

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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## HETMAN BOHDAN KHMELNITSKY

In his lecture at Columbia University last Friday, Professor George Vernadsky of Yale paid high tribute to the leadership, statesmanship, and generalship of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the great Kozak leader who freed Ukraine in 1648.

In fact, the tribute that Vernadsky paid Khmelnytsky is in some respects even higher than many Ukrainians usually pay him. In one important respect, however, they all agree with the distinguished Yale scholar. Had not premature death taken Khmelnytsky when he was needed most, they say, had he been able to live about ten more years, his life work would then have been completed, Ukraine would have probably won lasting freedom, and the entire course of East European history would have been changed. Perhaps, to go even further, Ukraine and not Russia would have then been the dominant power in that area today.

In any event, Bohdan Khmelnytsky was a great man. He might be regarded as a combination of Oliver Cromwell, George Washington, and Simon Bolivar. The similarity between him and Cromwell is especially striking. Even a Polish historian, Ludwig Kuballa (1838-1918), commented upon it. Wrote he: "Strangers compared Khmelnytsky with Cromwell. The comparison forces itself to the attention, especially of the age when these two men drew upon themselves the undivided interest of Europe. Both lived and died at practically the same time. Both were standing enemies of the ruling church and government of their countries, and in the later years of their lives both stood at the head of an uprising that could boast of progress which could put to shame the teaching and experience of the greatest warriors and diplomats. Each created a mighty army by whose help he governed, and both died at the height of their power, willing their positions to their children."

The two men, it might be added, are reported to have corresponded with one another. A letter from Cromwell to Khmelnytsky is said to indicate that the great Englishman regarded the great Ukrainian as a noble champion of human liberties.

It was in this role that Khmelnytsky aroused and led the Ukrainian people against Poland. The Revolution of 1648, as Vernadsky calls it, had been brewing a long while. The Polish kingdom then was, as expressed in some old Latin verses, "Coelum Nobilem, Paradisus Judeorum, Et Infernum Rusticorum"—Heaven for the Nobles, Paradise for the Jews, and Hell for the Peasants.

Hell indeed it was for the Ukrainians, who were mostly peasants. This fact is stressed by Poles themselves, such as the chronicler Wezpiazin Kochowski (1633-99) or the historian Samuel Gradski (17th century). Foreigners, too, like the French engineer Sieur de Beauplain, noted it. Finally even a Jewish writer, Nathan Hanover, commented on it. Oppression by the Polish magnates and nobles had reduced the Ukrainian peasants to such straits, he wrote, "that they were lorded over by everyone. Even those who themselves were in the most sorry plight—the Jews—lorded over them."

Preceded by a number of peasant revolts, which were ruthlessly put down, the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 was begun not so much by the peasants as by the Kozaks, composed of those bolder spirits among the peasants and townspeople who had fled the oppressive rule and settled in the dangerous but bountiful borderlands, and there evolved into a military organization which became world famous for its defense of Europe against the unceasing invasions of the Tartar and Turkish hordes.

"Being a man of great abilities, well educated; a shrewd politician," as Professor Vernadsky describes him in his "Political and Diplomatic History of Russia," Bohdan Khmelnytsky soon found himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. With the entire Ukrainian nation behind him, Khmelnytsky was able to drive the Poles out of Ukraine, shatter their military might at the battles of Zhovti Vodi, Korsun, Pliava, and Zboriv, and reduce the resistance of aristocratic Poland to such an extent that, in the words of the Polish writer Sienkiewicz, "Poland lay in the blood and dust at the feet of the Kozaks." Had not Khmelnytsky chosen to be lenient then, all of Poland would have capitulated before him then, which perhaps would have made it unneces-

## "And Yet He Must Appear"

As a people who have been denied national freedom far more than anyone else, the Ukrainians have learned to cherish it most of all. Especially do they cherish and honor its great champions. Chief among them, of course, is George Washington, the Father of Our Country. For the Ukrainians he is the very personification of freedom. That is why they always allude to America as "vilna zemlia, Washingtona"—the free land of Washington. And that is why, too, their greatest poet and national martyr, Taras Shevchenko, cried out in one of his poems:

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

but, full of faith, he then exclaimed:

And yet he must appear!

### VERNADSKY LECTURE AT COLUMBIA DRAWS MANY

The Ukrainian Revolution of 1648, which gave rise to modern Ukraine, was an historical event of no less significance than the Thirty Year War or the English Revolution of 1640-49, declared Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University, author of several outstanding historical works on Russia, during the course of his lecture at Columbia University last Friday night on the subject of the Kievan and Kozak Periods in Ukrainian History. (An abstract of Prof. Vernadsky's lecture appears on page 3).

Well over two hundred persons, mostly of the younger generation, attended the lecture, which was the first of the series currently being sponsored at Columbia University by its Department of East European Languages in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Association.

These lectures are held every Friday evening, beginning at 8, in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, which is on the Amsterdam Avenue side of the Columbia grounds, at 118th Street. The Broadway—7th Avenue Express, going to 242 Street, should be taken; get off at 118th Street.

The lecture was presided over by Professor Clarence A. Manning, acting executive officer of the De-

### LECTURES ON UKRAINE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Lecture No. 2

The second of the series of lectures on Ukraine at Columbia University will be given tonight, beginning at 8 o'clock, Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall.

The lecturer will be Stephen Shumeyko, Editor of the Ukrainian Weekly. His topic will be The Modern Period in Ukrainian History.

partment of East European Languages.

"The problem of Ukraine is one of the most thorny and disputed problems in the Europe of today," Professor Manning declared. "History with its many changes of names has completely obscured the development of events, and politicians and scholars, some honestly and others for personal or national advantages, have sought to profit by the confusion.

"But today there is a major conflict in the world and all the basic concepts of a well ordered universe are being questioned. It is the task of a University to serve as a guide to intelligent thinking on important problems and therefore the Department of East European Languages, with the cooperation of the Ukrainian National Association, is only too glad to arrange this series of lectures on the development of Ukrainian history, culture and literature."

sary for him to conclude in 1654 the disastrous treaty of alliance with the Muscovian Tsar.

"Able both as statesman and warrior, accorded a kingly estate by all the great powers, Bohdan continued until the end of his career to lead the life of a peasant or common soldier," thus wrote Count de Salvandy, the French statesman and historian. "In the same room he (Bohdan) shared with his wife and children, he received embassies from the greatest crowned heads of Europe. The sudden apoplectic stroke which carried off the veteran chief of the Kozaks removed a factor which has been compared with that of Oliver Cromwell in the West. Yet today Bohdan Khmelnytsky's name is all but forgotten in history."

But the above was written in the late 1820's. Today Bohdan Khmelnytsky's name as well as the great role he played in East European history, are becoming better known than ever before.

As Professor Vernadsky said at the Columbia University lecture last Friday: "His (Khmelnytsky's) achievements were of tremendous importance and the foundation of his policies sound. It was the mistakes of his successors and the lack of cooperation between various factions, which eventually undermined the unity of the Ukrainian nation and thus contributed greatly to the subsequent extinction of Ukrainian liberties."



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

**T**HE outbreak of the first World War in 1914 created in Europe a whirlpool of conflicting human interests that at once sucked in those gigantic waves of emigration that had been flooding America for well-nigh one hundred years. Before it did, however, one of these emigratory waves cast upon American shores close to one million Ukrainians.

Approximately 85% of them came from Western Ukraine, then under Austria-Hungary, although the forerunners of this wave, appearing in the 60s of the last century, came from Eastern Ukraine, under Russia, being the tail end of the Gold Rush of 1849. The real immigration began about 1870, and did not assume any appreciable proportions until 1899. Beginning with that year the Ukrainians arrived in this country in ever increasing numbers, until the war and subsequent immigration laws put a stop upon them. Most of them settled in the Middle Atlantic and Middle West.

Driven from their native land by economic, social and political oppression, they found on their arrival here that the country was not the land of plenty the traveling agents had pictured it to be. Furthermore, unlike the other immigrants who upon coming here found many of their countrymen occupying positions of power and influence, the Ukrainians had no one to extend to them a helping hand. Nevertheless, through hard work, perseverance, courage, and faith in themselves and their ideals, they slowly but surely forged ahead. Today we see the fruits of their labors in form of nationwide institutions, churches, community centers, schools, and societies of various sorts.

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## How Established

Upon his arrival here the Ukrainian immigrant found himself confronted with the problem of providing some form of protection for his family in the event of his natural or accidental death. As a result, on February 22, 1894, a group of Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pennsylvania and there created a fraternal benefit society which became the foundation of the present-day oldest and largest Ukrainian organization on this continent—the Ukrainian National Association, which besides providing for its members various forms of life insurance protection, has been, at the same time, the bulwark of Ukrainian-American national, cultural and social life.

## Its Size

At present the membership of the U.N.A., as it is popularly known, is about 38,000, and steadily growing. Its branches (assemblies, lodges) about 500 in number, are located in 21 different states and in Canada as well. It has paid out over \$5,000,000.00 in insurance benefits. Its current assets are \$6,000,000.00 and constantly increasing. Finally, it has one of the highest ratings given to any life insurance company—155% of the legal reserve.

## Type of Insurance

The U.N.A. issues all kinds of life insurance for adults and juveniles. Premiums on its adult certificates (policies) compare very favorably with the standard best ordinary policies issued by any mutual life insurance company in this country. Its members receive dividends after two years; cash or loan, paid-up and extended insurance after three years. The U.N.A., however, does not issue to its adult members occupational substandard, intermediate, industrial intermediate, industrial monthly, or industrial weekly certificates, for premiums on these types of insurance are much higher and the benefits are not the same. The U.N.A. also offers benefits for injuries and chronic illness. Finally, the U.N.A. is operated on a non-profit basis, being mutual and cooperative in every respect.

## Service to Ukrainian-Americans

Besides its fine business record, the U.N.A. also has an eviable record of outstanding service to the Ukrainian-American people. Practically all of their achievements, are due considerably to the aid and encouragement they have received from the U.N.A. No wonder it is often said that the story of the Ukrainian National Association is the story of Ukrainian-American life. Ukrainian churches, schools, national homes, societies of various sorts, all have special reason to be thankful to the U.N.A. and its members.

Thankful, too, are many Ukrainian-Americans themselves to the U.N.A. for making them better Ukrainians and better Americans. In the former instance, it is worth recalling that upon their arrival here many Ukrainian immigrants found themselves exposed to insidious propaganda of various foreign agents that there was no such thing as a Ukrainian nation. To counteract the effects of this propaganda, to expose and drive out its agents, to help the Ukrainian immigrant become more conscious of his national background, were some of the first great tasks that the U.N.A. successfully undertook.

## Publications

In this connection, it is also worth while to point out that the U.N.A. has done more than any one single agency in making the Ukrainian immigrant better acquainted than he was when he first came here with his rich cultural heritage, and in teaching him the value of cultivating it here on the free American soil. In this great task its publications have played a major role. Year after year the U.N.A. has published booklets, books and almanacs of various sorts which have proven themselves to be invaluable in enlightening the immigrant about the Old World and the New World and how to best adjust himself to the latter. With the entrance upon the scene of the younger generation and with the rise of interest here in America in the Ukrainian cause, the U.N.A. has issued either directly or indirectly a host of publications in the English language concerning the Ukrainian people, their background, history, culture, national hopes and aspirations. Suffice it to name but a few: Spirit of Ukraine—Ukrainian Contributions to World Civilization; the monumental U.N.A. Jubilee Book; Ukrainian National Movement; Ukraine and American Democracy; Moses—a translation of Ivan Franko's famous poem of that name; and many others. In addition the U.N.A. is now about to publish, through the Yale University Press, a translation of Michael Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine. Also in print now is a volume of Translated Select Ukrainian Stories.

## Its Americanism

Its efforts to better acquaint Ukrainian-Americans with their old country background and heritage, however, have not in the least interfered with the work of the U.N.A. in making better Americans of them. It has, for instance, conducted many campaigns among them to the end that all of them become American citizens. It has stressed to them the meaning and value of democracy. Furthermore, it has constantly pointed out to them that they cannot have rights and privileges here without duties and responsibilities, and that in return for the protection, education and opportunities that America gives them so bountifully, they owe her their love, obedience, service and loyalty. It has taught them that their principal task here is not the making of money but the building of America. This they have done not only in factories, mines or out on the farms, but also by introducing the finest elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage into the stream of American culture and thereby enriching it. Today, Americans of Ukrainian descent are known all over the country as model citizens in every respect, as various statistics and records, including criminal, bear out.

## Helping the Ukrainian Cause

As model citizens of this great country, the Ukrainian-American people have endeavored to promote the principles of Americanism, freedom and democracy, wherever possible. Especially they have felt it to be their duty to aid their oppressed kinsmen in foreign-occupied Ukraine to enjoy the benefits of these principles too. This they have done by giving them all possible moral and material help. As the leader in Ukrainian-American activities, the Ukrainian National Association has been a leader in this field as well. Briefly, no other Ukrainian organization or institution has been of such great moral and material aid to Ukraine's struggle for national freedom, as has the U.N.A.

In still another field the Ukrainian National Association has been a constructive force. As a fraternal benefit society it has done much to promote lifelong friendships amongst its members and has encouraged them and aided them in times of need and distress.

## Its Democratic Character

In these crucial times when the issue of democracy is at stake, it is worth noting here, too, that the U.N.A. is a very democratic institution, not only in tradition but also in its structure. Acting through their respective branches, for example, the members of the U.N.A. elect its representative form of government, known as the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association and formulate and guide its policies.

Officers of the Supreme Executive Committee of the U.N.A. are: President—Nicholas Muraszko; Vice-President—Gregory Herman; Vice-Presidentess—Maria Malevich; Recording Secretary—Dmytro Halychyn; Financial Secretary—Roman Slobodian.

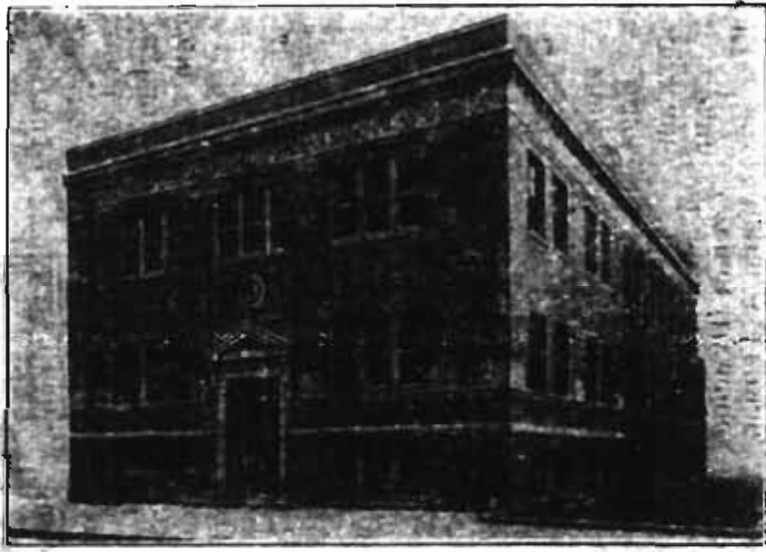
It is precisely this fraternal and democratic character of the Ukrainian National Association, together with the large resources at its command, that has enabled it to be so sensitive and receptive to the needs and desires of the Ukrainian-American people, and to respond to them to an extent far beyond that attained by any other Ukrainian-American organization.

## "Svoboda"

All these services, deeds and accomplishments of the U.N.A., however, would have been most difficult without the aid of its official organ, the daily "Svoboda," oldest and leading Ukrainian newspaper in America. Established a year earlier than the U.N.A., in 1893, the "Svoboda" has since then played a vitally important dual role, reporting and interpreting news of vital interest to Ukrainian-Americans, especially such as deals with the old country, and acting as a brilliant torch to light the way toward their progress and development. Democratic in its outlook from its very inception, as even a casual perusal of any of its issues will clearly show, the "Svoboda" has better and more consistently than any other single agency among Ukrainian-Americans kept alive the democratic traditions of the Ukrainian-American people. Its personnel is headed by Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief; Emil Revyuk, managing editor; Eugene Lachowich, associate-editor.

## "Ukrainian Weekly"

The torch that the "Svoboda" has been to the older generation, the "Ukrainian Weekly," its English-language supplement, is rapidly becoming



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ing to the younger generation. Established in 1933 and preceded by the "Juvenile Magazine" (which the U.N.A. published for six years) the "Ukrainian Weekly" has won the reputation of being the finest English-language supplement of any foreign-language newspaper in the country. Those who have saved its copies possess a veritable treasure trove of factual and interpretative material dealing with the Ukrainian cultural heritage. In addition, the "Weekly" has also won the reputation, as one New York City International Institute executive expressed it in print, of being "very articulate on the adjustment problems of the second generation." Its editor is Stephen Shumeyko.

## Youth's Growing Interest in U.N.A.

The time has now arrived when the Ukrainian National Association is ready to pass into new hands. Those who founded and built it, the older generation, have passed the peak of their creative powers and are beginning to look upon their American-born and raised younger generation to carry on that which they have so well begun.

Their hopes in this respect are not in vain. Every day brings fresh evidence, in form of increasing youth membership, that the younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans is becoming aware of the duty they owe to their parents of taking over their task of further building the U.N.A. Likewise the young people are becoming aware of the benefits in store for them as members of the U.N.A., for not only does the U.N.A. provide them with the best of life insurance protection at minimum rates but it is at the same time the best foundation for their unity and solidarity. For only through unity and solidarity, the young Americans of Ukrainian origin well realize, can they exercise to the fullest extent their many group and individual talents and abilities; contribute more to the development of the American way of life; and help their enslaved kinsmen in Ukraine win the freedom and democracy they are so fortunate in having here in America.

"The Slav Magazine," Pittsburgh, Pa., February, 1941.)



## The Kievan and Kozak Period in Ukrainian History

By Prof. GEORGE VERNADSKY

(Abstract of lecture delivered at Columbia University, Friday evening, February 14, 1941.)

It was in the throes of the Revolution that modern Ukraine was born (1648). It was the same Revolution which made it possible for its contemporaries to pick up the traditions of statehood of the Kievan period broken as they were by the Mongol invasion and subsequent incorporation of Ukrainian lands into Poland. Thus, the Kozak period, with its dramatic events, secured the continuity of Ukrainian history.

### Rus

The Kievan period may be considered in its turn but one of the stages of the ancient Rus history. Aboriginal Slavic tribes lived in the territory of modern Ukraine from time immemorial. In the 6th century A. D. the Antae were the strongest of these tribes. Their ruling clans were of Iranian stock. One of these clans was known as **Bohs-As** (the light Antae) and it is probably from their name that the name **Rus** was derived. In any case the name **Rus** originated in the South long before the coming of the Varangian princes and was subsequently assumed by the latter. The Kievan state was a federation of Rus and other East Slavic tribes led by the princes of Rus, and so the name gradually spread over the whole country. The Greek Orthodox church and the church Slavonic language, as the language of the learned, were the unifying factors in Kievan civilization. By the 12th century, out of so many tribal dialects there started the process of formation of national languages, the Ukrainian and the Great Russian.

### Coming of the Kozaks

While even in the 12th century the Rus were cut from the Black and the Azov Sea by nomadic tribes of Turkish stock, it was the Mongol invasion (1240) which administered the final blow in that respect. By the end of the 16th century the Ukrainian steppes were controlled by the Crimean Tartars while the northern part of Ukraine was by that time incorporated into Poland. Due to the lack of protection on the part of Poland, the population of border provinces had to depend chiefly upon themselves, and that is how the Kozak Host came into being. It was the same Kozaks who before long became the protagonists of the Ukrainian nation in its struggle for freedom.

### Bohdan Khmelnitsky

The Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 was an historical event of no less significance than the Thirty

Year War or the English revolution of 1640-49. Its main objectives were: (1) religious freedom; (2) social equality; and (3) political rights. After his first successes over the Poles, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky was ready to compromise with the King, provided the latter would satisfy his demands. The Poles, however, were not ready to grant any far-reaching autonomy for Ukraine, and the landlords especially were not ready to give up their privileges. Thus, the struggle continued, and in 1651 Bohdan, because of the defection of his allies, the Crimean Tartars, was defeated by the Poles. He then was compelled to turn to the Tsar of Moscow for protection (1654). Complete autonomy of Ukraine was guaranteed, and, according to the provisions of the treaty, Bohdan even reserved for himself the right of maintaining diplomatic relations with foreign powers. He took advantage of this clause to negotiate, not long before his death, an alliance with Sweden which, he hoped, would greatly strengthen the position of Ukraine.

Bohdan was taken by death in the midst of a war with Poland and before the autonomy of Ukraine had sufficient time to strike root (1657). His life work was thus not completed.

Even so, his achievements were of tremendous importance, and the foundation of his policies was sound. It was the mistakes of his successors and the lack of cooperation between various factions, which eventually undermined the unity of the Ukrainian nation and thus contributed greatly to the subsequent extinction of Ukrainian liberties.

## WHAT DID HE REALLY SAY

The United Press reported from Moscow last Saturday that George Malenkov, secretary-general of the Russian Communist Party, declared last Saturday at a conference of the party that during the past year there was a marked slowing up in the country's industrial output. He blamed excessive bureaucracy and "buck-passing" as the cause for this "slow-down in industry."

The Associated Press, however, reported from Moscow something entirely different. According to it, Malenkov declared that during the past year there was "a tremendous growth in the production in Soviet Russia."

Who's right? The UP or the AP?

Somewhere in the mind of every American citizen lurks this grim and disquieting question: "Will the United States enter the war?"

About every writer and speaker in the country has been attempting to satisfactorily answer that question for some time. You can find irresistibly logical arguments which make our entry into conflict seem inevitable as death and taxes—and you can find equally logical arguments which attempt to prove we are in small danger of being drawn in. And, as the debate rages on, a good many Americans who make no pretense to being experts find themselves sinking deeper into confusion.

The standard polls still indicate that the American people are opposed to war, even as they favor aid to England with "all steps short of war." At the same time, the American people, going by the same polls, are convinced that if England falls we may be next on Hitler's list of victims.

The arguments that support the theory that we cannot long keep out of war are obvious enough. We have dropped all pretense of neutrality—we are simply non-belligerents, committed to the hilt on England's side. We have damned the dictators in unequivocal terms. The leaders of both the political parties, the President and Mr. Willkie, are aggressively pro-British and anti-Nazi. And we are about to embark on a new policy which will give England and her allies our utmost moral and material support—a policy which Hitler, if he is seeking a fight with this country, could logically construe as a declaration of war in effect.

On the other side of the fence, the arguments have not been so well publicized. In a recent issue, the United States News summed

up five principal reasons for believing that this country is not going to war.

First, says the News, the United States can aid Britain more by supplies than by fighting. Britain, in other words, needs supplies, not men. If we entered the war it would be impossible to send much abroad, as our own under-supplied military establishments would need all our factories could produce.

Second, the U. S. can help her own defense more by staying out of the war. The arms we send England may be lost but we won't lose men so long as we remain a non-belligerent. And we will find out if our arms and planes are adequate for modern war. England, in other words, will be the proving ground for the products of our factories.

Third, through the lend-lease policy, the U.S. can exert its major effort in the war. Actually taking up arms against the Axis would not permit us to do more.

Fourth, the fact that all-aid-for-England policy apparently has the support of a nation which is also committed to maintaining peace, is construed in Administration circles as proof of the fact that its plans and actions are sound.

Fifth, according to his intimates, the President really hates war, meant what he said during the campaign, and will do everything possible to prevent war. He believes that his policy offers the surest road to peace, and in that he is backed by large numbers of his political opponents.

All of this does not take into consideration the fact that the Axis might make war on us, thus plunging us into the conflict whether we want to fight or not. Military and political experts, for the most part, don't think that at this time. They point out that Hitler doesn't make a particular point of "saving face." As he has said himself, he will not be badgered into taking steps he believes dangerous. The experts argue that Hitler will not wage war against us until and unless it suits his time-table. And it is obvious that he has enough troubles on his hands now without asking for more.

Time, which heals all wounds and solves all arguments, will prove the soundness or weakness of these various contentions. In the meantime, there are many thoughtful observers who feel that we will be in war before the year ends—perhaps within six months. Joe Martin the Republican leader in the House, is said to feel that. All the people can do is wait and see.

## OFF TO WAR

By VASILE STEFANIK

Translated by Stephen Shumeyko

(Eighteenth in the Series of Select Translated Ukrainian Stories.)

OVER in the west a red-tinted cloud hung petrified in the air, wreathed in the glow of the setting day. It looked, like the bloody head of some holy man. And from beyond this head burst forth the slanting rays of the sun.

The courtyard was thronged with people. Upon them beat this light from the west, as if from glowing red hot rock. From the doorway of the house people were still pouring out. Like from one dead—so sorrowfully they emerged.

Bringing up their rear came a young man with close-cropped hair—the recruit. All eyes were turned upon him. It seemed to them that this head of his, which bore itself so easily in the crimson light, was bound to fall on some faraway warrior's trail. In foreign lands, high up near the sun, it would fall to the earth and soil itself in the dirt.

His mother stood on the threshold.

"You are going already, my son?"

"Yes, mother."

"And who is going to take care of us now?"

The woman wailed, his sisters wrung their hands, and his mother beat her head against the jamb.

Father drew near.

"Come, get into the wagon, son, or else we'll miss our train."

"Stay with us this one more night, my son," mother pleaded. "I raised you so tenderly, breathed upon you like I would upon a wound. . . . Please . . . Tomorrow with the rising of the sun I shall let you go, and I won't cry either. Only stay with us this one more night, my son, stay!"

And she drew him inside the house.

The crowd moved towards the gate. In a few moments, mother reappeared with her son. Her face was white, like chalk.

"Son," his father asked, "who will hoe my corn now?"

Even the men wept now. Father leaned his head against the wagon, shaking like a leaf.

"Come, let's go!"

But his mother still wouldn't let him go.

"Oh, Nicky, please don't go! By the time you come back the threshold will warp and the corners will rot away. I won't be here then. Likely, you'll never come back. Please don't go!"

She seized her son around his legs.

"If you're to die, I'd much rather lay you out myself!"

He went. All those who had been waiting by the gate went also, to escort him to the station.

They entered the forest. Leaves carpeted their road, or bent themselves into copper-colored boats that borne on autumn waters floated down the road after him. The forest

swept up his mother's wail, bore it out into the fields and laid it down on the ridges, so that when spring came they would know why Nicky was not there to furrow them.

They emerged from the forest out into the fields. The recruit paused to bid farewell to his native village.

"Goodbye, my dear ones, good-bye! If I have done any of you any wrong, please forgive. Grant me your blessing to speed me on my way."

All doffed their hats.

"Come back to us, well and strong, and do not dally too long."

Son and father climbed into the wagon. Mother seized hold of the wheel.

"Take me, take me with you please! If you don't, I'll run after you the whole length of this field! I won't stop until I catch you!"

"Good people, do take this woman away, or else she'll break her hands on the wheel."

Forcibly the people pulled her away. The wagon started off.

"Good luck, Nicky, good luck!" the crowd kept shouting after him.

That night the old mother sat outside in the yard, and in a cracked voice plaintively lamented:

"Oh, my son, where shall I look for you, oh where shall I search for you."

While her daughters, like cuckoos, tried to cheer her.

High above them, in the deep and limitless vault of the autumn sky, stars twinkled and glowed.



## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

## Juvenile Insurance

With so many of our Ukrainian-American youth married or contemplating marriage, the question of juvenile insurance is a very timely subject for our column this week. It is surprising how proud mothers and fathers have insured their less-than-one-year-old babies with the Ukrainian National Association during the past year or so. Insurance for children, and particularly very young children, is as important as insurance for adults.

No child should be without insurance, for death does not differentiate between juvenile and adult. Juvenile insurance is very inexpensive, which makes it possible for all parents to insure their children. Taking the U.N.A. as an example, juvenile insurance dues are as low as 25c. monthly, and this small contribution buys insurance of up to \$500. Upon reaching the age of 18, the child holding this certificate may transfer to the Adult Department, where he receives (if he so desires) a whole life \$1000 certificate on which the first year's dues are free. Such are the benefits of juvenile U.N.A. membership. Incidentally, after two years as a juvenile member, the insured receives a dividend annually... which makes the monthly contribution of 25c. even smaller. Any parent can easily afford such a small monthly contribution, which may explain why so many thousands of children are insured under this particular plan.

Of course, the U.N.A. issues other dividend-earning certificates. There is the \$100 16-year endowment certificate, the monthly contribution being 50c. per each \$100, that has become so popular in recent years. The rule is that the child can be insured for as many hundreds of dollars as it has years, except that between the ages of 4 and 9, the amount of insurance cannot exceed \$400. Another plan provides whole life insurance with dues payable up to 70 years of age. The contribution on this certificate is 50c. monthly, and it provides for up to \$400 in benefits. Both the endowment and whole life juvenile plans also provide for paid up and extended insurance after three years, and cash surrender after ten years.

With the cost of U.N.A. juvenile insurance so small, there is no reason why all Ukrainian-American children should not become members. We urge all interested readers to write for further information on this subject.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## THE UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN ELEVEN

It seems to me as though Mr. Alexander Yaremko "doesn't" know when he has enough. But as long as he asks for it, well...

Let me reiterate: My Ukrainian All-American Football Team was composed entirely of Ukrainians. I have proof. In regard to Mr. Yaremko's specific mention of my Alabama players, I am mailing to the Editor of this publication my correspondence with the University of Alabama for verification.

I continue to maintain that three members of Mr. Yaremko's team—Gonda, Petchel, and Sirochman, all of Duquesne—were not Ukrainians, regardless of the quotations he presented in this publication on February 7. I am forwarding to our Editor, Mr. Shumeyko, the official Duquesne football roster for 1940 on which, among other informative notes, is listed the genealogy of each player. Certainly the University did not take a guess at its student's nationalities. They must have been informed by the students themselves. If the three players in question actually were Ukrainians, they would have registered that way. If they were Ukrainians and were ashamed to register as such, then they are not worthy of being called Ukrainians, much less being selected for a Ukrainian All-American football team.

Mr. Yaremko still continues to criticize me unfavorably for selecting just one player (not six as he stated in the Ukrainian Weekly of February

## WASHINGTON GROUP PRESENTS PLAY

On Sunday, February 9, 1941, the American-Ukrainian Club of Washington, D. C. presented the Ukrainian play, "Syatania Na Vechernitsiakh," at St. Michaels Hall in Baltimore, Md. It was directed by Mrs. Mary Skotzko, who is also our chorus director. Each member of the cast is from a different city; New York, Olyphant, Philadelphia, Wilkes Barre, and Rochester had its representatives at this short comedy. The cast included Mrs. Mary Skotzko, Miss Natalie Koban, Michael Metalski, Myron Spurr, and Peter Oliszuk. The co-operation among these Ukrainian Americans was splendid, and the leadership and enthusiasm of Mrs. Skotzko encouraged us in spite of the comparatively short time which we had for rehearsals. This play was the first ever presented by a Ukrainian group in Washington. The Baltimore and Washington audience was kept in a continuous good humor by the amusing incidents in this comedy.

A fine welcome address was given in Ukrainian by our President, Mr. Harry Kany of Auburn, N. Y. Father Basil Maniowski of Baltimore also spoke briefly on the activities of the Ukrainians in the nation's capital. The members of our group assisted in the dance program which followed the play.

A special bus was chartered for transportation to Baltimore and back to Washington. The memories of this pleasant trip and the fine hospitality of the Baltimore Ukrainians will remain with us a long time. The evening spent at St. Michaels Hall must certainly have brought back pleasant memories of similar occasions in our respective communities.

PETER OLISZUK

7) from a Teachers College on my first-string eleven. (The other four were picked for the reserve list).

That was the only player I selected for my entire first team from a so-called "lesser" college. Mr. Yaremko's first team, mind you, had players from such institutions as the Case School of Applied Science, Moravian, and F. & M.

Finally, I wish to inform the readers that Mr. Yaremko had nothing whatsoever to do with any of my Ukrainian All-American selections at any time.

The statement he makes "All this mind you, he directs to one who helped him get started with his compilations in 1938 by giving him the names of Kuzman, Kniaz, Mizen, Muha, Skoropowski and others" is utterly untrue. I wonder where he ever got that idea!

Dietric Slobogio.

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**DANCE**  
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334 East 14th Street, N. Y. C.  
Commencing 8:00 P. M.  
Admission . . . . . 35 cents

CARTERET, N. J.  
A cordial invitation is extended to all youth clubs to attend our 12th ANNUAL WINTER FROLIC and DANCE to be held on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1941, at the Greenwich Gardens on Wheeler Ave. Music by the "N. J. Champions of Sweet Swing" Wally Hicks and his Clef Club Orchestra. 8:30 P. M. Admission 44c. Come and make new friends and renew the old.

**A NEW CLASS FOR BEGINNERS**  
MICHAEL HERMAN will conduct a course in UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCES FOR BEGINNERS, WEDNESDAY evenings starting FEBRUARY 26, 1941, at 7:00 P. M., at the International Center, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Another class will not start until next winter, so join now. For further information write to Michael Herman, 148-06 60th Ave., Flushing, L. I., N. Y. or call Independence 3-0265.

## NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN FORM ASSOCIATION

A Ukrainian Business Men's Association was formed in New York City last Sunday at a meeting held at Beethoven Hall. Seventy-six business men became its charter members, and elected an executive committee of eleven members, headed by Platon Stasiuk, President; Stephen Buchatsky, Secretary; Nicholas Krawchuk, Treasurer.

The meeting was arranged and presided over by Mr. Stasiuk, proprietor of one of the largest privately-owned meat markets in the city. It featured a lecture on the Ukrainian cooperative movement given by Mr. Roman Olesnitsky.

## UKRAINIANS' CASE

Editor Democrat and Chronicle:

Now that war aims are being discussed (based upon the assumption that democracy emerges triumphant out of the present disorder), I think it appropriate and expedient now to set forth the case of 45 million Ukrainians now the victims of tyrannical masters.

Generally speaking war treaties of the past score of years were not dictated according to political, ethical or economic boundaries but rather by chauvinism and revenge. The political aspirations of the mentioned Ukrainians has been constantly ignored and sidetracked during the preceding two decades.

Relatively few people knew (except those of Slavic extraction) that a Ukrainian Republic actually existed, but for such a very short time. However at that time a combination of brutal powers and unscrupulous opportunists successfully dismembered that ephemeral republic. Such a fait accompli (dissolution of the Ukrainian state) might have been prevented had the diplomats of France and Britain (mostly France) a little more political acumen and foresight.

Intervention at that time might and would have reaped a mutual benefit for both nations. The French would have acquired a formidable democratic ally, the Ukrainians acquiring much needed credits and technical equipment and advisors.

Undoubtedly now some will question outright the statement that the Ukrainians would have adopted a democratic form of ruling themselves. Ukrainian students and intellectuals have constantly expressed their dissatisfaction and antipathy toward their foreign masters during the past twenty years. In time these agitators would form the nucleus of any resurrected Ukrainian state. Democratic feeling was and is an ingrained trait among Ukrainians here and in Europe.

There can be no permanent peace (an illusion?) when the privileges and prerogatives of nationhood of European Ukrainians are denied them. All the preceding assertions may be products of wishful thinking but it is the ardent hope that they may materialize. Political and national sovereignty should not be denied a people like these.

PETER PANCHESSON.

Rochester, N. Y.

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle February 2, 1941)

**AN ADVANCE DATE!**  
On May 11, 1941, in Elizabeth, N.J. **CONSTRUCTION DANCE** will be held by the Ukrainian Boys Club of Elizabeth. Please hold this date open. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

(Box scores of games reported below appear in the "Svoboda.")

## MILLVILLE BEATS NEW YORK BRANCH 361

A Ukrainian National Association Basketball League game played at Millville on Feb. 8th, resulted in a 35-23 victory for the Millville team. New York's Branch 361 suffered the setback. Although the New Yorkers managed to tie the score at 18-18 at the end of the 3rd period, the Millville boys put on a spectacular 17-point scoring spree in the final quarter to walk away with the win. P. Romanik took high-scoring laurels with 14 points to his credit, and M. Czarnecky and T. Dusanenko starred for New York with 7 each. The box score:

Frank Pancyszyu.

## HAMTRAMCK TROUNCES UKADETS

In the opening game of the series, played at Hamtramck High School gym on Feb. 7th, Hamtramck defeated the Ukadets club of Detroit, 69-32. Bill Sharon, Michael Pidparyhora, and Walter Marfechuk scored 18, 15, and 14 points respectively for the winners. Walter Kmicinski starred for the Ukadets U.N.A. team with 12 points. The box score:

Alex Kalczycki.

## ROSSFORD BEATS CLEVELAND AND AKRON DEFEATS LORAIN

A basketball carnival was held in Cleveland on Feb. 9th, with 4 U.N.A. teams, namely Cleveland, Rossford, Lorain, and Akron participating.

Rossford defeated Cleveland in a close battle, 36-23. D. Kornowa and P. Kornowa starred for the winners with 13 and 12 points respectively, while G. Horosko took scoring laurels for Cleveland with 13. The box score:

Nicholas Bobeczko.

## ROSSFORD SPORTS CARNIVAL

On February 23rd Rossford will hold a carnival, which will feature bowling, basketball and dancing.

The bowling team will meet the Detroit Ukadets bowlers at 1:00 P. M. and the basketball team will play a double-header against the Detroit Ukadets and the Akron U.N.A. at 3:00 P. M. in the Rossford High School Gym.

Following the basketball games there will be a supper in the Ukrainian Hall for all the visitors, and after the supper a semi-formal dance lasting from 8:30 to mid-night.

Everyone is welcome, especially out-of-towners.

(Sport news is concluded in Svoboda)

## Madame Xenia Vassenko

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Teacher of Countess Olga Albani,  
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## Grand UNA Sports Festival!

The 4 Eastern U.N.A. Basketball teams will meet in an exciting double-header at Stuyvesant High School, 345 E. 16th St., New York City, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1941, at 1:30 P.M.

A heated battle for 1st and last place in the Eastern League Standing will be staged with the N.Y. UNA (361) playing host to the boys from Millville and the L. I. UNA (423) welcoming the boys from Philadelphia.

The Sport Festival will be formally opened by Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, President of the Ukrainian National Association, who will make the initial toss-up.

You're bound to miss a grand time, if you pass up this event!

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