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Ukrainian Question In The Canadian Parliament

We call the attention of our readers to the text of the address on Ukraine delivered last Monday in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa by Anthony Hlynka, M. P.

The address is a masterly exposition of the Ukrainian case in the light of the present world-wide conflagration. Its true significance, however, lies in the place of its delivery, the House of Commons of a nation which after America and Great Britain is the most powerful and important of the United Nations waging the war against the Axis forces. As such it is bound to have an important voice in all matters affecting the war, including, of course, the Ukrainian question.

Sovereignty of subdued and oppressed nations, such as Ukraine, should be, as Mr. Hlynka points out, one of the principal aims of the democracies. Proposals embodying it, moreover, should be definite, detailed, and dynamic, "so that they may add more inspiration to the explosive force of the temporarily subdued peoples..." Already Germany is organizing the occupied areas "in complete subordination to her... totally ignoring all racial and ethnographic lines... a sort of a forced federal union... a new and horrible prison of nations."

"In view of this increasingly dangerous threat," Mr. Hlynka continues, "the allies should, therefore, take it upon themselves to become the guardians of sovereign ideals and sovereign nations." By promising all of them their national sovereignty, based on the Atlantic Charter, the democracies would inspire and challenge the occupied nations to rise in rebellion, for, "as we know, there is no stronger force and incentive than that manifest in the defense of personal and national existence."

All of this is especially applicable to Ukraine. It is definitely to the advantage of Great Britain and the United States to have in Eastern Europe an independent Ukrainian state. It would help to balance power there. Furthermore, as Prof. G. W. Simpson points out in his "Atlas of History and Geography of the Ukraine":—"... Ukraine constitutes a wide assembling place which could be used either by ambitious dictators as the starting point for sweeping military conquest, or by wise statesmen as a strong wedge-like area of defense which would stabilize all these regions tributary to the Black sea."

"Consequently," Mr. Hlynka declares, "it is definitely contrary to the interests of Britain to permit Germany to take and hold the Ukraine and exploit its people and its resources for aggrandizement and greater power. Again, it would not be in the best interests of Britain to see any other power enslave the Ukrainian people and, with the use of their territory and natural resources, become a dominant power holding this strategic position in eastern Europe." Hence the problem of a Ukrainian independent state in Eastern Europe is of importance to the democracies and to the stability of the world.

For centuries the Ukrainians have fought to win that independence. Thrice they did win it, only to lose it because the odds arrayed against them proved to be too much for them. Yet they will continue the fight until their sovereign rights are restored to them. They believe they are as much entitled to these rights "as any other people are; they wish to contribute their maximum share to culture and civilization of the world. This will be possible only through the restoration of their independence. A nation can give its best only when free from bondage. These are tenets of Christian civilization."

One right that should be accorded the Ukrainians now, as Mr. Hlynka declares in conclusion, is that of representation at the various conferences of the United Nations. Since unlike other subdued nations they have no government-in-exile, for

Detroit U.N.A. Branches Buy \$30,775 Defense Bonds

The Detroit branches of the Ukrainian National Association purchased during the past month of January Defense Bonds to the amount of \$30,775.

The drive for further purchases of Defense Bonds by U.N.A. branches and members in Detroit, however, will be continued during the present and coming months. It is being directed

by Dr. Ambrosius Kibzey, member of U.N.A. Auditing Committee; Walter Didyk, member of U.N.A. Board of Advisors; and secretaries of U.N.A. branches in Detroit, namely, John Krupka of Branch 20, Michael Prys-tash of Branch 75, John Zablotzky of Branch 94, Wasyl Bartosh of Branch 292.

RUDNITSKY COMPANY PRESENTS KOZAK OPERETTA

That perennial Ukrainian favorite, Artemovsky's operetta "Zaporozhets Za Dunayem" (Zaporozhian Beyond the Danube), had one of its best presentations last Sunday night in New York City at the hands of a company of artists under the direction of Prof. Antin Rudnitsky.

Headed by Stephen Kozakevich as Karas, the Zaporozhian Kozak about whom the operetta revolves; Maria Sokil as his wife Odarka; Olga Lepkova as their adopted daughter Ok-sana; Michael Melnyk, as her swain Andriy; Myron Szandrowsky as the Sultan; and David Tulin as the Turkish dignitary; the cast was one of the finest assembled on the Ukrainian theatrical stage in New York, and its performance, especially of Sokil and Kozakevich, was met with rounds of applause from the audience numbering close to two thousand persons who jammed the Webster Hall.

The choral support was satisfactory. Especially pleasing was the accompaniment furnished by a string ensemble with Mr. Rudnitsky at the piano, from where he directed the presentation. His redaction of the operetta's book and music for last Sunday's performance was perhaps too stream-lined, but apparently good showmanship. The "angel" of the production was the Surma Book and Music Company.

RESERVE TWO PLACES ON POLISH COUNCIL IN LONDON

In the newly appointed Polish National Council in London, places have been reserved for two representatives of the Ukrainian national minority of pre-war Poland, according to the New York Times and the "Nowy Swiat" of New York.

The Council is to consist of over thirty members, and at present includes members of the Polish major-

CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN GUERRILLAS FIGHT AGAINST HUNGARIANS

According to an Associated Press dispatch from London, dated February 1, ten thousand guerrilla fighters are in action against Hungarians in the Carpatho-Ukraine, that part of former Czechoslovakia which on March 15, 1939 had declared itself independent and was immediately attacked and occupied by Hungary, abetted by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

The action of the present guerrilla action was reported in London by Pavel Cebere, representative of the Carpatho-Ukrainians on the Czechoslovak State Council in London.

These guerrillas, operating in the easternmost tip of former Czechoslovakia, are in daily radio communication with the Czech Council in London, the Associated Press reported Mr. Cebere as saying.

A communique issued in London on the basis of the radioed information stated that the Carpatho-Ukrainian guerrillas had attacked a Hungarian military unit near the town of Tuska, killing at least thirty soldiers and exploding a large munition dump.

The guerrillas were said also to have slain the garrison at a Hungarian airdrome and destroyed its planes, fuel and ammunition, destroyed its planes, fuel and ammunition, destroyed a munition dump and coal stores at the railway station of Kerecin and seized a military supply transport and distributed its food to civilians.

ity and minority parties, including two members of Jewish parties. Appointments to it were made by Wladislaw Rackiewicz, Polish President.

prior to the war they were not an independent nation, Mr. Hlynka suggests that they be represented at such conferences by the United Ukrainian committees now in existence in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, "whose primary object is to assist the governments of Britain, the United States and Canada in the successful prosecution of the war." Evidently, Mr. Hlynka has in mind here such bodies as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America or the Canadian Ukrainian Committee.

We heartily agree with Mr. Hlynka, "that since all the allied nations are fighting for a common cause of freedom, the Ukrainian committees to which I have referred be also invited to delegate their representative or representatives to express the view of 50 million Ukrainian people at conferences held by the allied nations.

Hlynka's Address On Ukraine In Canadian Parliament

Delivered Monday, February 2, 1942, in the House of Commons, Ottawa. Recorded in the Official Report -- Daily Edition.

(Introduction omitted because of lack of space here.)

The Atlantic Charter

It is gratifying indeed to find that the broad principles which are intended as the basis for post-war re-organization of the world have been enunciated. I refer, of course, to the now historic Atlantic charter, proclaimed by two of the world's men of destiny—the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill, and the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. I am more than pleased, Mr. Speaker, to hear reference made to the Atlantic charter in the speech from the throne.

Roosevelt's Four Freedoms

Then again, there are the four great human freedoms proclaimed by the president of the United States—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

These declarations deserve all the acclaim they have already received from all parts of the world, particularly for their universality and noble purpose. We, of course, welcome and accept these principles just as we had accepted the fourteen points of President Wilson after the last war. We may be proud at least of the fact that the democratic world recognizes that world stability and enduring peace can be achieved only on the basis of freedom of all peoples capable of shaping and directing their own destinies.

Further, in his address of January 6, 1941, President Roosevelt had this to say on the subject:

"No lasting peace can be bought at the expense of other peoples' freedom."

Again, in his speech delivered at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association, he said: "Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest and based on slavery."

To my mind, Mr. Speaker, not only are these statements true, but they are expressions of foresight and vision. We can no longer tolerate a short-sighted plan or settlement. There must be built a new world citadel of freedom and civilization. If we ever hope to have stability and enduring peace, the principles of freedom must constantly be kept in mind and incorporated into the post-war settlement. If this basis is ignored, let us then not expect a peaceful world in the immediate future; the lives spent in this and the last war will then have been given in vain.

Should Not the Proposals of Democracies Be More Definite and Detailed?

Let us look a step further. Should not the democracies, of imperative necessity, formulate a more definite and detailed set of proposals which will give the needed promise of release to all peoples under the domination of the aggressor nations? Should not our proposals be more positive, more dynamic, so that they may add more inspiration to the explosive force of the temporarily subdued peoples? I venture to suggest that in this manner we would change the whole course of the war very much more in our favour. I make this observation because it can be well assumed that the axis powers are bound to offer some enticing formula to subdued nations for the express purpose of giving themselves a breathing moment before they begin tightening the reins on those unfortunate countries. Germany is already trying desperate-

ly to consolidate her position in the overrun regions. She is organizing these areas into zones which are to operate in complete subordination to her, and she is totally ignoring all racial and ethnographic lines. It is a sort of forced federal union. It would mean an eventual and permanent enslavement of millions of people. It would become a new and horrible prison of nations.

The Allies Should Stand For Sovereignty

In view of this increasingly dangerous threat, the allies should, therefore, take it upon themselves to become the guardians of sovereign ideals and sovereign nations. Can we not promise all of them their national sovereignty which would be in accordance with the spirit of the Atlantic charter, and which would make a revolutionary rebellion on their part worth while? It would be an inspiration and a challenge to them. For, as we know, there is no stronger force and incentive than that manifest in the defence of personal and national existence. I cannot, therefore, emphasize too strongly the immediate need on the part of democracies to make known their foreign policy in as complete and definite form as time and conditions permit. The issues at stake are too important for us not to make use of the incentive of confidence in the future—instead of vague hopes and wishful thinking.

Sovereignty In the Atlantic Charter

Allow me now to draw your attention to the three items relevant to national sovereignty as outlined in the Atlantic charter. They are point 2, 3, and 6. Here is what they say:

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

These three points deal generally with the phase of the problem which I am discussing. They read well, but I found numerous interpretations of them. One outstanding United States publication interprets the Atlantic charter as being opposed to the setting up of any new organisms. Of course, much depends on how the word "new" is interpreted. But are we to understand that nations who were not fortunate enough to liberate themselves during the last war shall remain in bondage? More clarification of this point is definitely needed. Then, again, the charter was interpreted as favouring the federal union proposals. Personally, I fail to find in the document any trace of expression of these views. As a matter of fact I find that the charter upholds the sovereignty of all peoples in accordance with their expressed will, which is definitely contrary to ideas propounded by federal unionists.

The Ukrainian Question

From what I have said thus far,

it is evident that this question of foreign relations policy is an extremely broad one in scope. I wish, therefore, to confine my following remarks specifically to the discussion of a Ukrainian independent state and its importance to the British commonwealth of nations.

Why Should Canadians Be Interested In It

The question may arise in the minds of some hon. members as to why should we Canadians be interested in an independent Ukrainian state in Europe. Is it because Ukrainian-Canadians constitute a large group of our citizens, and we owe them that courtesy? Is it because they are so generously enlisting in great numbers in the Canadian armed forces and are ready to give their lives for Canada? Is it because of the heroic contribution of Ukrainians on the battlefields of the Ukraine against Germany? Or, is it because it is in the very blood of the English-speaking people always to stand up for the rights of others as well as their own? Yes, but there is a much more important reason than those I have already given.

Importance of an Independent Ukraine to Britain and America

Above all, a Ukrainian independent state in eastern Europe would be important to the British commonwealth of nations and the United States as a balance of power. I venture to suggest that in the not distant future the British people and the principles for which they stand will be more closely associated with the Ukrainians than they have ever been before.

Furthermore, Ukraine is important because of the extent of its territory, the richness of its natural resources, the size of its population, and its strategic position with reference to the Black sea, the Dardanelles, Iran, Iraq, the Persian gulf and India. Professor G. W. Simpson, of Saskatchewan university, has this to say in his "Atlas of History and Geography of the Ukraine":

"Thus the Ukraine constitutes a wide assembling place which could be used either by ambitious dictators as the starting point for sweeping military conquest, or by wise statesmen as a strong wedge-like area of defence which would stabilize all these regions tributary to the Black sea."

Consequently, it is definitely contrary to the interests of Britain to permit Germany to take and hold the Ukraine and exploit its people and its resources for aggrandizement and greater power. Again, it would not be in the best interests of Britain to see any other power enslave the Ukrainian people and, with the use of their territory and natural resources, become a dominant power holding this strategic position in eastern Europe.

Finally, a division of the territory after the fashion of the division made after the last war would only complicate the problems of Europe, and the dangerous situation would remain unchanged. Hence the problem of a Ukrainian independent state in eastern Europe is of extreme importance to the British commonwealth of nations and to the stability of the world.

British Foreign Office Handbook On Ukraine

I have before me a handbook prepared under the authority of the historic section of the British foreign office, entitled "The Ukraine," the topic which I propose to discuss briefly. This booklet is numbered 52 of the series of such authoritative information prepared and collected for the sole purpose of having this information available for those who were to participate in the peace conferences. It may be observed from the series number that there must have been at least fifty-one others of the

kind, dealing with various important problems. This booklet contains information having to do with physical geography, political history, social political conditions, and much other useful material. One cannot help but admire the British for their thoroughness in dealing with important matters such as these; on the other hand, the total lack of similar preparation on our part in Canada stands out in striking contrast.

Warning Against Misinformation About Ukraine

True, many Canadians show a keen interest in the Ukrainian problem. Many of them seek information on the subject, but it is essential that they obtain their information from authoritative and unbiased sources. All those interested in the subject must remember that there is a great deal of distorted information emanating from people who are not totally disinterested in the possession and the control of the Ukraine. This information is usually disseminated with the purpose of obliterating the authenticity of the ethnological and ethnographical existence of the Ukrainian people. For example, any aspiration manifested by Ukrainians looking to freedom and independence in their own native land is immediately given the interpretation of being instigated by an enemy of the British. This method of propaganda is by no means new, but unless one guards against such sources of information he may be hopelessly misled.

Authoritative Sources of Information About Ukraine

For the benefit of those who may be interested in the subject I wish to place on record just a few authoritative sources of information: "Ukraine, an Atlas of its History and Geography," by G. W. Simpson, professor of European history, University of Saskatchewan, published in 1941; "History of the Ukraine," by D. Doroshenko, professor of Prague and Warsaw universities, which was edited by Professor Simpson, and published in 1939. The third and perhaps the most comprehensive study is "A History of Ukraine," by Michael Hrushevsky, one of the world's outstanding historians. This book was edited by O. J. Frederiksen, professor of history at Miami university, and published by Yale university press in 1941.

Fundamental Facts About Ukraine and Her People

May I now give this house, so far as my humble ability will permit, the fundamental facts concerning Ukraine and the Ukrainian people? First let me deal with the land they inhabit and claim.

Ukraine is a vast rich territory lying in the southeastern corner of Europe on the threshold of Asia, immediately north of the Black sea. It is the second largest ethnographic territory in Europe and fourteenth largest in the world. This territory comprises 362,200 square miles.

Immediately prior to the last world war the whole Ukraine was held by Russia and Austro-Hungary.

By 1923 the Ukraine was dismembered and divided among the four neighbouring nations. The largest portion, comprising 298,610 square miles and containing 35,026,000 Ukrainians, called the Great Ukraine, was assigned to Russia, and was incorporated as one of the republics of the Soviet Union. The western Ukraine, comprising 51,042 square miles and containing 7,500,000 Ukrainians was made a Polish "protectorate." The provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina, comprising 6,795 square miles and containing 1,500,000 Ukrainians, was placed under Roumanian rule, while Carpatho-Ukraine, comprising

5,753 square miles and containing 600,000 Ukrainians, was assigned to Czechoslovakia.

Ukraine, Today's Battlefield

At the moment almost the entire territory has become the battlefield of the German and the Soviet Union forces. It has been for many months and still is being torn by destructive forces of war, and the Ukrainian people are undergoing the most cruel ordeal of their history. In addition to this tragic fate that befell the Ukrainian people, the scorched earth policy of the Soviet government was mainly applied to the Ukraine. The land which is capable of providing freedom and life to its people has brought nothing but extreme tragedy, with slavery and death.

Her Wealth

To one who has not the facts about the Ukraine it may seem confusing why so many nations are forever determined to grab a piece of this land for themselves. The answer is that it is one of the richest regions in the entire world. Ukraine is often referred to as the granary of Europe. It is more than that. Her mineral deposits are the envy of all her good neighbours. The 1932 Encyclopaedia Americana points out that in 1928-29 Ukraine supplied the Soviet Union with 80 per cent of its coal, 60 per cent of its iron, 95 per cent of its manganese, 80 per cent of its sugar, the bulk of its wheat, vast quantities of mercury, copper and gold. The striking fact is that its rightful owners share little in this wealth.

Her People

There are now in the neighbourhood of 50 million Ukrainians in the world. Numerically they are the third largest group in Europe and ninth largest in the world. They first appeared in history in the fourth century. My time will not permit me to deal with the ethnology and the general characteristics of the people at this time; suffice it to say that C. S. Coon, professor of anthropology at Harvard university, states in his book, "Races of Europe," that Ukrainians are a distinct and separate people.

Culture and Contribution to the World

Perhaps the greatest contribution made by Ukrainians to the world was that of staving off the Asiatic hordes for many centuries from invading Europe. That is what Lord Tweedsmuir meant when he said on September 21, 1936, at Fraserwood, Manitoba, "for it was your race which for centuries held the south-eastern gate of Europe against the attacks from the east." Again, it was through Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, that Christianity was introduced into eastern Europe in 988. Let me mention one or two other contributions in art, music, and literature. Alexander Archipenko, one of the world's foremost contemporary sculptors, now living in the United States, is a Ukrainian. The immortal Tschai-kowsky, in the field of music, was of Ukrainian origin. Taras Shevchenko, the Robert Burns of the Slavic races, was a Ukrainian. These are but a few indications of Ukrainian contributions to the world.

Basis For Independence

When national states were established after the last world war it was held that the basis accepted was not some remote appeal to historic claims, but rather a clear and unmistakable determination of the people to rule themselves. With regard to the historic claims of many peoples, some, like Finland, had not known complete political independence for many centuries; some like Esthonia, had never known political independence in the modern sense of the word.

Ukraine Independent Three Times

The Ukraine, however, has had a continuous historic tradition extending back for over a thousand years,



ANTHONY HLYNKA, M.P.

and three times, at least, this tradition incorporated itself in terms of political independence. First, there was the Kievan state, existing from the ninth to the middle of the fourteenth century; then the Cossack state, established in 1648, which lasted to the middle of the eighteenth century, and lastly, the United Ukrainian Republic of 1918-23.

Kievan State

At the time when Alfred the Great of England was attempting to maintain his Saxon state against the Danes, the ancestors of the Ukrainian people were establishing a large and flourishing kingdom with its centre at Kiev. This Kievan state, with its Slav-Byzantine culture, was the outstanding political state in eastern Europe. It is the fountainhead of the Ukrainian historical tradition. When it disintegrated into principalities and suffered the devastating blow of the Tartar invasion its traditions lived on in the southern principalities, particularly in the western Ukraine. Although the western Ukraine fell to Poland and the other principalities to Lithuania, which was later joined to Poland, the ancient Ukrainian laws, customs and language persisted and developed.

Cossack State

Again when Oliver Cromwell in England, in the seventeenth century, was striking a mighty blow for that liberty which we are today defending, Bohdan Khmelnytsky created on the basis of Ukrainian tradition a free and independent Cossack state. Unfortunately Khmelnytsky had not the advantage of a sea wall, which Cromwell enjoyed, and the state which he had erected was torn between Poland and the rising state of Muscovy which was then becoming the modern empire of Russia. So firmly entrenched, however, were the institutions of self-government in the Ukraine, that it was more than a hundred years after the death of Khmelnytsky, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, before the imperialist regime could root out the last remnants of these institutions of self-government.

The United Ukrainian Republic

But the love of freedom which is an undying part of the human spirit was again awakened in the nineteenth century among the Ukrainian people as well as among the Czechs, the Poles and others who had been suppressed.

Finally, in the first world war, when Hungarian empire fell, and from its ruins, for the third time in the history of the Ukrainian people, there emerged a Ukrainian independent state, proclaimed on January 22, 1918. Nine months later the Austro-Hungarian empire fell, and from its remnants there was created the Western Ukrainian National Republic, proclaimed on the first days of November, 1918, ten days before the armistice. These two Ukrainian areas were proclaimed united on January 22, 1919, forming a United Ukrainian Republic.

The Ukrainian patriots fought desperately to defend this state so that they might live as free people among other nations of the world. They lost this freedom, and one element in their misfortune was the fact that their cause was so gravely misunderstood and misrepresented. By 1923 the Ukrainians found themselves divided among four states, as I have already pointed out.

The 1923 Decision of Ambassadors

It seemed that it was the original intention of the Paris peace conference to give the Ukrainians the right of self-determination in the western Ukraine. In 1923, however, the Council of Ambassadors granted to Poland the title to this area, on the distinct understanding that she would eventually grant autonomy to this part of the Ukraine under the stipulated clauses of the Minorities treaty of 1919. Finally, in 1934, Poland formally repudiated this obligation.

The Last Settlement

The results of these minorities treaties present many interesting angles. It may be granted that it was not easy to divide the territory in question into national states, since there were many conflicting claims; but allowing even for that, all were not treated with equal consideration. For instance, in the territorial revision after the last war some eleven states were created that were not on the map in 1914. Some of these were: Poland, with some 20 millions of people; Yugoslavia, with about 15 millions; Finland, with 3,600,000; Lithuania, with 2,500,000; Latvia, with 2,000,000, and Esthonia, with 1,100,000. I strongly uphold the granting of sovereign right to all these nations, because I am a firm believer in the sovereign rights of all peoples in accordance with their will. It does seem inconsistent, however, that Ukrainians, with over 40 millions at that time, came out of the struggle empty-handed, in spite of the fact that they had been an historic unit in the past. Were not the Ukrainians entitled to the same privilege as others? If not, why?

Another error in the settlement arose out of the fact that minorities created by this division constituted a dangerously high percentage. According to Mr. C. A. Macartney, a recognized authority on European affairs, in Czechoslovakia thirty-three per cent were other than Czechs or Slovaks; in Poland over twenty-five per cent were non-Polish; in Roumania over twenty-five per cent were other than Roumanians. The important question is, can we afford to ignore racial lines in the future?

Ukraine's Present Position

The present collapse of the state structure in Europe has again involved the Ukrainian people, along with other peoples, in utmost misery and desolation at the hands of the aggressor nations. The Ukrainians have again joined hands with other liberty-loving peoples in a fight for freedom. In Carpatho-Ukraine they fought against the axis partner, Hungary, in 1938. In western Ukraine and in Poland they fought against Germany in 1939, and they are now fighting against Germany with the Soviet Union forces.

Ukrainians Want Sovereignty

Ukrainians fought for their freedom throughout their long and tragic history. They fight for it now, and they will continue to fight for it until they are free. Ukrainians believe that they are just as much entitled to their sovereign rights as any other people are; they wish to contribute their maximum share to culture and civilization of the world. This will be possible only through the restoration of their own independence. A nation can give its best only when free from bondage. These are tenets of Christian civilization.

TWO DISTINGUISHED WORKS ON UKRAINE

(1)

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by
MICHAEL HEUSHEVSKY
(\$4.00)

(2)

BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by
GEORGE VERNADSKY
(\$2.50)

both published by
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 GRAND STREET
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

What of the Obstacles To It

It may be pointed out by some that there appear to be two obstacles in the way of realization of Ukrainian sovereignty. In the first place it may be suggested that after this war there will be no sovereign states; that some sort of federal union will take their place. Personally I do not believe that the British people would favour any plan that would require the forfeiture of their sovereignty. If they did, they would not be fighting this war.

The second obstacle which may be suggested is one with reference to the Soviet Union. It may be said that, since the Soviet Union is our ally in this war, any suggestion of an independent Ukraine might endanger our relations with the Soviet Union. Let me remind hon. members that, according to press reports, the Soviet government favours the proposals embodied in the Atlantic charter. That this is so, was indicated by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, after his recent return from Moscow. In addition to that, article 17 of the Soviet Union constitution (1936) says that "Each union republic is reserved the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." This should be sufficient assurance that the Soviet Union would be inclined to favour a recognition of the principle of the sovereignty of nations.

Hlynka Requests Representation For Ukrainians At Various Conferences

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to leave with the house the following suggestion. In view of fact that all the subdued countries that had been sovereign nations prior to this war are now privileged to form their provisional governments in exile in order that they may carry on the work in the interests of their respective peoples, and in view of the fact that Ukrainians, who form a larger group than any of these, have not now that privilege simply because they were not an independent nation immediately prior to this war, I humbly submit that steps should be taken by the allied governments to make it possible for the Ukrainians to be represented at the various conferences now being held from time to time. In Great Britain, the United States and Canada, there are in existence United Ukrainian committees, whose primary object is to assist the governments in Britain, the United States and Canada in the successful prosecution of the war. I do suggest, if I may, sir, that since all the allied nations are fighting for a common cause of freedom, the Ukrainian committees to which I have referred be also invited to delegate their representative or representatives to express the view of 50 million Ukrainian people at conferences held by the allied nations...

HOW STETKEWICZ TAUGHT UKRAINIAN AT COLUMBIA

AMONG the warmest memories I have of Mr. Joseph Stetkewicz, who died about two weeks ago, are those of him as my associate here at the "Syoboda" and "Ukrainian Weekly" editorial offices, and as my teacher in Ukrainian at Columbia University about five years ago.

The course in advanced Ukrainian, as some of the readers may recall, was given for three successive years at Columbia University, beginning September, 1935. I took it during its first year, and it certainly was one of the most instructive and enjoyable courses I have ever taken. That fact, I suppose, plus a certain nostalgic feeling, prompted me on several occasions to visit Mr. Stetkewicz's class at Columbia during the second and third years, when he was teaching new groups of students what I and several others had learned—or, to put it more correctly, were supposed to have learned—during the first year. Fortunately, at least for the sake of record, I described one such visit here in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (November 13, 1937). In tribute to Mr. Stetkewicz, I re-tell here the story of that visit, just as it appeared then in the *Weekly*:

My Visit To Columbia University Ukrainian Course

As an alumnus of the first class in Advanced Ukrainian at Columbia University in New York City, I recently got a hankering to revisit the scene of my debut into higher education within the realm of the Ukrainian language. After all, I thought, two years have already elapsed since that auspicious occasion, and aside from the sentimental interest involved, it is also about time that I went down there and ascertained whether my successors were upholding the traditions handed down by us "old-timers."

So Friday evening (October 29, 1937) saw me wending my way through the Columbia grounds past the statue of Alma Mater, and then past the famous statue of Rodin's "Thinker" deep in thought (They say that one evening he—the "Thinker"—was seen to straighten up suddenly and snapping his fingers, exclaim: "I got it!") until Philosophy Hall was directly in my path. Within its ancient brick walls was housed the Ukrainian class. Yes, there it was. Through several windows on the first floor, to the left of the entrance, I saw a small brightly-lit classroom, and within it the familiar gray-haired figure of Mr. Joseph Stetkewicz, the Instructor, standing before the blackboard and expounding something to his students. For a moment I stood there quietly, watching the scene. A sort of a nostalgia swept over me. It seemed so peaceful and inviting, so reminiscent of my own days in school and college. "School days, dear old golden rule days," I hummed, and sighed...

I entered the building, turned left, and walked into the classroom. My entrance was met with a battery of inquiring looks from all except the instructor, who kept on with his lecture, not a whit disturbed. As unobtrusively as possible, I tiptoed to the rear and sat down.

The Students

I looked about. Before me sat the students, seven in all, four young ladies and three young men; their ages ranging from about twenty to about twenty-six. I recognized most of them immediately...

Common Mistakes

All these seven students were attentively listening to Mr. Stetkewicz. I too turned my attention to him. From his remarks I gathered he was reviewing some of the mistakes made in the test papers submitted to him at the preceding lecture. Just now he was warning the students to be

very careful in the matter of Ukrainian and English idioms, when translating from English into Ukrainian. "For example," he was saying, "the phrase 'a hen lays eggs' in Ukrainian is 'kurka nese (carries) yaytsya.' Both expressions are idiomatic when judged by the standards of the other language, and this should be borne in mind when translating one into the other; otherwise the translation will sound ridiculous. At all times," here he paused to give more emphasis to his words, "try to understand the spirit of the language, and then its idioms will seem natural and proper to you."

Turning to another test paper, Mr. Stetkewicz called to the attention of the class that the phrase "to take a walk" in Ukrainian is not to "spatzeruvati" (which in reality is a Polish expression taken from German "spazieren") but to "prokhozduvatysya." Next, he dwelt on the Ukrainian word "hulati," which most of our young people take it to mean "to dance" whereas it really means "to play," while "to dance" in Ukrainian is to "tantsyuvati." "In referring to the Ukrainian language," he continued, picking up another test paper, "never refer to it as the 'Ukrainsky yazik,' which would be perfectly correct in English (the Ukrainian tongue) or Russian or Polish, but not in Ukrainian. You should say 'Ukrainska mova' (language)."

In such manner he corrected the various mistakes he found in the test papers. Yet it is only fair to add that these mistakes were not many, showing that the class was quite well grounded in its knowledge of Ukrainian.

Ukrainian Nouns

From commenting upon the test papers, Mr. Stetkewicz next turned to the gramatical construction of the language of our parents. "As in English so in the Ukrainian language," he said, "there are three kinds of nouns: masculine, feminine, and neuter. And yet," he emphasized, "we find many of the Ukrainian nouns superior to those of the English language, in that they of themselves reveal their gender without the aid of any other words." He gave as an example of this the English word "teacher," which standing by itself can mean either a man or woman teacher. In Ukrainian, however, the word "teacher"—is so constructed that there is no doubt to whom it refers, for "uchitel" means a man-teacher, while "uchitelka" means a woman-teacher.

In many other cases, he further explained, a Ukrainian noun may of itself fail to reveal its gender, but the verb following it immediately clarifies it in this respect; and here again the Ukrainian language is more comprehensive than English. For example, the Ukrainian word for "witness" is "svidok." Standing by itself it refers to either man or woman. "The witness said he saw the accident." In this sentence one does not know who the witness is, man or woman. Yet the same sentence in Ukrainian is perfectly clear in this sense, by reason of the fact that the verb following the noun reveals its gender: "Svidok kazav, scho bachiw vipadok," and "Svidok kazala..." masculine in the first and feminine in the second case.

In such manner, using clear and often humorous illustrations, the instructor clarified certain phases of the Ukrainian noun, showing how much clearer it is in many cases over that in the English tongue. Next he turned to vowels. The class learned that where in English there are only five of them, in Ukrainian, however, there are ten of them plus twenty-two consonants. Then they learned how to distinguish their gender by their endings.

Homework

Upon the conclusion of this exposition on the subject of nouns, and vowels, Mr. Stetkewicz assigned homework for next Friday evening. It consisted of preparing a written resume in Ukrainian of a story in their textbook. Also, each student was to take an English passage of not more than twenty and not less than ten sentences and translate it (in writing) into Ukrainian.

About twenty-five minutes now remained of the two hour period assigned to this class. It was spent in reading the well-known story by Vasile Stefanik entitled "Pidpys" (Signature). As each student read a portion of it, he was from time to time corrected in his pronunciation. After this, the teacher asked various exercise questions pertaining to the story, to which the students replied in Ukrainian.

Along such lines, of necessity so briefly outlined here, Mr. Stetkewicz ably led his students in their quest of better knowledge of the Ukrainian tongue. It was very evident to me that this quest was real, as the students paid very close attention all the while, and asked questions in a manner which showed that they were alert to everything the instructor raised. Several times the discussion aroused between the teacher and the class attained such a pitch of interest that it was with considerable difficulty that I restrained myself from joining it. In fact, one time I actually did pipe out an answer to a question asked, and then quickly slid low down in my seat to hide my embarrassment as the whole class turned around to me with a surprised look.

During the brief recess, I had approached several of those whom I knew and asked them what they thought of the course. They were unanimous in their praise of it, and even gave me concrete instances where they profited from it, both at home as well as in public.

Most Advanced Class

In talking this over with Mr. Stetkewicz later on, I learned from him that this year's class was the most advanced of the three held thus far. "Even better than my class?" I asked hoping to hear him say no. "Yes," he replied, dashing my hopes, and leaving some doubt in my mind now as to how well I could play the role of the lofty alumnus who has deigned to come down to visit the lowly undergraduates, as things turned out just the opposite from what I had expected. "But mind you," Mr. Stetkewicz cautioned me, "I'm not making any comparison between nor among individual students of the three classes. I am only speaking of the classes as a whole." This explanation sort of cheered me up.

Difficulties

"Have you many difficulties in conducting this course?" I next asked him. He smiled wryly, "Plenty," he replied. "One of the main ones," he continued, in answer to my unuttered question, "is the lack of time. We meet but once a week, and then only for two hours. As a result, the whole term must be compressed as closely as possible. This in turn limits discussion on the part of the students, which of course works a hardship upon them. Yet if I did not curtail discussion, I am afraid that each class would last late into the night, for one question begets another. Under the present circumstances, however, we try to get along as best as we can. And as you no doubt noticed yourself, the discussions are quite often and lively even in face of the difficulties that they are held." I nodded my head in agreement.

"Do the students get any credit for taking this course?" I next asked.

Officers Belt Dates To Crusaders

Officially, it's known as the Officers Belt M-1921.

Commonly, it's known as the Sam Browne Belt.

But actually, it's equipment as old as the military profession, this belt worn by Army officers.

The belt, adopted by our Army during the World War and approved by General John J. Pershing when he was Chief of Staff, derives its name from General Sir Samuel Browne, an English Officer who served in the early campaigns in India. Having lost an arm in battle, he devised the belt so that he might carry his equipment despite his handicap.

A similar belt was issued to the United States Army during the period 1855-1858. This belt was used not by officers, but by enlisted men of the Light Artillery and the Mounted Rifles. Similar belts were worn by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War.

But centuries before this, a belt of this type was carried by the Crusaders, who carried their battle axe on one side and their mace on the other.

Recently, the War Department authorized officers to wear either the Sam Browne belt or a cloth belt.

AID FOR WAR DEPARTMENT WORKS

To aid its newly arrived employees who lack sufficient funds to tide them over until their first pay day, a portion of the War Department Welfare Fund has been set aside for small loans, the War Department announced today. These loans will be up to fifteen dollars, to be repaid within two periods.

Did they Get Credit?

"Certainly, they do," he answered. "Graduate students working for credit receive 3 points per semester, and 6 in all for the entire year's course. The course, however, is open to both credit as well as non-credit students. In the latter group are included those students whose chief interests lie outside the University and yet who have the time to pursue this course every Friday evening."

"What sort of qualifications do you require them to have before they can take the course?"

"There is only one qualification that I insist upon," he explained, "and that is that each candidate for admission to this course must possess the ability and qualifications to pursue the work with success, which in plainer language means that he must understand the Ukrainian language. This does not mean, mind you, that he must have a fluent knowledge of it. It is sufficient if he understands it when it is spoken to him."

Well, judging by what I heard and saw, this year's class is quite well prepared in this respect. The traditions my class set up and handed down (a-hurumph!) are in good hands. However, I shall await with keen interest the final results, when the examinations are over and marks given out. Then we shall see whether this year's class is the most advanced of them all.

In all seriousness, however, I was very much impressed with the spirit with which this year's students were pursuing their studies in Ukrainian at Columbia. Everyone seems to feel that his was indeed a very rare opportunity, and one which costs money too, and that therefore full advantage should be taken of it.

Such a spirit is what more of our young people need. And they can only gain it when they realize how important it is for them to learn the Ukrainian tongue, how much it will enrich their personalities, as well as potentialities for creative endeavors.

STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

OUR GIFTS FOR AMERICA

ONCE I and a few of my friends stopped our car far out in the country, got out, sat down on the grass near the car, took out our lunch-box and got ready to eat our hard-boiled eggs, sandwiches, and such other trifles. To our chagrin we found out that we had no salt for our eggs. So we sent Andy, the most resourceful member of our group, to the nearest farm-house, just about two hundred yards away, to get us a pinch of salt. Soon Andy came back with a sarcastic grin on his face and said: "Well, boys, you must chip in, penny apiece, and pay me back for the salt I brought. Really, the farmer's wife, who was nicely dressed and spoke perfect English, charged me a nickel for this pinch of salt..."

"Well, that salt tasted to me rather more bitter than salty. We looked at the large and expensive buildings out on that farm, and we felt deep down in our hearts how terribly poor was the owner of that big farm and costly farm buildings—poor in heart and in the spirit of hospitality and generosity. It was then that I thought of my father and mother, of their little house out on the farm and of their very slender means, and of all those hungry unemployed men who went up and down the nearby rail-

way track, in search of work, and were well fed free of charge by my mother. It was only then that I realized how rich were my parents: in kind-heartedness and hospitality. Ah, now I know who are the really rich people and who are really the poor! Even a man without a single penny may have a rich heart, filled up with kindness and hospitality.

It is not just one of our fine traditions, handed down to us by our Ukrainian ancestors, that we, Canadian and American Ukrainians, have still in us the kindly spirit of hospitality, sympathy for the suffering and needy, love for the soil and its bountiful gifts, and love for music, songs, and things of beauty. It is an integral part of us. We value no man because he is either of Norman or Castilian blood, of this or that race, or because he has a palace-like house or a big car, but for his sterling character, for his democratic and kind-hearted ways of life with his neighbors, for his love of beautiful things and noble deeds, and for his sincere love of the land where he has taken deep root.

How deeply we are offended when we hear any Canadian or American grumble because he cannot get now, on account of war, as much gasoline

or sugar as before. Well, we know that any man can live even without a drop of gasoline or a grain of sugar with no harmful consequences to him. Over forty million Ukrainians over there today have to do without sugar. Why, Shakespeare was a man of genius, though he ate no sugar... And how deeply we feel offended when we hear anyone buying war bonds just because they are a safe and profitable investment! We love Canada and the United States sincerely as Canadians and Americans, but we would regard it as a fake love, if we thought of personal gains when we are asked to give means for the war and to enlist as soldiers, airforce men, and marines.

Yes, we humble Canadian and American Ukrainians, aspire to enrich Canada and the United States with the gifts of our warm and kindly disposed hearts: with love for our neighbors, no matter of what racial or religious origin they are; with hospitality for all the needy and unhappy; with love for the Canadian and American soil and its gifts; and with readiness to give all we have, our possessions and bodies, for the sake of winning this war, so that the ideals of the Canadian Fathers of Confederation and of President Lincoln could be perpetuated, cherished and fulfilled.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg, Man.

PHILLY CENTRE TO SPONSOR COURSE IN UKRAINIAN

A free Beginner's Course in the Ukrainian Language is being offered by the "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" at the International Institute, 645 North Street, Philadelphia, beginning February 15th and continuing every Sunday thereafter from six to seven o'clock.

This splendid opportunity is offered with a guarantee that anyone will be able to read and write in Ukrainian in ten easy lessons.

Al Yarr

The series of
LECTURES
on various phases of
LOVE and MARRIAGE
sponsored by the
UKRAINIAN CIVIC CENTER
has proved more than successful.

The last of the series will be presented on
Tuesday, February 10th.
at the International Center,
341 E. 17th St., New York City
at 8:00 P. M.

Dr. Clementine Paolone is the speaker and a more charming and interesting person you've never met! There is no admission charge. **Girls only.** This is your last chance to hear Dr. Paolone; so don't miss it.

JUST as he was about to plunge into the stream for a swim, a sudden feeling of fear came over Mikola. He turned to the peasant, who seemed to have been watching him all the time, and said: "I guess I will not bathe today."

He took his watch out of his pocket, looked at it thoughtfully, and said:

"It is half past seven now. It is a bit too late to get into this mountain water. Don't you think so?"

"As you please," answered Hryts indifferently, bending over Mikola's shoulder in order to have a better view of the golden wonder.

"How can you tell the time on this watch?" the peasant asked.

The boy smiled gleefully and said: "If you wish, I shall be glad to teach you to know the time. It will take me a minute or two."

"Why not!" answered the peasant with an expression of satisfaction on his crude face. "If you like to, please teach me," he added. "But speak slowly and repeat several times, so that I may remember all until I come home."

The young man smiled again. "Don't worry!" he said. "I shall explain it to you in such a way that you shall never forget it. Come over nearer and listen with attention."

"Very well," came from Hryts, who stood at the shoulder of his young teacher.

"Do you see the numbers," Mikola began his lecture. "Do you see them?"

"I see," answered the low trembling voice of the peasant.

"And do you see the two hands?"

"I see."

"One is longer, the other shorter, do you see?"

"Yes."

"Now, listen," said Mikola, looking at his pupil.

Hryts raised his head, and Mikola was startled by the expression in the eyes of the peasant. Never in his life did he see such greedy and eager eyes.

"What is it, Hryts?" he asked in astonishment.

The peasant was embarrassed,—either by the pure frank blue eyes of the boy or his exclamation. He bent over the watch and said: "Go ahead!"

Mikola started anew. He spoke plainly in a calm even voice, as though explaining something to a clever child, who understands well. The peasant listened silently. Suddenly Mikola lifted the watch and looked at his pupil.

"Why do you look at the top lid instead of looking at the dial?" asked the boy.

Indeed the peasant's eyes were hypnotized by the shining golden lid of the watch. As though caught in an evil deed, Hryts looked at the theologian with frightened eyes. He scratched his head and said in a guilty voice:

"Forgive me, master! I shall look at the dial now. Don't be surprised that I am looking at the lid. It is so fascinating and beautiful

The Full Moon

By OLGA KOBILIANSKA (1865—)

(Translated)

(2)

that I cannot help it, but go head with your explanations. I remember all you told me before."

Mikola smiled and continued to explain the quarters and halves of an hour. At last he finished and closed his watch. Hryts stood before him, his eyes under the thick eyebrows, shining with a restless fire.

"Tell me now," said Mikola, "How can you tell when the watch shows a full hour?"

The peasant pondered over the question for a while, scratched his head, looking at the boy, and said:

"When the small hand stands at nine and the long hand at twelve—it is nine o'clock sharp."

"When is it half past two?" continued Mikola.

"When the short hand is near three and the long one at six—it is half past two," answered Hryts, after a moment's hesitation.

"Very well!" said Mikola contentedly. "And when is it quarter to one?"

"When," asked the peasant, "at night or in the daytime?"

Mikola gave vent to a hearty laugh, but noticing the embarrassed face of Hryts, he answered:

"It is immaterial, day or night,—can you tell?"

The peasant remained silent a while, then said:

"When the short hand is on one and the long hand on nine,—it is a quarter to one."

"Fine!" exclaimed Mikola, slapping the peasant on his shoulder. "And now, Hryts, harness the horses and let us go on. My mother and her servant must be busy plucking the chickens, while we are still near the Mourava."

"We shall soon leave Mourava," answered Hryts, bending his gigantic figure over the hay which the horses left. He harnessed the horses, got on the wagon, and they drove on.

Mikola was thinking about his mother far away in the mountains; about the city, his friends; about Aglaya, the young daughter of an arch-priest. He met her about two months ago and was captivated by her. Before his departure from the city, he met her at the park with her mother, a heavy woman, whose large red coral brooch remained in his memory. He greeted Aglaya, who blushed to the roots of her hair. He was also embarrassed at this meeting and he understood that he must be in love with Aglaya, perhaps forever... If only he could live to the happiness of seeing her again, to hear just once that she cares for him too...

That moment when he bowed politely and she responded, their eyes met... It was but a moment, but it was intoxicating... That night he walked alone through the park, dreaming as was his habit since childhood, until his dreams formed themselves into a poem. Someday he shall improve this poem and send it to her. He shall send it from his mother's home, which is hidden among beautiful high mountains, the charm of which is unfamiliar to the delicate city girl...

They reached the thick, dark forest and stopped. They were standing on top of a mountain, before the woods, which looked like a strange dark world of deep silence. Behind them they had left the white, uneven, desolate road, which ran along the mountain and the river like a gigantic snake.

"Now, with God's help, to the woods," said the peasant, glancing at the young man.

Mikola jumped off the wagon and was now walking.

"Why did you get off the wagon?" Hryts asked in a vexed tone.

Because I want to walk through the woods," Mikola answered cheerfully.

"In that case, we will not reach home before the morning!" The peasant seemed very much aggravated.

"Then we will arrive in the morning. There is a full moon now and in such a wonderful night I want to walk through the woods. I might see some miracle!..."

"Yes, both of us shall see miracles, if robbers will hold us up," Hryts murmured angrily. Mikola laughed.

"Just think, what they could rob us of!" he added gayly, walking alongside the wagon.

"Never mind that part, but think what they shall do to us!"

"Well, kill us, I suppose. We are all in God's hands!" Mikola laughed.

"Yes, we are!" the peasant answered slowly, casting a glance at the gold chain on the boy's chest and the place where the gold watch was hidden.

"You have a watch," he remarked casually and lashed the horses with his whip.

"Well, I am not afraid!" returned Mikola. "Do you think I am weakling? Just let someone touch me! My fists are young and strong!" And he shook both his fists at the silent woods.

"How long do you think that we have to ride in the woods?" Mikola glanced at the watch addressing Hryts, who looked like a great, hairy spider.

"It depends upon the horses. Perhaps two or three hours. This is the best road and I love to drive here, although at times I fear to ride through the woods alone."

"The forest is wonderful!" remarked Mikola, lighting a match to see the time.

"What time is it?" asked the peasant, holding his restless eyes on the watch.

"Ten o'clock."

(To be continued)

YOUTH And The UNA

DON'T DROP YOUR INSURANCE IF YOU'RE ENTERING THE ARMY

It has been brought to the attention of the officers of the Ukrainian National Association that a number of its young male members have permitted their insurance to lapse because they have been drafted into the United States Army and Navy. The members in question offered no reason for dropping their U.N.A. membership; they simply declared that they had been drafted, and that was all there was to it.

In the opinion of the writer it is a mistake to cancel one's insurance before entering the armed forces. When one enters the Army or some other branch of service he makes insurance more necessary than ever before. At the moment he is young and healthy and is in a position to take out insurance. Some years from now, after the war is over, he may not be in a position to obtain insurance. We all know that a great many soldiers return from the battlefields wounded or maimed, and that many others suffer illnesses and bad health as a result of fighting under all types of adverse conditions.

Those who drop their insurance before they enter the Army may find it very difficult to obtain insurance after the war, because insurance concerns are reluctant to insure persons who do not meet their health standards. Furthermore, those who attempt to become reinsured will discover that they will have to pay a higher premium (if the insurance company accepts them), because they are older and must pay accordingly.

U.N.A. members who expect to be inducted should not drop their insurance. On the contrary, all effort should be made to keep it in force, not only for the duration of the war, but throughout one's lifetime.

It is always best to be prepared for eventualities by keeping your insurance in force at all times.

JERSEY CITY ACTIVITY

On January 8th the Lesia Ukrainian Society, Branch 171 of the U.N.A., held its annual meeting and elected the following officers for 1942: Kay Klapko, president; Anne Novak, vice president; Pauline Can, recording secretary; Stella Levich, financial secretary; Odaria Maksymowicz, treasurer; Nell Olsen, Anne Zukowsky, and Mary Haurus, controllers.

The club was represented at the U.N.A. Convention, held last May in Harrisburg, Pa., by Stella Levich, delegate. The branch consisted of 45 adult and 25 juvenile members, a total of 70, as of December 31st, 1941. The group was organized in December, 1936.

On January 13th the branch sponsored its annual Malanka or Ukrainian New Year's Eve dance. The affair was successful, and the members plan to buy a Defense Saving Bond with the proceeds.

At a meeting held some time ago the members of the girls' group decided to give a cash gift to all members who marry. Since the club was founded nine members have married, namely: Katherine Kulych, Mary Chytryn, Anne Barna, Pauline Haluska, Vera Huzar, Helen Milanowicz, Mary Petryshyn, Mabel Zurawecki, and Mary Tomchuk. The last-named was married very recently, having become Mrs. Paul Haurus on February 1st. A considerable number of the girls are sporting engagement rings, which indicates that the list of married members will be lengthened.

All members of the branch are asked to attend the next meeting, which will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet St., Jersey City, starting at 8 P.M. Among other things the purchase of bonds will be discussed. Interested non-members are also asked to attend.

FUNNY SIDE UP

"SHE" WHIZ

"Now is the time for all good Winter Sports fans to go places." Well, folks, after reading that statement in a newspaper recently, we decided that here was a chance for us to keep fit, to be in robust health, and ready to meet any emergency (Reader's Note: You mean, like beating little old ladies to seats in the subways?)

So, last Sunday we drove up to the "poor man's St. Moritz," otherwise known as Bear Mountain, and endeavored to master the art of skiing, or sheeing as it is sometimes pronounced. That word has two meanings, both of which are correct. Boy, it's wonderful to go out to the slopes with a couple of shes under your arms!

When we got to the slope we adorned our skis and started to slide down the hill. One foot went in one direction, and the other foot went the other way. Now we know what they mean by a two-way stretch! Skiing, we soon learned, is another form of "They Died With Their Boots On!" And somehow or another, we allowed ourself to be talked into trying the ski jump. Down...down...down we went, whistling with the wind, and then up...up...up into the air we went soaring. We went so high, we saw the whole 2nd period of a hockey game between Slippery Rock Teachers and Oshkosh Normal Institute! A couple of gals down below looked up, and said, "Look, it's going to rain, there's a drip coming!" Yes sir, it's certainly a wonderful sensation to fly through the air like a bird. Sometimes we feel we could do anything a bird could do, and these eggs prove it! But skiing is a wonderful sport...when we jumped we lost all our kinks, and then when we landed, we got a brand new set.

Well folks, after that we don't remember a thing. But at the hospital they said the ambulance got us there so fast, our ailment didn't get there until 10 minutes later! But luckily we didn't need any operation. We just sat up in bed and pulled our self together! Then when we left the hospital we were besieged by autograph fans, and graciously signed their books. We're still trying to find out who had us sign up for the Jap Navy!

TEMPUS FUGIT

It's amusing but confusing, this new War Time which went into effect yesterday. After moving our clock ahead on Saturday night, Sunday morning we dialed the telephone operator to check for the correct time. The operator's voice came back with this intonation: "When you hear the signal, the time will be 11 A.M... or will it?"

We haven't noticed any considerable difference yet. Radio comedians are still telling the same old jokes... but an hour earlier! And the roosters are cockledoodle-doing an hour earlier too. Understand the farmers all had to go out to their barns on Saturday night and turn their roosters' necks around an hour earlier. To give you an example of the confusion caused by the change of time, one farmer went out an hour earlier to milk his cow. The cow woke up, looked around, and said, "I'm glad it's you. I dreamt I was getting robbed!"

HAVE YOU HEARD? About the mouse who was lost in the window of a hosiery shop. The mouse looked up and said, "Here I am in here 10 minutes, and no one has yelled yet!"

Toodle-oo for today, folks. We mouse be going!

BROMO SELTZER

Chester Team Protests

In his article in the February 2nd issue of The Ukrainian Weekly about the spectacular game between the Philadelphia U.N.A. team and the Media Rangers, which the Philly team lost, Mr. Dietric Slobogin stated that the Media Rangers have defeated such renowned teams as the Chester Ukrainians and Sun Oil quintet champions of Delaware County. This charge is utterly absurd and in the name of our varsity team I desire to protest against it.

On January 3, our varsity team played the Brookline Country Club, champions of the Main Line League, in which game the Main Liners were shellacked. In the preliminary game that evening our third team, the Ukrainian Lions, engaged the Media Rangers who emerged victors of the game, thus apparently furnishing the basis for Mr. Slobogin's claim.

For Mr. Slobogin's information, the Media Rangers are a Class B team. The Chester Ukrainians and the Sun Oilers are teams composed of college and high school stars and are of a much higher calibre than the Media team. The rating of these two Chester teams is the same as Penn A.C. of Philly, the New York A.C., and the Knights of Columbus of Brooklyn. Therefore, a booking with such a weaker team as Media is a joke.

For Mr. Slobogin's future reference, I wish to inform him that the Ukrainian Athletic Club of Chester owns and operates four basketball teams, namely: Team No. 1, "Chester Ukrainians Five," composed of 15 Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian stars, reigning champions of the City of Chester and Delaware County for nine years, winners of ten trophies in their eleven years of existence.

Team No. 2, "Chester Ukrainians," all-Ukrainian team composed of Ukrainian stars from team No. 1. Undeclared champions of the Eastern division of the Ukrainian Youth's League. Three time champions of the Ukrainian Youth's League and twice winners of the Cleveland Convention Trophy.

Team No. 3, "Ukrainian Lions," composed of high school boys, and for five years Class B champions of Delaware County.

Team No. 4, "Ukrainian Cossacks," composed of boys between 15 and 19 years of age, who in 1941 captured the 135 pound championship of the Chester Y.M.C.A. tournament.

If Mr. Slobogin would care to book any of the two last mentioned teams he is welcome. Despite the defeat administered by the Media Rangers to the Ukrainian Lions, I would not suggest their booking with the Philadelphia U.N.A. team as the result may be embarrassing to the Philly boys. A

U.N.A. SPOTLIGHT

ST. CLAIR WINS 5 OUT OF 8

The St. Clair Ukrainian National Association Basketball Team has won 5 of the 8 games it has played so far this season, reports Walter Salak. The St. Clair team, composed of members of U.N.A. Branch 9, defeated the St. Clair Tattas, 25-17; lost to the Buck Run Eagles, 17-42; won from Pottsville J.V.S., 40-20; again defeated the Tattas, 35-20; lost to the Frackville Minors, 15-21; again lost to the Buck Run Minors, 21-28; again won from Pottsville, 20-18; defeated the Frackville Minors, 35-27. All the games were played at Port Carbon American Legion Hall.

FORD CITY WINS

The U.N.A. team of Ford City, Pa., defeated the Ford City Dodgers in a Community League game on the Ford City High School floor, by a 31-27 score. Paul Homenda and N. Turko starred with 8 points each, while Michael Hand starred for the Dodgers with 9 points, reports Paul Kotyk.

On January 12th, Ford City lost to the Vandergrift C.Y.O., 60-23. Arrangements have been made to play basketball against other local teams.

CENTRALIA BEATS HAZLETON

In a return bowling match the U.N.A. boys from Centralia defeated the U.N.A. girls from Hazleton 4 games to none, reports Anna Kostjuk. Palko and Wysoczanski starred for Centralia, and Helen Kostjuk performed well for Hazleton.

game with the Ukrainian Cossacks would be more logical.

I am very sorry that Mr. Slobogin was misinformed by the Media management, who probably used that statement as a bait for bookings. But, from my standpoint as a chairman of the basketball committee I must protect the reputation and prestige that took us eleven long years to achieve.

Yours in sport,

JOHN YURKIW

Chairman, Basketball Committee,
Ukrainian Athletic Club of Chester, Pa.

MARUSIA SAYS:

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRILLS AND FLUFF
FOR VALETINES ARE SWELL,
BUT FURS SHOULD BE OF SOUNDER STUFF
THE KIND TURANSKY SELLS.

Yes, I know, it's pretty bad poetry. But you'll have to admit that Michael Turansky furs are known for their quality, durability and fine designs. Now with the Final Clearance Sale going on, the Federal Excise Tax is being included in the final selling price, which makes the Michael Turansky coat the best buy of the year.

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