

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

English supplement of SVOBODA, Ukrainian daily, founded 1893.

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

No. 24.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1941

VOL. IX

WEEKLY TOPICS

Plenty and Leisure After War Seen

Before most of the young men being drafted today become middle-aged they will see a new world created by the application of the industrial capacity of the defense program toward building ease, speed, abundance, and a society free from fear, this year's graduating class of Cooper Union, New York City, heard from Robert P. Shaw, New York Museum of Science and Industry director.

Very encouraging indeed. But if we get into this war, how many of these young draftees will live to see such a new world.

"Radical Thinking" Urged

The besetting sin of modern times is nostalgic thinking and wishing for security and a return of "the good old days," Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, declared last Thursday at the Long Island Medical College commencement.

Attacking the yearning for security as "sentimental mush," Mr. Gideonse said that if the United States is to survive "we must have radical thinking, unconventional thinking that dares to entertain new ideas and new ways of conducting our nation."

High-sounding words, but what do they mean? What "new ideas" and "new ways"? Why not be specific, even at commencement exercises? And what's wrong with security and "the good old days"? Perhaps we're old-fashioned, too conventional, but we'd love to have them back with us again. And so would, we're sure, this country and England and the rest of the world as well.

CUDAHY WARNS U.S. ON RUSSIA

At the close of his interview with reporters upon his arrival here last Monday from Germany, where he interviewed Adolf Hitler, John Cudahy, former United States diplomat turned correspondent, warned that "something important has been lost sight of in the United States—the greatest dictator of all in the East."

When asked whether he meant Russia, Mr. Cudahy replied: "Yes, I mean Russia, sitting back and watching all this conflict. She won't have to be very powerful if all European governments destroy themselves."

ST. BASIL'S TO GRADUATE 26 STUDENTS

Twenty-six seniors will graduate from St. Basil's Preparatory School—a unit of Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, in Stamford, Conn.—during the commencement exercises next Monday and Tuesday, June 16 and 17.

The exercises will begin with a Baccalaureate Mass celebrated for the graduating class by Dom Aidan Germain, O.S.B. at nine in the morning of Monday, the 16th. In the evening of the same day the graduation program will be held, the highlights of which will be speeches by the class president, the class valedictorian, and by Dom Aidan Germain in awarding special prizes and gold medals.

Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky, D.D., founder of the school, will award the St. Basil's and Catholic University diplomas to the graduates. Reverend Paul Procko will deliver the opening address and Mr. Michael J. Nagurney will act as Master of Ceremonies.

Auxiliary Bishop John Buchko of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese will also attend as will the faculty in academic costume.

News Reports Wanted

Besides (1) giving our young people a basic knowledge of their Ukrainian cultural heritage, so that they may cultivate it further and introduce its finest elements into American life; (2) helping them to better understand their duties, obligations and problems as native Americans of Ukrainian descent; (3) furnishing them with news of Ukraine and of its valiant struggle for freedom; the *Ukrainian Weekly* also endeavors (4) to report the varied activities that constitute organized Ukrainian-American life.

Each of these services that the Weekly performs is vitally important in the development of Ukrainian-American life. The last, however, takes on added importance at this time when the war in Europe, the rise to international importance of Ukraine, and the maturing of our younger generation, have accelerated the tempo of Ukrainian-American life and increased the need to have it recorded as fully as possible on these pages.

It is very necessary, for instance, that our young people in one section of the country be made fully aware of what others of their kind are doing in another section. Without such awareness, concerted action on a nationwide scale towards certain well-defined goals is impossible. Consequently, in order to meet this pressing need, we urge our readers to redouble their efforts in sending to us for publication news reports of Ukrainian activities in their localities as well as articles or comments based upon the same.

Thus far many of our Weekly readers have faithfully reported the chief doings in their communities, and thereby helped to make the Weekly pre-eminent in its field. Now, however, many more such volunteer reporters are needed.

As a special inducement to all of them, we will award each month a series of prizes for the best news reports and articles based on Ukrainian-American life and activities, either of the younger or older generation, and local or national in scope. The nature of these prizes will be announced next week.

Concerts, meetings, lectures, exhibitions, sport events, individual or group achievements in various fields, efforts designed to inform the American press and public about the Ukrainian people and their aspirations—are but few examples of the many activities our people engage in which could serve as excellent subject matter for news reports and articles for the *Ukrainian Weekly*.

Especially, however, we are now interested in the role our people are playing in the defense program, and our young men in the nation's armed forces.

All such accepted and published news reports and articles will be examined by us at the close of each month, and the winner announced and prizes awarded immediately thereafter. In judging all such contributions, particular attention will be paid to their accuracy, compactness, clearness, general interest, and style.

PHILADELPHIA TO HOLD FIFTH U.C.Y.L. RALLY

The Fifth Philadelphia Regional Rally of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League will be held on June 14-15 with headquarters at the Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall, 820 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia.

The young Ukrainian Catholics will convene at the Parish Hall at two o'clock in the afternoon of June 15 for the Rally Session. The theme of the Rally will be, "Catholic Action and Citizenship." Scheduled to address the gathering are U.S. Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson; the first President of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Mr. Bohdan Katamary; Mr. Bohdan Olesh, a student of Divinity, who recently returned from Europe; and Mr. John W. Kissel, the current President of the U.C.Y.L. Discussions will follow all speeches.

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As in previous years, we will publish within the few weeks a list of those young Americans of Ukrainian descent who have graduated this year from college, university, professional school, or any other similar institution of learning.

The following information is requested: (1) Name of graduate; (2) Home address; (3) Name of college or graduate school; (4) Degree received; (5) Honors and honorary societies; (6) Student activities; (7) Remarks; (8) Name and address of person forwarding this information to us.

The graduates themselves are especially requested to send us this information, as obviously they are the best sources of it.

HITLER THREATENS SOVIET, TURKS SAY

Recent reports from Ankara, Turkey declare that the Nazis were exerting heavy pressure on the Soviet Union for access to the wheat granaries of Soviet Ukraine, even to the extent of planning a joint German-Rumanian invasion some time this month.

These reports, however, are contradicted by earlier reports that Berlin is pleased with a new agreement with the Soviet by which Germany is to receive even larger quantities of foodstuffs than she had requested.

Nevertheless, Turkish sources declare that they had learned that the Nazis had about 100 divisions in Poland and thirty divisions in Rumania, while Rumania had mobilized twenty-five divisions sent home only six weeks ago.

The same sources say that Russia is apprehensive over this concentration of German and Rumanian troops and that she is evacuating civilians from Bessarabia, the Ukrainian province formerly under Rumania which the Red Army occupied about a year ago.

KOSHETZ TO CONDUCT SCHOOL IN WINNIPEG

A musical event of importance not only to Ukrainians but to all music lovers in Western Canada is the announcement that the famous chorus leader and composer, Professor Dr. Alexander Koshetz, is coming to Canada next month to conduct a Summer School in Winnipeg. This school, which will continue throughout July and August, will devote itself to a study of the theory and practice of music with particular attention to choir and orchestra work; Ukrainian church music and Ukrainian secular music will receive special emphasis.

Professor Alexander Koshetz was conductor of the Kiev Opera in 1915 and was regarded as the outstanding musical director in Ukraine, a country rich in musical genius. He organized the Ukrainian National Chorus and between 1919 and 1923 he conducted a tour of this chorus through the United States and Canada. This tour was a magnificent success and revealed to the Americans the traditional beauty and wealth of the Ukrainian choral music. Subsequently Dr. Koshetz settled in America and became regarded as the highest authority on Ukrainian music. He published a collection of Songs of the Ukraine (Witmark's) with the music arranged for chorus and words in English. Over a hundred thousand copies of this series were sold.

Now after years of directing and composing Prof. Koshetz is coming to Canada, to a city which has already gained a reputation in festival singing as the most musical city in the British Empire, in order to place his vast experience and knowledge at the disposal of music teachers and students. It is to be hoped that the public will take full advantage of this unique opportunity.

Professor Koshetz will be assisted by Dr. Pavlo Macenko, a conductor who has already made a reputation for himself by his meticulous craftsmanship and fine musical understanding.

Those responsible for the organizing of the Summer School are to be congratulated on their courage and enterprise in undertaking such important cultural activity in these critical times.

PROF. G. W. SIMPSON
University of Saskatchewan.

Early Relations Between England and Ukraine

(continued)

By ELIE BORSHAK

(2)

mortally wounded, and broken on the wheel when already dead."

English Representative at Mazeppa's Funeral

At the solemn burial of Mazeppa in Bender was present a representative of England with Charles XII. His name is unknown to us, but from 1711 the English Government was represented in Bender with the Swedish King by Captain Jefferye. He entered into relations with Mazeppa's followers in the person of the Hetman Philip Orlik, Mazeppa's heir. Jefferye's reports were published by the Swedish Historical Society¹⁹ and from them it is clear how carefully the English diplomat followed the activity of the Mazeppa group.

(To be continued)

¹⁹ Cosmographie in four Books containing the Chorographic, Historie of the whole World... London, printed for Philip Chetwynd, Fol., p. 1095.

²⁰ London, John Starkey and Henry Bromer, Fol., p. 218, XIV. In 1686 already appeared the sixth English edition. There are five French translations, a Latin one 1603, a German 1694, a Polish 1678, and a Russian 1771.

²¹ London, 1673, 4to., p. 146. French translation in 1674.

²² By Chevalier, translated by E. Brown, London, printed by T. M. for Nobard Kemp, at the sign in the Upper Walk in the New Exchange, 8vo., p. vi, 195.

²³ From the preface to A. Brief account of Some travels in Hungaria.

²⁴ As to whom, see Du Roure, Analecta Biblion, II, 399-404.

²⁵ Published by Mr. Savage, London, 2 vols. 8vo., p. 352, 322. Second edition, 1698. Geramm translation: Beschreibung Koeningreichs Polen, Leipzig, T. Fritsch, 1700. 8vo., p. 822; Latin translation in the collection of Mizler de Kolof, Historiarum Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Litorum scripturum collectio magna, Varsoviae, 1769, vol. II.

²⁶ Sarmatiae Europaeae descriptio, Spira, 1581. Fol.

²⁷ Historia della guerra civili di Polonia... di Don Alberto Vimina. Venezia, 1671. 4to.

²⁸ Commentariorum de rebus Suedicis, libri XXVI, Ulrecht, 1636. Fol., 1704, five vols. Folio. The work of Beauplan (in full) is found in the first volume, pp. 71-640, under the title A Description of Ukraine. Written in French by the Sieur de Beauplan. See also editions of 1752 and 1764. I may add that in the last edition there is only a small fragment of Beauplan.

²⁹ See Elie Borshak and Rege Marfel, Vie de Mazeppa, Paris, Calmann Levy, 1931. 8vo., p. xii, 191.

³⁰ Vols. 39 and 50; for us the last named is the most important.

³¹ For details of the death of Mazeppa, see E. Borshak and R. Marfel, Vie de Mazeppa, pp. 169 and 59.

³² It was printed several years later under the title: An Account of Russia as it was in the year 1710, by Charles Lord Whitworth. Printed at Strawberry Hill, MDCCXVIII. 8vo., p. xxiv, 158. It is the greatest bibliographical rarity, as it was printed in the private press of Horace Walpole on his estate at Strawberry Hill. The preface to the report of Whitworth is also perhaps written by Walpole. In the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris (Reserve M. 815) there is preserved a copy bound with the arms of Walpole. A new edition is to be found in the collection Dodley's fugitive Pieces on Various Subjects, by several authors. London, 1774. 8vo., II, pp. 163-231. In the British Museum is preserved the correspondence of Whitworth in fifty volumes. The tenth volume contains papers relating to the matter in question, but it is a duplicate of documents from the Foreign Office, printed in issues of the Russian Historical Society.

³³ Idem., pp. 22-24.

³⁴ Idem., pp. 25-26.

³⁵ As a matter of fact, 15,000 persons were killed at Baturin.

³⁶ By Captain John Perry, London, printed for Benjamin Tooke, 1716. 8vo., p. 280. In French: Etat present de la Grande Russie, La Haye 1717, 12mo., p. 271; in Dutch: Tegenwoordige Staat van Groot Rusland, Amsterdam 1717. 8vo., p. 39; in German: Der jetzige Staat von Russland oder Moscau, Leipzig, 1717. 8vo.

³⁷ This same Perry, in 1745, worked at the Volga-Don Canal, where Peter drove to work some thousands of Cossacks who died there and left such a painful memory in Ukrainian popular poetry.

³⁸ Kapfen Jefferyes Bref till Engelska Regeringen Fran Bender och Adriaen Roperen, 1711-1714, genom Ernst Carlsson. Historiska Handlingar de. 16. 2. Stockholm, 1897. 8vo., p. 123.

call'd Pops, which in their language signifies guides..."

His Description of Kiev

The author later dwells in detail on the manner of life of the Ukrainian peasants, their way of cultivating the land, and the Cossack method of waging war, where he emphasises the well-known war tactics of the Cossacks connected with the so-called *Tabor*, that is, a line of defence consisting of wagons of the Cossack baggage train. Connor also gave a description of the chief towns of Ukraine, and among these he writes of Kiev: "Kiow or Kiouf, according to the Pronunciation of the Inhabitants, an ancient, large and very populous City... The old Kiow was built on a hill a little beyond the River, where are still to be seen the Ruins of many Arches, high walls, Churches, and Burying-places of divers Kings, with Greek Inscriptions. Of these Churches, two remain in tolerable good condition, viz. those of St. Sophia and St. Michael. The walls of the former are lined with curious Mosaic work... St Michael's Church is chiefly remarkable for its gilded Roof..."

As we see, Connor took a serious interest in Ukraine. From his annotations it is clear that he knew among others the works of Guaguini,²⁶ Vimina,²⁷ Beauplan, Chevalier and Preffendorf.²⁸

Early 18th Century Comments

For Ukraine the 18th century opened in England with a translation of Beauplan which appeared in the well known *Collection of Voyages and Travels of J. Churchill*.²⁹ When English readers were able to make use of the famous work of the French engineer, Ukraine was under the rule of the great Hetman Ivan Mazeppa. Here it is interesting to note that, wishing to draw them on to his side in his struggle against Charles XII, Peter the Great, who of course did not interest himself in the wishes of Ukraine, did not hesitate to offer it as a principality to Marlborough. Nothing came of this fantastic plan, but Mazeppa and those around him knew of it. The Tsar's proposal to Marlborough showed the Ukrainian patriots what awaited their country, and possibly played its part in the events of 1708 when Mazeppa joined Charles XII.

Ambassador Whitworth's Report on Mazeppa

In the November days of 1708, which were so tragical for Ukraine, the epoch-making days in its history,³⁰ the British Ambassador in Moscow was Charles Lord Whitworth (1675-1725) who there represented Queen Anne from 1704. His reports, printed in the collection of the Imperial Russian Historical Society,³¹ show with what attention the British diplomat watched the drama that was being played out in distant Ukraine.

On 21 November, 1708, Whitworth informed the Secretary of State, Boyle, from Moscow of letters received from the headquarters of the Tsar and was surprised that the letters "make no mention of an accident that will probably give a new turn to these affairs, and is confirmed by so many different ways as leave no room to doubt of the truth. That is the revolt of General Mazeppa to the King of Sweden with all his family and riches. This gentleman is near seventy years old, was extremely considered and relied on by the Czar, has no child, but a nephew, and has heaped up vast sums of money in that wealthy province, where he governed so long with little less authority than a sovereign prince, so that I cannot learn what disgust or expectation may have drawn him to engage in new councils and actions in such an advanced, decrepit age. As to the day, the manner, and other circumstances of his retreat, I cannot yet relate anything... By next post I hope to know something clearer."

His Reliance on Russian Sources

Indeed on 28 November Whitworth, on the basis of official Russian information, tells his Government of the alliance of Mazeppa with Charles XII, and in the following reports the British Ambassador closely follows the events in Ukraine; but, not having any informants of his own there, he was compelled to limit himself to repeating the official sources. On 20 February, 1709, for instance, on the occasion of the demagogic manifestos of the Tsar against Mazeppa, Whitworth writes: "The Czar has published a declaration to let the Cossacks see Mr. Mazeppa really designed to bring them under the old yoke of Poland, instead of erecting a free republic as was given out in his first manifest..." Completely relying on the Tsar's information, Whitworth reported on 21 August 1709 to his Government such fantastic news as that the Pasha at Bender had promised to hand over Mazeppa to the Tsar, and that now the Pasha "denied him a house in the town, with the severe reflexion that none there was good enough for one, who could not live contented in the rich palaces he had in Russia..." All this, of course, was imaginary. After Poltava, up to the very death of Mazeppa, he lived in Bender in great esteem; and the Ambassador himself lost faith in the Tsar's information and on 31 October, 1709, he writes from Moscow: "It is said here that old General Mazeppa died in Bender at the beginning of September, but such reports so often spread here without just grounds, that I am scarce willing to mention them..."

This time the Tsar was right. Mazeppa had died, only not in the beginning of September but on 2 October, 1709.³²

Cossacks Much Attached to Freedom

In 1709, at the request of his Government, Lord Whitworth drew up a report on the state of the Tsar's dominions.³³ The Ambassador devotes two separate paragraphs to the "Cossacks of the Ukraine"³⁴ and the Zaporozhs.³⁵ Of the country of the Cossacks, Whitworth writes: "their dominions extending several hundred miles between the rivers Boristhenes, or Neiper, and the Don; in 1654, they with their Hetman, on ill usage revolted from Poland, and put themselves under the Czar's protection... This country is extremely well peopled, and tilled... the villages are large and neatly built with wood, they drive a great trade, in hemp, pot-ash, wax, corn and cattle..." The Cossacks are very much attached to their freedom, and "from hence sprung an universal discontent, and the revolt of Mazeppa to the King of Sweden... the residence town of Bathurin was immediately taken and burnt, and above six thousand³⁶ persons put to the sword without distinction of age or sex."

Engineer Perry's Description of Baturin's Destruction

At the same time as Lord Whitworth, there lived in the Russian service an English engineer, Perry (1670-1732). After a sojourn of sixteen years in Russia, Perry returned to his own country, where he described his impressions in a book which was widely circulated in Europe, "The State of Russia under the present Czar."³⁷ Perry personally knew Mazeppa, and in his opinion Charles XII marched "directly into the Ukraine, he being invited by General Mazeppa (or the Hetman) of the Cossacks who inhabit that country and are under the protection of the Czar as they formerly were under that of the Poles."³⁸ With great indignation, Perry describes the inhuman destruction by the Tsar of the Hetman's capital of Baturin, especially dwelling on the person of the hero Königsen, a Saxon by birth, who commanded the Hetman's artillery in Baturin, was

17th Century English Comments on Ukraine

MORE begins to be written about Ukraine in England in the second half of the 17th century. Peter Heylyn, author of a geographical treatise, in 1666 describes the Ukrainian lands;¹⁹ the English diplomat Paul Rycaut (who died in 1700), at first Consul in Smyrna and afterwards envoy of Charles II in Constantinople, in his book *The Present State of the Ottoman Empire*,²⁰ of which the first edition appeared in 1668 and soon obtained a European circulation, dwells on the wars of Ukraine and praises the knightly nation which inhabits Ukraine, calling the language of this nation Slavonic or Old Illyrian. In 1672 when in connection with the activity of the Hetman Doroshenko, the Sultan's ally, the London papers again began writing in detail of Ukraine, there appeared a translation of the above-named work of Pierre Chevalier. The author of this English translation was Edward Brown (1644-1708), who was in his time a well-known English doctor and traveller. Brown was a personal friend of Beauplan de Levasseur the well-known French military engineer who, after seventeen years of residence in Ukraine, published in 1750 in Rouen the first *Description of Ukraine in Europe*, which became so well known and which also gave Europe the first fully trustworthy map of Ukraine. Beauplan translated into French a work of Brown's well known at the time, *A Brief account of Some travels in Hungaria*.²¹ On the other hand, by the advice of Beauplan, Brown in 1642 translated into English the book of Chevalier under the title *A discourse of the Origin, Country, Manners, Government and Religion of the Cossacks with another of the Precopin Tartars and the History of the Wars of the Cossacks against Poland*.²² According to Brown himself, the English public welcomed this translation with interest and much pleasure.²³

Connor's Letters

Two other writers on Ukraine whose works appeared at the end of the 17th century, were, like Brown, also medical men. Bernard Connor (1666-1698), an Irishman by birth and a Professor of Cambridge University, was Court Physician to John Sobieski.²⁴ While in Poland and the neighbouring countries, Connor wrote letters to his friend which were collected in 1690 in a separate book: *The history of Poland in several letters to persons of quality, giving an account of the ancient and present State of that Kingdom*.²⁵ The third letter "To his Grace, William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household" is devoted to Ukraine, which Connor had himself visited and had supplemented his personal impressions with the literature of his day. "This vast and fertile country," writes Connor, "is divided into two great provinces, Volhynia and Podolia. Of Volhynia the capital is Kiovia, built on the Borysthenes, which was formerly, as they say, one of the largest in Europe... The Inhabitants of Ukraina are commonly called Cossacks... I can compare 'em to no people better than to the Milquelets of Spain or Highlanders of Scotland... This country abounds so with all sorts of grain, that the Inhabitants know not what to do with it, their Rivers being shallow, and therefore not capable to transport it to other places..." "The Inhabitants of Ukraina are for the most part robust and strong, generous, and great Despisers of Covetousness, inconceivable Lovers of Liberty, and impatient under the mildest slavery. They are likewise indefatigable, bold and brave but withal excessive drunkards, treacherous Friends, and perfidious Enemies..." "Their Religion is generally the Greek Persuasion... yet the greatest part of the gentry profess either the Roman or Reform'd Religion... The Cossack Priests are

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

THE Ukrainian-American paper "Svoboda" noted in a recent issue that the subject of Ukraine is being frequently discussed in the American press in connection with future military and political events in Europe. In this respect the Americans are not alone; lately there have been numerous references to Ukraine in the British press, and the Prime Minister has mentioned it in several of his recent speeches. Needless to say that in each case it was only as a subject of speculation about Nazi intentions for the near future that the question of Ukraine was mentioned at all. Ever since the war started, relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. have been a source of inspiration to writers everywhere, notably in this country and in the United States, and in most cases their articles carried the conviction that, if only by force of circumstances and in self-defence, the Communist rulers of the U.S.S.R. will ultimately find themselves at war with Germany and, therefore, in a sense, on the side of freedom and democracy. Views to the contrary have been few and far between, yet up till now these have been nearer to the real facts of the situation than those of the more optimistic majority. One such view was expressed by *Time* and *Tide*. On April 26, in the section, "Review of the Week," it wrote:—

A Realistic View

"The whole political order that embraces the Soviet Union, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Palestine and Egypt is menaced. It is high time that present illusions about the Soviet Union were abandoned—Moscow is doomed to become a satellite of Berlin. The Russian people are about to pay the penalty for the 'clear,' 'realistic' and 'peaceful' policy of their 'great leader,' Stalin, and the subjection of the Russian Communist Party to the German National Socialist Party is now only a matter of time—a spectacle more satisfying to the cynics than to the 'workers of the world.'"

The *Times* diplomatic correspondent, on the other hand, has a greater respect for Soviet strength and freedom of action. In a special article on May 1st, he wrote that the Soviets are now re-educating their people to meet any threat from without. "All the Soviet writers," he said, "are at great pains to explain (and Communists abroad might profitably hear) that a belief in Communism must in no way lead to any lessening in the natural love of country, nationality, or fatherland. Everywhere by newspaper and wireless the Soviet people are urged to be prepared to withstand any assault at any time."

Leland Stowe's Opinion

The Ukrainian-American daily mentioned above, gave a summary of the opinion on this subject of Mr. Leland Stowe, a well-known American journalist who has recently returned from Europe after a sojourn of 17 months. His view, which is probably similar to that held by a fairly wide circle of American writers, may be briefly stated as follows:—

Germany does not trust the Soviets and hence exploits the Ukrainian question to check Moscow; and to prepare for later contingencies. The Red Army suffered great punishment at the hands of the small Finnish army, and there was considerable disorganization in the U.S.S.R. as a result of the Finnish campaign. The Soviets will not fight if they can help it, but they will try to prolong the war between other nations. The Nazis know Soviet weak points, but they remain vigilant and always keep in mind the road that leads to Ukraine and Caucasia. Is it likely, then, that the Nazis will attack the U.S.S.R.? he asks. When he was in Athens in December, he received various reports suggesting that such an attack is being prepared and will take place before the Summer of 1941. He, himself, is of the opinion, however, that Hitler will not march into Ukraine in the near future unless he has given up the

idea of invading Great Britain. Yet, he recognises that Rumanian oil is not enough for Hitler's war machine, and Caucasia and Ukraine are the only places which can provide a satisfactory answer to his immediate and pressing needs. "Ukraine," he says, "seems to present the smallest risk. It is flat, open and rich, and Nazi divisions, tanks and aeroplanes could strike there at any moment and with great speed, and what is most important, with a great deal of certainty of success. Ukraine is the only cheap victory that Hitler can achieve at this moment."

Mr. Stowe stressed the all-important point—important to Great Britain as well as Ukraine: Hitler may seize Ukraine and annihilate Stalinism, but if he cannot successfully invade Great Britain this year, he will have lost the war.

The Ukrainian View

Among Ukrainians the opinion is strongly held that there is not going to be any war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. and, in the words of *Time* and *Tide*, it is high time that present illusions about the Soviet Union were abandoned. Moscow may continue to put up a show of independence and fortitude, but it will serve Berlin to the best of its ability even if this means depriving its people of bare necessities, and more. If the Kremlin did not hesitate to starve millions of Ukrainians in 1932-33 for the sake of a fantastic principle, it will not hesitate to do so again, especially if its very existence is at stake. Germany, on the other hand, could not increase her supplies from the U.S.S.R. for some time even if she conquered the whole country.

This policy of appeasement may tide Moscow over until Germany is defeated in the West, and when the final reckoning comes, it is hoped in Moscow that the more ardent sympathisers of the U.S.S.R. in the democratic countries will prevent any serious move to force Russia to disgorge what she seized by Hitlerian methods after the last, and with Hitler's consent after this war.

(Ukrainian National Information Service, London)

THE U.N.A. SPORTLIGHT

Four baseball and seven softball teams registered for the fourth U.N.A. season in sports. More than half of the former teams have been unable to get together again because of enlistments. The names and addresses of managers are as follows:

BASEBALL

John Koschoff, 103 E. Center St., Centralia, Pa.; George Slobogin, 2154 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Salak, Box 342, St. Clair, Pa.; Frank Pancyzszyn, Carmel Road, Millville, N. J.

SOFTBALL

Nicholas Bobeczko, 1504 East 173rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Michael Kushner, 139 Oak St., Rossford, Ohio; Steve Harmych, 2517 East 33rd St., Lorain, Ohio; Metro Zatchey, 1798 Duss Ave., Ambridge, Pa.; Walter Huska, 995 Pecks Road, Pittsfield, Mass.; Stephen Kurlak, 60-28 83rd Place, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Peter Pucilo, 5132 S. Troy St., Chicago, Ill.

G. HERMAN

AKRON U.N.A. DINNER-DANCE

The Ivan Franko Society of Akron, Ohio, youth branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association, is all set for its biggest event of the year—the annual dinner-dance, which will be held this Sunday, June 15, at the Portage Hotel in Akron.

Invitations have been sent to U.N.A. branches and other youth clubs throughout Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. It is anticipated that a good many out-of-town guests will be present.

The toastmaster will be John Muzik, Vice-President of the branch, and guest speaker will be our newly elected U.N.A. Advisor, Miss Genevieve Zepko, who is a member of our branch.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the affair includes: Frank Zepko, John Miskalo, Jennie Pulk, Dorothy Sudomir, Genevieve Zepko, Mary Tywoneczuk, Geraldine Petruha, Victor Pulk, and the undersigned. **Mary Koss.**

Doctor Besserwisser

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated By W. Semenyina

(Concluded)

(2).

Doctor Besserwisser does not belong to any party; neither to any clique or category—he is "above all that." Everywhere, in every program and in every undertaking, he always finds something which he instantly knows and understands better. Naturally, in such a case, his conscience does not allow him to add his name to such an inferiority and his hand to its attainment. All surroundings, all connections with the neighbors or any kind of an organization, and all social shackles, touch him as freely and as lightly as the foam on water. He flows with every stream, with every current of air, and wonders at only one thing: what awful nauseating retrogrades are all those cliffs, trees, and buildings on the shores which keep running backwards and disappear from his progressive eyes. In such a moment he grieves deeply and complains about the unenriching and retrogressive society.

Evil tongues gossip that he has no convictions. Knowing the highly esteemed Doctor quite well, I must refute this decisively. He has no convictions? Why, he has even more than necessary. He has all kinds of convictions—for any emergency. When one gets worn out, why he doesn't care: he takes out another brand-new one. But all of them have the same lining: an unshatterable conviction about his own superiority. This lining is the foundation and what is above it does not bother him much—whether it is of black or red material. My goodness, people higher two inches above this one or three inches above that one or an inch and a half above the other will never bother about such trifles!

What is more, Doctor Besserwisser is very tolerant—that is, to himself, not to others. Standing above all parties, he considers it a natural duty of his superiority not to deny anyone his "presence." Just like that Bishop Kratzki of Dubyets, in a poem by W. Pol: "Here he peeped at the door, there he knocked through the window." So does our doctor: today he blesses with his presence a group of radicals, in an hour he expresses his sympathy with the ideals of a group of moss-covered Polish journalists, in the evening he boasts the spirit of

some worried "constructive elements," and through the night he disappears—only to lay a nightingale's egg in the nest of the clerics. He does all this with a calmness and a spiritual care which characterizes people of truly higher pattern. What is of prime importance is that all this does not obligate him to anything. With whomever he shook hands today, tomorrow he will spit in his face; with whomever today he shared the craving of his soul, tomorrow he will be casting stones at. That is a sign of his character's actual independence. He always conducts himself in accordance with the dictates of his momentary convictions, and never cares what people may say about him. That is why I consider it a wrathful and altogether tendentious make-up or calumny on the part of those that identify our Doctor Besserwisser with that Vyslobodzky or Zhorovsky or some other unknown pseudonym that in the year 1848, going out of the house, never forgot to place in his pocket three decorations: white-red, blue-yellow, and black-yellow. Seeing a Polish patriot from a distance he pins on his bosom a white-red decoration and, not running but flying with outstretched arms, cries out: "Freedom, equality, brotherhood!" Having parted with the Polish patriot he sees, at a distance, a Ukrainian. Oh-oh! Already a blue-yellow decoration has come into existence on his felt lapel. My hero, blown up like a balloon, whispers in a bass voice: "God be with us and let us understand the Divine language!" But if in further wandering he notices some Austrian State official then right over his heart he pins his black-yellow decoration, appears thin and tall, bends like a rainbow and, with his high hat touching the sidewalk, begins to sing in a nightingale fashion: "Your humble servant, your honor, at your service!" No, our doctor is not that kind! I don't even know if he already existed in 1848. The above anecdote presents only the habitual eclecticism whereas our doctor is more of a habitual critic and inventor of holes in bridges.

With all that, the type is very sympathetic. It grieves me to listen when at times he complains that nobody likes him. Only one thing cheers him up and that is that everybody envies him. Does he like anybody? Ye Gods! Somehow or other I never thought of asking him. Ask him yourself!

I am full of admiration and recognition for such people. It is a pleasure to know that if a person makes or writes something foolish,

here, right close to you is a sincere friend, who right away, in the interest of public good, will explain to you that you are an idiot and that he himself could have done it much better. A happy feeling flares up in your heart: well, our country has not perished, since she has such sons. And sometimes there squirms in the soul the vulgar question: why is it that Doctor Besserwisser, knowing everything better, doesn't do it himself, but lets us old idiots do it, and why is it, that he becomes wiser and knows everything better when someone else has already done it one way or another—but has done it. Then, I must quiet such cry: "Prop, be silent! It's the duty of the stalk to grow higher than you." Excitement overcomes my soul and the more I delve into the character of my hero, the stronger I feel my inability to withhold myself from falling into a lyric, dithyrambic tone, and instead of analyzing I shall begin singing praise about my hero. I hear ringing in my right ear the words of our old Chronicler: "How shall I grant these your wishes, thou forever remembered one." And now my soul "is spreading over earth with thoughts just like a mist beneath the sky"—or however it is said in the "Song about Inor's Legion" in search of a comparison for the glorification of the endeared to us all Doctor Besserwisser.

He is like the sun, because he rises here and always sets in the opposite direction.

He is like the moon, because he changes his physiognomy twelve times a year.

He is like the stars which shine but give no warmth.

He is like the wind: a lot of sound but nothing concrete to take hold of.

He is like the sea water, water and not a drop to drink.

He is like a fire because there is not creation or a book out of which he couldn't make ashes.

He is like the Dniester river because every moment he makes unexpected turns and whirls, but pretends to flow straight ahead.

He is like the eagle which flies high and nestles low.

He is like the nightingale because having picked a little worm, it sings a triumphal ode.

He is like the match which rubs against something to flare up.

He may proudly and courageously look ahead into the future: those like him will not disappear soon from our land.

The End

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

By ETAION SHRDLU

THE FORGOTTEN FACE (A short, short story)

The two faces were close together—the traveling salesman's, grim and tense; the other face was small and white, with two slender hands pressed tightly against it.

It was those frail, slender hands that riveted the man's horrified and unbelieving gaze.

"Heavens!" he said, still staring; and his voice was tragic, "it can't be so; it can't be so!"

Yet, in spite of his protestations, he knew deep down in his heart it was so. Too late, too late he had come to his senses.

Too late, for that small, white face was the face of his watch and those little hands told him that he had missed the last train home.

ASK-ME-ANOTHER DEPT.

Do you know of a reliable fortune teller?

Well, Dun and Bradstreet are pretty good.

What do you really think of conscription?

E-r-r, I'm in favor of it. Conscription for everyone except really great humorists.

The way you always slam marriage in your column someone would think you were an authority on it. You never married, so how do you know so much about it?

No, I was never (Hooray!) married. I know about marriage the way an astronomer knows about the stars.

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

GENIUS: 1. one who offends his time, his country and his relatives; hence, any person whose birthday is celebrated throughout the world about one hundred years after he has been crucified, burned, ostracized or otherwise put to death. 2. A capacity for taking infinite pains. 3. The ability to write stuff like this under the heading of humor month after month and get away with it. 4. A capacity for evading hard work.

LABOR: One of the processes by which A accumulates property for B.

LOGIC: An instrument used for bolstering a prejudice.

LOVE: Where the hero begins by trying to deceive someone else and ends up by deceiving himself.

SOTTO VOCE

... The scientist who says women are going to become the ruling sex after this war must be a bachelor—that "going to become" proves it.

... And another thing that is wrong with this world is that you can't fall into a woman's arms without falling into her hands.

... A girl with "un-nice" legs or cotton stockings never sees a mouse.

... And another thing the stork is noted for is his big bill.

... Some men are known by their deeds, others by their mortgages.

... Missionaries can readily explain their religion to the savages. The hard part is to explain their civilization.

... Men laugh at women for wearing short skirts and then constantly trying to pull them down to cover their knees; and then men plan wars and agree on rules to keep wars from being brutal.

... All work and no play makes Jack—and plenty of it.

... Most automobiles are paid for as they are used—but not so rapidly.

... Which again revives the nasty suspicion in our minds that our venerable jalopy is rated in terms of Shetland rather than Percheron horse power.

YOUTH and U.N.A.

The Get Acquainted Club

The Get Acquainted Club introduces two new members to the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly, which brings the total membership of the club to 35. The addresses of the new members will be given on request to all interested members of the Ukrainian National Association. Those who desire a complete list of all 35 members' addresses may receive same on request.

Member number 34 is Anne Dackowsky of U.N.A. Branch 58 in Utica, N. Y. She is 18 years old, has light brown hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 4 inches tall. Anne lives on a farm about 12 miles from Utica. Her pastimes consist of reading, taking pictures, and listening to the radio. Being a farm girl, Anne finds herself lonely at times. So it is only natural that she should ask everybody everywhere to write to her. Anne promises to answer all letters.

Member number 35 is 16-year-old Gloria Myron of Branch 455 in New York City. Gloria is 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, has light brown hair and blue eyes. She likes both swing and conservative dancing, and has had training in Ukrainian folk dancing. Gloria is also interested in such sports as horse back riding, baseball, and swimming. Gloria enjoys writing letters and will answer all she receives. She will exchange snapshots.

To join The Get Acquainted Club simply prepare a letter for publication and send it to **Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.** In your letter give some information about yourself and mention your U.N.A. branch number.

U.N.A. (Personal) News

Miss Julia Halychyn, a U.N.A. employee and member of Branch 361, became the bride of Fred Broda, also a member of Branch 361, on June 7th. The wedding reception was a gala affair, and a large number of U.N.A. members were to be seen. There were many U.N.A. and Svoboda officials and employees present. The newlyweds are New Yorkers.

Attending the reception was Olga Onufrow, a Svoboda employee from Jersey City. She came with Walter Michaelson of Harrison, N. J. After spending an enjoyable evening at the reception, this couple went back to Jersey. As soon as they got there Walter put an engagement ring on Olga's finger. So another U.N.A. wedding ceremony is in the offing!

Philadelphia Choir Has Active Season

Through the "Ukrainian Weekly" the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir of Philadelphia wishes to extend its greetings to the many persons who enjoy reading it.

At the last annual meeting of our choir the following officers for the 1941-42 season were elected:

President—Stephen Sikora, Vice-President—William Juzwiak, Secretary—Elsie Dyken, Treasurer—Pearl Bega, Sergeant of Arms—Walter Olesh, and Librarian—Ann Motkowska.

On January 19th, with the Ukrainian Youth Chorus and the Frankford Choir we gave our first public performance of 1941. It was a Cantata bringing the Christmas holiday season to a happy ending. On February 22, we held our annual banquet, at which special honors were paid Mr. Stephen Marusewicz, for it was his first anniversary with the group. During that month the "Junior Cathedral Choir" was organized and Mr. Marusewicz undertook the task of directing it also. The group will sing at the noon day mass. In March an important concert was given in commemoration of the birth of the great Ukrainian, Taras Shevchenko.

During May special services were held in honor of The Blessed Virgin. On Sunday, May 18th, under the careful supervision of the Sisters of St. Basil, a beautiful May

Three Toronto Ukrainian Churches Raise \$500 For Britons

Pretty, dark-haired Nellie Senyk, 18-year-old Ukrainian girl, reports the Toronto Evening Telegram, became the Queen of May on Friday night, May 30th, at the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, when the popularity contest sponsored by three Ukrainian Catholic churches in Toronto turned over \$500 to the Evening Telegram British War Victims' Fund. The remainder of the money will be used for church work.

The winner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Senyk of Markham Street, Toronto, said it was not really her popularity which helped her win the contest but the cause for which it was held. She herself was successful in selling \$600 worth of tickets.

Miss Senyk was born in Winnipeg. She is a salesgirl in a Toronto store. It was her first contest, and, although beauty was not taken into consideration, she would have had an excellent chance of winning it if it had been, the Telegram says. She takes singing lessons as a hobby and during the contest-winning evening she sang a Ukrainian folk song. Mayor Dr. F. J. Conboy of Toronto presented her with a cedar chest.

Miss Senyk polled 305,500 votes. She is a member of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Church on Bathurst Street.

Runners up in the contest were Anne Zarubayko, Mrs. M. Dzurum, Mary Doros, Mrs. A. Wilson, Olga Dutka, Pauline Sworin, Mrs. M. Sherecko, and A. Chaiko. Each contestant received a gift.

The Mayor told the large gathering that the Ukrainian people are doing all in their power to prosecute the war so that they may win liberty and security.

The ceremonies accompanying the crowning of Miss Senyk as Queen of May were accompanied by a concert, featuring Olga Hawryluk, Stella Zazinsky, Joe Zazinsky, the West Toronto Choir, directed by N. Urescue, the Bathurst Street Choir, directed by P. Petrus, and dances directed by Peter Kril.

The churches presenting the novel contest were St. Josephat Ukrainian Church, Ukrainian Catholic Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and Holy Eucharist Church. The three priests were Father A. Roberecki, Father P. Kamenecky, and Father S. Borys.

Day religious ceremony was held.

Three active members of our group stepped into wedlock during the month of May. Ann Sewick became the bride of Raymond Semeniuk, and Tellie Hudyma the bride of Bill Juzwiak. This is quite a record and we are keeping our eyes open for more announcements.

St. Cecile has been named the patroness of our Ukrainian Catholic Choir, formerly known as Lysenko Choir. We have appointed honorary members, namely, Michael Hayvoronsky, the prominent Ukrainian-American composer, and Mr. Kotsiubinsky, former director of our choir.

June is also a very busy month. Its highlight is the annual Ukrainian Catholic Youth Rally. This year Miss Elsie Dyken of our choir has been elected chairman of the rally committee. The rally will be held at the Adelphi Hotel.

Mary Krawiec

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE

— sponsored by —

ST. VLADIMIR'S CHURCH CHOIR

to be held at

ST. VLADIMIR'S CHURCH HALL,

334 E. 14 St., New York City.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1941

Peter Gural and His Orchestra.

8:00 P. M. Admission 35c.

Ukrainian Draftee's Music Makes Life Pleasant At Fort Warren

Private Walter Osacho, 25-years-old, of Ukrainian descent, is making camp life entertaining for himself and other army men at Fort Warren in Wisconsin with his accordion-playing, reports the Superior (Wisc.) Evening Telegram.

The Superior selectee has with him a \$750 instrument that has already become well known to the thousands of selectees at the Ft. Warren Quartermaster Replacement Training center.

This is a case of not being able to "hold a good man down," says the Telegram. He started out in the motor maintenance school and hardly had been classified there before he received a notice to appear for a radio program rehearsal. After appearing on one program he was ordered transferred to the army's 10-piece orchestra by the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Hartman.

Since that time the orchestra has appeared on numerous radio programs and is improving with each appearance. One of its major performances was that of playing at an officers' reception and dance on Army Day.

It didn't take the orchestra leader long to recognize Osacho's talents and he arranged special solos and duets for him to play on the radio programs. Now one of the most popular features on the army's broadcasts are the duets played by Osacho and pianist Jack Wells of Leavenworth, Kan., who before enlisting in the army played with such leading orchestra leaders as Herbie Kay, Anson Weeks, and Will Bradley.

The young Ukrainian-American, who is described as being handsome and whose parents reside in Superior, Wisc., was a "buck" private only one week after joining the orchestra. Then he was promoted to "private first class, specialist fourth class." Because of the fact that he plays with the orchestra, Osacho will remain at Fort Warren for the remainder of his year in the army.

Before his enlistment, Osacho was a member of several well-known orchestras around the Head of the Great Lakes. Shortly before leaving civilian life he toured Wisconsin and the Ko-Kets with whom he played won much favorable comment. Selectees from Wisconsin who were inducted at Milwaukee with Osacho still talk about his ability with the accordion although they long since have lost contact with him except for the radio. He was the sole entertainment for the boys at the Milwaukee induction center and the Camp Grant, Ill., reception center, and even Fort Warren until the entertainment programs were arranged.

MAKES GOOD IN SPORTS AND ARMY

Mike Motoko of Ernest, Pa., 20-years-old, member of Branch 400 of the Ukrainian National Association, has won considerable success both as a boxer and as an army man.

Mike, writes one of his friends, grew up with the idea that he could lick his weight in wildcats. This idea was narrowed down to licking his weight (140 lbs.) in amateur boxers. How successful he was can be noted from his record: out of seventy amateur bouts in which Mike participated, he lost only two. Turning professional, Mike fought in twenty-five bouts, and lost but one. Besides, he was a player-manager of the Ernest Softball Team which won the championship of Western Pennsylvania.

Mike was one of the first in Indiana County to get into the army under the Selective Service Act. After four months in the service, he was made a non-commissioned officer. He is now stationed at the chemical arsenal in Edgewood, Maryland.