

HISTORY OF UKRAINE APPEARS IN LONDON

"The Ukraine," a history by W. E. D. Allen, was recently published in London by the Cambridge University Press. Its price is listed as 21s—about \$5.25.

Several brief reviews of this book have appeared in the British press.

The "Manchester Guardian" has this to say about it:

"Mr. Allen, author of a history of the Georgian people, has now furnished us with a colosseum of facts and data about that borderland of the realm of Muscovy which we now speak of as Ukraine. It may be that the whirligig of events will bring this little-known area of the great Eurasian plain to the forefront of political discussion. When that moment comes, the diligent student will know where to turn for his material. The book is immensely detailed, and recondite yet readable, and well supplied with maps and bibliographical notes. In a postscript, 'Ukraine and Europe, 1939-40,' the author records the setback to the Ukrainian nationalist movement represented by the Soviet occupation of Polish Galicia, sees the future of Poland as a national state in federal relations to its neighbors, and the Ukrainians' lot inevitably bound up with 'the obscure destiny of the nationalities at present under the rule of the Communist government in Moscow.' The German menace is discounted."

"Free Europe," on the other hand, has this to say about Allen's work:

"This book reminds one of the 'magnum opus' of some second-rate German scholar. It is bulky in size (four hundred pages), it is extremely ponderous in its exposition, and its bibliographical data accompanying each chapter separately are so abundant as to constitute a book in themselves. Moreover, it has explanatory notes on the Ukrainian language, on names and transliteration, even on the device on the cover, as well as a table of alphabets, a long chronological table and a number of maps. In a word, the author's thoroughness is great; nothing is missed."

"And yet the book is a poor book. Mr. Allen completely lacks the capacity to distinguish between the essential and the irrelevant. His work, therefore, is grossly overloaded with a lot of diffuse considerations which have no bearing whatever on the subject. As a collection of material, though rather undigested, discriminating and patient students may find it of value. But Mr. Allen fails to give a clear and comprehensive picture either of the Ukraine's past history or of the the Ukrainian problem in the world of to-day."

PLIGHT THEIR TROTH

The growing list of young Ukrainian-American married couples was increased on February 18th when Jane Elko of Kenilworth, N. J. became the bride of Michael Piznak of New York City at a ceremony performed in Palm Beach, Florida, to where the couple had motored.

The bride is connected with the Bank of Manhattan, while the groom is a lawyer, with offices at 51 Chambers Street. Mr. Piznak is also chairman of the Ukrainian division in the Democratic National Committee, general counsel of the Ukrainian National Association, and former president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

A VITAL NEED

No matter how justified our resentment may be over Great Britain's apparent indifference to Ukraine's claim to freedom, still the sorry fact remains that we are doing practically nothing to change this indifference to some manner of interest in Ukraine.

Our negligence in this respect is most glaring in our failure thus far to establish in London a Ukrainian representative committee or mission charged with the task of winning support for the Ukrainian cause.

Insofar as the war and its coming results are concerned, London today is practically the center of not only Great Britain but of America as well. For by the passage in Congress of the lease-lend bill, America has definitely committed herself to aid Britain's war efforts to the finish and perhaps follow her lead in them. Therefore the initiative, and certainly the final word, in all war matters will lie from now on not so much in Washington as in London. It is in London that the Anglo-American war aims are probably being drawn up. It is in London, too, that the shape of things to come with an Anglo-American victory is probably being formed now.

On that account, every nation, big or small, rich or poor, free or enslaved, which hopes for a British victory, has its representatives and press there, devoted to the task of winning Anglo-American support for the causes they represent. Yet the 45 million Ukrainian nation has no representation there at all.

There is, of course, a small Ukrainian bureau there, and undoubtedly it is doing the best it can with the means at its command. But by no stretch of imagination can this bureau be regarded in the same light as the governments-in-exile or committees or missions that other nationalities have established there.

It is indeed a crying shame that such is the situation. Yet there it is, and it's up to us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, to do something about it. We are in the best position to do so. For together with our Canadian kinsmen we have the numbers and the resources to set up a truly representative and authoritative Ukrainian representative committee in London. Whether we do or not, however, depends upon how much material support we are willing to contribute out of our pockets for the maintenance of such a mission there. And the initiative in this matter, of course, lies with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In making this proposal, we personally realize that the actual accomplishments of such a mission may be very limited indeed. This is especially probable at present, when neither America nor England want to do anything that might offend Stalin, for fear that he might jump off his fence on to the Nazi side. For them to openly champion the cause of the Ukrainian people, practically all of whom are now suffering under his misrule, would undoubtedly do more than offend him; it probably would give him apoplexy (not a bad idea).

Nevertheless there is nothing to prevent America and England from giving a little "unofficial" encouragement to the just aspirations of the Ukrainians. In fact, such action on their part would thereby strengthen their hand with Stalin considerably.

This is but one idea that an authoritative and competent Ukrainian representative body in London might suggest to the powers that be there.

"FOLK DANCER" APPEARS

An item in last Sunday's New York Times by John Martin, dance editor, reports that a new folk dance magazine has entered the field of the "Folk Dancer." "This is the official publication of the Community Evenings of Folk Dances of Many Lands directed by Michael Herman"—a young Ukrainian-American. The magazine, says Mr. Martin, "is of particular value now, for with the departure from the field of the Folk Festival Council, there is no central clearing house for information about the various groups of European origin."

16 TEAMS IN SLAV TOURNEY AT GARY

Sixteen teams representing fifteen of the largest Slavonic fraternal societies in this country will be represented at the Fourth Annual Slav Basketball Tournament to be held at Gary, Indiana, March 28, 29 and 30.

The tournament has been and will be sanctioned again this year by the National A.A.U.

St. Sava of Gary, last year's tournament winner at Youngstown, Ohio, will be the defending champion this year.

The Ukrainian National Association has been invited to have one of its teams participate in the tournament.

LECTURE ON UKRAINE AT COLUMBIA

Lecture No. 5

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

The lecturer will be Dr. Arthur Prudden Coleman, of the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University. His subject will be A Survey of Ukrainian Literature.

KOSHETZ LECTURES ON MUSIC AT COLUMBIA

Before a large audience filling the commodious Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall of Columbia University, Professor Alexander Koshetz, world renowned Ukrainian choral director, gave a lecture last Friday evening on the subject of Ukrainian music, with particular emphasis on its historical development. He spoke in Ukrainian.

The lecture was the fourth in the series being currently given Friday evenings by the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University in conjunction with the Ukrainian National Association. Dr. Arthur P. Coleman representing the department, presided at the lecture.

In his lecture, Professor Koshetz explained that the art of choral music in Ukraine has its roots in the folk polyphony, viz., in the choral manner of singing a song by the broad masses of people. The origin of Ukrainian polyphony itself, he said, is traced to pre-historic times in the lives of the Slavonic tribes on the banks of the Dnieper river, effused in vocal performances of the religious cult.

The best sample of the oldest Ukrainian polyphony, Prof. Koshetz declared, is the enormous variety of the Ukrainian ritual songs, such as the "koliady" (carols) and "vesnianky" (spring songs). With the adoption of Christianity in Ukraine, these early folk songs gradually became merged with the religious songs, so that, for example, the present-day "koliady" bear evidences of both their pagan and Christian origins.

The lecturer dwelt for some time on Ukrainian church music, which is unusually rich and beautiful, he said. He called attention to the fact that the first musical church books in the beginning of the 12th century present a totally genuine Ukrainian church music. For the newly imported Greek melodies were totally absorbed in an entirely original, genuine, Ukrainian melodic treasury, with its roots in the already-mentioned pre-historic cult songs.

How highly developed Ukrainian choral music became, Prof. Koshetz said, can be judged by the fact that during the 17th century compositions were sung at Pecherska Lavra—the famous monastery at Kiev—for 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and even 24 voices.

From then on Ukrainian music underwent a decline, largely due to Russia's gradual absorption and oppression of Ukraine following the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654. Ukrainian composers had to devote their talents to developing Russian music, where they won great fame. Others made a great name for themselves even in Italy. The name of B. S. Berezowski (1745-77) for instance, can be seen today engraved on the marble slab of the Musical Academy of Bologna, Italy. A. L. Wedel (1767-1806) even surpassed his teacher, the Italian Sarti.

Professor Koshetz concluded his lecture with an account of modern revival of Ukrainian music beginning with the close of the 19th century.

Rambling Through Bookland

(From time to time we receive requests from various sources for names of books in English which contain extensive references to Ukrainian and Ukrainians and which ordinarily can be borrowed at any first-class public library. Such requests usually come from students who have chosen Ukraine as the subject of a talk they have to deliver or an essay they have to write at school or college, and who want to cite American authorities on the subject. Obviously, to give the name of such a book is not enough. Some information must also accompany it as to what the book is about, how authoritative it is, its mistakes, its importance, etc. For that reason we intend to review under the above heading a number of books issued by American, British, and Canadian publishers wherein some phase of Ukrainian national life is treated. In doing so we shall follow no particular order, just take them as they come.—Editor.)

I. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN'S "THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

Of the many accounts in the English language of the Russian Revolution, including the late Trotsky's three weighty volumes, it has been our lot to read, William Henry Chamberlin's "The Russian Revolution" (2 volumes, Macmillan, New York City, 1935) contains the best account thus far of its Ukrainian phase.

The adjective "best," however, must be taken with a grain of salt, for even at its best this account of the Ukrainian struggle at the close of World War I is but a skimpy one. In his attempt to compress within two volumes the entire gigantic historical whirlpool of the Revolution, Chamberlin quite naturally falls into the error of dwarfing the Ukrainian part of it. Moreover, he has relied too much upon Soviet sources to make possible a clear and unprejudiced portrayal of the extent and significance of the Ukrainian war for independence at that time.

Despite such deficiencies and the somewhat disjointedness of the narrative, the author has produced a work which for a clearcut and vivid picture of those turbulent times and for its general readability is superior to any of its predecessors.

Because of this and of its treatment of the events in Ukraine, Chamberlin's work should prove to be of interest to the Ukrainians; particularly because of its probing character in relation to the defects that weakened the Ukrainian efforts to free themselves of Russian rule, both tsarist and communist.

William Henry Chamberlin, incidentally, is one of America's most distinguished foreign correspondents. For a long time he was the Moscow correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor." He is especially known for his vivid dispatches dealing with the great famine in Ukraine which the Soviet authorities fostered in an attempt to break down the Ukrainian peasantry's opposition to them and their policies.

Chamberlin Respects Ukrainian Peasantry

Generally speaking, Chamberlin displays in his work on the Russian Revolution a greater respect for the Ukrainian masses, their desire for freedom, the militant character of their opposition to the Russians, than for the measures they took to attain their objectives or for their leaders. The Ukrainian peasantry especially caught his eyes.

"The Ukrainian peasantry," he wrote in this work, "showed itself far more conscious of its interests, far more ready to fight for them effectively than did the peasants of Russia. There was perhaps something of nationalist temperament here; it was in Ukraine that the anarchal Zaporozhian Cossack Republic, which for many decades acknowledged no authority except that of its roughly elected ataman, had existed; serfdom did not have such a long tradition behind it in Ukraine as in European Russia. Moreover, the average standard of living among the peasants was higher in Ukraine than in Northern

or Central Russia. There was, consequently, a larger class of peasants with a sense of property, who were ready to form guerrilla bands and fight the Soviet requisitioning detachment to a finish."

"Questions of race and nationality also played a great role in stimulating the Ukrainian peasant anarchism. The village population of the northern and western provinces was almost solidly Ukrainian. In the towns, on the other hand, there were a great many Russians and Jews. Native Ukrainians were a minority in the Communist Party of Ukraine, which recruited its members very largely from the towns. Consequently, when Soviet measures were unpopular, it was easy to arouse agitation against them on racial lines, to stir up the peasants against the 'katzapi' and the 'zhidi,' to use the derogatory Ukrainian words for Great Russians and Jews."

As can be seen, Chamberlin has fallen into a mannerism of the eventual victors of this struggle, i. e. the Bolsheviks, when he calls the Zaporozhian Kozak Republic "an archial," when as a matter of fact it was not, merely highly democratic—which was most singular for those times in Europe. Furthermore, although there was some anarchy in Ukraine during the Russian Revolution, still it was not at all as prevalent as Chamberlin seems to think, and it was generally limited to the out-of-the-way and backward regions. On this subject Chamberlin writes:

"Many factors marked out Ukraine for a regime of anarchy such as no European country had experienced for centuries. In the first place, Ukraine, much more than any other part of Russia, witnessed a continual rapid shifting of governments. Immediately after the Bolshevik Revolution the nationalist (Ukrainian) Rada established itself as the state authority in Ukraine. Then there was a short-lived period of Bolshevik rule, followed by the German occupation and the puppet regime of Hetman Skoropadsky. After the fall of Skoropadsky the Ukrainian Nationalists again stepped in for a short time, only to be pushed out again by the Bolsheviks, who, in turn, were driven out of Ukraine by Denikin during the summer of 1919, returning and re-establishing their rule in the winter. The Ukrainian Nationalists continued to struggle in the western part of the country; and in 1920 two new claimants for power appeared in the Poles, who occupied Kiev for a short time, and Denikin's successor, General Baron Wrangel, who occupied part of southern Ukraine.

Semen Petlura

In this connection, Chamberlin states elsewhere that:

"Of the three governments that fought for power in Ukraine in 1919, the Soviets, Denikin's regime, and Petlura's, the last was apparently the least objectionable to the peasants. This is the judgment of a Communist Popov, who went on a mission to Petlura's temporary headquarters in Kamenets-Podolsk in the autumn of 1919, and stated in his report that, while the peasants were opposed to all governments, since they all took without giving anything in return, the least of the three evils, in the eyes of the peasants, was Petlura."

Petlura, however, was quite unable to make any real military headway against either the Reds or the Whites, writes Chamberlin, if only because his army lacked any adequate source of supply with munitions. Consequently, he says, the Ukrainian nationalist movement took the form of guerrilla band activity, headed by a host of big and little "atamans," which activity proved to be more destructive to the Reds and the Whites than regular military movements of Petlura. In this respect the author remarks elsewhere that "only the Galician (Western Ukrainian) troops had some degree of stability and discipline." Else-

PHILADELPHIA CONCERT TO HONOR METROPOLITAN SHEPTYTSKY

Another in the series of celebrations held throughout the country in honor of that great Ukrainian spiritual leader, Metropolitan Archbishop Andrew Sheptytsky, will be held this time in Philadelphia on March 30, 1941. The entire proceeds therefrom are to be turned over to the Scholarship Fund of the Ukrainian College in Stamford, which is designed to aid needy and worthy Ukrainian applicants for study in this institution.

A prominent committee of Ukrainian Catholic laymen, the same which contributed so much to make Ukrainian College Day celebrated last November 24th a success, has been busy planning to make this occasion a memorable and successful one.

Both, paying tribute to this great leader of our people and the establishment of such a Scholarship Fund, are worthy and noble causes, and therefore deserve the full support of all Ukrainians regardless of their political or religious convictions. No serious minded person will deny that in order to preserve our national identity we must preserve the custom of honoring our leaders and patriots and encourage and assist by all means possible the establishment of Ukrainian institutions wherein the leaders for our future generations can be reared. Such an institution is the Ukrainian College in Stamford and the Scholarship Fund will enable many Ukrainian students to obtain that Ukrainian educational background to qualify them for leadership.

The Committee in charge of this affair is composed of the follow-

BRANCH 157 ELECTS DELEGATE

At a meeting held on January 18th, the Society of Ivan Franko, U.N.A. Branch 157, located in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., elected a delegate to the U.N.A. convention. The branch secretary, John Zwarycz, was elected delegate, and Michael Lockman was elected alternate.

The branch, composed mostly of youth, took an active part in the U.N.A. sports program.

The branch's 1941 officers are as follows: Michael Lockman, president; Gregory Herman, vice president; Charles Zwarycz, treasurer; John Zwarycz, secretary; Joseph Katulka, Gregory Herman, Daniel Katulka, auditors; Harry Hrenenko, sergeant-at-arms.

The branch was formed by Peter Herman in September, 1934.

ing members: Fr. Chancellor Tarnavsky, Manager; Wasyl Wolchan-sky, Pres.; Anthony Pashuck, Vice Pres.; Dr. Paul Dubas, Rec. Secretary; Michael Rybak, Fin. Secretary; Attorney John Doodan, Treasurer; and members of the Auditing Committee: Dr. Walter Gallan, Mrs. Olena Stogryn, Wasyl Kociubinsky, Dmytro Hayoway and Theodore Swystun. This Committee is supplemented by an industrious energetic group of workers, who as is customary, are little heard of, but without whom no such event would ever be a success.

For further details as to the time, place and nature of the program of this concert, please watch for advertisement to appear in this weekly.

J. M. DODAN

where again, he mentions in connection with the general weaknesses of peasant partisan forces, that: "The Galicians, who were Ukrainian in language and who made common cause with Petlura, seem to have been an exception and to have maintained fairly good discipline."

Directory

The Directory—the coalition which arose from the popular revolt throughout Ukraine against Skoropadsky's regime following the German evacuation—receives brusque treatment at the hands of Chamberlin. He declares it to have been but "a feeble improvisation of a Government," and its army a disorderly horde. The radical and socialist ideas of some of the members of the Directory clashed, he says, with the conservative militarist practice of some of the atamans, who showed a tendency to suppress trade-unions on the suspicion of Bolshevism.

Skoropadsky

Skoropadsky's regime, however, receives the roughest treatment from Chamberlin. He compares Skoropadsky with all the other figures of the anti-Bolshevik movement and finds him "surely one of the palest and most colorless... Skoropadsky's papier-mache dictatorship rested on nothing but the bayonets of German troops. Although Skoropadsky was in no sense a Ukrainian nationalist he imparted to his regime a skin-deep, Ukrainian coloring, using the Ukrainian language in official documents and reviving old Ukrainian names and titles, in order to please the Germans who desired to detach Ukraine from Russia and dreamed of creating a long chain of vassal states, from Finland to the Caucasus...

"Skoropadsky's regime," Chamberlin continues, "appealed only to those members of the richest classes in town and country who were willing to welcome anyone who would give them back their property. Russian nationalists looked with askance at the Hetman for his play-acting in Ukrainian costume; Ukrainian nationalists disliked the puppet ruler who had been installed by the Germans after the dissolution of the Rada. With the poorer classes in the cities and with practically all the peasants (the congress of 'khebo-

robi' which had proclaimed him Hetman was decidedly a hand-picked body) Skoropadsky's Government was intensely unpopular because of the socially reactionary policies which it pursued."

When the Germans withdrew from Ukraine, the Hetman was quite helpless. "The few Ukrainian troops which were enrolled under his banner not infrequently proved highly unreliable in the political sense... The Hetman changed his political orientation with chameleon-like rapidity. He dropped the play with 'independent Ukraine' and organized a Cabinet of conservative Russians..." Then followed his regime's complete collapse and his flight out of Kiev disguised as a wounded German officer.

While on the subject of German troops in Ukraine, we recommend the reading of the author's account of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk which led to the German occupation. It was precisely on the day of German recognition of an independent Ukraine that the chief representative of the former's ally, Austria-Hungary, Count Czernin, wrote in his diary: "My design is to play the Petersburgers and the Ukrainians against each other and to come to a peace with at least one or the other of them."

Worth Reading

Despite the fact that Chamberlin's account is somewhat unfair to the efforts of the Ukrainians to regain their ancient liberties, due no doubt to the author's main reliance upon Russian sources, still it should prove of interest to Ukrainians and perhaps expose some of the defects that weakened their struggle for national freedom. At any rate, the account should be interesting to us as the view of an American journalist well acquainted with—Russia.

The bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter, including some Ukrainian sources, a chronological table of events, and English translations of some of the more important documents relating to the Ukrainians, including the Ukrainian Universale of November 20th, 1917 (curiously enough, the Fourth Universale declaring the complete independence of Ukraine is not reproduced) should prove of value to the student of the Ukrainian struggle for independence and the Russian Revolution.

THREE YEARS OF U.N.A. SPORTS

(Concluded)

(3)

The number of teams has been increasing each year during the three years of the U.N.A. experiment in sports. In baseball and softball there were during the three consecutive years—fifteen, twenty-two, and twenty-eight teams, respectively. In basketball there were—eighteen, twenty-two, and twenty-one teams. In bowling, which is now in its second year, there were six and thirty-three teams. Basketball suffered a setback in the third year due to enlistments in the army and navy. Bowling made up for basketball, enjoying its greatest popularity this year and requiring no investment in equipment on the part of the players. Bowling also gave the U.N.A. girls an opportunity to benefit from sports and they accepted it; there are this year eight girls' bowling teams.

Championship awards were given only to teams that played in the U. N. A. League. Baseball championship was awarded three times to Wilkes-Barre. Cleveland won the soft ball championship in 1939 and Hamtramck in 1940. In basketball the eastern championship was won by Berwick in 1939, while the mid-western went to Hamtramck in 1939 and again in 1940. District winners in baseball were New York, Newark, and Millville; in softball—Rossford, Chicago Branch 398, and Ambridge. In basketball the district winners were—New York (twice), Berwick, Mahanoy City, Akron, and Ambridge. Basketball winners for 1941 are not yet available at this time.

In the second year of sports, in summer of 1940, District Athletic Directors were appointed. Their duties were to arrange schedules, settle disputes, and assist the U. N. A. Athletic Director wherever it was necessary. These young men deserve praise for their exceptional services performed gratis. Nicholas Bobeczko, John Zwarych, Dietric Slobogin, Michael Husar, John W. Evanchuk, and Metro Zatchley contributed their share as District Athletic Directors toward making the sports program a success. In Chicago the mentor is Joseph Woje, who kept the sports activities on an unsurpassed scale. The names of these young men should figure prominently in the future development of U.N.A. sports.

There were very few requests for help for cultural activities. A children's orchestra in Hamtramck, an evening school in Ford City, and U.N.A. Men's Chorus in Wilkes-Barre were the only recipients of financial assistance. The Wilkes-Barre chorus was active during the spring and summer 1940. Its only performance was given in Sayre, Pa. at the anniversary celebration

of Branch 236. The chorus gradually broke up when boys migrated to large industrial centers, or enlisted.

Considering the amount of money and work given to sports, it would be expected that sport news would fill the pages of the Ukrainian Weekly. Until recently the contributions from teams were scant. Either modesty or lack of correspondents deprived many players of well earned publicity, which indirectly would also benefit the U.N.A. The lack of publicity, however, did not deprive the players of the benefits that come with sports. The U.N.A. sports program provided an athletic activity for many boys who would otherwise remain only spectators. Physical development, travel, adventure, and broadening of associations, these will leave a distinct influence upon the lives of the players. As to the sponsor—the U.N.A. should enjoy the loyalty of the boys and girls who played on the U.N.A. teams and wore the U.N.A. emblem.

The future of sports in the U. N. A. will depend on the demand of our young members, as evidenced by the number of teams requesting assistance, and on the funds made available by the coming convention. The demand during the coming summer will in all probability fall off because of enlistments. Many baseball and softball teams of former years will be unable to reorganize. But the younger boys in another year will take the places of their brothers who are in the army or the navy, and the demand will undergo a rise again. The real problem for continuing sports in the U.N.A. is that of funds. During the first two years the expenditures for sports amounted to a little more than half of the authorized amount. But in the third year the limit was just about reached. Should the convention of 1941 repeat the authorization of 1937, the amount will be insufficient for expansion of the sports program. It will then be necessary for the teams to provide a larger share of funds by their own means. One source of income has been pointed out to the teams, but the teams paid little attention to it. The U.N.A. is paying handsome rewards to those who bring new members into the organizations. These rewards will be paid just as cheerfully to the teams if they earn them by recruiting new members. This method of earning funds will have a far-reaching effect upon these who are critical as to the value of sports in the organization. It will justify sports in the U.N.A.

GREGORY HERMAN,
U.N.A. Athletic Director.

The U.N.A. Get Acquainted Club

For this week's column we have three new members. If you're interested in writing to any of them, write us for the addresses, but mention your Ukrainian National Association branch number. A complete list of the names and addresses of all 26 club members will be sent to U.N.A. members on request. To join the club, simply prepare a letter for publication and send it to us. Your letter will appear in this column, and your name will be added to our list of members.

Member number 24 is Jean Dowhan of Bayonne, N. J. Jean, who is a member of U.N.A. Branch 281, says that she is five feet 4 inches tall, has blonde hair and grayish blue eyes, and is 21 years old. She likes to crochet, read, and goes in for dancing. Jean wants to hear from Ukrainian Weekly readers.

Kae Toloczko of Philadelphia, Pa., is member number 25. Kae writes that she is 17 years old and is a member of U.N.A. Branch 375. Her pastimes are bowling, dancing, and photography. Kae attends

Kensington High School and will graduate in June. "Any letter received from the ages of 18 and 23 will be greatly appreciated and answered promptly," writes Kae.

All we can say about member number 26 is that her name is Stephanie and that she lives in Danbury, Conn. Stephanie is five feet four inches tall and is 20 years old. "There aren't many Ukrainians living in Danbury, so it is only natural that I should become acquainted with my own people from other towns," writes Stephanie. She is interested in all kinds of sports and also likes dancing. Stephanie wants everyone to write to her, "even young Ukrainians that are being drafted." She will exchange snapshots.

All communications regarding The Get Acquainted Club should be addressed to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

I Must Have You

By NANCIE STADNER

(1)

She was standing in the garden when Ranch came toward her. His burnished hair waving in the cool breeze.

He stood before her. Hands thrust deeply into his pockets. Feet planted firmly and far apart. Mouth curved into a little smile.

She looked at him silently for a minute and then suddenly she rushed into his arms.

"Ranch, you idiot! You shouldn't have come. You shouldn't have."

"Ah, but yes, I should have. I have come." He was laughing down into her upturned face.

"Ranch, you're sure it's alright. Perhaps—if someone should have seen you."

"But none has, Karen. None. And besides, this is one day when I just couldn't stay away."

"Happy birthday, Ranch. Happy birthday." He kissed her.

Her eyes were shining through a film of mist.

"You remembered, Ranch! You remembered," she whispered and her voice was a mixture of pleasure and incredulity.

And Ranch, "How could I forget, Karen? How could I ever forget anything about you?"

They sat on the grass. He with his back against a tree. She with her head on his shoulder. Their hands locked. And above—tiny birds fluttered and scolded and bees droned as they went about their business. A tiny breeze coaxed the perfume of the flowers to come out and play.

Ranch said softly, "What have I ever done to deserve all this?"

"All what?"

"This," and he held her closer. "Karen," he said, "Will you marry me?"

She lifted her face to his and he kissed her soft red lips.

"We'll go to my Aunt, tomorrow, Karen."

"Yes," she breathed against his shoulder.

Emily Comstalk was a tall woman. Perhaps it was her slimmness which made her appear so tall, or perhaps it was the way she carried her head. Karen felt she would never know.

Ranch led her by the hand. He smiled reassurance.

"Aunt Emily—this is Karen, Karen South."

Karen smiled and Emily Comstalk held out her hand cordially.

"I'm so very glad to know you, Miss South. You'll never know. Ranch has been talking so much. Saying the nicest things."

Karen's warm hand stirred in Emily Comstalk's hard, cold one. It was very cold. And very hard.

Karen laughed, "Oh he hasn't."

And Emily, "But yes, he has, Miss South!"

"Do call me Karen. Everybody does. I'd much rather."

"Alright then—Karen." And Emily's teeth showed as she smiled.

They had tea on the side of the broad porch overlooking the garden.

There was a man in the garden putting about the flowers and the sun caught bright spots in his shiny tools and danced with them.

Ranch followed Karen's eyes. "That's Pete," he explained. "He's been with us for years. For always, I guess. I don't believe I can remember when he wasn't here."

"Oh yes," Emily said. "Peter Hall is a permanent fixture with the Comstalks. We couldn't get along without him."

Karen said, "Does he take care of the gardens?"

"But yes. He won't have anyone helping him. His garden means everything to him. It's his very life, I guess. When Ranch was a little boy, Peter used to let him help. But he was the only one who could. I don't know what influence Ranch had. Even now Pete will allow Ranch to putter around."

She pointed to the far side of the garden. "That's some of Ranch's work."

Karen's eyes followed the pointed

finger to where stood a high white trellis with green vines clinging to it.

"But you never told me anything of this," Karen smiled at Ranch.

"Oh, it's nothing, really. Only something I've been experimenting with. Sort of trying to cross two plain vines to produce one beautiful one. I don't know whether I'll get any results."

"But of course you will, Ranch," Karen said.

"Of course." This from Emily. "Do have some lemon with your tea Karen."

"Thank you."

Emily Comstalk fanned herself lazily between sips.

"And what about you, Karen? Tell me about yourself."

Karen suddenly felt cold and her teeth bit into her lips.

Ranch put in, "Karen lives on Elm Road."

"Oh!"

Karen was grateful to Ranch. She thanked him with her eyes and he smiled. She was quite calm when she said, "My father used to teach at the University. Professor Stewart South. Law."

"Professor South?" Emily Comstalk placed her tongue in her cheek and gazed reflectively across the garden.

"South—let me see. Stewart South. Law. No—no, I don't seem to remember. Perhaps I hadn't had the pleasure of meeting him."

She turned to Ranch. "Ranch, have I ever..."

"Why of course Aunt Emily. Professor South was a guest here three years ago. When you entertained the faculty."

He squeezed Karen's hand. She thought, "I don't think I'm going to like Emily Comstalk. I think I'm going to hate her. It's a sin to hate but I think I shall hate her. She's trying to hurt me. I won't let her. I won't!"

Emily snapped her fingers, remembering. "But yes. Of course. How stupid of me. Certainly I remember now. He was the one with the hair. Do you remember, Ranch? I mentioned to you that we would never forget Professor South because he was the only one with hair!"

She addressed Karen. "It was too funny, Karen. There they were. Eighty-three men and only one with hair." Her laugh spilled over them and Karen and Ranch joined her.

"I'm so sorry to have forgotten, Karen. Forgive me. It was stupid of me. And to think that you're his daughter."

She turned to Ranch. "There was some trouble, wasn't there Ranch? I seem to have forgotten exactly. Some scandal. What was it now, Ranch?"

And Ranch quickly. "It was nothing, Aunt Emily." He was angry with her. He thought, "Why is she so stupid. Can't she see that she's hurting Karen?"

And Karen: "My father was unjustly accused of giving legal advice to criminals. Of course he was innocent. He is innocent. Even though he has"—and here her breath came in a short gasp—"left me and gone to a place where criminals are herded together like so many cattle. But someday we shall grove..." and her voice trailed off into a whisper.

Emily Comstalk's eyes bore into Karen. "Yes. That's it. He was falsely accused. I seem to remember."

And then she spread her hands before her negligently. "Oh, but we are all so easily deceived. Especially when we want to be deceived. And they do tell me that Judge Parks is most just in his trials. Never does sentence an innocent person. So they tell me." She smiled at Karen.

Ranch jumped to his feet. His brow clouded.

"Aunt Emily!"

(Continued p. 4)

