

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Second Section—English supplement of SVOBODA, Ukrainian daily, founded 1893.

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

No. 27

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1941

VOL. IX

## LEARN THE FACTS OF THE CASE FIRST

One of our contributors has asked us to suggest to our readers some of the ways they could help the Ukrainian national cause become better known here in America during these crucial times.

Such suggestions have appeared in this column and elsewhere on these pages many times in the past. Yet the present situation certainly calls for more of them. And here is the one we make now:

Before attempting to acquaint others with the facts concerning the struggle for Ukrainian national freedom, first become acquainted with them yourself. For without such knowledge of them this heroic struggle will at best be only a vague and illusory conception to one, weakly held together by platitudes and trite catch-phrases common to second-rate "orators" and "writers."

Secondly, in presenting the plight of the Ukrainian nation, do not place too much reliance on the compassionate nature of the general public—as it is notoriously lacking in this quality. Today when terrible suffering is the lot of most European peoples, it is of little effect to constantly complain of the sufferings of the Ukrainian people. At best such complaints evoke a feeling of sympathy—and no more.

Far better it is to emphasize the fighting spirit of the Ukrainian people in their long-oppressed and war-torn land, and their unconquerable determination to win their freedom despite everything. Such positive qualities, when illustrated by vivid examples (and how numerous they are in the past and present Ukrainian history) will attract more interest than complaints.

But before all, we repeat, learn the facts in the case of Ukraine's centuries-old fight for freedom. Learn its background.

How? Well there is one good way. Start off by reading the following material in the English language on the subject:

(1) *Spirit of Ukraine*, by D. Snowyd. (152 pages; price—\$1.00; 1935; illustrated). This is an excellent book dealing with the Ukrainian contributions to world's culture. Some idea of its completeness and value can be gleaned from the titles of its many chapters, such as (a) The First Ukrainian Nation, The Kozak Republic, the Democratic Republic; (b) Cultural Ability, Europeanizing Influences of Ukrainians in Muscovy, The Ukrainian Literary Contribution, Music, Folk Dance, National Costume, The Arts of the Ukrainian Home, Architecture, Painting, Etchers and Illustrators; Moral and Legal Heritage, Religious life; (c) Social Idea of "The Word of Ichor's Legion," Skovoroda the Philosopher, Gogol and Bashkirtseff, Shevchenko; Ivan Franko, and Lesya Ukrainka. All these subjects are treated authoritatively and illustrated profusely. Certainly well worth having this book.

(2) *Ukrainian National Movement*, by Stephen Shumeyko (46 pages; price—25 cents; 1939). Here is a bird's eye view of the entire panorama of Ukrainian history from the ancient to the modern times. This view makes clear, for one thing, that the movement for Ukrainian national independence is no recent manifestation, but is over a thousand years old, and that several times it has been crowned with victory, of short duration to be sure, yet lasting enough to give greater strength and impetus to the movement. At the present time when its enemies, as well as those who don't know any better, spread lies and nonsense about this movement and the Ukrainian people, it is very necessary to fight back with at least the facts this brochure and the following one contain.

(3) *Ukraine and American Democracy*, by Dr. Luke Myshuha (32 pages; price—15 cents; 1939) though written two years ago is nevertheless a timely booklet. It was American Democracy that some twenty-two years ago conceived the principle of National Self-Determination, and it was the abuse of this democracy that defeated the efforts of the Ukrainian nation to take advantage of this principle. What, then, is the present status of the Ukrainian national cause, in relation to our democracy here in this country? This booklet will help to clear up the question.

## JULY 4th, 1776

There was great jubilation when Americans heard these noble words declared by the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Such noble words could be uttered only by great men endowed with wisdom, bravery and love for their fellowmen. Indeed, the men who formulated and signed the Declaration of Independence were great men, descendants of the exiles from Europe who preferred rather to live in the wilderness of America than to think and act just as they were told by their dictatorial overlords. It was not the scum of Europe that gave origin to the Thirteen American Colonies that declared their independence, on July 4, 1776, but men and women of independent mind, some of the most refined intellects from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and other parts of Europe. These men who came here to America to live, worship and think freely, without any interference from their self-appointed overlords, were already independent even before they declared themselves independent in public. They declared themselves independent only when they found out that their European overlords insisted on interfering in the tenor of their life even here, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Right then when the Americans declared their independence and fought hard for seven years to as-

sert what they believed in, Ukraine became finally enslaved by Russia. It was in 1775, at the time when the Americans began their struggle for freedom, that Russia destroyed the Zaporozhian Sich, the last remnant of Ukraine's political independence. And right at the time when Britain had to recognize America's independence, in 1783, Russia re-established serfdom which had been destroyed in Ukraine by the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648 against Poland.

An unjust and despotic Russian government enslaved the free Kozak population of Ukraine right at the time when Americans declared:

"That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (Life Liberty and Happiness), it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

This principle laid down by the Fathers of America's Independence is still most sacred to the Ukrainians, as they earnestly desire to get rid of the oppressors of Ukraine and establish a free Ukrainian nation with such a government that would give all the forty-five millions of Ukrainians Safety and Happiness.

And, of course, we would heartily appreciate American sympathy and support when we declare and establish Ukraine as an independent nation.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Canada.

## APOSTOLIC DELEGATE SPEAKS IN CHICAGO UKRAINIAN CHURCH

Preaching to a congregation overflowing St. Nicholas' Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Chicago, Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic delegate to the United States, called for reunion of the 160,000,000 Greek and other Eastern Orthodox Christians of the world with the world's 400,000,000 Catholics, reports the New York Times.

He praised the beauty of the oriental rites and the faithfulness

of Eastern Christians to the Eucharist, especially as celebrated in the closing mass last Sunday of the First Diocesan Eucharistic Congress of the Eastern Rite Catholic churches.

"It is a duty of justice and of charity to recognize and love these oriental rites for the simple fact that they embrace about eight million brother Catholics," the Apostolic delegate declared.

## DETROIT COMMITTEE MEETS WITH LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE

Closer collaboration between the executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America and the local Detroit committee in preparation for the coming ninth annual congress of the UYL-NA to be held in Detroit over the Labor Day weekend, was stressed last Sunday afternoon at a meeting held at the Leland Detroit convention hotel and attended by the local committee and Stephen Shumeyko, UYL-NA executive board representative.

The meeting was also devoted to discussion of the program for the congress. Mr. Peter Kasey, chairman of the Detroit Committee, presided. Among those who took part in the discussion was John Panchuk, former UYL-NA president.

The theme of the congress, as decided upon recently by the UYL-NA executive board, is to be "Ukrainian Contributions to the American Way of Life." The entire program of the congress will be based on it.

All these books can be purchased at the Svboda Bookstore. In recommending them we want to stress that at best they are outlines of the subjects treated by them, that to get a sound knowledge of Ukraine and her people and their aspirations more complete sources of information should be consulted, as, for example, Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine which the Yale University Press will publish late this summer. Such a sound knowledge can also be obtained by steady reading of the Ukrainian Weekly and saving all its issues for reference. But for a start read the book and booklets recommended above.

# A REVIEW OF ALLEN'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE

By Ukrainian National Information Service, London

(THE UKRAINE, A History. By W. E. D. Allen. Cambridge University Press, 1940, 404 pages. Macmillan, \$4.50.)

THIS book has received a fairly wide and varied review in the Press. Among reviewers who have no foregone views on Ukraine, it was greeted with mild interest and respect, evidently because of its size and the author's apparent erudition. Pro-Russian writers think it is good; Sir Bernard Pares, writing in "The Observer," greeted it as "the best and long lacking study of this most thorny of problems..." Polish circles, on the other hand, are not enthusiastic about it. The Polish fortnightly review, "Free Europe," was of the opinion that "this book reminds one of the magnum opus of some second-rate German scholar," and came to the conclusion that the book "is a poor work."

## Our Complaint Against It.

The Ukrainian complaint against Mr. Allen is that he drew too heavily, if not exclusively, from Russian sources, in consequence of which his book is little more than a re-statement of Kliuchevsky on ancient history, and of Brégy and Prince Obolensky on more recent problems. Judging from this book, his acquaintance with Ukrainian historical literature is only sketchy. In the preface Mr. Allen wrote: "Three or four scholars, Russian

and Ukrainian, have collaborated in the preparation of the material. ... In the circumstances of today these friends wish to remain anonymous." The fault, therefore, may have been with his Ukrainian collaborator who, apparently, did not muster enough evidence to counter-balance the work done by Mr. Allen's Russian collaborator or collaborators.

The map facing page one, which purports to define the approximate boundary of Ukrainian speech, leaves out of account several Ukrainian-speaking districts north and north-east of Brest Litovsk, the Ukrainian-speaking regions along the Don south of Buturlinivka, and especially, the Kuban region where, according to 1926 Soviet statistics, out of a total population of 2,115,000 the Ukrainians were 64 per cent and the Russian only 28 per cent.

## Ukrainian Language Is Dominant

In a brief note on the Ukrainian language which follows, the author claims that "along the sea in 'New Russia' and to the East, Great Russian is really dominant." The facts, however, are to be found in Soviet statistics of 1926, according to which in the six geographic regions composing the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (not including Western Ukraine, Editor), the percentage of Ukrainians and of Russians was as follows:

Region	Total Population	Ukrainians		Russians	
		%	%	%	%
Polesia	2,958,000	80.9	6.4		
Right Bank Ukraine	8,998,000	86.1	2.6		
Left Bank, Ukraine	7,087,000	87.8	8.6		
Steppe	5,568,000	66.0	14.3		
Dnieper, Industrial Area	2,391,000	82.9	8.9		
Mining Area	2,036,000	60.0	31.4		

Since for all practical purposes language and nationality are identical here, the author's conclusion is unwarranted as the above figures show. Apropos of the same subject it is difficult to accept the statement that the Ukrainian language varies greatly in different parts of Ukraine. It is true that there are several dialects in Western Ukraine, where for centuries the people have been in contact with Poles, White Russians, Slovaks, Magyars and Rumanians. But in the bulk of Ukraine—between 25 and 40 degrees West, and 45 and 52 degrees North, the language spoken by the Ukrainians is as uniform as spoken English in the Home Counties.

## Little Migration from Ukraine to Russia

In the first chapter devoted to the Kievan State, Mr. Allen expresses the opinion that prior to the time of Yuri Dolgoruki there was considerable migration from South to North, and cites Ukrainian place names in Russia as evidence of this movement. Although the same argument is used by Kliuchevsky it is in no sense conclusive, since it was the ruling princes in the North, each theoretically owing allegiance to Kiev, who brought those place names from the South or Ukraine. There is a marked degree of agreement among modern Russian and Ukrainian historians and archaeologists that, although there was some infiltration into Russia from the Siversk and Chernihiv regions of Ukraine, the bulk of the migrants came from the marshlands of White Russia. In what is now Russia proper they mixed with the indigenous Finnish population. In this connection Professor Schmurlo, whom Mr. Allen accepts as an authority, wrote: "For a long time the four Russian Governments—Moscow, Vladimir, Kostrom and Yaroslavl—were regarded as the Russian Governments proper in spite of the fact that the indigenous population of these Governments was purely Finnish. This population was absorbed by the Russians and lost its original Fin-

nish character." Ukrainian historians do not deny that there was some migration, but they feel certain that it was never as considerable as some Russians or for that matter Mr. Allen, would have us believe.

The Russian historian, Sviatopolk Mirsky, was of the opinion that there was no migration on a large scale, and believed that "the difference between Great Russian and Ukrainians is largely of Pre-Russian and early Russian origin."

From reports submitted to the Russian Imperial Archaeological Commission in 1905 by the scientist A. A. Spitsin, and by Count Uvarov in 1871, this fact stands out clearly: Colonisation by Russian tribes began in the 9th century primarily from the Upper Dnieper, the home of the Krivichi tribe. "There are no kurgans (burial mounds) of the 10th century in the Vladimir province," said Spitsin, "which can be assigned to South Russian (Ukrainian) or middle Russian tribes. ... It is impossible to suppose any amount of migration of southern tribes into these regions in the 10th century." Speaking of the 11th and 12th centuries, he said: "Although among the Vladimir antiquaries of the 11th and 12th centuries there are a number of articles evidently taken from Kiev, these articles got here through the medium of trade and not through colonisation. There are Kievan articles in the Vladimir kurgans of the 11th and 12th century, but there are certainly no Kievan in them." (A. A. Spitsin, Vladimirkie Kurgani, Izvestia Imper Arkheol. Kommissiyi.)

## Severence of Relations Between Early Russians and Ukrainians

On page 35 Mr. Allen makes a noteworthy point. The Muscovite State which rose with the decline of the Golden Horde, he says, "was built by a people impregnated with Altaian blood and oppressed by Asiatic conceptions of life." It is a matter of historical record that from the 13th century onwards, the weak dynastic, commercial and religious forces which tended to

serve as bonds between Russians and Ukrainians, began to loosen rapidly, and soon broke completely; from then on, Western Catholic cultural forces prevailed in Ukraine and Asiatic forces prevailed in Muscovy. These factors have conditioned Russo-Ukrainian relations to this day.

The birth of the so-called Pan-Russian idea (the forerunner of 19th century Pan-Slavism) is ably dealt with on page 56, where Mr. Allen describes the activity of the "learned needy flatterers" who accompanied Sophia Palaeologue to Moscow upon her marriage to Ivan III in 1472.

The meaning of the name Ukraine with which Mr. Allen concerns himself in Chapter III is discussed in another article in this number. However, there is one additional point he raises. "It is hardly possible then," says Mr. Allen, "to discuss the question of a distinctive Ukrainian nationality and its origins before a peculiar combination of historical factors operating between 1590 and 1700 produced a community on the borderland of the Polish realm which became united by common economic and political circumstances..."

## Division of "Russia"

Few modern Slavonic scholars and even Russian historians (except imperialists) hold that view today. To quote again from Professor Mirsky: "It is from the 13th century that there dates the division of the Russian nation into three closely cognate yet different nationalities—the Ukrainians, the White Russians and the Great Russians." So much for the nation as a political entity; as far as ethnographic and racial characteristics are concerned, they are "very largely of Pre-Russian and early Russian origin" (Mirsky).

Mr. Allen recognises the East to West, and vice versa, movement of the population of Ukraine, the direction depending upon the forces which, at the given time, exerted the greatest pressure on Ukraine—the Poles or the Asiatic Nomads. This great latitudinal movement going on for centuries, led to a thorough blending of the population in the Ukrainian plain. It was this factor which contributed largely to the creation of a homogenous Ukrainian nation displaying the same physical features and bound together by identity of language, folklore, custom, etc. From the latter half of the 16th century the additional cementing force were the Cossacks whose growth, as Mr. Allen says, "was the result of a gradual and scarcely noticeable process—scarcely noticeable because it was organic."

## Allen's Compliment of Sahaydachny

Mr. Allen thinks highly of the Cossack period under Hetman Petro Sahaydachny. He pays a compliment to that great Cossack leader who for more than a decade ruled Ukraine. "Ukrainians," he says, "consider him with perfect justice to have been one of their most prominent men."

## Khmelnitsky a Real State-Builders

In his somewhat involved account of Khmelnitsky's campaigns against Poland Mr. Allen recognises that, although Khmelnitsky was obliged to seek support in Moscow and Istanbul, he had no intention of accepting either Muscovy or Turkey as overlords. This fact is conveniently overlooked by many Russian writers who would interpret the Cossack rising against Poland as a kind of Pan-Russian movement wherein Ukrainian Cossacks and peasants yearned only for union with Muscovy. However, to Khmelnitsky, and to his supporters, Muscovy was only a distant foreign land, weak and unknown in comparison with Poland and Turkey, but one that could serve a good purpose in Ukraine's struggle with Poland. This point was carefully investigated by the historian Lypinsky who, on the basis of original documents, made it clear that the great Hetman and his followers were state-builders for whom Muscovy held no attraction except in so far as an alliance

with her would serve the ends of Cossack Ukraine. Mr. Allen makes the point, and this is supported by Lypinsky's studies, that a strong group in Cossack Ukraine favoured an understanding with the Turks. This group, says Mr. Allen, "held that the Turks respected courage; kept their word more often than Christian monarchs; and could be trusted to allow the Cossacks the same loose self-rule which was enjoyed by the Wallachians..." This group did not prevail because, as Mr. Allen points out, in the Summer of 1653 the Porte was not in a position to engage in war.

A striking feature of this Chapter (III) is that when Mr. Allen quotes Russian writers or strong sympathisers of Russia he undoes his own efforts to appraise the history of that period. A case in point is a quotation from Sir Bernard Pares on page 117, from which the leader gets the impression that there existed a pre-ordained mission for Russian annexation of Ukraine.

## Allen's Opinion of Pereyaslav Treaty Wrong

Something of the same Russian mentality is present in the first part of Chapter IV, wherein is described the opinion of one of his collaborators) by the Agreement of Pereyaslav "the statutory position of the Ukraine in relation to the Muscovite State was that of a region forming part of that state," but the history of the subsequent 50 years and the Ukrainian interpretation of that Treaty even before the death of Khmelnitsky do not warrant this conclusion. As an illustration of the meaning which was attached to the Treaty shortly after its signature we may cite the conflict between the Ukrainian Government and the Tsar over the port of Bykhov in White Russia, which was seized by Colonel Zolotarev. The final settlement in the case involved partition of the territory between Ukraine and Russia; one section swore allegiance to Ukraine and other swore allegiance to the Tsar. That was a clear-cut admission of two different sovereignties. The Ukrainian understanding of the Treaty is clearly evident from a document prepared by Hetman Orlik in 1712, entitled "Deductions des Droits de L'Ukraine." Briefly, Orlik's argument ran thus: Under Hetman Khmelnitsky Ukraine became an independent State; in 1654 it concluded an alliance with Tsar Alexei Mykhalovich; this Treaty, which made Ukraine dependent on the Tsar of Muscovy in certain matters, was not observed by the Tsar, who began to encroach on the Ukrainians' rights recognised by the Treaty; but regardless of how great the Muscovite abuses became, they did not give to the Muscovites any legal rights in respect of Ukraine.

## Treaty Recognised Ukraine As Independent

The Muscovite Government, too, recognised Ukraine as a contracting party under international law and concluded treaties with the Ukrainian Government. The Muscovite Government continued, after 1654, to deal with the Ukrainian Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the Ukrainian jurist, Professor Sbelukhin, and the Russian jurist, Professor Sergievich, Ukraine accepted the protection of the Tsar—not the Muscovite people or their State—and when in 1917 the Romanov House ceased to reign, Ukraine reverted legally to the position prior to 1654.

In our opinion Mr. Allen has either misread or not read the Treaty of Pereyaslav and the circumstances which led to it. It may be added that the subjects discussed and embodied in the second Pereyaslav Agreement, 1659, are another indication that Ukraine retained a marked degree of territorial sovereignty under the Treaty of 1654 and the Muscovites recognised this fact.

(To be concluded).

## YOUTH and U.N.A.

### What It Means to be a Member

Many young people have written to me stating that they would like to become members of the Ukrainian National Association, and that I should give them some information about the organization. When these prospects learn that the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates, however, some of them lose enthusiasm. A few have written, asking if it is necessary to take out insurance to be a member. When they hear that this is necessary, they usually lose interest altogether.

This seems to be a result of a wrong impression on the part of the prospects, despite the many articles that have appeared here regarding the U.N.A. Perhaps the following will clarify things.

The U.N.A. is not an ordinary club organization, such as a social and athletic club where the members pay a few cents dues and are permitted to take advantage of the club's facilities. And yet many people think the U.N.A. is just exactly that, but on a national scale. Such ordinary clubs, as a rule, have a brief existence because there is nothing basic or permanent about them. Anyone can join such a club and drop out when he loses interest, because he loses nothing in doing so.

The U.N.A., on the other hand, owes its growth and development to the fact that it is a fraternal order. Since 1894 it has been protecting its members by issuing certificates... and that's what is basic and permanent about it. A U.N.A. certificate holder has the satisfaction of knowing that his membership represents protection, and he will not drop his membership because he doesn't want to lose his protection. That is the great difference between ordinary clubs and the U.N.A.

A U.N.A. member may participate in the activities of his branch, such as social and athletic affairs; he may receive The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda; he receives dividends after being a member two years; he may receive student aid if he attends college; during his lifetime he may receive benefits up to one thousand dollars in the event of incurable sickness or permanent disability. No ordinary club is in a position to offer so much (and not many ordinary insurance concerns, for that matter).

Members in ordinary clubs pay dues of, let us say, fifty cents a month. It is a fact that a young person may be a U.N.A. member for little more than fifty cents a month... and for this he receives, in addition to the regular benefits and privileges, a certificate representing whole life insurance for five hundred dollars!

From this it would seem that when a prospect learns that the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates he would be anxious to join. But such is not the case with the majority of such prospects. Why? Well, insurance and young people do not attract each other. Young people are not very serious-minded and do not fully realize the value of insurance. They consider insurance as something to think about when they are older.

If the youth knew the facts concerning the U.N.A. they would join in large numbers. But they do not fully understand the insurance angle, and so are reluctant to join.

Insurance is protection... security—and everybody, young and old, should have it. Death doesn't differentiate between the young and old, so everyone should be protected. We urge Ukrainian-American youth to consider insurance seriously, for it is as necessary as food and shelter. The U.N.A. offers it to you along with many additional benefits and privileges. Why not learn more about the U.N.A. and what it has to offer? After all, the U.N.A. is a six-million-dollar organization, with 38,500 members in 477 branches... so there must be something to this "insurance" you young people are so reluctant to take out.

THEODORE LUTWINAK

## "Between The Devil And The Sea"

Ukrainian-Americans Interviewed by the American Press Declare Ukrainian Hostile to Both Soviet and Nazi Occupation

I

Philadelphia, Pa.

**M**ANY of Philadelphia's 25,000 Ukrainian-Americans aren't going to be cheering the Soviet in the fight for the Russian Ukraine.

That doesn't mean they're going to side with Hitler, either.

"We wouldn't want to see Hitler win, but we would like to see Stalin lose," is the way it was put by Bohdan Katamay, acting editor of America, Ukrainian tri-weekly published at 817 N. Franklin St., in the heart of the city's largest Ukrainian settlement.

### Want Independent State.

He explained that what most Ukrainians here would like to see is an independent, democratic Ukraine State.

"But irrespective of who wins this fight," he said, "it will be the same. We don't expect much from Hitler. If he helps anyone, he helps himself. Germany has never been known to help other people establish their independence."

Katamay, a Temple alumnus, was in Polish Ukraine in 1939 when Russia walked in from the East after Hitler attacked in the West.

From what he saw, he believes the Ukrainian peasant might better off under Hitler. Under the Nazi regime he might still own his own farm or store, go to his own church and school, he added.

"But in general, they are between the devil and the deep blue sea," said Katamay.

### Priest's View

Rev. Basil Feddish, of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Franklin St. near Brown, believed the average Ukrainian will be cheering Hitler.

"That may sound like treason," he said, "But many of them believe Hitler is the lesser of two evils."

"Personally," he continued, "I think the Ukrainians will start a revolution against the Soviet—their hatred of Stalin and the Soviet is so great.

"Hitler is no friend of the Church," he said, "But he is not as hostile as the Soviet, with its open anti-God propaganda. Our people are very religious and the church means much to them."

### "90 Percent Against Stalin"

Major Michael Darmopray, a member of the U. S. Army reserve and president of the Ukrainian-American Citizens Association, declared that Ukrainian-Americans are "about 90 percent against the Stalin regime."

"And they have no use for Hitler," he added.

"But while we Ukrainian-Americans hope that eventually the Ukraine may become an independent nation, we're primarily Americans and our loyalty is to this country. Whatever course this country takes, we'll support."

### Americans First

John Borosiewicz, 1242 Palethorp Street, treasurer of the association also declared the Ukrainians here consider themselves Americans first.

"But they don't like the Bolshevik rule for the Ukraine and they don't like the Nazi rule either," he said.

(Philadelphia Record)

II

Akron, Ohio

While the two great enemies of democracy—Russia and Germany—are exchanging deadly blows, each aiming to exterminate the other, some 1,500 Ukrainians in Akron are cheered by the possibility of independence for their native land as an aftermath of the titanic struggle.

That is the consensus of the local Ukrainians, as expressed by one of the Akron colony's leaders, Alex Zepko.

"We have hopes that the two totalitarian giants will spend themselves sufficiently to assure victory for England: and victory for England will mean freedom for the Ukraine," Zepko said. "To us the new outbreak of hostilities was no surprise. The break, long rumored, had to come, and we were awaiting it.

### "Waited Three Centuries"

"Russia has the Ukraine—the bread basket of Europe—with its rich natural resources and abundance of food, both of which Germany must have and tries to get it the worst way. The Ukrainian-Americans expected the split between the two for a long time.

"As a matter of fact, this is the moment the 45,000,000 people of the Ukraine have been waiting and hoping for, for over three centuries," he added.

Zepko explained that 95 per cent of the Ukrainians in the United States are bitterly opposed to communism and the Soviet regime, and hate Germany for the last war. He said the German army occupied the Ukraine during the regime of Hetman Paulo Skoropadsky to prevent the revolt of the peasants at the end of World War I, and "during its stay it stripped the Ukrainian population of everything it possessed.

"There was a great number of German sympathizers among Ukrainians in Western Ukraine, formerly under Poland," said Zepko, "but these were disillusioned after Germany divided Poland with Russia, allowing the Soviet to take the Polish Ukraine.

"Ukrainians have been waging war with Soviet Russia for ages hoping to win independence. 85 per cent of the Ukrainians are peasants, and the nation as a whole is very religious. Eastern Ukraine being Orthodox Catholic and Western Ukraine Greek Catholic."

Zepko said that 1,000,000 Ukrainians in the United States have been supporting various movements in Europe striving for an independent Ukraine.

"Ukrainians know that their only hope in liberating their country is to stick with the allies, for it is in the interest of the allies to create an independent Ukraine to act as a barrier between Asia and Europe, to prevent the spread of communism," Zepko added.

### Enslaved For Centuries

"The Ukraine is the only nation in the world to be subjugated for centuries. Prior to the present war it had been divided among Soviet Russia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Now almost all of it is under Soviet Russia.

"The center of American Ukrainian activities in Akron is the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Greek Catholic church, for the majority of Ukrainians in the United States are those from the Polish Ukraine and are of the Greek Catholic faith. There are few Soviet sympathizers.

## A PROPHECY FULFILLED

Exactly three weeks ago yesterday, the Topics of the Times editor of the New York Times wrote a column in which he speculated upon the possible effects among the Communists here in America a Nazi-Soviet war would have. We reprint below its most prophetic section. No comment on our part is necessary.

### Brakes Screech Painfully

"Consider what it would mean for the faithful (Reds) over here if Hitler really decided to attack Stalin. Automatically this 'imperialist' war into which President Roosevelt is trying to plunge his country ceases to be an imperialist war and becomes a war for democracy. No sooner do the German panzer divisions enter the Ukraine than the leaders of the Teachers Union locals, recently expelled by the plebiscite from the A. F. L. will discover that the real war mongers are after all Hitler, Mussolini and Japan. All over the country the Youth organizations which have been passing resolutions in which they refuse to be sent to die on foreign battlefields in defense of the British Empire will discover on second thought that the people of Great Britain must be distinguished from their rulers and that our aid to Britain has been pitifully inadequate. The moment Hitler invades Soviet Russia, The Daily Worker and the fellow-travellers will become aware that strikes in the defense industries are rank treason; they perhaps might go so far as to suggest that such strikes should be treated as treason, as dealt with in the Soviet democracy over which Joseph Stalin presides.

### We All Change

This does not mean that non-Communists are never compelled by events to revise their opinions of people. Most of us would see Joseph Stalin in a different light if he were standing with the democracies against Hitler instead of with Hitler against the democracies. It is in human nature to detect virtues in an ally which he loses as soon as he becomes an enemy, and the other way about. At the very least we can manage to overlook in an ally certain disagreeable features which stand out in an opponent.

### Fixed Points Differ

But there is one striking difference between the American Communist and the rest of his countrymen in their separate response to Soviet Union policy. For most of us a radical shift in Soviet policy will produce a change in our opinion of Soviet Russia. For the Communists a shift in Soviet policy means a radical change in his opinion of the United States.

If the highly improbable should happen and Joseph Stalin swing from the Axis to the side of Great Britain and the United States, then many of us non-Communists can be imagined saying, "Well, there's something in this man Stalin, after all." But if the Communists among us should read that Stalin has shifted from Hitler's side to the side of Great Britain and the United States, they will say, "Well we have always felt that Britain and the United States are the hope of civilization."

"While Akronites of Ukrainian descent are anxious to see Russia and Germany knock each other out they are ready to do everything possible to prevent direct involvement of the United States in this war, acting primarily in the interest of the United States. We'd like to see an independent Ukraine but, not at the cost of the United States."

Walter Blondyn

("Akron Beacon Journal,"

June 29th, 1941)

## AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

By ETAION SHRDLU

### THAT'S US

When capital demands more gains.  
On profit tightens all the reins;  
Whose pocketbook gets hollow  
pains?

That's us.

When labor goes into a tear  
And strikes for what it calls its  
share.

Who has this added cost to bear?  
That's us.

When subways cease to run, and  
balk

At all conciliation talk;  
Who has to hire a cab or walk?  
That's us.

When gasoline goes up like hell  
Because to Nippon we must sell,  
Who pays and doesn't dare to yell?  
That's us.

### OUR SHORT-SHORT STORY DEPT.

The great man scowled ferociously at the nervous applicant before him.

"Har-rumph," he growled. "This is a very responsible position we have open. You must be a graduate of an accredited university, you must be a rapid typist, be able to take short hand, keep double entry accounts, be able to read and write fluently in Spanish, French and Portuguese and operate a computer. If you have all these qualifications, you may fill out this application blank and give me your letters of recommendation and the names of five references and I will notify you in three or four weeks if you are still being considered. Er-r, this position pays a salary of eighteen dollars a week."

"But, boss," protested the young man, "I aint lookin' for no job in no office. I want a job in the shop."

"Well, why didn't you say so in the first place?" snapped the great man. "Report to Mr. Brown, the factory superintendent, immediately, and he'll put you to work. We'll start you off at forty dollars a week."

### OPEN LETTER

Dear Bromo: Thanks for your criticism of my column. For quite some time I've had a feeling that my stuff wasn't up to the high standard I had set for it originally but until last week I had not realized that it had degenerated to the point where I was using your type of humor (?)

As for your accusation, it gave me the first laugh I ever got out of your literary maunderings. I wouldn't steal your jokes as I am no ghoul and I don't rob the dead. You may have used it in your column, I won't argue with you on that score, but I did not lift it from you; neither is it your gag. This bit of triteness is of the vintage of the early 20's and if you will go down to the public library and ask for the 1928 file of the Literary Digest you will find where I stole that gag. On page 67 of the June 23, 1928 issue you will find that miserable joke word for word as it appeared in my column—not as you edited it to give weight to your accusation.

... Billy Conn is supposed to be a master of the manly art of self-defense but we see by the papers where he is getting married.

... About the only difference between TUMS (advt.) and EX-LAX (advt.) is that with TUMS you get a pot o' gold.

... Variation on a theme by Longfellow:

I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to earth I know not where;  
I shot another into the air,  
Again it fell I know not where—

(I certainly lose a lot of arrows that way.)

... A sensible girl is never as sensible as she looks because, a sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

## Army Air Corp Weather Service Does Its Part To "Keep 'Em Flying"

Among other opportunities being offered soldiers these days is the chance to increase their vocabularies to include such words as thermodynamic, tephigrams, isallobars, millibar, isobar and adiabatic.

In order to get on speaking terms with these polysyllabic tongue-twisters, used in the preparation of atmospheric maps and charts, an enlisted man must be assigned to the U.S. Army Air Corps Weather Service and learn how to be a weather observer and forecaster.

### A Tough Assignment

It's one of the toughest assignments in the Army to get. Every man is hand picked. He has to know mathematics including algebra through quadratics, logarithms, and plane trigonometry and he has to know physics well enough to pass an examination in subject matter usually covered under Heat and Mechanics in a first year college course.

The Weather Service helps keep the Air Corps flying in peace or war. Every airplane that leaves the ground has behind it a corps of experts scattered from one end of the United States to the other, all on the alert 24 hours a day and ready to warn the pilot through their radio and teletype network of the slightest change in weather conditions that might prove dangerous to his flight. The objective of the Weather Service, stated formally, is to increase the percentage of military missions successfully performed and to reduce to a minimum accidents due to weather hazards. When the Air Force goes into the field for maneuvers or war, tactical weather units go along with it, maintaining contact with the vast weather observation and forecasting service already set up.

The Air Corps has started training 150 meteorologists on July 1 at five universities. Those who complete their training will be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve upon graduation. The entire quota of student meteorologists is filled, however, and no more vacancies exist in the commissioned branch.

### Weather Observers Needed

There is still opportunity, however, for men who do not meet the rigid educational requirements for a commission. They may become Candidates for the Forecasters in the Air Corps on an enlisted status. This training is given at the Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, and includes a three months' Weather Observer course that is given four times each year, and a six months' Weather Forecaster course given twice each year.

To be eligible for either course, a man must be serving a three-year enlistment in the U. S. Army. He should have a high school education or the equivalent and should show a special aptitude for this training as indicated by grades made in the Army classification test and mathematics examinations. Candidates for the Forecasters course must have completed satisfactorily the Observer training and are required to pass an entrance examination in elementary mathematics and physics. Students who complete these courses are ordered to weather duty in the Air Corps.

The U. S. Army Air Corps service divides the continental United States into four large districts for administrative purposes.

A U. S. Army Air Corps Weather Squadron is assigned to each of the four weather regions in the United States, and five Weather Squadrons operate abroad. Each Weather Squadron consists of a headquarters section and the enlisted personnel assigned to the various weather stations.

### Their Operation

Weather service itself, consisting of observation and forecasts, and the preparations of weather

maps and charts is performed by fixing weather sections, by temporary field weather stations, and by mobile sections assigned to Air Corps tactical organizations.

A typical base weather station is operated by two officers, who are graduates of a weather course at a technical university, and fifteen enlisted men, among whom are four forecasters, three radio operators and weather observers, one repair man for equipment, one clerk to handle records and six teletype operators who are also weather observers.

A complete weather message from one of these units will contain the following information: location of the station, time, ceiling, state of sky, height of any scattered clouds, visibility, weather obstructions to visibility, temperature, dew point, surface wind direction and speed, atmospheric pressure, pressure change in last three hours, amount, kind, and direction of clouds, state of landing field, upper air velocities at even 1,000-foot levels, and the highest elevation observed.

Each regional control office conducts continuous studies of seasonal climatic conditions within its control area. It maintains throughout its control area a 24-hour weather reporting service. It makes upper air observations of wind velocity by pilot balloons twice daily at an altitude of at least 15,000 feet, and one night balloon observation each month. Each base weather station maintains 24-hour weather teletype machine operation for the reception of additional weather information from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

### DANCERS PERFORM AT ROCHESTER PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

On Wednesday evening of June 25, at the Red Wing Stadium in Rochester, New York, a group of six Ukrainian dancers dressed in native costume, charmed and delighted a huge crowd of 12,000 people who had gathered to unite in patriotism at an American United Pageant sponsored by the 21st Regiment, New York Guard. The dancers who appeared on the program together with Scotch, German, Polish, Italian and Tryolean participants were under the direction of Miss Sophia Hnatkiw.

Although each nationality group was scheduled to make but one contribution to the program, the Ukrainian offering was so well received by the huge throng that an encore was demanded of them. That was quite an honor in itself. For an encore Stephen Pukish very ably danced an old Ukrainian favorite, the Kozachok. Other members of the Ukrainian group were Nellie Sorochtey, Katherine Hunka, Sophie Kowalich, Rose Panko and Sophie Bulavinetz. All of the dancers belong to the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Dancers Club, a member of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

It is suggested here for the benefit of dancing and choral groups in other communities—if you should learn that an American United Pageant, or anything similar to it, is to be presented in your locality, make it a point to pay a visit to any member of the arrangements committee and let them know exactly what your group has to offer. They will appreciate your co-operation, the public will appreciate the contribution, and certainly the publicity will not do the Ukrainians any harm.

S. J.

## OUR 1941 CROP OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

(2)

Stephanie Sorokollit, of 657 South 10th Street, Newark, N. J., graduated last June 6th from the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., with an A.B. degree. She majored in psychology, and plans to return to Lexington to begin work on her M.A. in the field of personnel work.



Stephanie Sorokollit

Stephanie was one of the outstanding students of her graduating class. She is president of Kappa Chapter of Phi Beta, national professional fraternity. She was also active in the local YWCA executive council, and represented it at a YWCA conference in Indianapolis last spring. As chairman of the Student Relief Committee for European and Chinese Students she led a drive for funds that included the presentation of the first "all student dramatic production" at the university. She was a charter member of the Philosophy Club, and an active participant in Dr. Dupre's Sunday evening discussion group, whose members were carefully selected by the professor from among the students. Stephanie was also a member of the Catholic Club and of the Religious Panel discussion group.

### HOW TO DO IT

Throughout the first week of the Nazi-Soviet war the "Philadelphia Inquirer" labeled that portion of Eastern Europe where Ukraine lies, as either "Soviet Russia" or just plain "Russia," with but two insignificant prints marked "Ukraine."

This was an insult to injury. A phone call was made to the Inquirer Art Department and it was thoroughly explained that Ukraine is Ukraine and not Russia and the territory around Kiev, L'viv, Khar'kiv and Odessa is Ukraine while Soviet Russia is around Moscow. The art editor promised to rectify the misnomer.

True enough, the Sunday (June 29) edition of the Inquirer boldly had the word "UKRAINIAN S. S. R." designating Ukraine while the portion around Moscow was labeled merely "U.S.S.R." The writer considers this nickel spent on a phone call is worth to the Ukrainians hundreds of dollars of good publicity. "You" can do it too in your home town! Try it and be proud in knowing that you have helped the Ukrainian cause.

AL YAREMKO

### UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY

Sponsored by Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1941, at the Arbelter Lieder Tafel Park, Forbes St., E. Hartford, Conn. From 12 noon Admission 35¢ (tax included). Proceeds to Educational and Refugee work. Ukrainian Choir Singing, Waltz, Polka & Broom Dance Contests, Bors & Pie Eating Contests. Program for the Kiddies. Games—Sports—Prizes. Dancing to a popular orchestra. American-Ukrainian Refreshments. Rain or Shine, the Youth Day will be held. Directions: E. Hartford-Glastonbury Town Line, Route Conn. 2 & 15, Station 26. Parking facilities at Park. 152,7