevelt has signed. The law requires registration of all aliens—that is, unnaturalized foreigners—who are now in the United States. This means that every person who is not a citizen of the United States will have to register with the government. This registration does not begin immediately, but starts September first and lasts for four months through 1940. We, therefore, have two months to set up the registration machinery and prepare the necessary forms.

The law applies to persons of all nationalities. Anyone who is not a citizen and who wilfully does not register will be subject to fine and imprisonment.

This law does not present any change in the policy of the United States government toward non-citizens. We are exercising stricter control, it is true, of the aliens who seek to come here; but the United States will treat non-citizens, of whatever nationality, who are within our borders, as guests of the country. We are requiring registration of foreigners not only as a means of identification, but to protect their interests during these difficult times.

Registration records will, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, be secret and confidential, and will be available only to persons designated by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, so that no one may have any fear that these records will be used by employers of labor for blacklists or for the purpose of discriminating against aliens.

Since the principal object of the law is to enable us to have an accurate identification of every non-citizen, the law also requires that all who register shall be fingerprinted. Now, I realize that this may sound unpleasant to some people, but it is not meant to be so. I was fingerprinted as was everyone else who joined the Great War; and thousands of decent citizens are voluntarily fingerprinted today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Fingerprinting is simply a modern device for making sure, when you are trying to keep track of a lot of people, that the records do not get confused. It is the only infallible method of positively identifying a person. The fingerprint makes it absolutely certain that there can be no mistake.

Now, how will this registration work? First of all, let me assure all persons who may be affected by this Act that there is no cause for alarm or anxiety. As I have said, registration will not begin for two months. There will be no registration before September 1, 1940. We cannot take anybody's registration until then. Thereafter, there will be plenty of time—four months—for all non-citizens to register. Registration will take place in every post office in the country and probably also in some of the schools, so that no one will need to travel very far to register.

The Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Census are working out the details of the plan with this Department and these details will be announced as soon as they are ready. We will make every effort to keep the public fully informed from time to time.

We should remember that all Americans were at one time or another immigrants from other lands.

The genius of many countries, the ancient aspirations of many races, have built into what is America. Unfortunately, there are some foreigners who are disloyal to America, who do not wish to accept our ways and who use our freedom of speech and of the press to foment disunity and sedition. These persons we will apprehend, but we will also see to it that loyal American aliens are not unjustly condemned for the disloyal behavior of a few. Our registration will be their protection from persecution.

When he signed the Act, the President said:

"The alien registration act of 1940... should be interpreted and administered as a program designed not only for the protection of the country but also for the protection of the loyal aliens who are its guests. The registration... does not carry with it any stigma or implication of hostility towards those who, while they may not be citizens, are loyal to this country and its institutions. Most of the aliens in this country are people who came here because they believed and had faith in the principles of American democracy, and they are entitled to and must receive full protection of the law. It would be unfortunate if, in the course of this regulative program, any loyal aliens were subjected to harassment."

We are asking of our non-citizens that they cooperate with the government by registering; and of all citizens that they help us to carry out this program in a friendly manner so that we do not antagonize the great masses of our foreign population. In this connection, I suggest that citizens may be of great help to their non-citizen neighbors; and, when the time comes, they can explain to those who don't speak English very well what the registration is and where aliens have to go and what information they must give.

As I have said, our intentions in this program are entirely friendly toward the alien. But, we expect similar treatment in return. We expect every loyal foreigner who is not a citizen to come forward promptly—next September—and register. The law carries criminal penalties for failure to register. Those who refuse to register will be prosecuted. I realize that in many cases there may be uncertainty about whether or not a person is a citizen; but, I assure you that whenever there is any doubt, registration will be taken as evidence of good faith and of a desire to be loyal to the country.

I know that many non-citizens must have questions about this registration that they will want to have answered. I ask that you be patient and don't worry. We are setting up an organization which will soon be ready to answer all questions and to help our non-citizen friends to register with as little trouble as possible. I must ask you not to send us any questions about registration for a little while. We are not ready for them. I repeat, there are still two months before registration will begin, and during that time we will try to provide all the needed information.

The new threat of a "fifth column" in this country has raised certain vague apprehensions among our citizen population about the presence of millions of non-citizens. But the "fifth column" problem makes it all the more important that all of us exercise the greatest degree of restraint in our attitude toward aliens. We must remember that the overwhelming majority of them are loyal. Many of them have lived here for years, have raised families here, have contributed generously to the growth of our country, and are thoroughly identified with America. In most cases, there are natural reasons why persons of foreign origin have not become citizens. They may have been unable to read or understand English well enough; or they may not have been familiar enough with our institutions to pass the requisite tests; or, as is

FASHION SHOW EXHIBITS WANTED

In conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's Day at the N. Y. World's Fair sponsored by the UYL-NA on Sunday, September 1st, a Ukrainian Costume Show will be presented. In addition to exhibiting various authentic Ukrainian costumes, the committee has decided to show how these costumes can be and are a basis for designing modern clothes. We already have a number of articles of clothing such as a pair of Ukrainian pajamas, an evening gown, an afternoon ensemble, sports dresses with Ukrainian accessories, etc.

We are now issuing a call to all Ukrainian girls (or boys, if there such be) who own any modern clothes designed from a Ukrainian costume, or incorporating in some manner a Ukrainian design, to get in touch with us. These clothes will be modeled at the Fair together with the costumes of Ukraine. The committee reserves the right, however, to limit the entries to avoid duplication. Further information, as well as all applications to participate in this fashion show should be addressed to Educational Department, UYL-NA, P. O. Box-201, Flushing Station, Flushing, L. I., N. Y. We suggest that you bring the article to be modeled with you to the Congress and get in touch with the Committee immediately upon arrival.

Educational Department,
Ukrainian Youth's League
of North America.

more often the case, they may have simply postponed action or not taken the trouble to apply. Poor people, living in foreign quarters, are often timid about going to court, even to change their citizenship. And, until lately, there must have been many who found it hard to abandon the land of their birth, where they were nurtured, and to which their first loyalties attached.

Perhaps, too, we Americans were negligent, in our easygoing democratic way, in not taking an active part in telling foreigners about our system, and our own beliefs. Splendid work has been done along these lines by private organizations set up to help immigrants. But generally the public have been apathetic. And now suddenly the public are excited about the aliens, thinking of them as somehow dangerous to our national point of view. But to hold them at arms length, under suspicion and harassment, is hardly calculated to make them enthusiastic about our institutions. To those who, under pressure of a propaganda meant to dazzle them by the success of totalitarian conquests, are wavering in their belief in our democratic system—usually ignorant and misinformed—let us interpret our own unshakable faith in and abiding love for these United States. Here is a chance to educate them in our ways—not by hatred and oppression, but by the generous light of shared knowledge—knowledge of our struggle for independence, of our tradition of free speech and equality under the law, of the history of our achievements—yes, of our failures, too, so that the sum and substance of the American Adventure—struggling, failing, but achieving and growing as steadily as we hold to the dream—can be set against the flaming cruelties and slavery of the other way of life.

And, perhaps, in sharing our ideals with them, we can give these ideals new content and depth. I wonder, for instance, how many of you who are listening to me know what is meant by the Bill of Rights, or what convictions lie beneath its affirmation. Something to do with liberty, of course; but just what rights, and whose? Here is an opportunity for all of us to learn something more about the significance of our own institutions and symbols—July the Fourth, the 14th Amendment, the Stars and Stripes; for, if we are to sell America to those who have not yet accepted her, we must first make her live with our deeds and shine with our faith.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

For the benefit of uninformed members and non-members of the Ukrainian National Association we offer another column of questions and answers of general interest.

Q. Are U.N.A. members obligated to subscribe to the "Svoboda"?
A. Only foreign-born male members who can read and write Ukrainian are required to pay for and receive the official organ. Females, American-born males, and illiterate members need not subscribe if they do not wish to do so. The charge for the paper is only 30¢ per month for members.

Q. Do members have to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly?
A. No. The Weekly is sent gratis to youth members whose parents do not receive the "Svoboda." Non-members who desire to receive the Weekly have to pay a subscription fee.

Q. What is a youth branch?
A. A youth branch is one that consists of young men and women. Such a branch has all the rights and privileges given the members of older branches, and, in addition, has the opportunity to participate in U.N.A. sports. Youth branches are given charters, the same as other branches. They have their own officers, and are entitled to elect a delegate to the U.N.A. convention held every four years. There are about sixty youth branches at this time.

Q. Do all branches send delegates to the convention?
A. Only those branches consisting of 25 or more adult members have the right to send delegates. The next convention will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., May, 1941. In order to be in a position to elect a delegate, a branch must have the required number of members at the time of election of delegate.

Q. In what States does the U. N. A. have branches?
A. Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Kans., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., W. Va., Wis., Wyo. Also the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Q. In addition to his monthly premium an adult member must pay 15¢. Why is this so?
A. Each adult member is required to pay monthly 8¢ to the Indigent Fund, 5¢ to the Convention Fund, and 2¢ to the National Fund, a total of 15¢. The contribution to the Indigent Fund entitles a member to the privileges as set forth in paragraph 50 of the U.N.A. By-Laws, namely, the right to receive aid in the event of serious injury or chronic incurable disease. With its Convention Fund, the U.N.A. meets the expenses incurred in holding its conventions every four years, while the National Fund is used for the cultural, moral, and civic development of the U.N.A. members, and also to aid the Ukrainian National Cause.

Q. How is a U.N.A. branch formed?
A. A group of six or more adult persons may form a branch by filling out membership applications and sending them to the Main Office of the U.N.A. together with a petition for charter. If the petition is approved by the Supreme Officers, the applications are accepted and a charter is issued.

Q. Are rewards given to persons who bring new members into the U.N.A.?
A. Yes. Substantial rewards are given to organizers of new juvenile and adult members. Further information will be supplied on request.

Q. What is the U.N.A. Jubilee Book?
A. It is a beautifully-bound 752-pages book issued to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the U.N.A. It consists of material pertaining to the growth and development of the organization and its branches, and covers practically all phases of the subject. It is profusely illustrated and is printed on a high grade of paper. It contains an English section, and gives statistical and other information of educational value. U.N.A. members pay only one dollar for a copy of this book... which is worth much more. Copies may be ordered through branch secretaries.

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

SONG OF THE HAPPY HERMIT

I roll in the briars and I howl with glee
 When I think of the troubles be-
 setting the nation—
 Fifth Columns, conscriptions, more
 taxes, term three—
 And I warble this song of elation:
 Women are all crazy—
 Men are even more so;
 Beauties on the beaches
 With their flabby torsoes,
 Churchill is a liar—
 Hitler is a coward;
 When you buy some ice cream
 Ten to one it's soured.
 I live on the greenest of berries
 and gristle—
 No fol-de-rol—sing hey nonny-
 nonny.
 Perhaps with my voice, I shouldn't
 sing so I'll whistle
 And pray for the rain when it's
 sunny.
 Roosevelt's a wind-bag—
 Willkie is another;
 The highest buildings wobble—
 In dugouts you will smother.
 Drink the wine—but tarry,
 First scoop out the fly;
 Dally, shun, or marry,
 No matter—soon you'll die.
 Oh, I am a bitter and hard-boiled
 recluse—
 I chew my tobacco and swallow
 the juice.

PROFESSOR DUMBKOPF'S QUESTION BOX

Dear Prof. Goony Dumbkopf: I am a fairly wealthy young man and I have been invited to a birthday party of a pretty young widow. I imagine a present is expected of me. Have you any suggestions as to what I should take? (signed) Wealthy Bachelor.
 Dear Wealthy Bachelor: There is only one thing you should take—great care.

Dear Prof. Dumbkopf: How do you cook spinach? (signed) Young Housewife.

Dear Young Housewife: You tell me why and I'll tell you how.

Dear Prof. Dumbkopf: What do you think of modern civilization? (signed) Curious.

Dear Curious: I think it's a good idea and it's high time somebody did something about starting it.

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

LIBERTY: 1. A password in universal use, and hence of no value. 2. The slogan of a party or sect that seeks to enslave some other party or sect. 3. The lost latchkey to the Citadel of Power. 4. The sacred aeroplane of King Ego. 5. The right to go forth unimpeded from any place, and also to come back. 6. The Northwest Passage to Nowhere. 7. What Patrick Henry always asked for at the corner cigar store. 8. Only a comparative term. 9. Responsibility—that is why so many people are willing to forego it if someone else promises to do their thinking and make their decisions for them. 10. A very rare oddity or museum piece in these days of regimentation. 11. The Divine right of a privileged few. 12. A synonym for power of wealth.

MOSTLY FIFTH COLUMN STUFF

... "German Press Assails Roosevelt," says a headline. Well, that just about makes it unanimous.
 ... During all previous election campaigns, Washington, Lincoln Jefferson were the most-quoted authorities. This year only fifth columnists will mention Jefferson since he was the author of the anti third term heresy.
 ... One of these days there is going to be an awakening to the unadorned fact that the government is just a multiplied number of individuals—that it is very amendable to the same laws and limitations as any single individual. The difference has been, thus far, that the government has a huge credit and possesses an overwhelming belief in its own omnipotence and infallibility.

ETAOIN SHRDLU

CHERNIVTSI REORGANIZED

Refugees from Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina who have reached Rumania, report that stories of bloody incidents in Chernivtsi (Cernauti), capital of Bukovina, which received wide publicity at the time of the Soviet occupation, were grossly exaggerated, according to a dispatch from Bucharest which appeared recently in the New York Times.

During the first week of the Soviet occupation, Herr Hitzig, a lawyer, was in charge of the city, the dispatch states, but was then replaced by a Ukrainian from Kiev.

The official language in the capital is Ukrainian, but all authorities have translators.

The head of the musical conservatory is a Ukrainian from Kiev named Bobenko. Local musicians have organized a symphony. A prominent acting company from Kolomea and the Moscow Ballet are in the city now.

The only paper in Chernivtsi allowed to be printed now is Ukrainian.

It is interesting to note, however, that a Russian secret police office has been established in the town hall of the city.

Northern Bukovina, according to a young Englishman who traveled through the region during its occupation, as reported from Belgrade last Wednesday, is now an established part of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, with its capital at Kiev.

Bessarabia, he stated, is part of the new Moldavian Soviet Republic, with its capital at Kishinev.

In the Ukrainian Republic, he said, the official language is Ukrainian, but public notices are also published in Rumanian, German and Yiddish.

The young Englishman also reported the presence in Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia of large numbers of Russian troops, tanks, airplanes, and trucks, which are giving rise to the belief that the Russians are intending to make further incursions into Europe. Russian officers to whom the young Englishmen spoke were convinced that Russia would again expand westward although they expect this will be done without actual warfare.

CORRECTION

In last week's instalment of "Ukraine, Poland and Peace Treaties," it was erroneously stated that "the 1918-20 war was led by an avowed Socialist, Premier Ignatz Daszynski." The sentence should have read, "The Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918-19 was begun by a Polish government whose first premier was the well known Socialist, Ignatz Daszynski." Also, General Bertelmi should have been General Barthelmi.

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

CARNEGIE BEATS AMBRIDGE

Playing at Carnegie on July 21st, the Ambridge U.N.A. softball team lost a 12-inning battle to the Carnegie outfit by an 8-7 score, reports Metro Zatchey. Carnegie scored 2 runs in the 2nd inning, but Ambridge scored 2 in the 5th to tie the game. Carnegie then went ahead by scoring 3 in its half of the 5th, and both teams scored twice in the 6th. Ambridge staged a 3-run attack in the 8th to tie the game again, and the deadlock wasn't broken until Carnegie pushed a run across in the 12th to win the game. Hanczar homered for the winners, while Fuke and Sysyn tripled and doubled for the losers. J. Haluszczak and M. Jula did the pitching for Carnegie, A. Dyczko doing the catching. B. Lysick was the losing pitcher, J. Russin doing his catching.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Ambr.: 000 022 030 000—7	5	3	
Car.: 020 032 000 001—8	7	7	

BUKOVINA'S LIFE SOON SHAPED TO SOVIET PATTERN

Rumanian Reports Plants Nationalized, Big Estates Divided Among Peasants

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1.—A clear picture of the progress of Sovietization in northern Bukovina, which was occupied six weeks ago by the Red Army, was given in a report here by the former police inspector of Cernauti, who, disguised as a worker, succeeded several days ago in crossing the border back into Rumania.

From this account it appears that all factories and stocks of goods have been nationalized by the Soviet state and that the large estates have been confiscated and divided up among the peasants.

The cost of living is estimated to have risen 100 per cent, apparently as a result partly of the transportation of large quantities of goods to Russia proper and partly of the arbitrary fixing of the exchange rate of the leu at a low figure in relation to the ruble. Forty leu may be exchanged for one ruble. On the Black Bourse a dollar bill is worth 5,000 or 6,000 leu (the official rate is 135 leu).

In contrast to most commodities, eggs are reported to be cheaper than previously because they are no longer being exported to Germany.

The factories continue to run under the direction of the former owners, who have been made managers, and the profits are divided equally between the managers and the workers after 35 per cent has been deducted by the state. Doctors are paid by the state and the patients are given free treatment but must pay for medicines if they can afford to.

The stores, it is said, have been closed, but secret commerce is flourishing. Most of this is carried on in the houses of the German inhabitants, which are under consular protection pending the transfer of the German population to Germany.

The Ogpu, the Russian secret police, is said by this Rumanian, to have been in possession of exact data on each inhabitant of Bukovina, such as who owned property, how the people with means had acquired their money, how the landowners had treated their peasants, how the factory directors had treated their workers, and which policemen had "persecuted" workers or persons suspected of being Communists.

(New York Herald-Tribune).

READ IT

—"They Took Him Away," a poignant story, translated, in today's Weekly overflow of "Svoboda."

WILKES-BARRE BLANKS CENTRALIA

Traveling to Centralia on Aug. 4th, the Wilkes-Barre baseball team shut out Centralia, 5-0, in a 7-inning affair, reports John Zwarycz. Wilkes-Barre took the lead in the 3rd inning when Falkowsky tripled, scoring Narbecky. Swokla doubled, scoring Falkowsky for the 2nd run of the inning. Wilkes-Barre scored its 3rd run in the 4th frame when Sluzar crossed the plate on Nerbecky's drive. The 4th and 5th runs came in the 6th canto, Swokla and Kozemka scoring on hits by Lucas and Sluzar. Sluzar was the winning hurler; he allowed but 4 hits while striking out 8 and walking 2. J. Koschoff did the pitching for Centralia; he was knicked for 10 hits, walked 3 and whiffed 5. Balandovich and S. Koschoff starred for the losers.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Wilkes-Barre: 002 102 0—5	10	0	
Centralia: 000 000 0—0	4	2	

OLYPHANT CLAIMS FORFEIT

John Pesota reports that the Olyphant baseball team claimed 2 forfeit victories over St. Clair Branch 31 when the latter failed to appear for its scheduled doubleheader in Olyphant. This completes Olyphant's schedule. The team won 9 games and lost but 1.

CRITICIZE OPENLY

At this time of year we, Ukrainian-Americans, are offered the spectacle of two American-Ukrainian national youth leagues in convention.

Just criticism can be directed to the faults of the functioning of such leagues. It should be, however, constructive, i. e. with the purpose in mind of bettering the functioning of the leagues in the future.

To the delegate not closely connected with the executive boards of these leagues it may seem that very little is being done. He or she should in all fairness to himself or herself bring up the point at the appropriate time. For the officials must answer for their negligence whatever it may be. But they should also be afforded the opportunity of answering their critics openly. Therefore I urge the open attack, if any there be, rather than the insidious, deadly sniping behind the scenes.

Attacks on personalities as such have no place at our conventions. The results of such attacks are the creation of personal feuds with resultant ill effects insofar as a united front among our youth is concerned.

The important fact is that annual congresses are held at which there is afforded the assembled youth the right to express itself. This fundamental democratic right should be seized by everyone with a constructive thought to express. Through such expression the thinking of our youth will be molded. It will be regrettable if any of our youth should refrain from expressing themselves at the convention because of a fear of improper self-expression. Whether you are experienced in public speaking or not is of little importance. Your ideas are the things which do matter.

These youth conventions or congresses are unique in that they preserve and further the consciousness of our Ukrainian background. With so many influences dragging from the field of Ukrainian-American activity so many of our talented youth, we who are interested in our Ukrainian-American life must encourage our friends and acquaintances to come to the next convention.

It may not be easy for you to come. If you can possibly make it—please do. We who are active will be pleased to have you come and greatly so. And please don't feel like strangers. If you feel lonely come to the executive board and committees. It is part of their function to make Ukrainian-Americans feel at home among Ukrainian-Americans. After all, we are quite akin although we may not personally know each other. If anyone does turn the cold shoulder to any such attempt at friendship, he or she is not worthy to bear the name, Ukrainian-American.

Will you come. Please try. You know now, if not before, we really do want you—and badly.

JOHN ROMANITION.

COME TO CONNECTICUT

to celebrate the ANNUAL UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Org. of Connecticut SUNDAY, AUGUST 11th, Sheutzon Park, Wakelee Ave., ANSONIA. Marko's 7pc Band. Prominent Guests. Folk dancing and singing—swing dancing. Sport events—good food and refreshments. Starts 1:00 P. M. Adm. 35c. 180.6

NEWS FROM CHICAGO

Playing at the Stone Quarry, North Side Chicago, on July 24th, Branch 398 triumphed over Branch 393 by a 9 to 8 score, reports Peter Pucilo. Pelech was the winning pitcher, Joseph Wojc being the loser.

The score by innings:

Chicago 398:	200	003	04—9
Chicago 393:	011	201	03—8

Four Chicago teams participated in a round-robin tournament held on July 28th, U.N.A. Day, at St. Nicholas Grove on Higgins Rd. In the 1st game Branch 393 defeated Branch 301 by a 5-4 score. In the 2nd game South Side Branch 398 defeated North Side Branch 22 by a 17 to 0 score. The last game was played between Branch 398 and Branch 393; the former winning 15 to 2.