

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

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VOL. IX

'TWIXT THE DEVIL-

—AND THE DEEP RED SEA, is the well known saying, paraphrased here a bit, that well describes the plight of Ukraine in the present Nazi-Soviet maelstrom.

On the one hand Ukraine finds herself threatened by one whom many regard as the very devil himself—Adolf Hitler, whose invasion of her territories is likely to be followed by an occupation that will drain her natural resources even more ruthlessly than did the brief German occupation following the Brest-Litovsk treaty twenty-three years ago, which ended only when the embattled Ukrainians rose and cast off the shackles of German domination.

On the other hand Ukraine is struggling for her life in the red sea of Russian communism and bloody despotism, which inundated her upon the collapse of the Ukrainian National Republic twenty-two years ago and which at times appears on the verge of engulfing her completely.

Such is the plight of Ukraine today. But that is not the worst of it. For today Ukraine is the battle-ground of a titanic conflict, and once again her land is being ravaged, her cities ruined, and her people slain, to a greater degree than ever before, for more terrible engines of war are now being used. Once again the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding roughshod over the steppes of Ukraine, as they did untold times down through the centuries, with this one difference however, that today they have become mechanized and thereby all the more destructive.

And to make matters worse, Ukraine appears not to have a friend in the world of nations. Occasionally the Nazis juggle the principle of national self-determination before the eyes of the gullible, but the Ukrainians know the Germans too well to be in the least impressed by that. As for the good old Allies, fighting so valiantly to preserve freedom and democracy on this earth, apparently they don't give a hoot for the forty-five million Ukrainian nation, for they have never given the slightest sign of recognition of the right of the Ukrainian people to the freedom and democracy over which we are told this war is being fought.

Despite all this, however, the Ukrainians do not despair. They have been in far worse straits in the past and each time have emerged from them stronger and more determined to win their freedom than ever. Neither the devil nor the deep red sea nor anything else can prevent them from eventually achieving that which is rightfully theirs—national freedom. And we shall live to see that day.

PRIZES FOR BEST ARTICLES AND NEWS REPORTS

As announced two weeks ago, the Ukrainian Weekly will award each month, beginning with July, a series of prizes for the best articles and news reports based on Ukrainian-American life and activities submitted for publication on these pages.

Here are the prizes: First Prize, \$3.00; Second Prize, \$2.00; Third Prize, \$1.00.

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, the role our people are playing in the defense program and our young men in the nation's armed forces—are but few examples of the many activities our older and younger people engage in which could serve as excellent subject matter for news reports, comments and interpretative articles for the Ukrainian Weekly.

In judging all such contributions, particular attention will be paid to their accuracy, compactness, clearness, general interest and style.

OUR 1941 CROP OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

(1)

Miss Evelyn Eugenia Kalakura, of 650 South 18th Street, Newark, N. J., graduated this month from the School of Commerce of New York University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Education. She graduated magna cum laude.

At school Evelyn was a member of the Psi Chi Omega, honorary psychology society, of the School of Commerce, and a member of the Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary fraternity of the school.

She is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association, branch 322; a former secretary of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America; and member of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey.

Taras H. Rybachok of 756 North 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from Temple University School of Medicine with an M. D. degree. He also received a first lieutenant's commission in the Medical Corps Reserve attached to the 304th Regiment. He will intern at the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, starting July 1. Back in 1937 he received his B. A. degree from Temple University. Last November he married Mary Kish, who is now working for a B.A. in music.

Taras first decided upon the study of medicine while attending Central High School. At Temple University, his spare time was occupied by reporting for the Temple News, intramural basketball and a position as assistant in the Biology Department. He is a constituent of the Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity and distinguished himself as a member of the Medical School Basketball Team.

Thomas Chabruk, senior honor student, of 397 Leon Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J., was graduated recently from the University of Newark with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the Social Sciences. He specialized in labor economics. In his senior year he was engaged in individual research on the "Problem of Minimum Wages in New Jersey."

As an undergraduate Tom was business manager of the Observer, school paper, baseball and basketball manager, secretary of the University Athletic Club, fraternity editor of the school paper, and member of various societies and fraternities. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

While attending school, Tom was also very active in local Ukrainian social life in Perth Amboy. He is president of the Ukrainian Boyan Church Choir, member of Branch 165 of the Ukrainian National Association, and a member of various societies.

Although only 22, reports the Newark Star-Eagle, Tom was appointed by Bishop Griffin as vice-president of the Holy Name Societies in the Tren-

UKRAINE EXPECTED TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

In a dispatch from Washington, William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, declared last Wednesday that authoritative sources in the nation's capital expect Ukraine to declare its independence when the Nazis enter Kiev.

"The 45,000,000 Ukrainians have already been nationalistic," Mr. Simms wrote. "Terror alone has kept them within the Soviet Union. The G.P.U. swarmed in that region, and individuals who resisted regulations were physically eliminated."

"Entire groups, like the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine, were tried en bloc, sentenced and removed."

"The famines of the early '30s in the entire Ukraine were due almost entirely to Moscow's drastic efforts at farm collectivization. Millions died of starvation or its effects—something which would never have happened, the peasants said, but for Moscow."

Concluding, Mr. Simms points out that,

"As a liberator Hitler is hardly anybody's idea of Sir Galahad. Nazidom may not be an improvement over the Soviet. But it is human nature to welcome relief—even if the pain merely switches over."

CIVIC CENTER SPONSORS LECTURE ON LANGUAGES

An interesting lecture on the problems involved in learning both English and Ukrainian, was given last Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ukrainian Civic Center girls organization by Emil Revyuk, editor of "Svoboda," before several score young people at the International Institute in New York City.

Mr. Revyuk treated the problems from the viewpoint of a Ukrainian-American who tries to master the Ukrainian language. He pointed out some of the difficulties involved in the task, such as the basic differences in enunciation or inflection between the two languages. Such difficulties, he declared, should not deter the young person from learning the two languages as much as possible, for there is much beauty and power of expression in both.

ton Diocese.

Before entering the university, Tom made the All-State High School Symphony Orchestra. He is a violinist and trumpet player. He was delegate to the Ukrainian-American Congress at Washington last year.

Tom is subject to army service within a few weeks. He expects, however, an officer's reserve commission as ensign in the United States Navy.

(To be continued)

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

Elsewhere on this page we begin publishing 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 of our readers: (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) Member of the U.N.A.?; (9) Name and address of person forwarding this information to us.

The graduates themselves are especially requested to send us this information. But do so immediately.

Those who have graduated from high school with special honors are likewise invited to send information about themselves for publication on these pages.

Early Relations Between England and Ukraine

(Concluded)

By ELIE BORSHAK

(4)

British Ambassador Saves Orlik

FOR two years Orlik had to hide in Austria and Poland from the agents of the Tsar, and when he was once more in Turkey, in Hotin, now in Bessarabia, the Pasha bribed by the Tsar, detained the Hetman. Who knows what end Orlik might have met if it had not been for the British Ambassador in Constantinople? Warned of the danger that threatened the Hetman, he hastened to the Grand Vizier. Orlik was able to continue his journey and settled in Salonica, whence, till his departure from Turkey, he conducted the conspirative action of the separatists in Ukraine.

Whilst in Salonica, where, by the way, he often read Shakespeare, Orlik kept up close relations with the British Consul and the local British colony. On the death of George I Orlik comments in his diary: "The protector of the Cossack nation is dead."

On 13 October, 1723, Stanian, British Ambassador in Turkey, wrote to Lord Carteret, who was then in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "My Lord, About a year ago arrived at Salonica one Baron d'Orlik, who it seems after General Mazeppa's death commanded the body of Cossacks... Some months after his arrival I received a letter from him praying me to forward a Paquet to Vienna and to give him my assistance in obtaining leave for him to come hither to make some Proposals to the Porte without specifying of what kind they were.... Having heard a good character of him, and being informed that Czar's Resident here had demanded to have him delivered up to his Master as a Rebel, I thought the Czar's proceeding with the King authorised me to give him what assistance I could, and particularly to endeavour to get leave for him to come hither in hopes he might be of use to us at this juncture. Accordingly the Porte has absolutely refused to give him up, and not only granted him its Protection, but also settled upon him a daily pension for his subsistence... I thought it proper to give your Lordship some account of this man, because he pretends to have the Honour of being personally known to His Majesty, who may perhaps have some orders to give me about."⁵²

Instructions favourable to Orlik followed from London, and Stanian and also his successors in Constantinople were on the best of terms with the Ukrainian Hetman during the whole time of his stay in Turkey. Proof of this is found in the numerous letters that remain among Orlik's papers.

The Russian policies of London and Paris at that time went hand in hand, and the French Ambassador in Turkey, Vicomte d'Andressele, was able to write on 27 October, 1727, to Orlik: "La Cour de France et celle d'Angleterre sont serieusement entrees dans les representations sur l'etat de vos affaires... Tous les allies du Hanovre comprennent parfaitement les grands avantages que votre illustre personne peut apporter à la cause qui leur est commune."⁵³

Indeed, at the Congress of Soissons in 1728 the British delegate, Lord Stanhope, supported the interests of Ukraine as represented in the Memorial of Orlik.⁵⁴ When Orlik, in 1734, at last left Turkey and again appeared at the head of Zaporogs on the frontiers of Ukraine, the Court of St. James's requested of its envoy in Petersburg, Rondeau, a report on the Zaporogs, sent by the latter on 27 April, 1736, to Lord Harrington.⁵⁵

British diplomacy in Russia continued to follow keenly Ukrainian affairs, sometimes even exaggerating their importance, but this exaggeration is just characteristic of its interest in the Ukrainian question.

Accounts of British Travelers In Ukraine

From the diplomats we pass to the travellers in Ukraine. Here we

first of all meet a Scot, Dr. John Bell, of Antermony (1691-1780). Being in the Russian service, Bell at the time of the Russo-Turkish War, 1736-9, on instructions of the Chancellor Osterman, travelled with a mission to Constantinople. With this he had to pass almost through the whole of Ukraine, which he describes in detail and with interest in the diary of his journey.⁵⁶

Dr. John Bell

On 15 December, 1737, Bell arrived in Glukhov, "the first town in Ukraine, a large and populous place"; next day he was in Baturin, "formerly the residence of the Hetman Mazeppa... The country adjacent is very pleasant and exceedingly fruitful." Kiev was described in detail, and here the traveller remarks: "Besides they have an University of Kioff of considerable repute in these parts." He is speaking of the famous Kiev-Mohilyansky Academy, for two centuries a nursery of culture in East of Europe.

After passing on to the Ukraine of the right bank of the Dnieper, which was then under Polish rule,⁵⁷ Bell remarks that the country belongs to Polish gentry, and here he heard of the Haidamaks and the Zaporog people who were struggling against these gentry, and this gives our traveller an occasion to dwell in detail on the causes and history of the Haidamak movement.⁵⁸

In 1769-70 another English traveller, Joseph Marshal, visited Ukraine and Kiev.⁵⁹ A third traveller was William Coxe (1747-1828), who accompanied Lord Herbert in his wanderings.⁶⁰ Coxe specially describes the southern steppe regions of Ukraine, "so essential to the existence of the new commerce."

Prof. Edward Clarke

The 19th century is the century of the destruction of Ukrainian autonomy and of Ukrainian regeneration over all the Ukrainian territory. Under these conditions, there could no longer be that political interest in Ukraine which we saw in the preceding century. Now we can speak only of travellers in Ukraine and of publications on the subject which appeared in English. The British Consul, Thomas Thornton, visited Ukraine in 1810 and does no more than make some personal observations.⁶¹ Edward Clarke (1769-1822), a Cambridge Professor, described the Ukraine in detail in his work, *Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa*.⁶² The Ukrainian villagers, he said, reminded him of the Scots. J. T. James, who travelled in Ukraine in 1813-14, gave most interesting details, especially with regard to the peasants.⁶³ An album of drawings which he made is preserved in the art section of the Russian Museum in Leningrad and includes twenty-four devoted to Ukraine. A book which appeared in London in 1844 under the title *Revelations of Russia: or The Emperor Nicholas and his Empire in 1844*,⁶⁴ was of a more sensational character. The author sharply distinguished the Ukrainians both from the Muscovites of Great Russia and from the Poles.

English Periodical Comments

In 1834 there appeared in Moscow the *Ukrainian National Songs* of M. Maximovich, which played such a considerable part in the development of the Ukrainian national movement⁶⁵; and six years later one of the most serious periodicals, *The Foreign Quarterly Review*,⁶⁶ devoted a comprehensive article to Maximovich's collection. The anonymous author of the article gives in an excellent translation extensive quotations of Ukrainian songs and says that one must understand "the language of Ukraine" in order to appreciate the wealth and grammatical construction of the songs, the nuances and meanings of the words. The same word with a slight difference of

termination gives a different sense. "As to the music of the songs, it is quite unknown with us. What can we compare it with? Perhaps with the long-drawn howl of the winds that howl over the wide steppes."

The seventies and nineties in England were marked by a whole series of articles and books dealing with the ethnography and literature of Ukraine. This interest was greatly promoted by Michael Drahomaniv, the famous Ukrainian scholar with a European reputation, great patriot, and the chief Ukrainian political leader of the 19th century.⁶⁷ While he was still Professor in the University of Kiev, and later on in exile, he was in close relations with a number of English Slavists, and all that concerned Ukraine. Drahomaniv, in 1873, published an article in the *Athenaeum*⁶⁸ in the work of the Kiev section of the Russian Geographical Society. Two years later appeared the famous work *Historical Songs of the Little Russian People*,⁶⁹ by V. Antonovich and M. Drahomaniv, and in the same year 1875, W. Ralston published in the *Saturday Review* of 5 June, a most sympathetic review of this book. Professor Chodzko's work, *Les Chants historiques de l'Ukraine*, in which he gave translations of Ukrainian dumsy from the collection of Antonovich and Drahomaniv, drew forth an enlightening review in the *Athenaeum*⁷⁰ by Prof. W. R. Morfill, of Oxford (1834-1909). Morfill, who later visited Ukraine, also wrote two articles on the great Ukrainian poet Shevchenko, one unsigned in *All the Year Round*,⁷¹ and the other in the *Westminster Review*⁷² under the title "The Peasant Poets of Russia."

Our conclusion from this survey of Anglo-Ukrainian relations can be put in a word. Ukraine was in the past known in England, not worse, if not better than now. Sympathy has been felt in England for Ukrainian national aspirations, although the geographical distance has not allowed England to play as active a part in Ukraine as, for instance, was played by France.

⁵² The original is in State Papers (Foreign), Turkey, vol. 24. Printed for the first time.

⁵³ Elie Borshak, *Herman Philip Orlik and France*, p. 64.

⁵⁴ For the details of this, *Ibid.*, p. 95, 59.

⁵⁵ The original is in State Papers (Foreign), Russia, vol. 28; but it was first printed by Professor Y. Alexandrenko in *The Academy*, vol. XXXV, pp. 105, 902, August 17, 1889, London. The same year N. Molchanovsky gave a Russian translation in *Kievskaya Starina* (1889, vol. XI, pp. 444-447). The Imperial Russian Historical Society in the 76th volume of its Proceedings published the report of Rondeau in English and Russian.

⁵⁶ *Travels from Petersburg... to diverse parts of Asia*, by John Bell, of Antermony, London, 1763, 2 vols., 4to, pp. i-xvii, 357; II—426; other English editions: London 1764, Edinburgh 1788, London 1806. In Dutch, Leyden, 1769-76; Gravenhage 1786; in French, Paris, 1768; in German, Hamburg 1787.

⁵⁷ The treaty of Andrusovo in 1667 gave the left bank to Russia, the right to Poland. Kiev (on the right bank) was to be Russian for two years, but was never restored to Poland.—Ed.

⁵⁸ The Haidamaks were popular riots of the Cossacks on behalf of the Ukrainian people against the Polish gentry.—Ed.

⁵⁹ *Travels through Holland, Flanders, Russia, the Ukraine, Poland*, by Joseph Marshall, Esq., London, 1772, 3 vols., 8vo.

⁶⁰ *Travels into Poland, Russia*, by William Coxe, London, printed by T. Nichols, 2 vols., 4to, 1784. A fine edition, with maps and drawings. There have been six English editions, and it was translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, and Italian.

⁶¹ *The Present State of Turkey*, by Thomas Thornton, Esq., London, 2 vols., 8vo; first ed. 1807; 2nd ed. 1809; French translation 1812; Roumanian translation (abridged) in 1826.

(Concluded p. 4)

We Need Ukrainian Irishmen

HETMAN Bohdan Khmelnytsky had quite a few Irishmen in his armies. They were brave and capable men. An Irish adventurer, known as Perebiynis (Broken-nose) all over Ukraine, was one of the most daring and popular Kozak chieftains of the time. The famous Colonel Ivan Bohun might also have been an exile from the Emerald Isle of the Atlantic. Callaghans, O'Connells, and many other Irish adventurers came to Ukraine when Oliver Cromwell's cohorts of Round-heads and Iron-sides plowed roughshod through Ireland. Callaghans (Galagans or Halahans) and O'Connells are still with us; but they are thoroughly Ukrainized. We need real Ukrainian Irishmen.

The famous George Bernard Shaw is an Irishman, but not the kind of Irishman that a thoroughbred Irishman would brag about. Yet G. B. S. has made some very interesting comments about his fiery countrymen. He says, in his Shavian way, that if there was no need to fight any more for Ireland's sake the Irish would quit their Emerald Isle and emigrate to some part of the world where men still fight for freedom. Well, their itching hands for a real good fight would certainly find a chance for self-expression in Ukraine. But as I said before, it is not the Irish of the Irish that we really need. We need Ukrainian Irishmen, men who would fight bravely and unceasingly for Ukraine's freedom till she is set free.

Once, I was told, a prominent Canadian cabinet member of Irish descent made a Shavian suggestion to a Ukrainian delegation of this nature: "Well, well, well, you say that there are forty million Ukrainians, and yet their country is still divided and oppressed by Russia, Poland, and even Rumania? Unbelievable! You know what I would suggest to you? Get yourselves a few dozen of Irishmen. They will certainly fight till Ukraine is free..."

Well, the jolly Irish-Canadian politician even winked one of his two roguish eyes. He expected that his visitors would roar with laughter at his joke. But they didn't. Instead—they winced. They seemed to be a dull set of visitors. Yet there was something so pathetic about them.

"Poor people," sighed by and by in his sleep our conscientious statesman. "I wish I could help them. They still believe in the magical powers of their protests and petitions. By Jove, somebody will have to teach them that one must fight for freedom."

No, no, I do not insinuate that there are no brave men among us and that they do not know how to fight. But somehow or other we usually fight on the wrong side. We fought well in 1621 against the Turks in defense of Poland. Our regiments fought superbly against Napoleon in 1812 in defense of Moscow. And now marshals Budyenny, Voroshilov, and Timoshenko stand staunchly on guard of Russia, in spite of their Ukrainian blood. If such and others would draw their swords on behalf of Ukraine's freedom they would certainly hasten the day of Ukraine's freedom.

HONORE EWACH
Winnipeg, Canada

The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization. Sign up with them!

Our Canadian Correspondent

HONORE EWACH, our new Canadian correspondent whose articles will appear regularly on these pages, has been called by Prof. Watson Kirkconnel the most learned and scholarly of Ukrainian poets of Canada. According to A. J. Hunter, translator of many of Shevchenko's poems, Mr. Ewach has written extensively in the Ukrainian language on many subjects, science, education, economics, and has written poems both in Ukrainian and in English, which have been praised by the critics as showing promise for the future. As to his early life we quote his own words:

"I was born in the Ukraine in 1900. Mine was a happy childhood in a small village, with a river dividing it into two parts. I spent much of my time either swimming or fishing in the river and, in company with the community shepherds, taking care of sheep on the village meadows. Nature had greater effect on me than the two years I spent in the confinement of the local public school."

In 1908 Mr. Ewach's father with one daughter emigrated to Canada, and the following year the rest of the family came, including the subject of the present sketch. The family settled on a farm forty miles North-West of Dauphin, four and a half miles from school. In consequence the opportunities for schooling were not good but the young lad made good use of the periods in which he was able to attend school, and read extensively on many subjects at hand. His first verses were published in 1917 in the Ukrainian Voice, and this encouraged him greatly.

In 1919 Mr. Ewach enrolled at the P. Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon and he speaks with much enthusiasm of his first teacher there, Miss Alena A. Ward, who taught the Grade VIII class.

After a period in High School at Saskatoon, Mr. Ewach taught for a while. He entered the University of Saskatchewan in 1925 and graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1929. For a time he was office secretary of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League in Winnipeg and he was also lecturer on Ukrainian Literature and History in the P. Mohyla Institute there and in Saskatoon. In 1932 he became associate editor of the Ukrainian Voice for which he has written more than 1,500 articles and essays.

His first small book of verses "The War Trumpet" was published in 1931.

In 1932 he published a long poem on the life and philosophy of the Ukrainian mystic philosopher Skovoroda, "He whom the World failed to catch."

In 1933 followed the publication of "Ukrainian Songs and Lyrics," a translation by Mr. Ewach of Ukrainian songs and lyrics into English in their original metres. From 1933 to 1936 there appeared serially in the Ukrainian Voice a long "History of Mankind" composed by Mr. Ewach.

His first short novel "The Call of the Soil," was published in 1937. It depicts the actual life of Ukrainian pioneer farmers in that large Ukrainian settlement of which Ethelbert is the centre. The scenes depicted in the novel take place twelve miles North-West from Ethelbert. Most of the people who served as prototypes for the characters in the book are still living. In some parts the book is purely autobiographical. It is already translated into English by A. J. Hunter.

WHAT I SAW IN WESTERN UKRAINE

Western Ukraine is now occupied by an even more oppressive power than that which preceded it—an ungodly power that tends with all her hostile might to crush whatever progress the Ukrainians had made during those trying years, filled with so many overwhelming difficulties under the Polish yoke. Dark days loom ahead—yet I feel confident—that the spirit which I had found there during my sojourn in that land of our forefathers, will eventually overpower whatever odds are stacked against it, and will bring glorious victory to a land and nation so long mistreated and abused.

Before leaving the United States in 1936 to study in Western Ukraine, I was told by many that it would be difficult to live there. Many claimed that an American would not be able to last for more than a year. Cabbage and potatoes, I was told, would be my chief sustenance. Many a time, since the war, I would have found it a delicacy.

When I did arrive in Western Ukraine, I found conditions far above my expectations. True, it was quite different from the comforts and luxuries that we are accustomed to in this land of "unlimited possibilities." Yet conditions were not what I had imagined them to be.

Cultural and Economic Progress

Despite Polish misrule and oppression the people of Western Ukraine made astonishing progress in all phases of social life. I noticed tremendous achievements in the cultural and the economical sphere. The youth, guided and inspired by their elders, lent all their efforts to the betterment of social conditions. Hand in hand with the Church, they tended to improve what had so long been their lot. There existed complete harmony between the Church and the people for all knew that only on the sound principles of the Church could they accomplish anything of worth. Their faith was such that the traitor to the Church was also considered a national traitor and was denied participation in all activities.

During my three years in Western Ukraine under Polish misrule, I witnessed vast achievements. There were fine libraries with thousands of volumes—not only of the past authors but also of modern. The majority of the more modern works were written by authors living in poverty, working their way through universities. They carried on heroically for they were conscious of the fact that they were doing their bit for the good Ukrainian culture. Daily and weekly newspapers, monthly magazines and journals found their way regularly into hundreds of homes. Reading centers organized by the "Prosvita," which was established over seventy years ago, were formed in almost every village. From the hundreds of volumes that they contained, the village folk could obtain reading matter for diversion or instruction. All this was made possible through the efforts of the people themselves.

The economic situation was also progressing. Cooperative stores were organized throughout the country with headquarters in Lviv. The oldest of these is "Narodna Torhovia" organized already in 1883. "Maslosoyuz," the dairy corporation, was the best of its kind not only in Western Ukraine but also in all Poland. This branch of work was begun in 1904 and made such great progress during the last few years that some of its products were exported to England.

From these few facts, the nature of the spirit prevailing amongst our blood brothers and sisters is quite evident: a spirit which should be destined for greater and more noble things. Why then, with such determination, have they been subject to such an ignoble fate? Was it, perhaps, that they have not sacrificed enough? No! The answer is quite simple, known, I am sure, to all of you.

The Greatest Drawback

The greatest drawback in the history of the Ukraine has been her geographical position. Because of this the stronger countries desire these lands. It was possible for these neighboring enemies to pillage the Ukraine due to the Tartar invasions from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. When Kiev was completely demolished by the Mongolian horde of Batyi in 1240 it was no difficult task for the princes of Muscovy to march in and subjugate the Ukrainian lands. During these five hundred years of Tartar invasions the Ukrainians heroically defended western civilization. Today they are heroically opposing Communism. The Soviet government is attempting to force its communistic theory upon this country, but without avail. They haven't accomplished it in Eastern Ukraine during the last twenty-three years and their efforts in Western Ukraine will be useless. All their work is accomplished only by force and terror. The spirit of freedom lives on among the Ukrainians and hopes are high. They do not admit that theirs is a "lost cause." To us, they convey this spirit, their hopes. To us they look for encouragement and a helping hand.

To many it may seem that only the skeleton remains—lifeless, dead. No hope but, perhaps, only sympathy, for what was and now is gone. Those who think in such a manner have had their visions blinded, their hopes uprooted for they have failed to see what lies behind or beneath those scattered bones. For us, who have been blessed with a better insight, hearts bleeding with sympathy are not enough. There are other duties that we must fulfill; other work that we must do.

Why have some failed to see the truth? Why have some denied their faith and their nation? The answer, I think, lies in the fact that so little is known about our Church, our rite, our language, literature, history and geography; and that there is so little activity among the youth.

This should not be so. In United States we have a melting pot of all nations. Other young Americans of foreign descent have their organizations and carry on various activities. We owe the Ukrainian nation respect and honor. I have tried to point this out in the few facts, which make for pride. Let us consider, for a moment, the histories of other nations.

The Czech nation prides herself of the fact that her culture was retained three hundred years in exile. The Ukrainian nation has been enslaved for seven hundred years with brief periods of freedom. Yet, she has retained her culture.

The Irish people are duly proud of their spirit of freedom during hundreds of years in exile. But they have lost their native tongue. This did not happen to the Ukrainians. Even at the present time, the Ukrainian language is progressing and I am certain that many of us even though American born, understand and can speak it.

Our Duty

We, then, have just as much reason, if not more, to pride ourselves in the nationality of our origin. There is nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of. As I have already stated, we have work to do; duties to fulfill. To make ourselves better capable of the assistance that will be asked of us, we must acquaint ourselves with our rite, our history and traditions. Let others know "who we are," what has been our destiny, and what are our hopes and desires for the future. The future depends upon us—you and me.

The hopes of the Church and people are on the youth. We should therefore, strive with all our efforts to be loyal to our Church, to our country, and to the Ukrainian nation.

BOHDAN OLESZ

(Talk delivered at UCYL Rally in Philadelphia, Sunday, June 16, 1941)

YOUTH and U.N.A.

To Married People

MANY young members of the Ukrainian National Association have married in recent years, and many others are engaged to be married. No one with intelligence will deny that, of the many responsibilities of marriage, the question of security is among the most important. Security is important because it is protection against the inevitable. Every thinking person provides for the welfare of his loved ones in the event that he or she should pass away.

When a man marries he usually checks up on his insurance to see whether or not it affords sufficient protection. If not, he takes out additional insurance. He does the same for his wife, and later on he insures his children. He feels secure and is not afraid of the future. The man who treats insurance as if it were unimportant, and who fails to get additional protection after marriage, cannot be sure of himself. He clings to the hope that nothing will happen to him or his family. When he dies he leaves his family in dire financial circumstances or, if his wife or child should die first, he finds himself in an embarrassing position. Funerals, burial plots and grave stones have to be paid for. An unprotected family usually goes into debt after a funeral.

In view of this we urge our young married folk to investigate the extent of their protection and, if it is insufficient, to get the necessary additional insurance from the Ukrainian National Association.

Some people are under the impression that the U.N.A. insures Ukrainians only. The truth of the matter is that the U.N.A. insures all persons of Slavonic origin, and those non-Ukrainians who are married to Ukrainians. This, of course, means that married U.N.A. members may insure their non-Ukrainian spouses with the U.N.A., and their children as well.

When a female member of the U.N.A. marries, she should notify the secretary of her branch of the fact. The secretary will write to the U.N.A. about the matter, and the U.N.A. sends the secretary an application for change of name. Unfortunately, a large number of married women fail to have their names changed on U.N.A. records. As this may delay the payment of later claims on these female members' insurance certificates, we take this opportunity to urge such members to see to it that their U.N.A. records are up to date where such changes are concerned.

Many married members of both sexes fail to change the beneficiaries on their certificates. The majority of these people still have their parents designated as beneficiaries instead of their husbands and wives. This oversight may also cause trouble on future insurance claims, so we take this means to ask our married members to have the necessary changes made as soon as possible.

After marriage some members may not care to continue the particular type of insurance that they have, and let it lapse. This is unnecessary. The U.N.A. will change one type of certificate for another (from Whole Life to 20 Year Endowment or vice versa, for example) providing the member pays any resulting difference in dues.

Another important problem in marriage is economy—"how to get the most for your money." U.N.A. members who pay their dues in advance, either annually or semi-annually, realize a saving of up to six per cent.

All the matters discussed here—additional insurance, insurance for non-Ukrainians, change of name, change of beneficiaries, change of class, and paying in advance—may be taken up with the secretaries of the branches in which the persons concerned hold membership.

We trust that this article will be taken seriously by our married U.N.A. members, as it was written with the purpose of helping them.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

FUNNY SIDE UP

THE ADVENTURES OF BROMO

or

The Barber's daughter was beautiful, but her father kept getting in my hair.

Scene: Barber Shop

Time: Any old time

Players: Bromo and the Barber

(Bromo enters the Barber Shop and steps into the barber chair).

BARBER: Haircut, shave, manicure, Shampoo... or change your oil!

BROMO: I want a shave.

BARBER: What kind of shave do you want? We have 15c. shaves, 25c. shaves and 50c. shaves.

BROMO: What's the difference?

BARBER: Well, with the 25c. shave you get bandages.

BROMO: (amazed) Huh?

BARBER: Yes... and for 50c. we paste your ears back on!

BROMO: Hey! What kind of a place is this?

BARBER: Don't worry sir. I'll give you the best shave my talents are capable of.

BROMO: That's what I'm afraid of. (Barber's pet dog comes into view) Mmm, that's a nice dog you have.

BARBER: Yeah, pretty good. He's a very famous dog. Down at the broadcasting station they use his paws (pause) for station identification!

BROMO: Hmm, that's interesting. He stays by you pretty good, huh?

BARBER: Yeah, pretty good.

BROMO: Got him trained, eh?

BARBER: Naw... when I make a mistake and nick off a piece of ear of something, he likes to be handy.

BROMO: Say, don't know whether I want you to shave me or not!

BARBER: Don't worry... every time I cut you I'll give you 10c.

BROMO: Everytime you cut me you'll give me 10c.

BARBER: Yeah, you should go out of here a rich man!

BROMO: I got into a fine place! Don't shave me... just give me a haircut.

BARBER: I never cut a man's hair. I just burn it off.

BROMO: You do? Is it easy to burn off hair evenly?

BARBER: Yeah, it's a snipe!

BROMO: Say, I don't think you know your business. I passed your last customer as he came out the door, and he had a big cut on his chin.

BARBER: Well, I'm in love with his cook!

BROMO: What's that got to do with the cut on his chin?

BARBER: That's my signal to let her know. I'll see her tomorrow night!

From Bromo's Column—May 11, 1940

"All work and no play makes Jack"

From Shrdlu's column—June 13, 1941

"All work and no play makes Jack"

Comment: Who steals whose jokes?

THINKING OUT LOUD

I think it's wonderful the great strides forward scientists are making these days. I just heard on the radio that they're going to make women's dresses out of glass. That reminds me, I must join the window cleaner's union in the morning. But sorry I haven't more time to masticate the muslin (chew the rag). Gotta go and put a down payment on a glass 8-ball I bought... so I can look ahead.

BROMO SELTZER

Many Cities Represented at UCYL Rally

Commencing with the Get-Acquainted Social Saturday evening which brought together Ukrainians from Scranton, Washington, New York, Camden, Perth Amboy, and many other Eastern cities, and concluding with the Grand Ball Sunday evening, the Fifth Philadelphia Regional Rally of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League held June 14-15 was a great success.

The Rally Session

After the customary opening ceremonies and the welcome address delivered by Miss Elsie O. Dykan, the chairman of the rally committee, the session was turned over to John Kissel, President of the U.C.Y.L.

The initial speaker of the afternoon was Reverend Dr. Basil Feddish, who spoke on the rally's theme, "Catholic Action and Citizenship." Father Feddish emphasized the fact that we, as good American citizens, should always be guided by religion which, he asserted, is a definite aid to good citizenship. This, he stated, can be found in writings centuries old and in many of the speeches delivered by our great Presidents of the United States from George Washington down to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Father Feddish enumerated in this connection four duties, taught by the Catholic Church, which we should strive to exercise: (1) Pray for those who govern us, (2) Pay taxes, (3) Make good use of the ballot, and (4) Consult the church teachings when making important decisions.

Second to address the audience was the first president of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, Mr. Bohdan Katamay. Mr. Katamay refuted press statements detrimental to the Ukrainians, and agreed with the general opinion of the rally group that it was difficult to make the authors retract them. He said, however, that we should publicize as much as possible our achievements and that we should keep the words Ukraine and Ukrainian before the public continually. Mr. Katamay pointed out that Ukrainian-Canadians are the third largest group in the Dominion fighting for Democracy.

The highlight of the rally was the speech delivered by Mr. Bohdan Olesh. Mr. Olesh spent three years in Western Ukraine studying for the priesthood before the Soviets occupied that section of the country and prohibited the study of any religion whatsoever, except anti-religion, as Mr. Olesh put it. He returned to America several months ago, and is now concluding his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. Briefly, Mr. Olesh said that the spirit in Western Ukraine is far from sagging; in fact, he said, the Ukrainians are now more determined than ever that there shall be a free Ukraine.

The Grand Ball in the evening was held at the Adelphia Hotel.

The official registration cards reveal that the following cities and towns were represented:

Hartford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Winnipeg, Canada; Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; Newark, Camden, Perth Amboy, and Jersey City, New Jersey; Brooklyn and New York City, New York; and the following Pennsylvania cities: Scranton, Pittsburgh, Chester, West Easton, Centralia, Kulpmont, Arus, Nicetown, Shamokin, Great Meadows, McAdoo, KcKees Rocks, Fox Chase, Upper Darby, Yatesboro, Lemoyne, Frankford, Bristol, and Philadelphia.

DITRIC SLOBOGIN

Released through "Ukrainian News Service"

FOLK DANCE EVENING ATTRACTS MANY

Readers of the N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald Tribune on Sundays, will find listed each week the Community Folk Dance Evenings, which are directed by Michael Herman. He is well known to Ukrainian-Americans as one of the foremost exponents of Ukrainian folk dances. It may be interesting for our people to learn that he is also a recognized authority on folk dances of other countries.

The Community Folk Dance Evenings, are a continuance of the same type of Community folk dances held at the New York World's Fair all last year which Michael Herman also led. It is held every Friday night at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place, New York City at 8:30 P. M. No ability or previous experience as a dancer is required, as it is an evening of fun while learning to dance.

The Evening attracts people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life. You'll find students, doctors, lawyers, housewives, stenographers, laborers, businessmen, and even army and navy men on leave, dancing away together.

A newspaper "The Folk Dancer" is published by the Community Evening. It has a nationwide circulation. We hope our Ukrainian-American young people, and old people too, come down some Friday night and join in an evening of folk dancing with Michael Herman.

A Friend

HUDSON HONORS LOCAL PASTOR

The congregation of the St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Orthodox Church of Hudson, N. Y., paid tribute to Rev. Walter M. Propheta on June 14th, reports the Hudson Daily Star. The occasion was the second anniversary of Rev. Propheta's pastorage of St. Michael's Church.

After church services, the congregation repaired to the church hall, where luncheon was served by St. Mary's Ladies Aid Society. Following the luncheon, Leon Opshansky, chairman of the board of trustees of the church, addressed the gathering.

A telegram from Representative Lewis K. Rockefeller eulogizing Rev. Propheta was then read. Other speakers included Wasil Onufreychuk, president of the church committee; Mrs. Katherine Alexanko, of St. Mary's Society; Fred Wheeler, former mayor; Mrs. S. Onufreychuk, president of St. Mary's Society. Police Commissioner Ray T. Bates acted as toastmaster for the occasion.

ENGLAND AND UKRAINE

(Concluded from page 2)

⁶² London, 4 vols., 4to. 1810-13; in 1816, 4th edition, in French, Paris, 1812, 2 vols., 8vo; this translation was made by order of Napoleon in connection with his war against Russia. The translation and notes belong to the Director of the French Foreign Office, Hauterive. See Elie Borshak, "Napoleon et l'Ukraine" in *Revue des Etudes Napoleoniennes*, 1922, viii.

⁶³ *Journal of a Tour in Germany, Russia, Poland*, by J. T. James, Esq., Student of Christ Church, Oxford. London, John Murray, 2 vols., 8vo, 1817. There is a first edition in one volume of 1816; fourth edition in 1816.

⁶⁴ London, Henry Colburn, 2 vols., 8vo. Anon.

⁶⁵ See my "Le Mouvement national ukrainien au XIXe siecle" in *Le Monde Slave*, 1930, x, 9, 75-6.

⁶⁶ London, October MDCCCXL, and January MDCCCXLI, vol. 26, pp. 266-89. The same article was reprinted in the *American Eclectic*, New York, 1841, vol. 1, p. 332.

⁶⁷ See the chapter on Dragomanov in my *Le Mouvement national ukrainien*.

⁶⁸ London, 2405, November 29, 1873, pp. 695-6.

⁶⁹ Vols. I-II, Kiev, 1874-5.

⁷⁰ 2745, November 8, 1879, pp. 592-3.

⁷¹ London, 1878, vol. XXXVIII.

⁷² New series, vol. LVIII, 1880, July and October, pp. 63-93. There were offprints.

(*Slavonic Review*, London, 1931.)

WAR-TORN UKRAINE

Mark June 22nd as the day when the greatest land battle in military history commenced.

Greater Germany and the Soviet Union, possessors of the two mightiest armies in the world, are now engaged in a struggle for Ukraine which nature endowed with economic riches.

Thousands of innocent, peaceful, Ukrainians are being slaughtered each day. The rolling plains of Ukraine where no forest or mountain range can interrupt the advance of mechanized armies, are today drenched with blood.

Historic Ukrainian cities—Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa, Poltava, Zhitomir, are subjected to airplane bombings by the Germans. The beautiful Ukrainian landscape and pretty villages are devastated. What the final picture of hapless Ukraine will be we abhor to envisage.

May there, however, arise from the shambles another Khmelnytsky, Sahaydachny, Mazeppa, Petlura or Shevchenko to lead the Ukrainians toward a new and brighter era of freedom and happiness after the storm is over.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO

PHILLY CULTURAL CENTER SIX YEARS OLD

The Ukrainian Cultural Centre, now in its sixth year at the International Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., is a Ukrainian-American youth organization whose objectives and purposes may be summarized as follows:

1. Promote a better understanding between the Ukrainians and Americans.
2. Provide a meeting place for the Ukrainian-American Youth.
3. Conduct a school in Ukrainian orientation.
4. Introduce Ukrainian Culture into American life.
5. Foster cultural, educational, social and athletic activities among its members.

The "U.S.C." has its own library of books containing information on Ukraine and until two years ago, issued the popular "Ukrainian Chronicle," which enjoyed a circulation in 18 states and eight countries. Old copies are still obtainable.

The "U.C.C." serves in effect as a Ukrainian Information Bureau, and has been chiefly responsible for news that appears in local newspapers pertaining to the activities of Ukrainians in Philadelphia. It serves as a medium of contacting Ukrainian clubs whenever singers or dancers are desired by civic groups for public or private performances.

In athletics the "U.C.C." has established an enviable record. Among the championships won by the girls, are: National Ukrainian Track and Field Team, Relay Team, Volley Ball Team; only Ukrainian Softball Team in the East; Eastern Basketball queens in 1938. The boys held the Ukrainian basketball championships of Philadelphia in 1937 and 1938, while a member is the Ukrainian bowling champ.

The "U.C.C." boasts of having more out-of-town visitors at its sessions and performances and more commuting members from suburban towns than other club. The International Institute too has had its share of publicity from the "U.C.C."

The present executive body and departmental heads governing the various activities of the "U.C.C." consist of the following members: Alexander Yaremko, John Chmelyk, Thomas Nagurney, Marie Z. Marco, John Marco, William Bernacky, Anne Bilyi, Michael Szewc, Helen Wasyluk, Teckla Chmelyk, John Ptashynsky, Mike Elko, Peter Galamaga, Helen Kaniuka, Mary Huczko, Agnes Hovan and John.

MICHAEL ELKO

Constitution and By-Laws

All the laws, rules and regulations, by which the U.N.A. is governed, and all the rights, duties and privileges of the members are contained in the Constitution and By-Laws Book, which every member upon entering the U.N.A. receives.



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