

UKRAINIAN COLLEGE CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA

Well over one thousand persons from various sections of the East participated in the Ukrainian College Holiday celebration held last Sunday in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese, headed by Bishop Constantin Bohachevsky and Auxiliary Bishop John Buchko.

A high pontifical mass at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in the morning, a banquet at the Ukrainian Hall on North Franklin Street in the afternoon, followed by a concert, and then a dance, constituted the program of the celebration, which had been arranged under the direction of Very Rev. Philemon Tarnavsky, Diocesan Chancellor.

The purpose of the affair was to dramatize the need of moral and material support by Ukrainian-Americans for the Ukrainian College at Stamford. A charter for the college has already been obtained from Connecticut in form of a special legislative enactment by Bishop Bohachevsky. At present the college has about twenty students. Connecticut has allowed a period of two years for the college to become fully established.

Besides the dignitaries of the church, representatives of leading Ukrainian organizations were in attendance at the holiday program as well. They extended their greetings at the banquet, which because of large number attending it had to be held in two halls: the upper hall, at which Bishop Bohachevsky presided, with Dmytro Halychyn as toastmaster, and the lower hall, presided over by Bishop Buchko with Dr. Walter Gallan as toastmaster.

At the upper hall banquet the following extended their greetings: Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association; John Borisevich, treasurer of the Providence Association; Dmytro Hayoviy, director of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the "Ukrainian Weekly"; Mrs. Anno Boyko of the Soyuz Ukrainok; Mrs. Stephanie Halychyn of the Ukrainian Golden Cross; and Michael Piznak of New York City. They were preceded by Chancellor Tarnavsky, who outlined the purposes and needs of the college. He declared it needed \$200,000 for buildings and equipment and about \$60,000 for yearly upkeep. In conclusion, the toastmaster, Mr. Halychyn, recording secretary of the U.N.A., called for contributions, which amounted to over \$1,000.00. Bishop Bohachevsky brought the banquet to a close with a talk stressing the importance of education.

At the lower hall banquet, greetings were delivered by the following representatives: Roman Slobodian, financial secretary-treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association; Antin Curkowsky, recording secretary of the Providence Association; Eugene Lachowitch, associate editor of "Svoboda"; Mrs. Helen Shtogryn of Soyuz Ukrainok; and Theodore Swystun, representing several Philadelphia organizations. Prior to their greetings, Rev. Omelian Ananevich described the present status of the college. Concluding remarks were made by Bishop Buchko. At Dr. Gallan's call, the assembled contributed over \$500.00.

The concert that followed the banquet consisted of choral, vocal and instrumental music. The combined Ukrainian Cathedral Choir and the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of Philadelphia under Stephen Ma-

READ THE "SVOBODA"

It is encouraging to discover from time to time that quite a number of our young people do read the "Svoboda." Yes, indeed, they do!

It is encouraging because despite its natural shortcomings, common to all foreign-language press in America, the "Svoboda" is still the best source of news concerning the Ukrainian people, and those who read it benefit thereby accordingly.

Especially should the "Svoboda" be read by those among us who have pretensions towards leadership. Such young persons simply cannot afford to ignore it. Without a sound knowledge of the Ukrainian people, their background, their aspirations, strivings and activities, all of which can be obtained to a large degree by faithfully reading the Ukrainian-American press, particularly the "Svoboda," its oldest and largest representative, our young leaders cannot fulfill in the least the duties devolving upon them as such. Worse yet, their negligence and ignorance in this respect is productive of much harm to the movement which they attempt to lead.

Surprising though this may be to some, such young "leaders" who do not read the Ukrainian press can actually be found in every community. We still recall with amazement the public admission we heard early this year at one of our youth rallies from a young person occupying a leading position in our organized Ukrainian-American youth life, that: "To be frank, I know very little about this issue, because I don't get a chance to read any of our Ukrainian press, whether it be in the Ukrainian or English language." A fine person in all respects, but certainly not as a leader. We hope that by now this person has found "a chance" to read the Ukrainian press.

Cultivate then the habit of reading the "Svoboda." You'll gain in knowledge of Ukraine and Ukrainians, and, equally important, you will not forget the Ukrainian language.

The time may yet come—some observers say in about fifteen or twenty years—when there won't be any foreign-language press in this country at all, when the older generations, its main support, will have died out. So partake of the benefits of reading the Ukrainian-language press while it still here.

FORTUNE SURVEYS FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

An interesting article on the present status of the foreign language press in America appears in the current issue of the Fortune (\$1) magazine.

There are 1,047 migrant newspapers in the U.S., of which only 118 are dailies, talking to more than six million readers in thirty-eight different languages. "What are they saying?" the article asks and then proceeds to answer it.

A composite illustration of various mastheads contains that of the "Svoboda."

The Germans, it reveals, have the largest number of papers here, 178 in all, Italians have 129, Poles 72, and so on down to a single sheetlet for the Welsh.

Homesickness and adjustment difficulties of the thirty-eight linguistic groups were mainly responsible for the rise of the "alien" press here, according to this survey.

To be a "journal of opinion" instead of a "journal of information" is a European compulsion no immigrant paper has been able to throw off, Fortune says. Examining the Slav papers, it finds them full of dull reports on their mutual aid societies or biting political and

rusevich, which had sung at the church services in the morning, presented several religious and secular songs. An orchestra under Philip Dubas played a medley of selections, with violinist John Matys as soloist. A vocal solo by Anna Andrashko, followed a trio and quartet of Lithuanian singers

personal polemics. The German papers, on the other hand, show a love for lengthy articles, since anything short look superficial to the thoroughgoing German.

The American-born children of immigrants—30 million of them—seldom read their parents' native language; "even most of the English sections, started in the twenties for the youngsters, have had to be dropped," the Fortune article claims. Apparently it is not aware that the "Ukrainian Weekly" has been appearing regularly for the past seven years and that prior to that time the Ukrainian National Association published an English-language quarterly magazine for six years. On the whole, the several superficial references to the Ukrainian press that the article makes, shows that its writer did not examine it carefully, if at all.

As for the question whether the abolition of the foreign-language press would speed up the process of Americanization, Fortune regards the question as purely academic, "for this press won't live much longer anyway," but will die with the passing of the 12 million first generation immigrants—"a matter of fifteen or twenty years."

under Walter Grigitis, accompanied by a string ensemble under Phillip Dubas preceded the concluding appearance of the combined choruses. An interesting address on the progress of Ukrainian culture down through the centuries was delivered during the concert by Prof. Nicholas Chubaty.

METROPOLITAN SHEPTITSKY ISOLATED

Metropolitan Count Andrew Sheptitsky lives in virtual isolation, and even his personal physician is not allowed to see him, the London Ukrainian National Information Service reports.

Agents of the G.P.U. brought the venerable Metropolitan a passport, the report declares, and suggested that he go abroad, but he refused, preferring to remain in his native though foreign-occupied and enslaved land.

HUBITSKY, VIOLINIST, SLAIN DURING LONDON BOMBING

Bohdan Miroslav Hubitsky, the 25-year-old Ukrainian violinist who was winning fame in London since his arrival there several years ago, from Winnipeg, Canada, was killed during a Nazi night bombardment of the British capital on October 15th.

Young Hubitsky arrived in England with \$25 and a firm determination to make himself a name in the musical world. His talent soon won him a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music. Financial difficulties, however, beset his way and he had work after school hours. Nevertheless he forged ahead and early this year was booked by the British Broadcasting Company to appear on its programs. At all occasions he held himself out as of Ukrainian descent. Recently he enlisted in the British Army and was about to join his artillery unit when death from the air overtook him. He died at the St. John's and Elizabeth Hospital, leaving behind his wife, a young Scottish woman who has been winning laurels in composition and piano.

The funeral took place October 22nd. Among those who attended it were Dr. Marchand, head of the Royal Academy of Music; Prof. Dale, the academy dean; Prof. Wolf, a member of its faculty and a friend of the deceased; Mrs. Rose, wife of Dr. Rose, head of the School of Slavonic Studies of the London University; Stephen Davidovich, of the Ukrainian National Information Service; Alexander Darkovich, artist, and John Kuchmij, violinist, Ukrainians.

UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN

FUSION ELECTS OFFICERS

The Ukrainian-Canadian Committee, a fusion of leading organizations created recently to coordinate and further Canadian and Ukrainian national interests, elected its executive board at a meeting held in Winnipeg on November 15th.

The board consists of: Rev. Dr. Vasile Kurshnir, president; Rev. S. W. Sawchuk, vice-president and executive head; W. Swystun, vice-president and head of the coordinating committee; Y. W. Arsenich, recording secretary; Dr. T. Das-kiw, treasurer; S. Khvalboha, financial secretary.

SOVIET GODLESS LEAGUE ADOPTS FINESSE

Moscow is reported to have issued new instructions to agents of its Godless League in Western Ukraine, according to which the approach in the anti-religious campaign is to show more finesse in the future than it has displayed hitherto.

The approach to the soul of the faithful is to be more gradual and discreet, and the propagandists are to use "inductive materialist arguments" to "prove" the non-existence of God. This method should further avoid any direct reaction on the part of the people and will, it is hoped, slowly undermine their faith, morals and traditions.

"Ukrainization" Policy in Soviet Ukraine

(Ukrainian National Information Service, London)

LONG before the Revolution of 1917 the Communists claimed that they had the one solution to national problems, in spite of the fact that communism is fundamentally hostile to the very idea of national independence. Apart from the ideological hostility, Russian Communists remained Russians first and foremost, that is, uncompromising toward subject peoples. It became evident later that Communist doctrine and Russian imperialism supplemented each other, and the former served to strengthen the inherent centralist mentality of the Russians by providing so-called historically objective justification for assimilation of the subject peoples. Lenin expressed it in these words: "The object of Socialism is not only to destroy those factors that divide humanity into small States and various nationalities; it is not only to bring them together—it is to amalgamate them." When Lenin and his associates modified this basic policy it was only because they knew that Communism would meet with wide resistance if it went against the national feelings of the non-Russian peoples of the Empire. Lenin's own writings prove this doubt. In 1917 Lenin felt it necessary to include in the Party platform a promise of complete independence for subjected nations. At the same time this did not prevent the Leninites from adopting contradictory resolutions like the one passed by the 7th Party Congress, May, 1917, which read: "Cultural national autonomy artificially divides workers according to national groups and increases their ties with the bourgeois culture of separate nations at a time when the duty of Social Democrats lies in strengthening the international culture of the world proletariat."

Early Soviet Concessions To Ukrainian National Consciousness

In the meantime national revolts spread throughout the Empire and according to Lenin's own words the leader was Ukraine. He therefore found it necessary to revise the resolution of the 7th Party Congress, and in November, 1917, proclaimed the so-called Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia which conceded "Equality and sovereignty to the peoples of Russia, and their right to free self-determination up to and including separation and the establishment of independent States." A few weeks later (4th December, 1917) the Soviet Government of Russia recognised the independence of Ukraine but at the same time took aggressive steps to liquidate this independence when a suitable opportunity arose. Thus, after having recognised the government of the Ukrainian Central Council in Kiev, they began meddling in Ukrainian internal affairs to the extent of calling a fictitious Congress of deputies of Ukraine in December, 1917, which congress, being their tool, was to vote for a union between Ukraine and Russia. What was really in the minds of the Bolsheviks was inadvertently expressed by Stalin in one of his articles. "Central Russia," he wrote, "cannot endure for any length of time without the border countries which have supplies of raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs. Separation of these countries from Russia must be excluded as a solution of their mutual relationship... Their demand for separation is deeply counter-revolutionary." It became evident, therefore, that the Communists did not mean to abide by any of the obligations which they assumed in this connection, and would deny the right of self-determination as freely as they offered it if it suited them.

Soviets Revoke Recognition of Ukraine

Ukraine found herself in a position where she had either to come to terms with the Central Powers or be re-absorbed in Russia. The Ukrainian National Government took the first choice and signed the

Treaty of Brest Litovsk, in which the Central Powers recognised her independence. As an aftermath of this Treaty the Germans came to Ukraine, drove out the Communists from her eastern territories, forced the Ukrainian Central Council out of office and replaced it by that of Hetman Skoropadsky. With German connivance Skoropadsky misruled until the end of the War in the West. By his failure to understand and take into consideration the far-reaching social changes through which Ukraine was passing, and to expedite certain agrarian reforms, he prepared the ground for Communist propagandists who made promises freely without ever stopping to consider their feasibility. When the Germans withdrew Ukraine was left almost defenceless because both Skoropadsky and the German High Command had frustrated every effort to create a well-equipped Ukrainian army. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, had been grooming the Red Army for almost a year without interference, and the Kremlin decided to use this army for the reconquest of the Black Sea littoral. On December 24th, 1918, the Soviet Government revoked their recognition of Ukraine's independence and sent troops into Ukraine under the guise that they were "the army of an independent Soviet Government of Ukraine" which had proclaimed a federal union with Russia.

The Fictitious Soviet Ukrainian Republic

But between Russia and the real government of Ukraine hostilities continued and Moscow had to take this into account especially since its puppet Soviet Government did not enjoy any following in the country and had to rely for its strength on the Muscovite Red Army. In order to make it acceptable to the Ukrainian people Moscow granted this Soviet Government of Ukraine ostensibly wide powers similar to those enjoyed by completely independent States. On paper, at least, Ukraine was mistress of her fate; she could amend her constitution without recourse to Moscow, she had control of her foreign affairs, she could declare war and conclude peace, she could maintain her own judiciary, her monetary system, and she could manage her internal affairs, commerce, and industry.

The theoretical concessions were inspired by Lenin, who saw that, if at least a gesture of respect for the national feelings of the Ukrainian people was not made, Moscow could not hope to regain dominion over Ukraine. Lenin was bitterly attacked on this score by the followers of Rosa Luxemburg, and by the group headed by Bukharin, Piatakov, Dzerzhinsky, and Rakovsky, which faction was thoroughly cynical about the rights of non-Russian peoples. In the end they all reached substantial agreement (8th Party Congress, March, 1919) at which Congress Lenin admitted that his measures were only temporary and opportunist. Generally speaking, the resolutions of the 8th Congress took a more centralist turn in view of the international improvement of the prospects of Bolshevism. At the same time the military strength of the government of independent Ukraine improved when in the summer of 1919 the Western Ukrainian Army, consisting of 100,000 soldiers, which had been defending Western Ukraine against the Poles, crossed the river Zbruch and joined the armed forces of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Change in Red Tactics

These factors forced the Bolsheviks to change their tactics, notably with respect to that section of Ukraine which was under their control. At the 8th Conference of the Russian Communist Party, December, 1919, they dropped the anti-national resolutions which had been passed by the 8th Congress and passed this high-sounding resolution: "Having adopted and uniformly put into practice the prin-

ciple of self-determination, the Central Committee considers it necessary to stress once more that the Russian Communist Party sees the need for recognizing the independence of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic... The Party will help to remove all barriers to the free development of Ukrainian culture and will assume the most tolerant and considerate attitude to the Ukrainian masses whose nationalistic feelings are prominent."

The military position of independent Ukraine was growing more desperate each day. In addition to Polish and Soviet pressure there came Denikin, amply supported by the Allies. Part of the Ukrainian Army joined Poland against the Bolsheviks. Certain initial successes, including the recapture of Kiev, were followed by defeats from which the Poles extricated themselves by concluding a separate peace with Moscow. The Bolsheviks then turned deep into Ukraine and in November, 1920, pushed a decimated and typhus-ridden Ukrainian Army into Polish-occupied Ukraine, where this army was interned.

Undermine Authority of Ukrainian Government

Moscow's promises and actions continued to be dictated by military events. When the Ukrainian National Republic signed the Warsaw Treaty with Poland in April, 1920, the Bolsheviks saw fit to stress once more their recognition of "independent Ukraine" as a Soviet Republic and member of the Federated Soviet Republics. The Government of Russia (RSFSR) even thought it proper to make a treaty with this "independent Soviet Ukraine" wherein it was stressed that both sides enter into the treaty in the capacity of sovereign and independent Republics (The Military and Economic Alliance, December, 1920). The sole purpose of these manoeuvres was to undermine the authority of the legitimate Ukrainian Government and to further baffle the Ukrainian people, already stunned by fast-moving events.

Communism Unpopular in Ukraine

The Bolsheviks had to move warily as yet, for the defeat of the regular Ukrainian Army did not pacify Ukraine, and even as late as 1923 there were in Ukraine about thirty thousand armed freemen who fought persistently against Red Muscovite rule. Moreover, apart from its Muscovite character, Communism as a purely economic concept was not popular in Ukraine. In 1922, out of a total of 12,800 Party members in Ukraine only 46% were Ukrainians. Even as late as 1927, out of a total membership of 53,000, 48% were Russians. Because of their open or passive hostility to Moscow, Ukrainians were not admitted into the administrative apparatus of Ukraine. In 1928, eleven years after the revolution, out of 627 higher officials there were only 158 Ukrainians, while 258 were Russians, 176 were Jews, and 35 were of other nationalities; among 523 higher technical officials only 159 were Ukrainians, whereas 166 were Russians, 172 were Jews, and 26 other nationalities.

Early in the twenties there grew within the Communist Party in Ukraine a nationalist opposition group which could not reconcile itself to the glaring contradictions between Moscow's declared national policy and her practice. In 1922 and 1923 this group was headed by Skrypnyk, who described succinctly at the 12th Party Convention (1923) the situation which then prevailed: "It is not a secret," said Skrypnyk, "that there is a deep-rooted centralist inertia not only in the Soviet apparatus but in the very heart of the Communist Party. There is a tendency to liquidate the statehood which was won by the workers and peasants of Ukraine."

Why "Ukrainianization" Was Finally Adopted

The economic implications of the New Economic Policy (NEP),

combined with widespread resistance of the Ukrainian population and the opposition within the party in Ukraine to force a certain liberalism in Soviet national policy. The provision of sufficient food for the people was the basic aim of NEP; Ukraine was the principal source of foodstuffs, and the Ukrainian peasantry was turbulent. Therefore Moscow had to compromise. There was yet another, and equally important, consideration. European affairs were regaining a certain degree of stability in economic and social matters and this forced the Communist Party (not yet resigned to Socialism in one country) to seek out new methods of causing international friction and unrest. Here the position of the various racial minorities served them in good stead, although in order to exploit this properly it was necessary to make a good show of liberalism in domestic national questions. To this end a special programme was prepared by Bukharin and Riazanov and substantially adopted by the 5th Congress of the Third International in 1925. It was designed to exploit primarily the people of Western Ukraine against Poland.

Its Extent

The combination of all these factors clearly indicated a policy of so-called Ukrainianisation in Ukraine. In practice it was nothing more than a limited cultural autonomy; juridically it was an absurdity for, in theory at least, Ukraine was an independent and sovereign State. For Moscow to outline and control policy in reference to a purely internal Ukrainian question meant a denial to Ukraine of every trace of autonomy.

Its Objects

One of the objects of the policy of Ukrainianisation was revealed by the Communist ideologist, Popov, in an article which he wrote for the "Communist" (No. 120) in 1927. Popov said, "As far as we (Bolsheviks) are concerned Ukrainianisation never was and is not an end in itself. It is only a method for establishing a closer contact with Ukrainian masses. Without such close contact the Party cannot work in Ukraine. The organic development of the Ukrainian has its own course and if this is not controlled the position of the Soviet Government and Communism in general may become dangerous indeed. Not knowing the Ukrainian language, a large proportion of Party members must remain outside Ukrainian national life. This is a source of weakness to the Party in Ukraine. It leads to the strengthening of hostile elements and therein lies the danger."

Ukrainians themselves were fully aware of Moscow's insincerity. At the 12th Congress of the Communist Party, Skrypnyk, the leading Ukrainian Communist, said: "There is only a theoretical recognition of the national question; when it comes to action, we show neither force nor inclination. Great-State (Muscovite) fictions, imbibed at the mother's breast, become an instinctive and integral part of the mentality of many of our comrades."

Cancelled by Constitution of 1923

Whatever Ukraine may have gained through Ukrainianisation was more than cancelled by the constitution of 1923, which deprived the separate republics of their autonomy, and created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Preparations for this far-reaching centralization were in fact made at the 11th and 12th Party Congresses, which had made a great show of liberalism by adopting the national policy that led to Ukrainianisation in Ukraine! This constitution deprived the national republics of their control of foreign policy, their right to declare war and conclude peace, their right to make treaties with other nations, to control their commerce and industry, to levy taxes, control communications, establish and supervise their own legal and educational systems, etc. The Central Government in Moscow also reserved

(Continued on page 3)

How The Kozaks Defeated The Turks At Khotyn

(Concluded)

(2)

Being an account of the Battle of Khotyn (1621) taken from the same old Ukrainian story for young boys and girls from which was drawn the description of "A Kozak Black Sea Raid," which ran serially on these pages during the past several weeks.

The Battle

KHVESIA'S premonition was correct. For just as she and her escort, Karpo, drew close to Sahaydachny's tent, a sudden rattle of musketry fire broke the quiet peace of the early morn.

At the sound of the firing, which after a slight pause steadily grew in volume, Karpo, seeing that it would be impossible now for Khvesia to see her god-father, Sahaydachny, gave her into the keeping of two Kozaks, telling them who she was and ordering them to take her to the rear, away from danger. Ascertaining that his order was obeyed he turned around and swiftly ran to rejoin his comrades.

By this time the entire camp was in an uproar as the Kozaks hurried to their posts, or their tethered horses. Trumpet calls blared, orders were shouted.

Meanwhile the sounds of the fighting grew stronger, as the combined Turkish-Tartar forces fought their way past the advance Kozak lines and now were in the camp itself. The Sultan, infuriated by the previous failures of his attacks, was hurling huge bodies of wildly charging, yelling horsemen and infantry against the Kozaks. Before the fierceness of this sudden attack the latter began to give ground. And for while it seemed as if this giving of ground would turn into a rout. Already a large mounted Tartar detachment had fought its way right into the very center of the camp, near Sahaydachny's headquarters. But this sally was short-lived; for the Kozaks rallied and aided by a sudden flank attack upon the enemy by a large body of Kozak horsemen, cut off this advance Tartar detachment from its main body and massacred it to the very last man.

And thus after the first flush of success for the Turks the tide of battle began to swing slowly and inexorably in favor of the Kozaks. Along the whole line of battle the Turks and Tartars were giving ground. Their leader, the Sultan, watching the battle from a safe distance, fairly wept in rage at seeing his well-planned and apparently successful attack turning into a rout before the fury of the Kozak counter attack.

The carnage was terrible to behold. Dead and dying lay strewn around the ground while above them their comrades fought savagely, with no thought of quarter for either side.

The fury of the original attack having failed the Turkish-Tartar forces now offered little resistance to the Kozaks. Most of them by now were running pell-mell from the battle field hotly pursued by mounted Kozaks.

Suddenly, in the midst of the elation of having practically won the battle, an ominous report flashed like lightning through the Kozak ranks: "father" was missing! Had he been killed?!

Cries asking this and similar questions were on everyone's lips. Panic seized them for the moment. Was their splendid victory to be crowned with this sad end?

When no sign of Sahaydachny appeared a quick consultation was held among the Kozak leaders. It was thought by some that perhaps he had been captured by the retreating Turks or Tartars; for he had been seen in the very thick of the battle. Orders rang out to pursue the retreating enemy. They would get him back, or lose their lives in the attempt!

It was the work of but a few minutes to reform their ranks for pursuit. Already a Kozak column of mounted men broke into a canter, preparatory to galloping after the Turks, when suddenly, without warning, those in the front

raised their hands upwards, as a signal to halt. Pulling on the bridles of their horses they brought them to a sudden, sliding stop. And none too soon.

For directly in their path, brandishing his sword at them to keep them from running him over, was the figure of "mighty" Khoma, carrying in his left arm the inert figure of Sahaydachny. As soon as the confusion had ceased a trifle he could be heard savagely yelling at them to keep away from him, alternately weeping and cursing. Those who approached him barely escaped death from his flashing sword. It could be seen that he was half-insane with grief. It was impossible to approach him. He would let no one touch him nor the figure of Sahaydachny.

Finally a number of the bolder Kozaks, dismounting from their horses, threw themselves on him from the rear and overpowered him and laid him gently on several spread-out Kozak "zhupans" (cloaks). Khoma merely sat on the ground silently, and slowly shook his head, like some animal mute in pain.

Sahaydachny was pale as death. Blood was oozing out of several wounds. Not a movement to show that he was alive.

Everybody crowded around the still figure of their former leader. And upon learning that he was mortally wounded a wave of black despair and grief fell upon all. Sahaydachny had always been so virile with life and energy, and now... he was dying. Gone was their beloved "father." No longer would he lead them on sea forays against the Turks and Tartars. Many a Kozak who had never before wept in his life now sobbed openly, for rarely had a Kozak leader commanded such love and respect among his followers as had Sahaydachny.

The crowd surrounding Sahaydachny's form lying on the ground suddenly parted to let someone pass. It was Khvesia. Upon seeing her god-father lying prostrate she threw herself upon him with a wild cry, like that of a stricken bird.

"Oh, father! Oh, father dear! Please don't leave me now!" she sobbed, as if her very heart would break.

In the sight of her grief many a Kozak turned around. It was impossible to witness such scene unmoved.

Suddenly, in the midst of this grief stricken atmosphere, a slight tremor shook Sahaydachny's body. Slowly his eyelids flickered open. Amidst a deathly hush he glanced blankly around him. Slowly a look recognition crept into his eyes. Turning them wearily to his left he perceived Khvesia staring at him, her face red and swollen from weeping. A faint happy smile illuminated his face...

"Khvesia... child..." he whispered faintly, while tears appeared in his eyes, "Do not cry... 'tis God's will."

"I Die... But Ukraine Shall Live On Forever"

In one of the large, high-ceiling chambers of the Brotherhood Monastery, a group of people stood around the bed of a dying man. The dying man, still conscious and breathing faintly, was Sahaydachny, while around him were some close friends, several members of the Kozak High Command, and Khvesia, his god-daughter.

All was very still, save for the soft weeping of the girl and the still softer sighing of the wind outside. Khvesia was kneeling besides Sahaydachny's head, while at the foot of the bed stood "mighty" Khoma, gazing from beneath his bushy eyebrows at the still figure of his beloved Hetman as if he could not bear to tear his eyes away. Like a faithful hound he had never left Sahaydachny's side since that tragic moment when, during the heat of the battle with the Turks and Tartars, he had found him lying unconscious, mortally wounded on the battle field. All stood there silently, heads bowed, look-

ing for last time at their famous leader, and awaiting his last words.

Finally a deep sigh... Sahaydachny's eyes fluttered open. Slowly he looked around, until his eyes perceived the kneeling form of his god-daughter. His lips moved.

"Khvesia," he spoke in a low, faint voice, "is that you?"

"Yes, 'tatuchku!'" she replied.

"Come closer... put your head near my hand... so that I may feel those golden ringlets of yours once more before I die," he whispered.

Khvesia, with a low sob, did as she was bid; inclining her head until it rested on his outstretched hand. Slowly and gently Sahaydachny stroked her bowed head. For a moment a look of happiness passed over his face as he gazed upon her from beneath his lowered lids. Then he sighed again.

"My poor, unfortunate child... Fate did not permit us to live together."

Two tears slowly trickled down his care worn, battle scarred face, and fell to the pillow, splashing its snowy whiteness.

For a moment he lay quietly, and then slowly his eyes began to grow dim. His faint breathing began to grow labored. He tossed his head restlessly on the pillows, as if attempting to ward off the impending death. Khvesia, seeing this, began to cry.

Everyone in the room stood silently, tensely. Eyes glistened...

In the very shadow of death, Sahaydachny seemed to want to say something. At last the words came.

"Ukraine, Ukraine," he cried faintly, brokenly "what plans I had for you! And now..."

He licked his parched lips with the tip of his tongue. Turning to the Kozaks, he said "My, children, tis your motherland. Defend her with your very lives!"

His breathing grew agitated more and more. His voice grew feverish.

"Look, Kaffa is burning... Burn those galleys too... Take care of Khvesia, my golden apple... Farewell, my children... Farewell, Mother Ukraine... I die... But Thou shall live on, forever!"

Slowly he slumped back.

Suddenly, a fluttering of wings was heard. All eyes turned to the window from whence the sound had come. There, on the window sill, a black crow had alighted. For a few seconds it stood there, its jet black eyes seeming to bore into the still figure of Sahaydachny, and then, with a shrill, harsh cry, it flew away.

Several days later they buried Sahaydachny.

It was a gloomy, drizzly day. A driving north wind drove before it black, oily clouds, which scudded southward across the skies as if in haste to carry to the Zaporozhe, to Crimea, to the Black Sea the sorrowful tidings of Sahaydachny's death.

Around the monastery the willow trees sighed and rustled in the wind. Bells tolled mournfully.

A huge mass of people had come from all parts of Ukraine to see one of Ukraine's greatest sons laid to rest. Around the coffin of the famous Hetman a choir of young monastery students, their fresh young faces glistening from the lightly falling rain, sang the moving, majestic bars of "Vichnaya Pamyat"—Eternal Memory. As the last strains of this funeral hymn were snatched up by the driving wind, the rector of the school stepped forward to the coffin. A hush fell over the bowed heads. With a low, faltering voice, which grew stronger and stronger, rising above the blowing of the wind, and the tolling of the bells, he gave the final benediction.

Несмертальної слави достойний гетьмане!
Твоя слава в мовчанню нігди не зістане:
Люди Дніпр з Дністром многорібні плунути
Будуть — поти дільности — теж твоєї слунути.

A vast stillness seemed to fall upon the rain-drenched earth. The bells had ceased their tolling. Only the sighing of the wind could be heard, and the quiet weeping of women...

The End

(Continued from page 2)

to itself the right to annul any statutes passed by the several national governments. These provisions, however, did not restrain the authors from including in the constitution a statement to the effect that the Soviet Union was "a free union of independent Soviet Republics." One Soviet apologist, Professor Pavlenko, wrote: "The Communist Party always defended the principle of self-determination of nations, including their complete separation. This principle remains untouched with the creation of the new Federation of Soviet National Republics. Neither does this contradict the principle of sovereignty of the Union itself, because it is based on the free union of separate national Republics into one Federal State." When contradictory purposes had to be served, another line of reasoning was adopted. Thus

one official statement argued: "We do not regard federation as an object but only as a method of bringing together and finally amalgamating the various self-determined members of the federation. All federations are only transitory stages toward one State." (Information about the State and the Constitution of the RSFSR., Stuchka, 1923.)

The degree of freedom with which the Union was consummated was apparent from recent events and notably from the armed revolts which were still raging in Ukraine. Even Ukrainian Communists opposed the centralist features of the constitution. At the 1923 session of the Central Committee of the Party, Ukrainian representatives argued that the new constitution did away with the independence of separate Republics and gave rise to indignation among Ukrainian masses. They proposed

UNREST IN WESTERN UKRAINE

The unrest in Western Ukraine under Red misrule is constantly increasing, according to latest reports, and the attitude of the Red Army towards the populace has been one of the chief reasons for it.

In the Brest-Litovsk district, for example, Soviet soldiers beat up

their own version of a federal constitution which would have preserved for each Republic its essential traits of sovereignty. The Russians branded the Ukrainian proposal as separatist and directed against the interests of the Union; and, therefore, not worthy of consideration.

(To be concluded in a near future issue)

many persons because, it was alleged, members of the latter's families escaped to Germany.

Requisitioning of grain and the low prices which the Red authorities pay for this grain, are also greatly responsible for the prevailing dissatisfaction among the peasants there.

The London Ukrainian news bureau reports that there is a definitely hostile attitude among the Western Ukrainian populace toward the kolhosps, and although the existing kolhosps are few, the peasants who joined them earlier are now running away. It is significant that the Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine who are employed in Western Ukraine, as well as Ukrainian soldiers in the Red Army, when in private conversation, warn people against going into kolhosps.

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

Prepare for Convention

As we all know, the next convention of the Ukrainian National Association takes place in May, 1941, in Harrisburgh, Pa. Several times already the youth branches of the U.N.A. have been urged to prepare for this convention by making certain that they would be in a position to elect a delegate. And to elect a delegate a branch must have 25 or more adult members. A branch with less than 25 members is not in a position to elect a delegate.

There still are quite a number of youth branches with less than 25 members, and to these branches this plea is addressed. Time is very short, and all small branches must have the qualifying number of members before many more weeks pass by.

Every branch should strive for representation at the convention, particularly the youth branches, as much of the convention's time will be devoted to youth questions. It is the duty of the youth branches to have their delegates at the convention if the branches in question are to have a voice in the proceedings. U.N.A. conventions are held once every four years, so it can be seen that no youth branch can afford to miss the 1941 gathering.

In order to obtain the necessary number of members so as to qualify for representation at the convention, hold special rallies and organization meetings... start a door to door campaign... talk to all your friends. Have affairs and the like to which prospective members can be attracted. If you or any members or officers of your branch need help in organizing members, write to the U.N.A. about the matter.

The importance of the forthcoming U.N.A. convention cannot be overstressed. If all goes well, the youth representation should be the largest in U.N.A. history. See to it that all goes well by helping your branch get the qualifying number of members.

The Get Acquainted Club

U.N.A. members desiring to hear from other members need but write to us for the names and addresses of the Get Acquainted Club members. Every week or so we publish a plea from a new club member, minus his address, but same will be given to all who write in for it. We invite our readers to write in for addresses, and at the same time submit their own letters for publication. Address Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

Chorus to Meet

"Kobzar," the U.N.A. Male Chorus of Wyoming Valley, will have a meeting on Sunday, December 1st, in the Church Parlors of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Nanticoke, Pa. John Zwarycz and Charles Boruta, secretary and president respectively, request all members to be present.

PANZEN NOW WRESTLING EDITOR

William Panzen, prominent young Ukrainian-American wrestler, was recently appointed as Wrestling Editor on the staff of the Physical Fitness magazine, published by a company of that name in Dearborn, Michigan.

In its current announcement of Panzen's appointment, the publication declares that it is "proud to announce that Bill Panzen is now associated with us as wrestling editor... Bill has had 660 wrestling bouts and lost only 4 of them. He has beaten 65 champions—as told by Robert L. Ripley and John Hix. He is president of seven health clubs and from what we hear from some of his thousands of friends, he's a man's man and a whale of a good fellow!..."

THE U.N.A. IS THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF YOUR PARENTS. BECOME A MEMBER OF IT NOW!

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

MISS MILLY O'NAIRE

She is not young and fair,
She has not golden hair,
Nor a dimple in each cheek,
But that's not what I seek;
Her's is a gift more rare —
Miss Milly O'Naire.

She has not laughing eyes
Blue as the summer skies,
Nor lips of cherry red
On kisses to be fed;
It's not for this I care —
Miss Milly O'Naire.

Her face is long and thin,
She has a bird-like chin;
She's stupid as a bat,
Her voice is cracked and flat;
But still for her I care —
Miss Milly O'Naire.

So marry her I will,
For there's my tailor's bill,
And creditors by the score —
But they'll trouble me no more,
For she has a million to spare —
Miss Millionaire.

PROF. DUMBKOPF'S QUESTION BOX

Dear readers: This is the time of year when every expert picks his All-American football team. So with fingers crossed and a storm cellar handy I herewith present —

Prof. Dumbkopf's All-American

Player	College
Marriage	of William & Mary
Vic Trees	of Washington & Lee
Toob	of Colgate
Bole	of Rice
Kathedral	of Notre Dame
Klimate	of Southern California
Hare	of Auburn
Settlement	of Georgetown
Shade	of Brown
Towers	of Manhattan
Bells	of St. Mary

Second Team: Hale, Columbia; Iron, Duke; Water, Maine; Sande, Pitt; Father, Marquette; Dark, Brown; Lake, Michigan; Income, Texas; Holy, Trinity; Dale, Carnegie; Masonik, Temple.

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

PUNCTURE: A tiny hole found in a tire miles from a garage
RESPECTABILITY: The dickey on the bosom of civilization.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION: 1. Hate that scorches like Hell, but which the possessor thinks proves he is right. 2. Your own wrath as opposed to the shocking bad temper of others.

... Well, we see that the Republicans ended the presidential campaign without a financial deficit. Ah, but the deficit of votes!

... Even though a person is in the public eye he may still be a little squirt. Consider the grapefruit.

... Pioneering and rugged individualism may be all right at times but consider the banana; every time it leaves the bunch it gets skinned.

... With the price of meat going up each day the smart prodigal son will now bring his own veal.

... Note to a certain envious columnist: Your explanation was very ingenious but hardly convincing. The Shrdul cocktail was named in honor of a well-known Weekly columnist. We understand that a leading cigar manufacturer is considering a new nickel cigar to be called Shrdlu. Such is fame.

ETAOIN SHRDLU

Fake teeth are a great invention! But there's nothing that can beat your own molars. We don't expect you to go around sipping Fido's bone to chew on, in order to keep your teeth in good condition, but we do expect you to come down and learn about teeth and good health at our lecture. It's to be held at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1940**, and is sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center. Dr. Alexander Forster will illustrate his talk with slides and discussion will follow. It won't cost you a penny, for admission is free, so join us at the lecture Tuesday night.

PRESBYTERIAN PARISH CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

The First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church at 49 Beacon Street, Newark, N. J. held a two-fold celebration during the past weekend, one marking the 30th anniversary of the erection of the church, the other commemorating the beginning 40 years ago of evangelical work among Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

The celebration consisted of a banquet and concert Saturday evening and anniversary services Sunday morning. Rev. Luke Standret, pastor of the church, acted as toastmaster at the banquet. Greetings were extended by Rev. Dr. Charles Lee Reynolds, superintendent of church extension; Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, Old First Church; Rev. Dr. Paul R. Hickock, of Forest Hill; Rev. Basil Kusiw, former pastor of the parish; Rev. V. T. Kupchinsky, pastor of the Ukrainian Presbyterian church in New York City; Reginald Parnel, former Newark city commissioner; John Romanition, Ukrainian attorney of Newark; Helen Kupchinsky, Ukrainian attorney of New York; Dr. Yankowicz and Dr. Hascheck, Ukrainians; and Dr. William R. Ward.

The dinner was prepared by members of the Ladies' Aid Society. Girls of the Christian Endeavor Society acted as waitresses.

The concert included selections by the church choir under the direction of Prof. George Kirichenko, and solos by Peter Ordynsky, baritone.

The church services Sunday morning were conducted by Rev. Luke Standret, while Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Kupchinsky preached in English and Ukrainian respectively.

A detailed account of the celebration appeared in last Saturday's issue of The Newark Evening-News.

According to that account, the Ukrainian Presbyterian congregation in Newark was organized in 1910 by Rev. John Bodrug and its church building was constructed beginning that year during the pastorate of Rev. Vladimir Pyndykowsky. Other pastors before the present incumbent, Rev. Standret, were: Rev. Basil Kusiw, who both preceded and followed Rev. John Kocan, and Rev. Alexander Kuman.

YOUTH RADIO PROGRAM WINNING POPULARITY

Radio fans have been hearing a new kind of Ukrainian program on Saturday afternoons—the Ukrainian Youth Radio Program, which began last October 4th and is presented every Saturday afternoon from 3:45 to 4, over Station WB-NX, New York City. The idea behind it is to present a picture of Ukrainian-American youth and its activities; to acquaint all listeners with Ukrainian history and culture, give an opportunity to our talented youth to express themselves, and provide wholesome entertainment as well. The entire program is conducted in English and is directed by Michael Herman.

Interviews with prominent Ukrainian-Americans and young people in unusual occupations have been a popular feature. "Bromo Seltzer," the columnist of wit and humor (?) for the "Ukrainian Weekly," Theodore Lutwiniak, another contributor to the "Weekly," Michael Petriwsky, a writer from Canada, are some of the persons already interviewed.

Ukrainian-American youth clubs are invited to take over a program by either presenting a skit of their work and plans, or by being interviewed by the director. The Ukrainian Civic Center, the Ukrainian-American Social and Athletic Club, the Ukrainian Choir of St. George, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth's League, are some of the

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

NEW YORK BOWLING NEWS

Having completed its successful, although somewhat limited, softball season with a record of 4 straight wins, reports Stephen Kurlak, the Friendly Circle, Branch 435 of the Ukrainian National Association, launched a bowling tournament among its men and women members on October 25th. Ten members participated in the men's division, of whom the 5 with the highest score out of 3 of 4 games played, were designated as the bowling team. The 4 girls who took part in the women's division were to continue the tournament among themselves, not having had sufficient previous experience in bowling, or members to form a team.

Both divisions were successful in completing 2 games at the 1st session after a somewhat delayed start due to difficulty in obtaining alleys. The following week, on November 1st, the final play-offs took place with more of the members present, and a greater spirit of competition evident among them. After the last man had sent the bowl crashing into the ten-pins, the final score included among the 5 highest the following players: Michael Kondrasky, total for 3 games 439, average score 146; Stephen Kurlak, total 429, average 143; Anthony Gulka, total 421, average 140; John Gella, total 399, average 133; Joseph Belghaus, total 363, average 121.

Contact has been made with the secretaries of several U.N.A. branches in the New York Metropolitan area regarding the opening of a bowling tournament for this season, and the response has been favorable. Secretaries of branches and managers of U.N.A. bowling teams not contacted, and in this area, who are interested in arranging game with the Friendly Circle, are urged to communicate with Stephen Kurlak, 60-28 83rd Place, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

McADOO WANTS GAMES

The McAdoo, Pa., U.N.A. basketball team is anxious to schedule games for December, reports manager Wasil Plaskanos. UNA teams in Northampton, Allentown, Centralia and other towns desiring to arrange games for the season are asked to write to the McAdoo manager, 242 S. Tamaqua St., McAdoo, Pa.

groups that have already appeared on this program.

A skit based on an incident of the Ukrainian national holiday "Lystopadowe Swiato" was presented together with a youth's view on America's defense program.

A serious thought for the day, including youth news or tidbits from Ukrainian history and culture, round out the program. Music is provided by soloists and selected recordings and transcriptions.

Future plans for this broadcast include a "Ukrainian Information Please" program, a Question and Answer Service on Ukrainian and youth subjects, Music Memory Contests based on Ukrainian music, Dramatization of National Holidays and Festivals, Interviews etc.

Any club or individual desiring to appear on this program should get in touch with Michael Herman, in care of the sponsor, Surma Book and Music Company, 325 E. 14th St., New York City. Mr. Surmach is footing the entire expense of the broadcast and advertises only Saratoga Honey. The continuance of this first Ukrainian Youth Radio Program (which, by the way, has quite an American audience) depends on the cooperation of our people. Send in your letters or cards giving suggestions, comments, criticism and thereby letting us know that you want this project to continue. A. S.

LISTEN to the Ukrainian Youth Radio Program sponsored by Surma Book & Music Co., 325 E. 14th St., New York City every Saturday from 3:45 to 4:00 P.M., from station W.B.N.X., 1400 kc, New York City. Special youth features, guest stars, music, etc. This week — Anne Trocjanek, soloist, Vera Steikewicz on Ukrainian Themes in Classical and Popular Music.