

VARIED PROGRAM FEATURES NEW ENGLAND RALLY

A basketball game, talks on youth problems, a banquet and dance concert featured the three day program of the American-Ukrainian New England Youth Rally, held over the past weekend in Boston under the auspices of several local clubs.

Some two score young people attended the discussion session of the rally Saturday afternoon at Hotel Bradford. One half of that number were from the New York Metropolitan Area. The banquet and dance Saturday night at the hotel was attended by several hundred persons, while the concert Sunday afternoon at the Peabody House drew an overflow audience of about five to six hundred people.

Talks on youth problems were delivered Saturday afternoon by Mr. John H. Roberts, president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America; Miss Anne Zadorsue, former editor of the NYL-NA "Trend"; Miss Anne Chopek, a Boston lawyer; and Stephen Droboty, editor of "Ukrainian Life" of Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Roberts recommended the setting up of local youth councils as constituent assemblies of the UYL-NA. Miss Chopek outlined methods of organizing New England youth.

In her talk on "My Experience Among the Youth," Miss Zadorsue condemned the youth assembled at the Newark convention of the UYL-NA in 1939 for passing unanimously a resolution favoring Ukrainian militant nationalism, because, she said "Ukrainian militant nationalism is anti-democratic." Amplifying her remarks on this subject, Mr. Droboty, who had previously spoken on "Our Greatest Aim," declared that nowadays "nationalism stands for fascism."

Conary views were expressed in the discussion that followed by Stephen Shumeyko and Joseph Lesawyer. The former pointed out that Ukrainian militant nationalism is highly democratic and that it is synonymous with a spirit of revolution, without which no nation has ever achieved her national independence. As a case in point he cited the American Revolution of 1776.

(Ukrainian militant nationalism, in the words of the resolution passed unanimously at the Newark UYL-NA convention, is that program of "thought and action... which stresses primarily the keeping of the Ukrainian people in a state of constant revolt against the intolerable conditions under which they are forced to live in their oppressed homeland, and, furthermore, the constant mobilization of all their resources, both spiritual and material, for the coming of the national revolution, without which there can be no real hope for their liberation."—Editor.)

Miss Zadorsue also criticized the younger generation for not producing an independent publication of their own. All such publications that exist now, she said, are owned by the various fraternal orders. All that one can read in them, she claimed, are reports of the organization of some youth branch or youth club.

The rally discussion session was presided over by Joseph Charyna, who also was toastmaster at the banquet. The banquet committee was headed by Dr. Timothy Wallace who directed the chorus at the concert. The concert committee was headed by Miss Chopek, the publicity committee by Peter Panteluk, rally book committee—Yaroslav N. Yavorov, registration—Olga Puzak, sport dance—Walter Bezubka, reception—Anna Muzyka.

SAD BUT TRUE

Though so many of our young people are chock-full of ideas on how to improve Ukrainian-American life and make it more progressive, few of them are willing to make the necessary sacrifices of time, energy, and money to put these ideas into action.

Take, for example, the matter of publications in the English language dealing with some phases of Ukrainian life and culture. All our young folks are in agreement on the need for such publications. Yet how many of them actually purchase them when they appear? Worse yet, how many of them read them—even when they get them as a gift? The answer in both cases is the same—very, very few.

Take, as another example, the efforts being made at present to record some of the finest Ukrainian songs by a picked chorus under Professor Alexander Koshetz. Now, no one among our younger generation has ever been heard to deny the great need for such recordings. In fact, for years complaints have been heard from them about the lack of such recordings. And mightily justified were these complaints, we say. Still, how many of our young people, or, for that matter, how many of the thousands of our choral singers, have put in their advance orders for the Koshetz choral recordings? Without such advance orders, as we all know by now, the recordings cannot be made. Yet the number of young people who have ordered them thus far can be counted on one's fingers. And that's no exaggeration.

A similar deplorable situation exists within the sphere of our youth league activity, or rather the lack of it. Complaints on the latter score are often voiced in tones of quivering indignation or scathing condemnation, especially at the youth league conventions. Yet those who are the most vociferous in this respect are usually the first to refuse to lend a helping hand to make the youth league truly active. Especially is this the case when the candidates they supported for office have been defeated and those whom they opposed have been elected. In aloof disdain they retire to the sidelines, to ignore all sincere appeals for their cooperation. And then when the next convention comes around, ah, to what great oratorical—sometimes hysterical—heights they rise in bitter denunciation of all those whom they hold responsible for the league's inactivity during the past year, overlooking, of course, themselves and their like.

Finally, consider this matter of the public lectures on Ukrainian history and culture that the Ukrainian National Association is helping to sponsor now at Columbia University. No one can deny the value and importance of these lectures. Yet how many of our young people have attended them thus far. A bare two hundred at the most. Although there were enough of them to fill the lecture hall, still there are all the other young Ukrainian-Americans who live in the New York Metropolitan Area? Where are the hundreds of young U.N.A. members of that section? Especially, where are their branch or sports leaders? Of course, some of them are really unable to attend these lectures. That we can understand. But a great many of them, we are sure, are able but don't come around. What's the reason behind this? Sheer indifference or negligence? Or are they afraid to learn how little they know about their Ukrainian historical and cultural background. Yes, there is such a danger. That would indeed be a rude awakening, and certainly disturbing to the self-complacency and peace of mind of some people. After all, didn't someone once say that where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise?

All this is indeed a sad commentary upon our younger generation. Yet no one can deny that it is true. And the sooner it becomes generally realized by our young people, the sooner will real progress enter into their group life.

RECEIVES INSURANCE COUNSEL POST

John Panchuk, former president of the Ukrainian Youth' League of North America, was recently appointed Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Life and Casualty Company, Detroit, Michigan.

The "Federal Record," the company journal, contained an announcement last month of Mr. Panchuk's appointment signed by

V. D. Cliff, president of the company.

From it we learn that Mr. Panchuk was born in Manitoba, Canada, and came to Detroit with his parents in 1916.

Four years ago he was offered and accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney General of the State of Michigan. In the latter capacity he had charge of all legal matters pertaining to the Insurance Department of the State. He served under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

LECTURES ON UKRAINE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Lecture No. 3

The third in 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 Professor Mikola Chubaty of the Stamford, Conn. Ukrainian Catholic College. His topic will be a Survey of Ukrainian Culture. He will speak in Ukrainian.

LECTURE AT COLUMBIA STRESSES STRENGTH OF UKRAINE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The constantly growing strength of the Ukrainian national movement down through the centuries was stressed by Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the "Ukrainian Weekly," in the course of his lecture at Columbia University last Friday night on the subject of the Modern Period in Ukrainian History.

Approximately one hundred and fifty persons, mostly of the younger generation, attended the lecture. It was the second in the series currently being sponsored at Columbia University by its Department of East European Languages in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Association.

The lecture was presided over by Professor Clarence A. Manning, acting executive officer of the Department of East European Languages.

In opening his lecture, Mr. Shumeyko ascribed as the reason for the general ignorance of the average American on the subject of Ukraine to the fact that, "Simplicity is the keynote to modern news reporting. The most intricate subjects are whittled down to the size and shape of the average reader's mind; movements of a very involved nature are tagged with a glib name; all to the end that his sense of comprehension may not become overstrained, nor the digestion of his breakfast or dinner disturbed. As a result, while the average man's general knowledge of world events becomes broadened, it also becomes very much thinned.

"A good example of this," the speaker continued, "is in the case of Ukraine. From time to time this name crops up in our American press, usually in relation to Hitler's dream of expansion towards the east.

"Yet hardly ever," the lecturer said, "is any attempt made in such reports or occasional editorials to explain how with Nazi connivance Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and how by similar connivance Soviet Russia invaded and occupied Western Ukraine. Hardly ever, too, is any attempt made to explain the significance of this country Ukraine, or of its people, what they stand for, and to what do they really aspire. Almost always it is just—Ukraine. Just a name. Just a pawn in international diplomacy, and now in this great war raging over there. And that may be said to be the sum and total of the average American's conception of Ukraine, drawn from what he reads in the daily press. At most he regards it as something the Kremlin has and the Wilhelmstrasse wants.

"In reality, however," Mr. Shumeyko declared, "Ukraine stands for a race of people, some forty-five million strong, who have their own well developed historical and cultural traditions, who are struggling to cast off the yoke of their ruler, Soviet Russia, and who, finally, are as opposed and hostile to Hitler as they are to Stalin, for both stand for foreign rule of terrorism and oppression."

NO TALK OF NEUTRALITY NOW

In future years, historians will record the swift changes that took place in the temper and attitude of the American people and their leaders during 1940 and 1941. Looking back now on the months that followed the outbreak of World War II, it seems as if we lived then in another world. The majority of the people wanted neutrality—and they wanted no part of Europe's newest mess. They wanted to avoid the risk of war at all costs. And the statesmen who represented them felt the same way.

Today the polls show that we still want to keep out of war—but that a considerable majority, despite that, favor helping England to the fullest extent even if it involves the risk of our being drawn into war. No one talks of neutrality—it is as dead as Moses. The cash-and-carry policy has been virtually forgotten—it is perfectly clear that every financial resource

will be used to help arm Britain no less than ourselves. The American people, in short, are violently partisan, and the American nation is definitely and irretrievably involved in the war.

What has caused this change? It took us almost three years to become really anti-German in the last war—it took us less than a year this time. Better communication, both verbal and visual, has been a factor. So has the shining courage of the British people—the Americans like and respond to any display of bravery against odds. Most important, in all probability, has been the fast-growing feeling that our destiny and Britain's are inter-mixed and inseparable, and that if Britain falls we will be in grave danger.

There are those who stoutly believe this doctrine, but they are much in the minority. The President obviously thinks that Britain is fighting for us as well as for herself.

So do most members of Congress. So do the bulk of the leading commentators. So does a long list of principal daily newspapers. That is why opposition to the lend-lease bill has made so little progress. There just isn't enough support behind it.

Last chance of defeating or seriously modifying the bill—and, at best, it was an extremely frail chance—died when Wendell Willkie took the stand. Mr. Willkie received 22,000,000 American votes last November, only 4,000,000 less than the President. His trip to England, in which he crammed months of visiting, talking and investigating, into a few days and nights, was a dramatic pilgrimage. He made a fine impression abroad. While he has lost some of his past supporters, he has gained new friends and followers. So when Willkie said he was 100 per cent in favor of the bill, with certain modifications, and went even farther than the President in some respects (by suggesting that we give Britain outright destroyers and Army bombers) the die was cast.

The two men who were given the votes of close to 50,000,000 Americans in their race for the presidency, and who stand out head and shoulders above any other national figures of this day, believe that England's fate and our fate cannot be separated. There is no doubt of their sincerity—even as there is no doubt of the sincerity of those who still hold to a different and opposed point of view. And there is no doubt that this country is committed to the hill to the policy for which Roosevelt and Willkie stand.

Today millions of Americans hate Hitler and what he represents with an almost personal hatred. For Mussolini they have contempt and laughter. These millions of Americans feel that the dictators are their enemies, just as they are England's enemies. The old crimes and mistakes of imperial England have been forgotten. And in the opinion of many a thoughtful student we ourselves are about to embark on an unprecedented imperial policy of our own.

ORISIA

By PANTALEON A. KULISH

Translated by Helen Kinash Sigler

(Nineteenth in the Series of Select Translated Ukrainian Stories)

(1)

THEY sing in a song that there is nothing blessed with more beauty than a bright star in clear weather. But whoever has seen the daughter of the late "sotnik" (captain) Tavolha, he would, perhaps, have said that she was even more beautiful than the bright star in clear weather, more beautiful than the full moon at night, more beautiful even than the sun itself, which makes glad fishes in the sea, animals in the woods, and poppies in the gardens.

Perhaps it is a sin to say that; for whoever hear of a girl being more beautiful than the blessed sun and moon? But, possibly, so has our mother brought us, sinners, into this world, that when we gaze upon maidenly beauty it seems to us that there is nothing more beautiful either on this earth or in heaven.

Beautiful, very beautiful, was the "sotnik's" daughter! She was known all over Ukraine; for among us, Ukrainians, as soon as someone's pretty daughter grows up, it is known everywhere. Whether any of our young kozaks had any business in Witovtsi or not, he would travel over a hundred versts, just to see what kind of a daughter "sotnik" Tavolha had, what was that Orisia like, about whom everywhere everyone heard as if the horns sounded. But not much benefit was derived from these visits; somehow the kozaks could not come near to woo her, whether the father was very haughty, or the daughter very indifferent, that I do not know; but this I know, that having returned from Witovtsi, our cavalier goes about as one in despair. A comrade of his would ask him about Orisia.

"In vain," he would say, "are all our longings and our wooing! Not for us has blossomed this flower! Perhaps someone will stick it in his high kozak-hat, but he will not be of our squadron!"

And his comrade silently would nod his head, thinking: "She has, indeed, ruined the kozak!"

II

Orisia was no longer a child, she grew up, tall and slender, like a white birch in meadow. The old "sotnik" would look at her, look at her proud stature, and her charming beauty, and his fatherly heart would rejoice that he lived to see such a daughter in his old age; but sometimes his heart would be sad: "You have ripened, my dove, like a full ear in the field! But will the suitor realize what a blessing he is getting from the merciful God? There are many men, both honorable and prominent, who are seeking your hand, but I would not like to give you up into the hands of a grey-haired old man, he would wither you with his jealousies, like the wind does a stalk in the field. Oh, I would neither care to give you up to an irresponsible young devil, who could not live long without his steppes and his horse, and who will lay down his rash head in the field, and will leave you alone with little children." Thinking thus, the old "sotnik" Tavolha would sometimes become very, very sad, and even a tear would roll down his cheek.

And Orisia grew like a flower in the garden. Slender and beautiful in appearance, she fitted here and there in the household of the old "sotnik"; hummed like a honey-laden bee and brought cheer to the whole household.

III

One night Orisia had a very queer dream. It seemed that her late mother came to her from the other world, stood at the head of her bed, and said: "Orisia, my child, you shall not remain single for long; daily I entreat the merciful God to send you a faithful mate."

Orisia woke up, neither sad nor cheerful, and went to her father's room and said, blushing like a flower: "Sire-father, my girls have soaked the clothes; order the horses to be harnessed and we shall go to the Trubailo river under Tur's cliff. There the water, clear as glass, rushes over the stones."

Sire-father says: "Why do you want to ride so far, Orisia?"

"It is not very far, really, father dear, about a half hour of walking; one rides there the whole way through pastures and meadows and hardly realizes when the water glistens under a hill."

"Oh, I know very well that when you want anything, you know how to obtain it by coaxing. Call old Hrivna to me."

Orisia rushed to the door, and did not look long for Hrivna, but brought him immediately before her sire-father.

Hrivna was an old, old man. He had known the "sotnik" since his childhood days; he carried him in his arms; he taught him how to ride a horse. Then he accompanied the "sotnik" in his wars against the whole of Poland, he was with him in Crimea, and even on the Black Sea. Even in his old age, he would gladly refuse luxuries, but would rather spend the rest of his days by the side of the "sotnik." Old was grandpa Hrivna; his eye-brows sank low over his eyes, and his grey beard reached to his waist. He entered the house, bowed to the "sotnik" and greeted him: "Good-day, kind sire."

"Harness," he says, "a pair of horses, kind sire, take that wagon in which we used to carry bread on our sises, and take our wash-women to the Trubailo river."

And he replies: "Very well, kind sire, we shall harness the horses. Why not harness them?"

He goes right off, and with the help of two boys, rolls out from under a coach-house a long and wide wagon, well known to him; a wagon, behind which having hidden in a dangerous hour, he fought against Poles or Tartars; but he also suffered, not a little, because of it, when at times he happened to retreat with it over bushes, mire and marches, in order to escape in a round about way from the garrison. The old man Hrivna rolls out this wagon now for a different need. He harnesses a pair of horses in which years have long ago quenched that fire which boils in the heart, radiates from eyes and nostrils, and hurls the horse hither and thither, frightening women and children and making glad the heart of a good kozak. Now, these white horses moved gently under the hand of grey-haired Hrivna, who long ago, had grown out of practice of a kozak's gallop.

Now, Orisia's girls carry out shirts, embroidered towels, tablecloth and all kinds of linens; they filled the wagon, and climbed in themselves; all of them wearing ribbons and flowers—Orisia among them—and like a poppy in the garden lends enchantment to all the other flowers, just so she sat among her girls.

Old Hrivna cracked the whip, the horses neighed, having smelled the grass of the meadows; they trotted along, and disappeared from view with the wagon, the driver, and the girls.

IV

Behold, the meadow is before them already! It is green here, and green there. It is spring, when the grass is still fresh and young, and only just covers the earth. As much as there is blue sky above, so much there is green meadow below. And just as a bright star falls a night, glowing through the sky, so our Orisia

rode through the wide meadow with her girls.

And lo, here roars and rumbles the Trubailo beyond her meadows! Whenever a tree blows and the sun glistens on that very spot where the water flows over the stones, then you would say that it is not water, but clear glass, or some costly crystal that pours itself down from the hill and breaks into tiny splinters against the stones.

Above the stream Trubailo stands a high cliff. Thick hawthorn grows all over it and its roots hang down over the very stream. Wild hoo's grasped at those roots and swing in shaggy bushes. Down below, the water rushes and rushes! And this is Tur's Cliff.

The girls look down upon it, and ask old Hrivna why it was named Tur's (Bison's) Cliff?

"Why do you want to know?" answers Hrivna. "But why is it that you know? Come now, and tell us!"

"Oh, my little doves! I would like to tell you, but you'll not come any more to the stream."

"What could it be? Tell it to us anyway."

When they began coaxing, the old man could not withstand it, so he sat down on a stone by the stream and began to relate:

"Once upon a time, long ago, during the disastrous times of the Tartars' rule, a certain prince ruled over Pereyaslav. That prince was such a skilled huntsman that whatever he saw with his eye, was his; and he loved hunting. So, one day that prince went a-hunting, and he strayed away in the thicket from his followers. He walked and walked through the wilderness when lo and behold! he sees a herd of bisons grazing on the grass."

"And what are bisons anyway, grandpa?" asked Orisia.

"Well, my dear, they were wild oxen with golden horns; you will not see them anywhere now. The prince sees these bisons, only he does not marvel at their golden horns, but marvels at the girl who stands near them, such a girl, that she illuminated the whole wilderness with her beauty. He rushed to her, but the light shone so strong around her that he could not even approach her. The prince forgot his huntsmen, and the fact that he was lost in the wilderness; the wonderful beauty of the girl caught at his heart.

"Girl of mine" he said "be my wife."

And she replied: "I will then be your wife when the Trubailo flows back."

And the prince: "If you will not grant my request, then I shall kill your bisons."

"If you will shoot my bisons, then you will never shoot at anything else any more."

This angered the prince, he took the bow from his shoulder and began to shoot at the golden-horned bisons. They swarmed thru the wilderness tearing up trees; but the prince followed them and let fly one arrow after another. They reached the Trubailo... and Trubailo in those days was not as narrow as it is today—they came to the high cliff, and lo! they all jumped into the water, but not one of them swam across, they all sank to the bottom like stones, and dammed the river. The girl then clasped her hands: "You drowned my golden-horned bisons, so now may you wander in the wilderness for ever after."

So, since then, they say, the prince wanders thru the wilderness, and cannot in any way find his Pereyaslav. And Pereyaslav has been in Tartars' hands, in Polish hands—what has not happened to Pereyaslav since then? But he cannot find and will not find it ever. And the girl's bisons even now lie stone-like in the water. Here, listen, it is not water that roars, but the bisons roar deafeningly from under the water. They say that the time will come when the prince will ride to Tur's Cliff, the bisons will rise up and go seeking the wilderness through Ukraine."

(To be concluded)

Speak Now, Or...

Once every four years, through their democratically elected representatives gathered in convention, the rank and file members of the U.N.A. have an equal chance to formulate future plans and policies of their organization, and to select the leaders whom they think most capable to see them through. Up to the last convention four years ago, the voice of the younger element had been merely a whisper. This is not to be wondered at since the percentage of this group to the total membership has been woefully small. The figures of the past four years, however, which were recently issued by the Supreme Recording Secretary, show an increase in membership in the Adult Department of 6,510, or 36%. Of this total there is no doubt that a great percentage represents the younger generation. That being the case, it is therefore expected, or it could be expected, that youth's voice will be more audible at the convention this May.

More articulation, however, will not be sufficient to draw the attention of the convention to the problems of the younger members. Youth's delegates must know beforehand how best to present those problems. One method worthy of consideration is that of concentration on certain objectives and rallying a united front to attain them. In other words, if thirty or forty young generation delegates presented several projects upon which they had decided in advance, their solid support would be certain to have a favorable effect on the passing of final resolutions.

In this manner a more certain and active sports program, for example, could be presented with a fair expectation of its consideration. Up to the present time, sports, as provided for at the previous convention, have had a beneficial influence in the organizing of the younger U.N.A. members. The question arises, however, has the sports program been utilized to the fullest advantage? Can the U.N.A. expand such activities beyond the present scope to make membership more desirable to that part of the Ukrainian American youth which has not yet been impressed? Along this line may be considered the establishing of, national homes, or sport centers, in carefully selected localities in various parts of the country. Salaried sports coaches or gym instructors might be included here. These and similar questions should be discussed among the younger U.N.A. members before their representatives appear on the convention floor.

How should the young people bring about these advance discussions? The "Weekly" is an excellent medium which has not apparently been used to the fullest advantage. It is really surprising that so few of our youth leaders have expressed their views and those of their fellow members regarding the convention in the columns of this paper, or, for that matter, anywhere. Editorial comment alone cannot present the picture in its fullest light.

Another method which also is very effective in the development of decisions and plans is that of direct contact. The officers and delegates of the various youth branches in each locality could call meetings of themselves between now and May 12th and make the necessary projects or plans to be presented. Of course, it devolves upon each youth branch to devote some of its meeting time to discussion of projects among all of its members. The officers and delegates, properly instructed, could then proceed along definite lines in their pre-convention caucuses.

Only through a plan of action carefully thought out in advance can the younger generation expect to take an active part in the fast-approaching convention. Let us make the most of our opportunities and give substance to our ideas. If we fail to act now, it will mean marking time for four years more.

STEPHEN KURLAK.

The Ukrainian View

IT was suggested to me that I should contribute an article on Ukraine from the Ukrainian point of view. The implication, therefore, is that Ukraine's right to independence is debatable question, and that besides a Ukrainian view there is a Polish, a Russian, and presumably a German view. Some Russian critics of Ukrainian aspirations would have us believe that Ukraine was really invented by Paul Rohrbach and that therefore only a German view need be heard and then condemned.

It must be admitted that in certain narrow sense the question of Ukraine is debatable; that is so far as physical force has always been, and presumably will continue to be for some time, a very cogent factor in international relations. If the possession of Ukraine by Russia or Poland for instance, as a result of the use of force, can acquire legal approbation by other countries, as it actually did after the World War, then all who are strong enough can and will file a claim and make out a case to support it. Being a rich country without, however, any considerable independent physical force, Ukraine has for centuries been the subject of dispute among the many aspirants to her hand and dowry. Viewed in that sense—all moral considerations apart—we must agree that the field is open to all comers and to victor will go the spoils.

The "We Feeling"

If we leave aside the question of power politics, the Ukrainian point of view is that the right of the Ukrainian people to a free and independent life is absolute, in the same way as that of any other nation. The Ukrainians, though painfully aware of their stateless condition, regard themselves as a nation among nations. Their feeling of separateness springs from their folk-lore, their history, traditions, customs, language and religion, each different from that of the Poles or the Russians, but identical or so nearly alike throughout Ukraine as to make a Ukrainian from Kherson or Poltava, for instance, feel himself quite at home in any Galician or Volhynian village. Their national self-awareness is closely connected with what the sociologists call the "we feeling," the force which produces group loyalties, beginning in the family and ending in national units.

A nation cannot hope to rise culturally if it does not possess freedom of action, that is to nurture and develop its native characteristics and possibilities, of course with due respect for the rights of other nations. The same applies to the material needs of a nation. Experience has shown that the expression "suppressed nation" is not an idle phrase; those nations which do not possess political independence are usually exploited, and there is correlation between the extent and duration of a nation's freedom and the degree of its cultural and material advancement.

"Large Units"

The first fact of paramount importance is that Ukrainians have always felt that they are a people distinct from their neighbours; the second important fact is that as a people they have long come to realize that their interests can be served only in an independent Ukraine. The consciousness of separate identity and the realization that cultural and material progress are conditioned by national freedom have always helped to preserve submerged nations from extinction. These two forces alone preserved the Poles and Czechs during their period of bondage when they were forced to become members of "large units," which have so often been recommended as cures for Central and Eastern European troubles.

As Pressure Increased Resistance Grew

The forces which for centuries tried to obliterate the Ukrainians as a distinct national entity have

been most instrumental in driving the Ukrainian national movement to maturity. For centuries Muscovite and Polish expansionist elements have sought, in turn, to assimilate the Ukrainian people. Each developed and put into practice its own system of assimilation and used every opportunity to the resistance of the Ukrainian masses. As pressure increased resistance grew, and the Western conception of the national state was more clearly understood in Ukraine. The history of Poland after the Partitions may be cited as a parallel case, except that the Poles fell under three foreign yokes and had a rich and nationally conscious aristocracy, whereas the Ukrainians were almost wholly a nation of plebeian democrats.

Western ideas and Muscovite expansionist pressure combined to arouse Ukrainian national consciousness. The Ukrainian renaissance of the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth century was distinguished by the revival and glorification of the legends and traditions connected with Kievan Russia-Ukraine and Cossack Ukraine. This cultural-literary movement was the forerunner of political activity which assumed considerable proportions at the turn of this century.

The significance of the brief though eventful period of Ukrainian independence and unity which followed the collapse of Russia and Austria cannot be overstressed. This phase of Ukrainian history realized a long cherished hope, and it has wrought a change in the mentality of the masses which otherwise might have taken several generations. It raised the majority of the people to a state of national fervour from which descent into servitude is unthinkable. Ukrainian history of the last twenty years is full of evidence that never again can Muscovy or Poland, or any other conqueror, install himself with safety on Ukrainian soil.

Real Significance of Perejaslav Treaty

Western Europe and America have for long accepted as axiomatic the right of every nationality, great or small, to self-determination: to direct its own destiny provided it respects the equally incontestable rights of its neighbours. If—as I know it to be the case—it is the will of the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians to gain independence, then this right must be conceded to them, for if we hesitate to apply the principle universally, we undermine the very foundations of organized Western society and open wide the gates to worshippers of force. The Western World cannot deny or even modify this principle, otherwise its moral case in the present struggle becomes meaningless.

There is an abundance of historical argument in favour of Ukrainian independence. For instance, we seldom hear the fact that the Treaty of Perejaslav (1654), which some Russians have tried to describe as having been specially designed to unite Muscovite and Ukrainian territories, was a military alliance between the Ukrainian Republic and the Muscovite Tsar, who promised Ukraine his personal protection. As a matter of historical interest I might quote here professor V. Sergejevic who, in his book *Lectures and Research into the History of Russian Law* (1910) wrote: "Ukraine did not join Russia as a province, as for example did Tver or Riazan, but remained a separate state with its own administrative system, its own army, its own judiciary and with the right to carry on its own foreign relations. In connection with this Treaty the Tsar declared that: 'Ukraine accepts the protection of our mighty hand and promises to serve us, our son, and our progeny.' Thus Ukraine did not join the Muscovite State but only recognised as her own the reigning Tsar in Moscow and subsequent Tsars of his line. . . . Since the selection fell to the Muscovite Tsar and his line, the alliance could continue only as

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

Branch 398 Elects Delegate

At the annual meeting of the Society of Eugene Konovaletz, Branch 398 of the Ukrainian National Association, held recently, the following officers were elected for the year 1941: Stephanie Hladky, president; Marion Troc, vice president; Peter Pucilo, secretary for the third term; Stephanie Huminiak, assistant secretary; Stanley Demko, treasurer.

Branch 398 was first organized in June, 1938, with 7 members. It now has 54 adult and 55 juvenile members. By virtue of this fact, the branch achieved the privilege of sending a delegate to the coming U.N.A. Convention in Harrisburg. The honor of this position went to Peter Pucilo, who was elected unanimously with John Evasiuk as alternate.

The branch is situated in Chicago.

Branch 287 Elects Delegate

At a meeting held on February 21st, Jersey City's U.N.A. Youth Branch 287 elected a delegate to the convention of the U.N.A., to be held in May this year. The club, which admitted 8 new members in recent months, elected Theodore Lutwiniak as its delegate, and Myron Hrabar as its alternate. Both were elected unanimously. The club's 1941 officers are as follows: Nicholas Tomchuk, president; Peter Hrabar, vice-president; Theodore Lutwiniak, secretary; Frank Dubeck, treasurer. The branch was formed by Mrs. Dmytro Halychyn in December, 1936, and now has a total of 31 members. Additional new members will be admitted before the convention.

long as the progeny of Alexis Mikhailovic continued to reign."

The Term "Ukraina"

There is also the question of language, an argument so dear to many Russians. But many authorities, even Russian ones, including the 1906 report of the special Commission of the Russian Academy of Sciences, are of the opinion that the Ukrainian language is a separate language, probably farther removed from the Russian language than, for instance, from Serbian. One could also discuss the question of racial origins and show fairly conclusively that the Russians are not blood-relatives of the Ukrainians. It was, after all, the learned Russian Pokrovski who said that "Great Russia is built on the bones of the Finns and in the veins of the modern Great Russian flows at least 80 per cent of Finnish blood." The confusion about the name *Russia, ruskij*, etc., could easily provide material for a separate article. The same applies to the history of the name *Ukraina* which, according to some Russians, is supposed to be derived from two Russian words—a *kraja*—the genetics for the Russian word *ukraina*, meaning frontier area. One could easily show how senseless are the expressions "Great Russian" and "Little Russian" when used in a political and ethnographic, instead of in their proper ecclesiastical sense.

These arguments, however, would add little to the case which rests, as it must, on the fact that there are some forty million people who call themselves Ukrainians who occupy in a compact mass a rich country which they hold not by right of conquest but as autochthones. This country they have defended with their lives for centuries, and today they express in word and deed, as they did so often in the past, a strong desire to live as a free and independent people.

STEPAN DAVIDOVICH

("Free Europe," London, Jan. 24, 1941)

Ukrainian Nationalists and Canada

The February 3, 1941 issue of the Toronto, Canada "The Globe and Mail," contained under the above heading a letter to the editor written by Professor Watson Kirkconnell, long known as a friend of the Ukrainians and well acquainted with their culture and problems. It concerns itself with Communist attacks upon Ukrainian nationalists. Excerpts from Prof. Kirkconnell's letter follow:

To the Editor of the Globe and Mail: In an editorial in your issue of Jan. 28, you quote extensively from my book, "Canada, Europe and Hitler," with regard to the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization, a militant group in Europe. Inasmuch as a Canadian group with a similar name is at present under fire I desire to clarify the situation a little:

1. The Communists, in spite of apparent moderation in America in recent years, are still resolute in their plans for world revolution and the bloody extermination (in Canada as elsewhere) of all who believe in private property or personal freedom. Stalin's address in Moscow, in March 1939 to a congress of the Third International, made this point as plain as murder.

2. Unlike the Communists, the Ukrainian nationalists in Canada have never had a program subversive of our Canadian political system. In foreign politics, they favored revolutionary movements in Eastern Europe conducive to the winning of Ukrainian national freedom there; but in Canada, their attitude was consistently loyal. During the "appeasement period," from the Munich Settlement until the collapse of the Carpatho-Ukraine in March, 1939, they showed group enthusiasm for Hitler's apparent zeal on behalf of the Ukrainian national cause in Europe. When Hitler abandoned the Carpatho-Ukraine, the Ukrainian nationalists in Canada repudiated him completely. They had never espoused his world program nor his designs on Canada. In the recent past, moreover, they have cut themselves clear from any entanglement with organizations of European Ukrainians.

3. When Canada declared war on Germany, all of the Ukrainian nationalist groups wrote to Ottawa affirming their loyal support of the war effort. In November, 1940, they even went to the length of sinking ancient and inveterate antagonisms amongst their own groups, in order to give more effective support to Canada. This union, in a committee of Ukrainian Canadians, represents (to those who know the background) a triumph of Canadian loyalty that deserves all possible support and commendation from the Canadian press and public.

4. Since last December, Russian and Ukrainian Communists, here and in the States, have been working assiduously to destroy this new-found unity among the Ukrainian nationalists, through the so-called "Friends of Democracy," a dossier of alleged disloyalties by members of the Ukrainian Nationalist Federation of Canada.

5. Canadians should be on their guard against these Communist attempts to blacken the Ukrainian nationalists. In June, 1940, Premier John Bracken and I spoke at a mass meeting of Winnipeg Ukrainians, called by the Nationalists Federation in aid of the war effort; and I am well aware of the magnificent contribution that they have already made. I would, therefore, urge that our press pay tribute to their loyal share in our great common cause, rather than permitting their communist foes to enfeeble our war effort by publicizing obsolete issues and even downright slander.

THE U.N.A. SPORTLIGHT

PHILADELPHIA BEATS N. Y. BR. 423; N. Y. BR. 361 DEFEATS MILLVILLE TO TAKE LEAGUE LEAD

Philadelphia, played New York Branch 423, and Millville played New York Branch 361, in a doubleheader at Stuyvesant High School in New York on Feb. 23rd. About 100 U.N.A. sports fans, representing various cities in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were in attendance. Mr. Nicholas Murasko, President of the U.N.A., tossed up the first ball to start the 2 games.

Philadelphia, which is managed by George Slobogin, defeated manager John W. Kosbin's Branch 423 boys by a 37-29 score. Branch 361, managed by Michael Husar, defeated manager Frank Panczyszyn's Millville team in a thrilling game by a 33-32 score. The standing of these 4 teams, which comprise the Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League, is now as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York 361	2	1	.800
Millville	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
New York 423	0	3	.000

The 1st game saw the Philadelphia boys come behind in the first place to win. The Quaker City team has suffered 20 consecutive U.N.A. League losses during the past few seasons, and the victory over Branch 423 snaps this streak of bad luck. Dietric Slobogin, Metropolitan Division Athletic Director, was particularly elated that his home town team came out of its slump.

The Millville-branch 361 game was exciting every second in the way. The lead changed hands several times. Many of the girls that were present are suffering sore throats because of their excited cheering and screaming. The final score 33-32 in favor of the Big Town boys, indicates the closeness of the game. The win puts Branch 361 50 percentage points ahead of Millville in the standing, and sports fans are greatly interested in the outcome of the Millville-Branch 361 game to be played in Philadelphia on March 2nd.

After the game all the players and their friends went to Katar's big dance hall, where they were served candy and kapustni, set to music with the Philadelphia call "Sweet or Bitter." All 4 team managers were called upon to give their words by Mickey Hamalak, who acted as master of ceremonies. Dietric Slobogin, Theodor Lurwinski, Ted Dusanenko and Bill Juzwiak also said a word or two. Mr. Murasko spoke about the sportsmanship of the U. N. A. teams, particularly the spirit of the boys while playing games. He compared this fighting spirit to that of the original organizers of the U. N. A., saying that without such a spirit the U.N.A. probably wouldn't exist today. He urged the boys to stick together for the future of the U. N. A. depends on the younger generation, and an organized youth would be of more benefit than a scattered, disinterested youth. Dancing to the music of a juke box followed the dinner.

Mr. Eugene Lachowitch, associate editor of the Svoboda, was present at the games. Many pictures were taken by two flash bulb photographers.

The box scores of the games follow:

PHILADELPHIA	G	F	P
A. Hrynko	1	0	2
N. Hrynko	5	0	10
M. Byszcz	0	0	2
W. Juzwiak	1	0	2
M. Matsik	4	0	8
J. Juzwiak	4	3	11
J. Buchko	0	0	0
W. Bukata	2	0	4
Totals:	17	3	37

NEW YORK BRANCH 423	G	F	P
M. Hamalak	5	3	9
J. Hamalak	2	0	4
Lectston	4	1	9
Kosbin	0	1	1
Terly	1	0	2
Bazan	2	0	4
Totals:	12	5	29

Philadelphia: 9 8 12-37
New York 423: 13 7 6 3-29
Weinbroum, referee; G. Slobogin, scorer. M. Husar, timer.

NEW YORK BRANCH 361	G	F	P
Ted Dusanenko	3	1	7
Mike Czarnecy	4	6	14
Steve Czarnecy	2	1	5
Nestor Stadyk	2	0	6
Jim Nykytorchyn	0	1	1
John Stadyk	0	0	0
Steve Yuhas	0	0	0
Willie Huzar	0	0	0
George Semus	0	0	0
Harry Polche	0	0	0
Totals:	11	11	33

MILLVILLE	G	F	P
Pete Romanick	5	0	10
Steve Romanick	0	0	0
Frank Panczyszyn	5	0	10
Joe Romanick	0	0	0
Mike Romanick	3	1	7
H. Sacharnoski	0	0	0
Ted Sacharnoski	1	0	2
Jim Romanick	1	1	3
Antonczuk	0	0	0
Totals:	15	2	32

New York 361: 7 13 7 6-33
Millville: 6 6 11 9-32
Weinbroum, Lawor, referees. Michael Husar, scorer. George Sacharnoski, timer.

AKRON LOSES TO ROSSFORD AND CLEVELAND

On Feb. 16th, the Rossford U.N.A. Bowling and Basketball Teams traveled to Akron and won both the bowling match and basketball game from the Akron U.N.A. teams. The basketball game ended in Rossford's favor 35-28, with P. Kornowa of Rossford and J. Puik of Akron topping all players with 11 points each. Rossford's A. Kornowa starred with 10 points to his credit. The box score:

ROSSFORD	G	F	P
P. Kornowa	5	1	11
A. Kornowa	4	2	10
J. Bobak Jr.	1	3	5
Bohaczko	0	0	0
J. L. Bobak	0	0	0
Strahosky	3	0	6
D. Kornowa	0	1	1
Andryc	0	0	0
Patycz	1	0	2
Totals:	14	7	33

(Sport news is concluded in Svoboda)

FREE CHEMISTRY LECTURES IN PHILLY

The Ukrainian Cultural Centre of Philadelphia is currently sponsoring on Thursday nights lectures on chemistry, at 645 North 15th Street, beginning at 8:15. Lecturers are from the American Chemical Society. On March 6, Prof. Elmer C. Bertolet of the Philadelphia Textile School will speak on "Dyeing."

AKRON	G	F	P
Koss	3	1	7
Stashkiw	1	1	3
J. Puik	4	3	11
A. Dasho	1	0	2
V. Puik	1	1	3
Young	1	0	2
Totals:	11	6	28

A. Bobak, referee. Above report submitted by M. Kusnber.

On the same day, Cleveland traveled to Akron to complete Akron's doubleheader scheduled. The Akron boys were fired after losing the 1st game to Rossford, and Cleveland won easily, 41 to 17. G. Horosko won high scoring laurels with 18 points, while W. Danilovich rated 2nd with 10. The box score:

CLEVELAND	G	F	P
J. Toth	2	1	5
S. Burko	0	0	0
W. Danilovich	7	4	18
G. Horosko	7	4	18
S. Bobeczko	3	0	6
N. Bobeczko	1	0	2
Totals:	18	5	41

AKRON	G	F	P
J. Koss	1	0	2
A. Stashkiw	2	0	4
J. Puik	1	2	4
N. Wilha	0	0	0
A. Dasho	2	1	5
V. Puik	0	0	0
J. Miakalo	1	0	2
Totals:	7	3	17

Cleveland: 9 9 11 12-41
Akron: 3 3 5 6-17
B. Samchuck, referee. F. Popowicz, scorer. Steve Dudra, timer.

The following is the standing of the teams entered in the Ohio District of the U.N.A. Basketball League, as of Feb. 17th:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Rossford	5	0	1.000
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Akron	1	2	.333
Lorain	0	4	.000

Nicholas Bobeczko, Ohio District Athletic Director.

HAZLETON GIRLS' BOWLING TEAM

The U.N.A. girls of Hazleton formed a bowling team with the cooperation of Gregory Herman of Wilkes-Barre, U.N.A. Vice President and Athletic Director. The club, which is U.N.A. Branch 430, is getting along splendidly, and every girl enjoys the sport very much. The club bowls every Tuesday night at the Eagle Club House.

In the near future we hope to play other teams. The manager of the group is Mary Kostkiuk, 928 N. Locust St., Hazleton, Pa.

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A NEW CLASS FOR BEGINNERS
MICHAEL HERMAN will conduct a course in UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCES FOR BEGINNERS, WEDNESDAY evenings 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.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION OF CONNECTICUT
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CONCERT in Honor of TARAS SHEVCHENKO
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(because we expect a thousand people) **OUR DATE WITH YOU IS MAY 10, 1941.** Forgive us this error, we'll make up for it at the **CONSTRUCTION DANCE** ELIZABETH, N. J., Ukrainian Boys Club, SATURDAY, MAY 10.

PRE-LENTEN DANCE
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