

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK LI. Ч. 133.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. LI. No. 133.

SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 27

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943

VOL. XI

## THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS

It is very gratifying to learn from the Canadian Ukrainian press that the Congress sponsored by the Canadian Ukrainian Committee in Winnipeg on June 22, 23 and 24 was such a great success, that over six hundred delegates representing all shades of democratic opinion attended it from various parts of the country, that its addresses and deliberations were very constructive, and that the spirit that animated its participants augurs well for the future of Ukrainian Canadian participation in the war effort as well as for the future of the Ukrainian Canadian support of the centuries-old Ukrainian struggle for national freedom.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, moreover, demonstrated in a striking fashion Ukrainian Canadian solidarity in the pursuit of their democratic ideals, and at the same time undoubtedly greatly enhanced the authority and prestige of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee which sponsored it. Finally, the amount of publicity the Congress received in the Winnipeg press, especially in the "Free Press" and the "Tribune," is something we can only hope to receive here in this country at some similar affair.

All these praiseworthy features of the Congress, however, do not obscure one disappointing aspect of it, namely, its resolutions. What there is of them is very laudable. They deal in an admirable fashion with the Ukrainian Canadian participation in the winning of the war, the home front, comfort and assistance to those who have suffered loss due to enemy action, defense of democratic ideals, the winning of peace, social and economic security, Canadian culture and its Ukrainian element, tribute to Ukrainian Canadian pioneers, the work of the Ukrainian Canadian organizations, and the need for more Ukrainian chaplains in the Canadian forces. Their complete text appears here on page 3.

But there is one grave and hardly understandable omission in them. Nowhere in them is there the slightest direct mention of the fact that democratically-minded Ukrainians in their native land Ukraine and their kinsmen in Canada as well as here in America and elsewhere desire to see established after this war a free and independent state of Ukraine. Nowhere in them is there the slightest direct mention of the fact that when the Nazis and their partners are finally defeated and when the need for Ukrainians in their native land to make a common cause with their former oppressors against a common enemy is ended, that then they are bound to reassert their democratic and freedom-loving traditions and, invoking the principles over which this war is being fought, demand their inalienable right to live and flourish as a free and independent nation, on equal terms with others freed from Nazi tyranny, and in peace and close economic collaboration with its neighbors, Poland and Russia.

We realize of course,—and perhaps better than many others, that conditions are such today that nothing should be done or said which would tend to disrupt the unity and harmonious relations of the United Nations.

But we also realize that serious and temperate discussion of post-war boundaries is very much in place now, when all of us are concerned not only with winning the war but also with winning the peace.

Judging by newspaper reports, there was such a discussion at the Congress, and a good deal of it dealt with the necessity of a free and independent Ukraine after the war. Why then did not such sentiments find adequate expression in the resolutions, especially when the Winnipeg "Free Press" and "Tribune" themselves gave considerable prominence to them?

The closest approach to giving expression to these sentiments in the resolutions is found in section 6, wherein it is stated that the Ukrainian Canadians take an active interest in the application of principles enunciated by the Allied lead-

## Congress Stresses War Effort

Over 600 delegates from all parts of Canada and representing various shades of democratically-minded opinion attended the Congress of Ukrainian Canadians held June 22, 23, 24 at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. A notable feature of this great gathering, which was devoted largely to deliberations upon the Ukrainian Canadian participation in the war effort, was the presence of a large number of the younger generation of Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

Among those addressing the congress were Lieutenant-Governor R. F. McWilliams; Premier Stuart Garson; Mayor Garnet Coulter; Prof. Watson Kirkconnel of McMasters University, an outstanding authority on the foreign nationality groups of Canada; Prof. Alexander Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan, author and lecturer on various topics pertaining to Canadian Ukrainians; and Anthony Hlynka, Ukrainian member of the Canadian Parliament.

### Victory Concert

Besides its three-day business sessions, the Congress also featured a Victory Concert in the Winnipeg Auditorium, attended by more than 3,000 persons, and featuring as guest artists, Lubka Kolesa, internationally famous pianist, Michael Holynsky, operatic tenor, and Roman Prydatkevich, violinist artist from New York. The concert was held under the patronage of his Honor R. F. McWilliams, K. C., lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. McWilliams, Premier S. S. Garson and Mrs. Garson, and Mayor Garnet Coulter. According to press reviews, the brilliant playing of Lubka Kolesa was the highlight of the concert.

Canadianism common to all citizens, with a strong Canadian nation the objective, contributions by Ukrainians to Canadian culture, Canada's post-war problems, and application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to the Ukrainian nation, were subjects which highlighted the three-day sessions of the Congress.

Anthony Hlynka, M. P. for Vegreville, Alta., declared the Congress was one of the most unique achievements that Canadians of Ukrainian origin have realized. He recommended that one of the qualifications on which post-war immigration to

Canada should be made on the basis of the enlistments of ethnic groups seeking entrance in proportion to their population in Canada. "This may seem a harsh test," he said, "but it is a just one if we desire the type of Canadians who would not only make their living in Canada, but who would also defend Canada if need be."

### University to Have Course in Ukrainian

Speaking on the Cultural Task of Our Generation, Prof. Simpson said, "the task of this congress is to give guidance, help and encouragement to the younger generation, so that the finest ideals of their past may be transmitted as a living force in Canadian life." He announced that the University of Saskatchewan is offering a class in the Ukrainian language in its program of night classes during the academic year of 1943-44.

In extending his greetings to the delegates, Governor General McWilliams declared: "Your record is one of the finest in this country, your contributions are not excelled by those of any Anglo-Saxons." In testimony of the Ukrainian success, he said that seven members of the Manitoba legislature are of Ukrainian origin.

Prof. Watson Kirkconnel stirred much applause with his defense of loyal and democratically-minded Ukrainian Canadians and their churches and institutions, such as the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, against the vicious calumny spread about them by the Communists. He revealed some of the methods the Communists use, especially that old name-calling trick, in their attempts to discredit patriotic Canadian Ukrainians, who unlike the Communists have always supported Canada in its war effort.

### Ukrainians Entitled to Self-Determination

Another one of the speakers, M. Stechishin, editor of the Ukrainian Voice, stated that self-determination of nations to choose their own form of government was a post-war goal. Failure of the world to implement this principle adequately after the last war was one of the causes of the present war, he said.

In 1918, some people believed the

(Concluded on page 3)

ers, such as "the right of all peoples to choose a form of government under which they live," and wherein it is also stated "that the Ukrainians should receive equal treatment with other recognized nations, as a free and united member of the family of European nations." Naturally, this can be read to mean that the Ukrainians want their independence after the war. But it is so generally worded that in this respect it has very little force, if any at all. And therein lies the weakness of the Congress resolutions, that they do not describe in clear and unequivocal terms the sentiments of the Ukrainian Canadians concerning the centuries-old struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom.



# EVOLUTION OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

By HONORE EWACH

LANGUAGES exist longest without any perceptible changes in the mountainous and swampy regions, where people live for ages in the same old settlements. Such regions can be found also in Ukraine, as in the Carpathian ranges, which constitute part of the western boundary of Ukraine. There we find some of the most archaic forms of life and speech. The same is true of the swampy regions along the northwestern boundary of Ukraine, where the people speak a very old form of Ukrainian, full of drawing diphthongs. In fact, the whole of the northwestern region of Ukraine is one of the oldest habitats of Ukrainians. So it is natural for the population of that region to speak an older form of Ukrainian than is generally heard in the southern and eastern Ukrainian lands.

When Volodimir the Great brought Christianity to Ukraine in 988 A. D. most of the Ukrainians were still to be found only in the provinces of Kiev, Chernihiv, Polissia, Volhynia, Galicia, and in the northern half of Podolia. There were hardly any Ukrainian settlements one hundred miles to the east and to the south of Kiev. In other words, it was the northwestern part of Ukraine that was thickly settled and that constituted the very core of the Ukrainian State.

## What Kind of Speech Did Volodimir Use

Then what sort of a Ukrainian dialect did the Ukrainians speak in the district of Kiev at the time of Volodimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise? No doubt, it was a Polissian dialect of a southern type, as even at present the district of Kiev is a region where the Polissian dialect meets with the southeastern Ukrainian dialect. No doubt, too, Volodimir the Great spoke very much like the modern inhabitants of the southern part of Polissia. That dialect must have also been very similar to the dialects spoken in Volhynia and Galicia. In addition, it undoubtedly had also a very strong influence on the Russian dialects of the regions of Novgorod and Pskov, as those regions then had very close connections with Kiev. That is why even the modern Russians of the regions of Novgorod and Pskov pronounce their syllables more distinctly, like the Ukrainians, than the eastern and southeastern Russians.

The region of Kiev managed to endure over two hundred years of continual strife with the Asiatic hordes of the Pechenegs and the Cumans (Polovtsians). Finally it succumbed altogether in 1240 when the Tartars of Batu ploughed roughshod through Ukraine. The heritage of the Ukrainian Kievan State then was taken over by the newly created Kingdom of Galicia and Volhynia. That purely Ukrainian kingdom existed till 1249, when Casimir the Great of Poland annexed Galicia to Poland. Nevertheless the western Ukrainian kingdom was perpetuated in Volhynia under the rule of the princes of Lithuanian descent but Ukrainian speech and culture till 1569. As can be seen, it was Volhynia that remained the bastion of Ukrainian culture and national aspirations the longest. When the Prince Constantine of Ostriv opened the first Ukrainian college in 1579 at Ostriv it became the Ukrainian cultural and educational centre of the time. Seven years later the Ukrainians of L'viv opened a similar school. Galicia then supplied the eastern Ukraine with the first great Kozak hetman—Peter Sahaydachny, and a very prominent churchman—Metropolitan Job Boretsky. Peter Mohyla, a Moldavian Ukrainian who became

metropolitan of Kiev in 1632, also studied at the Ukrainian Academy of L'viv. The greatest Ukrainian hetman of them all, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, rounded out his school education also in Galicia, at Yaroslav. The Academy of Ostriv also supplied both Volhynia and the Kozak part of Ukraine with many prominent men.

When Kiev began to revive in 1632 it was an altogether different Kiev from what it was at its downfall in 1240. A great change had taken place in the southern and eastern lands of Ukraine since that time. Kiev was no more the political capital of its former imperial glory and tradition left. Its revival in 1632 was that of the cultural and religious centre of the eastern Ukrainian lands.

For a long time after the destruction of Kiev in 1240 the southern part of the province of Kiev and the lands to the east of the Dnieper, the later-day province of Poltava, lay waste. With the passage of time, however, and especially toward the close of the 15th century, more and more of such adventurers and pioneers came into that region. Some of them began to settle there. At the beginning of the 16th century they were already known as Kozaks, that is, free armed adventurers. When by the Treaty of Lublin (1569) Lithuania surrendered all of her Ukrainian territories to Poland a steadily increasing number of Ukrainians began to emigrate secretly from Galicia, Volhynia, and Podolia to the east and south. Most of them settled in the lands south of Kiev, in the region that was known as Ukraine from times immemorial. From 1500 to 1648 so many Ukrainians settled on this virgin soil to the south and east of Kiev that they were able to develop their own system of life, a Kozak democracy, and succeeded in throwing off the Polish domination. Following their great revolt in 1648, the Kozaks established their own Ukrainian State. That was the turning point in the history of the Ukrainian people. After it the Kozaks still had many wars with Poland and Russia with steadily diminishing success. In 1772 Austria annexed Galicia from Poland, and the rest of Ukrainian lands were absorbed by Russia by 1794. Since then the latter has treated Ukraine just as a mere Russian province and persecuted those Ukrainians who expressed the wish to see Ukraine as a self-governing nation. Throughout all this time the Ukrainians kept on colonizing the eastern and southern Ukrainian lands. They spread out east almost to the Don and south to the Black Sea.

## The Start of Modern Literature

During the last four hundred years Ukrainians have re-colonized the southeastern half of Ukraine. To it they came mainly from Polissia, Volhynia, Podolia and Galicia. They were happy and prosperous on the new lands. They became more musical. And thus it is no wonder that the language they spoke gradually acquired more melodious qualities. It lost its northern diphthongs. Pronunciation of the words became more distinct. And it is so happened that the first important Ukrainian literary works were written in this modern and melodious Ukrainian vernacular of the Kozak regions of the Dnieper and of Poltava. That melodious vernacular of the central and eastern part of Ukraine was also used by the first great Ukrainian writers of modern times, such as Kotlyarevsky, Kvitka-Osnovyanenko, Shevchenko, Marko Vovchok, and Nechuy-Levitsky. They laid the foundation for the modern Ukrainian literature. That is why the highly de-

# A Ukrainian Republic Is Important to the World

To the Editor [of the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune"]:

One cannot but agree with the writer of the letter "Let's Let Ukrainians Speak for Themselves" in the Tribune June 26 that the Ukrainians and the Poles, on their respective ethnographic territories, should decide the issue. However, no one can deny that we should know some facts about European affairs in order to be well versed in the perplexing situation on the other side of the Atlantic. This is true especially now when the United States are actively participating in the struggle for the peaceful and just world of the future.

The fact is that "the part of Poland, which Russia claimed" did not belong to either Poland or Russia at

veloped vernacular of the southeastern part of the province of Kiev and of the province of Poltava become the modern literary language of Ukraine.

It was the language of the Kozak lands that became the standard literary language for the whole of Ukraine. The freedom-loving Kozaks endowed it with love for life and beauty. As they were very fond of singing, they endowed it also with melodious qualities. It is very flexible and simple. Still it is not as rich in vocabulary as the western Ukrainian dialects. It is the western part of Ukraine that can yet supply many new and purely Ukrainian words to the literary Ukrainian.

The fact that there are many similar words in the dialect of Galicia and modern Russian—which are now not known in the central and eastern part of Ukraine—points out that there was less linguistic change during the last millennium in the static Ukrainian west and in the lands to the north of Ukraine—in Russia, which was but a colony of the Ukrainian Kievan State in the ages gone by. Many of the words, such as *vozdukh*, *borba*, *mnoho*, etc., have gone out of use in the central and eastern Ukraine, but are still in use in Galicia. Such words are also still in use in Russian. But it would be wrong for a Ukrainian from Kiev or Poltava to impute to the Ukrainians of Galicia that they incorporated some of the Russians words into their dialect. It is but a mere coincidence that some of the archaic Slavic words still live both in Galicia and Russia but were lost in the Kozak part of Ukraine. A Ukrainian from the southern part of Ukraine may be surprised to hear a Western Ukrainian use the word "vydity" (to see) because he is more used to the word "bachyty". But he would be wrong to accuse the Western Ukrainians of using a Russian word. The word "vydity" is a good Ukrainian word; only it has gone out of use in the eastern part of Ukraine.

It is best for the western and northern Ukrainians to write in the modern literary Ukrainian, avoiding such words that went out of use in the central and eastern part of Ukraine. But it would be well if more and more of good western Ukrainian words were incorporated in the literary Ukrainian and thereby further enrich the language. Of course, such a process in the evolution of Ukrainian language would be but natural, if all the ethnic Ukrainian lands were incorporated in a self-governing Ukrainian State.

But let us bear in mind that the literary Ukrainian language is already a perfectly developed and full-fledged language, having all the necessary terminology for modern life. It has words for all the branches of science, technology, theology, philosophy, law, etc.

the end of World War I. It constituted a part of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic. The Ukrainians formed 64 per cent and the Poles 23 per cent of the original population of the territory in question (census of 1921). This part was conquered by the Polish army in 1919 with the help of France. The Ukrainians put up stiff resistance, but the French equipment won. Nevertheless, the League of Nations could not sanction this unjust acquisition and only in 1923 the council of ambassadors in Paris allotted full sovereignty over the conquered territory to Poland.

"This decision was made solely at the suggestion of France who had received from Poland control of the 50 per cent of the oil wells and 75 per cent of the refining factories in eastern Galicia as security for a loan of 400,000,000 francs for military purposes. As the last resort, the Ukrainians requested that the status of their country be referred to the League of Nations or the Hague tribunal. As they did not have the backing of a great power, as the Poles had, the request was ignored," (Gibbons, "Europe Since 1918," The Century Co., p. 243.) This is a lesson in the international politics which shows whether the Polish claims are justified.

Neither Russia has the right to this nor any other Ukrainian territory, because she acquired them by the repeated conquests, against the will of the Ukrainians who resisted the Muscovite invasion until the famines sponsored in 1921 and 1933 brought them down. In 1932 the Ukrainians formed over 70 per cent of the total population of Ukraine, the Russians about 15 per cent.

Given a chance, the Ukrainians always asserted their right for an independence. To mention only the latest facts: After the Russian revolution the Ukrainian Democratic Republic was established in 1917. In 1918 the Ukrainians of western Ukraine, formerly under Austria, proclaimed their independence and united with Eastern Ukraine. After Slovakia proclaimed independence and the Czechs accepted the German protectorate, the Ukrainian parliament of the Subcarpathian region of Czecho-Slovakia proclaimed the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and the Ukrainians, though poorly equipped, began to defend their homeland against the invading Hungarian mechanized army. Thus the Ukrainians were the first nation in Europe who started to fight against the Axis aggression. In 1941, when the war between Germany and the Soviet Union started, the Ukrainians re-established their independence and elected a government. The latter was arrested by the Germans and its whereabouts are not known.

Ukraine is a very rich country and the Ukrainian neighbors are using all the pretexts to grab this "promised land." Many claims are brought to justify the conquests. As long as Ukraine serves as a bone of contention among her neighbors there will be no peace or justice in Europe. The Ukrainians in the past and in the present conflict showed that they do not care to have any aggressor on their necks. They will continue to fight against any nation encroaching on their land, as they are fighting the Germans now.

All the facts point out that the re-establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian Democratic Republic in an alliance with United States and other United Nations is of paramount importance for the just and permanent peace in the coming New World.

MYKOLA H. HAYDAK,  
St. Paul, Minn.  
(Minneapolis Morning Tribune,  
June 30, 1943)



# RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS

ASSEMBLYMAN WAGNER NAMED ASSISTANT CITY COUNSEL

## RESOLUTION No. 1

### The Winning of the War

WHEREAS the most immediate and supreme task confronting the Canadian people is to exert maximum effort toward the prosecution and the winning of the war; and

WHEREAS Canadians of Ukrainian origin have from the very outset of the war spontaneously and unsparingly responded to the call of their country; and

WHEREAS further and greater efforts and sacrifices shall be needed before complete victory is achieved;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress appeal to Ukrainian Canadians through the Ukrainian Canadian Committee to continue making ceaseless efforts to the end that an early and decisive victory may be assured.

## RESOLUTION No. 2

### The Home Front

WHEREAS the effective prosecution of war depends on explicit confidence in leadership of constituted authorities and expert strategists entrusted with devising plans, ways, means, and tactics of action in carrying out the objects of the war; and

WHEREAS occasional clamours of amateur planners of war strategy create confusion and tend to weaken the war effort;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this congress stands pledged to be ever ready and calls upon every Canadian particularly represented by this Congress to fall in line and give the utmost support on every call by those in authority.

## RESOLUTION No. 3

### The Home Front

WHEREAS the flower of our manhood in fighting forces, are making supreme sacrifices for preservation of freedom; and

WHEREAS the purpose of their best efforts can only come about with the assurance that they are getting total support on the home front;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress urge all Ukrainian Canadians to give their uninterrupted services in all branches of essential war work and food production, unsparingly, conscientiously and continuously;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that every participant of this Congress offer leadership to Canadians of Ukrainian origin in sending to our fighting men the comforts and assistance they so much deserve, in foodstuffs, articles of clothing, medical supplies, reading matter, and that a generous and continuous support be given to the Canadian Red Cross and auxiliary war agencies to "Back the Attack."

## RESOLUTION No. 4

### Concerning Comfort and Assistance To Those Who Have Suffered Loss Due To Enemy Action

WHEREAS due to enemy action many Ukrainian Canadians have suffered loss of sons, husbands, fathers, brothers and other close relatives; and

WHEREAS further and more numerous sacrifices must be expected before the present conflict is brought to a successful conclusion;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that through Ukrainian religious and social organizations, and with the aid of the Ukrainian press, assistance in re-establishment and re-adjustment of bereaved homes and families be extended to all who are in need of such assistance and that a heartfelt sympathy be extended to them all;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a fitting tribute be paid to all Canadians who have given their lives in defence of Canada and for a better world.

## RESOLUTION No. 5

### In Defence of Democratic Ideals

WHEREAS the democratic system is the only form of government consistent with the maximum dignity of individuals and sovereignty and dignity of peoples; and

WHEREAS only under a democratic form of organized human society can flourish a true Christian civilization; and

WHEREAS the forebearers of Ukrainian Canadians have been traditionally a democratic people; and

WHEREAS totalitarianism, be it Nazism, Fascism or Communism, is the very antithesis of the democratic principles;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress go on record as being opposed to all forms of totalitarianism and all they stand for;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Ukrainian Canadians stand shoulder to shoulder with other Canadians, and be ever ready to put forth every effort to prevent the infiltration of any part of totalitarian philosophy into our policy, during the present war and during the post war reconstruction.

## RESOLUTION No. 6

### The Winning of Peace

WHEREAS in the interest of a durable world peace and stability it is necessary to recognize the fundamental principles of freedom for all peoples and nations; and

WHEREAS the Great Allied Leaders have approved of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms; and

WHEREAS it is a duty of every Canadian citizen to exercise his democratic privilege in a united effort that these principles be observed;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this All-Canada Congress of Ukrainian Canadians take an active interest in the application of the principles;

- (1) "the right of all peoples to choose a form of government under which they will live";
- (2) "that changes must accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned";
- (3) the establishment of "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 the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want"; and
- (4) that the Ukrainians should receive equal treatment with other recognized nations, as a free and united member in the family of European nations.

## RESOLUTION No. 7

### Social and Economical Security

WHEREAS freedom from want has been proclaimed as one of the four fundamental Freedoms; and

WHEREAS there is a widespread realization that effective action must be taken now for post war economic reconstruction to assure basic standards of living to all our citizens; and

WHEREAS we owe it to our fighting men to assure them that they will return to a Canada worthy of their unstinted sacrifices; and

WHEREAS social and economic security must be obtained in all countries before a stable world peace can be assured; and

WHEREAS governing bodies of United Nations under the leadership of British, Canadian, and United States Governments are making preparations for post war reconstruction to assure future progress predicated upon economic means, both individually and collectively;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress expresses its pleasure, satisfaction and apprecia-

tion of the efforts of constituted authorities making a thorough and most exhaustive study of the problems of post war reconstruction, to put just and necessary plans into effect;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it is the ardent belief, hope and expectation that in the realization of the plans of post war reconstruction, democratic principles be kept in mind.

## RESOLUTION No. 8

### Canadian Culture

WHEREAS it is in the interest of Canadian nationhood, to promote and develop the finest and highest of culture that Canadian people are capable of creating; and

WHEREAS every distinct group of Canadians should be encouraged to contribute their very best toward evolving of a common Canadian culture; and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Canadians have brought with them some of the finest and richest of culture, heritage and traditions evolved and preserved for eleven centuries;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress encourage Ukrainian Canadians to preserve the best of this culture and traditions in Canada, and take necessary efforts to blend same with other cultures to the end that Canadians may eventually evolve a rich mosaic of our common Canadian culture.

## RESOLUTION No. 9

### A Tribute To Ukrainian Canadian Pioneers

WHEREAS the year 1941 marked the Fiftieth Anniversary of the coming of Ukrainians to Canada; and

WHEREAS the first Ukrainian pioneers have earned for themselves a sure place in Canadian history, and have endeared themselves to all of us for their courage, self-reliance, perseverance, and self-denial of comforts, for the purpose of contributing their utmost to the upbuilding of Canada, and gaining a deserved and worthy place in Canadian society for their descendants;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress pay humble tribute to the pioneering spirit of these worthy Ukrainians Canadians and pledge ourselves to direct our conduct for the future, worthy of the pioneering spirit of our fathers, with a view of strengthening our position within the Canadian nation as prominent and reliable members of Canadian Society;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that our churches, newspapers, and social and cultural organizations be regarded as having performed and indispensable service to the pioneering communities.

## RESOLUTION No. 10

### Ukrainian Canadian Organizations

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, composed of five Dominion-wide organizations, has rendered an invaluable service to Canada and has been most helpful to Ukrainian Canadians with their special problems;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Congress of Ukrainian Canadians express its approval of the work done by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and that it be encouraged to continue its efforts and its services for the good of Canada.

## RESOLUTION No. 11

### Re Chaplains

WHEREAS there is a large number of our sons serving in the Canadian armed forces; and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Canadians adhere as a rule to two main church bodies, that is to say, Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox; and

WHEREAS there are only two chaplains of Greek Catholic and two of Greek Orthodox faith serving the members of the armed forces of

Marcel E. Wagner, for the past fifteen years a practicing attorney in Jersey City, and a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey for the past three years, was recently appointed by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City an assistant corporation counsel.



Assemblyman Marcel E. Wagner

Assemblyman Wagner is well known in Ukrainian circles. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, St. John the Baptist Branch 275, and belongs to Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Jersey City. He has always taken an active part in Ukrainian American fraternal, political, religious and patriotic movements in the Metropolitan area.

Assemblyman Wagner recently introduced the Very Rev. Wladimir Lotowycz, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul G. C. Church of Jersey City, to the Legislature of New Jersey, and for the first time in the history of the Ukrainians in that state, a Ukrainian priest opened a legislative session with a prayer.

Assemblyman Wagner is the son of Marcel and the late Katherine Wagner, who migrated to America from village of Dorchiw, near the ancient capital city of Galicia, Halych, in the county of Stanislawiv.

## CANADIAN CONGRESS

(Concluded from page 1)

easiest way to settle the Ukrainian problem was not to mention anything about the people in Ukraine, he said. "When this war is over, historians will unquestionably find that the Ukrainian problem was one of the reasons for this war."

Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko, of Saskatoon, declared that the rights of the Ukrainians for national unity, freedom and self-government should not be overlooked. "We are willing to fight at any time for freedom. But we do not wish to send our sons and daughters overseas every generation to maintain a weak political structure."

"The Ukrainian Canadians are earnestly concerned that the high principles of the Atlantic Charter be applied to the Ukrainian nation in the same manner they are applied to Russians, Poles, Chechs, Serbs and other United Nations," he said.

those denominations, and in Canada only, and there are none so serving overseas;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that it would be highly desirable that further appointment of chaplains of Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox denominations be made, and especially for the purpose of serving men in the armed forces now stationed overseas.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Department of National Defence for due consideration and immediate action.



# Life and Works of Ivan Franko

By PERCIVAL CUNDY

(Concluded)

## Later Poems 1896-1898

IN 1896 Franko published a collection of verses which he called a lyric drama, under the title of "Withered Leaves." It contains the best of his lyric poetry, but breathes a passionate yet pessimistic spirit. Another volume "My Emerald" published ten years later, is altogether different in tone from his earlier politico-social poems with their ringing note of defiance and the passionate outpourings of "Withered Leaves." In this, Franko speaks in mild mellow tones. He presents himself as the spokesman of tolerance for the views and beliefs of others. In view of the fierce partizanship which marked his life and conduct in general, this shows a curious side of the poet's character. This book was written under very difficult circumstances during a time of sickness, and much of it was written in a darkened room with semi-closed eyes to avoid eye-strain. The first three lyrics which follow are from "Withered Leaves" and the two concluding poems are from "My Emerald."

## If Thou At Night

Як почувеш в ночі

If thou should'st hear at night, beneath thy window, dear,  
A sound as of one weeping, sobbing deep,

Oh, be not thou alarmed, let it not break thy rest,  
And rise not up to see what 'tis, beloved mine!

No orphaned child 'twill be, that seeks a mother lost,  
Nor starving beggar, O beloved mine,  
But my lorn soul 'twill be, with longings unconsolated,—  
That love I bear thee,—weeping there so sore.

## Falling Snow

Сипле, сипле сніг

Falling, falling, falls the snow,  
From the grey sky's veiled depths,  
Floating down in myriads,  
Fall the flakes like icy moths.

Monotone as sorrow is,  
Chilling as misfortune is,  
All things living soon they hide,  
All the beauty of the field.

White oblivion covers all,  
Rigid, stark, like death itself.  
Cold, descending, strikes down to  
The deepest hidden root.

Falling, falling, falls the snow,  
Ever more thick settles down.  
Youthful fires in the soul  
Flicker, wane, and die away.

## Ah Destiny!

Я не жалуюсь

Ah destiny! I uttered no complaint;  
With loving wisdom hast thou led my steps,  
And if the earth a harvest shall bring forth,  
The plow must slay the flowers with the weeds.

The share relentless grinds deep through the sod,  
And with a sigh, the flowers breathe out their lives;  
The heart breaks, and with lips in silence pursed,  
The soul swoons into mortal agony.

But thou dost follow, and dost calmly cast

Into the broken clods and unhealed wounds  
New seed to germinate, new-springing hopes,  
And into them dost breathe a far more glorious life.

## Did'st Thou But Know!

Як би ти знав

Did'st thou but know how potent thy words are,  
One tiny syllable that gushes from the heart,

How marvellously some deep-hidden wound  
It can avail to heal. Did'st thou but know!

Then surely past despair and pain, with lips  
In silence sealed, thou would'st not heedless rush,

But rather, words of comfort would'st thou cast  
Abroad, like showers on thirsty field.

Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know what deep and lingering hurt  
One word with pride or anger edged may do.

How it may insult or besmirch some soul,  
And life-long poison leave. Did'st thou but know!

Thou would'st thy passions, like a savage hound  
Chain in the darkest corner of thy breast.

Though thou no word of sympathy can'st speak,  
Yet thou with harsh word no one e'er would'st harm.

Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know how much of secret pain  
Is masked by joyous mien or outward calm!

How many a face that smiles by day is bathed  
In tears that on the nightly pillow fall;

Thou would'st thine eyes and ears with love make keen,  
And plunging in the sea of human tears,  
Would'st spend thy strength to spare one bitterness,

And come to know how much there is of pain,  
Did'st thou but know!

Did'st thou but know! This knowledge comes alone  
Through sympathy, 'tis taught us by the heart.

What to the mind seems dark, the heart sees clear.  
Thus doing, all the world shall new become.

Thy heart will larger grow. In times of stress,  
Thou'lt steadfast stand, thy path will clear appear.

Like Him who walked in tempest on the wave,  
Thou too, shalt say to weeping ones:  
"Be not Afraid! 'Tis I!"

Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know!

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Did'st thou but know!

Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know!  
Did'st thou but know!

Other escape, and hiding place was none.

The beast is at his heels. The poor wretch sees  
That from the granite cliff, that falls down sheer,

A slender birch had footing found within  
A narrow cleft, and thrusting its green crown

Up toward the sun, high o'er the abyss it grew.  
Delaying not, in haste he sprang, and clutched

The friendly tree; with desperate clasp he clung,  
And swayed suspended o'er the awesome gulf.

Straightway, with dangling, searching feet he sought  
Some foothold, that he might his weight sustain.

This found, he easier breathed; his deadly fear  
Began somewhat to pass. The hunted man

Then strove to look around, and take account  
Of where he was.

His first glance fell  
Upon the spot where rooted stood the tree,  
Which was to him the only hope of life.

What grim mischance! There he beholds two mice,  
One white, the other black; untiringly,

Unceasingly, labouriously they gnaw,  
And cut the birch's clinging roots in twain.

With frantic paws they scratch the earth away,  
And toil as though possessed, to undermine

The saving tree, and with it him destroy.  
Another stab of anguish pierced his heart,

For now upon the brink, the lion stood.  
With ravening jaws, he glared upon his prey;

His roaring made the echoing chasm ring.  
Though he his prey could not attain, he glared

At him below, and tramped and tore the earth,  
Waiting until he should climb up again.

The man looked down into the cavernous depths  
Of the abyss, and at the bottom sees

A fearful dragon, writhing expectantly,  
Its awful maw stretched wide, waiting until

The pilgrim shall fall down into its lair.  
A dimming mist came down, and veiled his sight,

Fear gripped him at heart, his limbs were bathed  
In icy sweat profuse. And then he felt

That something, whereupon his feet were stayed,  
Did move. He craned his neck to look, and lo!

It was a serpent, coiled in sleep, that lay  
Upon the ledge. Fain would he have cried out,

But horror choked the sound within his throat.  
He would have prayed, but ere he could, terror

The pious intent slew. Like rigid corpse,  
He hung in space, certain alone that soon

The mice would gnaw the last root through, the snake  
Would strike him in the feet, his strength would fail,

And he fall down into the dragon's maw.  
But then, O marvel! On a branch of that

Same tree, the persecuted man perceived

A wild bees' hive. There, in the tiny comb,  
Were still some drops of honey, and the bees

Were far afield, seeking new store of sweets.

A keen desire awoke in him to taste  
That honey sweet. Exerting all his strength,

He raised himself still higher, till his lips  
Could touch the comb, and suck the precious drops.

At once it seemed some hand had rolled away  
The burden from his heart. That sovereign sweet

Brought him forgetfulness of all his care.  
The lion that o'erhead still raged and roared,

The mice that gnawed as ever at the roots,  
The dragon that below still menaced him,

The serpent that was hissing at his feet,  
All else, with these, were by the man forgot,

Filled by those drops of honey rare, with joy  
Unspeaking, like that of Paradise.

The pilgrim, brethren, pictures all of us.  
Our lives are hard, nature against us wars,

A thousand perils and mischances fell  
Are round us, menacing from every hand;

Like him we are, who hung o'er the abyss.  
The ravening lion overhead is death;

The dragon down below, oblivion is,  
Which ever ready stands to swallow us;

The mice, one black, and one white, are night and day.  
That alternating, eat away our lives;

And that coiled serpent at the feet, is that  
Frail mortal body of ours, uncertain,

Sickly, and weak, that sometimes, in the hour  
Of need, may fail us in its service due;

The slender tree, in desperation clutched,  
Through which is hoped self-rescue to effect,

Is humankind's remembrance, real but brief.  
Escape there is none from this woe-ful plight,

And no deliverance. One thing remains,  
And that alone, which neither direful fate,

Nor fell mischance, can ever snatch away;  
It is fraternal love and brotherhood,

That honey rare, whose taste brings joy and light  
To human life in measureless extent,  
Lifts and exalts the soul o'er every fear,  
O'er all the heritage of evils past  
Into the realms where light and freedom reign.

EVERYBODY SAVING IN  
EVERY PAYDAY WAR BONDS

A HISTORY  
OF UKRAINE

by  
MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Published for  
THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION

by  
THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# UKRAINIAN SOCIOLOGY BEFORE 1914

By Y. CZYZ and J. S. ROUCEK

(Concluded)

A LEADING Ukrainian economist, Nicholas I. Ziber (1841-1888) explained the theories of socialist materialism ("Ricardo and Marx," "The Economic Theory of Marx," "The Ricardo Theory of Capital") and at the same time did considerable research work into the beginnings of organized life, government, family life, ownership and formulation of classes in primitive and peasant groups. His works<sup>12</sup> are a very important contribution to genetic sociology, and still retain their high scientific value.

## First Text-Book on Social Hygiene

Serhiy Podolinsky (1850-1891) was, like Ziber, a co-worker of Drahomaniv. He wrote the first Ukrainian text-book on social hygiene, short pamphlets "On Poverty," "The Steam Engine," and conceived an interesting theory on conserving the energy of the sun by human labor. The theory was rejected by Engels, although Marx seemed to have been interested in it.<sup>13</sup>

In Galicia Drahomaniv's influence prompted his disciples and followers to similar studies but mostly in the field of history, literary history, and practical politics. Nevertheless his genial pupil Ivan Franko (1856-1916), a poet, novelist, ethnologist, historian and literary historian, devoted some

<sup>12</sup> "Esche o bratstvakh" (On Brotherhoods), Slovo, 1891. I. Ocherki Pervobytnoy Ekonomicheskoy Kultury (Outline of Primitive Culture), 1883.

<sup>13</sup> Zhyttia i Zdorovia Ludey na Ukraini (Life and Health of the People in Ukraine), (Geneva, 1878). "Le Socialisme et l'Unité des Forces Physiques," La Revue Socialiste, 1880, 8, Paris.

of his studies to subjects closely related to sociology.<sup>14</sup>

The influence of Marx upon Ukrainian students of political, social and economic phenomena begins after Ziber's death. They begin to take a deeper interest in social research concerning the origins of work, production, and economic conditions in general. Mikhaylo Tuhan Baranovsky (1865-1919) and Bohdan Kistiakovsky (1868-1920) began their activities as Marxists but later preferred the pluralistic conception in explaining social processes.

M. Baranovsky evolved a theory of a special type of socialism based on social and ethical ideals. He also wrote several highly valued works on political economy.<sup>15</sup>

B. Kistiakovsky's works<sup>16</sup> deal with the methodology of the fundamental concepts of sociology and jurisprudence and of organization of those sciences.

Alexander Stronin (1827-1889) and Leon Mechnikov (1838-1888)

<sup>14</sup> Scho Take Postup (What Is Human Progress), (Lviv, 1900). Panschina ta ii Skasovanie 1848 r. (Serfdom and Its Abolition in 1848), (Lviv, 1898).

<sup>15</sup> "Znachenie Ekonomicheskogo Faktora v Istorii" (The Significance of the Economic Factor in History) Mir Bozhiy, 1895, XII. "Teoreticheskiya Osnovy Marksizma" (Theoretical Foundations of Marxism), Ibid. 1904. Osnovy Politicheskoy Ekonomii (Fundamentals of Political Economy), (St. Petersburg, 1909). —Socialnyaya Osnovy Kooperatsii (Social Background of the Cooperative Movement), Slovo, 1921.

<sup>16</sup> Gesellschaft und Eizelwesen (Berlin, 1899). Socialnyaya Nauki i Pravo (Social Sciences and the Law), (Moscow, 1916). Pravo i Nauka o Prave (The Law and Jurisprudence), Yaroslav, 1917.

built their sociological theories independently from the influence of Drahomaniv and Marx. Stronin created a mechanical theory of society applying the rules of mechanics to the social processes.<sup>17</sup> L. Mechnikov stressed the importance of great rivers upon the development of culture.<sup>18</sup>

## Shevchenko Association Publications

The publications of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Association of Lviv, especially those of its Statistical and Legal sections, contain many interesting sociological studies. Stanislav Dnistriansky's "Man and His Needs in the Legal System" (1899) attempts to analyze human needs from the legal standpoint. His article, "Customary Law and Social Ties," published in The Legal and Economic Journal of the T. Shevchenko Association (Vol. III, 1902) describes the social genesis of Law. A study on "Nationality and Statistics" in the periodical of the Statistical Section of the above Association contains a theory of nationality and an outline of methodology for the study of social phenomena. Dr. Vasyl Paneyko's "Rationalism and Realism in the Concept of Social Phenomena" and his "Notes on History and Theory of Statistics," as well as Volodymir Okhrimovich's valuable study on "Nationality Statistics in Galicia," appeared in the same periodical. Vjacheslav Budzynovsky's "Land Owned by Peasants" (Lviv, 1901) presents an exhaustive analysis of the relations between the small farmers and big landowners, and Volodymir Starosolsky's "Contribution to the Theory of Sociology"

<sup>17</sup> Politicheskaya Nauka (Political Science), (St. Petersburg, 1872). Istoriya Obschestvennosti (The History of Society), (1886).

<sup>18</sup> La civilisation et les grands fleuves historiques (Paris, 1889).

in the periodical of the Statistical Section of the Shevchenko Association (1902) formulated the tasks, the methods and the border line of sociology. Both Budzynovsky and Starosolsky were under the influence of Drahomaniv.

## Osadchiy's Two Classes of Society

A very interesting and complete system of sociology was presented by Timofiy Osadchiy (1860-1920) in his Social Existence.<sup>19</sup> He was acquainted with the works of Spencer, Giddings, Ward, E. Durkheim and Gumplovicz. He was a pluralist in his understanding of social factors.

Osadchiy maintains that the present classes of society developed genetically. He divides them into two groups: (1) those who do not participate directly in production (officials, priests, military) and (2) those who participate in production. The second group consists of employes (capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, landowners, peasants and artisans who hire help), peasants working their land without hired help, and the propertyless class, the workers of all classes who hire themselves. Each class performs a useful social function but snobbishness and selfishness have created the tragedy of the lower classes (poverty, cultural backwardness, social ignorance and its results).

Looking for remedies of the social ills Osadchiy rejected the theories of social reform of Fourier, Owen, Saint-Simon, Proudhon, Robertus, Lasalle, Marx, Fichte, J. S. Hill, Henry George, Wallace and others, and came to the conclusion that they all are utopians because they do not take into account the slow movement.

(Concluded on page 6)

<sup>19</sup> Obschestvennyy Byt (Moscow, 1901-1902). Ukrainske selanstvo ta yohistorichna dola (Ukrainian peasantry and their Historical Destiny), (Kiev, 1911).

# "CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times  
After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(33)

"BROTHERS!" Cherevan exclaimed to Taras Surmach and the latter's companions when apprised by them of the latest outrage perpetrated at Burgomaster Kolodiy's home by the Zaporozhians. "It was an evil hour indeed that brought us here. If I did not have my wife and daughter with me, I would immediately quit this hell-hole with you."

"You'd better save yourself as soon as you can," Surmach warned. "For I've heard that the new Hetman has announced at Gvintovka's home the betrothal of your daughter to his secretary."

"The devil he did!" a heavy voice boomed.

All glanced around to see who had broken into their conversation. It was the burly Kyrylo Tur, accompanied by about ten other Zaporozhians, all mounted.

"The devil he did!" Kyrylo repeated. "If the Cherevan girl is going to be anyone's, she is going to be mine. I wasn't caned on her account for nothing."

"Kyrylo!" Petro called out to him. "Kyrylo! Don't you hear!"

Riding up to Petro, Kyrylo retorted: "No, I don't hear. And how can I be Tur? Don't you see that the whole world is now topsy-turvy? Those who previously were called friends, are now called enemies; the rich have become poor; the Kozak zhupan has been exchanged for the peasant's smock, and the peasant's smock for a rich man's red coat. The whole world is now just a travesty of its former self. So how do you expect Tur alone to remain a Tur. Call me a Buhai [bull] if you want, but not a Tur [buffalo, bison]."

"Enough of such talk," said Petro. "This is no time for talking in riddles. For God's sake, tell me, are you reverting to your original intentions?"

"I suppose you're referring to Cherevan's daughter. Any why shouldn't I. Your Somko is in a devil's trap, the Zaporozhians won't let him out of his hands now. So who else other than Kyrylo Tur is entitled to her now. Do you think I'll let you have her? What do you think I am, a fool?"

With this parting shot Kyrylo rode off with his band, headed for Gvintovka's home.

Petro felt as if someone had thrown cold water over him. As for Cherevan, he appeared as if Tur's frank avowal to abduct his daughter was just some bad dream. Taras Surmach was no longer around; he had left a short while ago. Vasile Nevolnyk, too, was gone; he had gone after the horses. Suddenly Petro jumped into saddle and raced after Tur. He had not proceeded far when riding before him appeared his father, Shraam.

"Where you're headed for, son?" the latter inquired.

"Dad! Those Zaporozhians, that Tur, again wants to kidnap Cherevan's daughter!"

"Let her alone, and all such like her, my son," Shraam responded, frowningly. "Let those Zaporozhians go after whomever they please. Come along with me now; there's naught we can do here any longer."

Petro was at a loss to say anything. So he turned his mount and followed his father, his head bent low in despair at the thought that his beloved was in danger of abduction by Tur.

Suddenly they heard Cherevan call out behind them: "Bwother! Hold on a minute! Let me take a look at you, at least."

Shraam reined his horse to a stop.

"Where are you headed for, bwother?"

"What's the use of asking such questions. Our task is finished here, and what follows is not worth talking about. So, farewell."

"But do wait a moment, bwother. Where are you going? Didn't I attend that council with you, just like I said I would? And what of it. Did we gain anything from it? Outside a few thumps in our ribs? In fact, I nearly got a beating. Will you tell me now what remains to be done?"

"We can't do a thing now, brother Michael," Shraam replied. "Ride off to your Khmarische homestead now, and may God watch over you. If we remain here, there might be an amen for all of us."

"I guess from now on you won't ever call me a Barabash, will you, bwother?"

"No," Shraam answered. "Our Ukraine now is just full of such traitors as Barabash was."

"As God is my witness, Shraam, I was rooting for Somko so strongly that I nearly burst from the effort. How unfortunate it was that we left Khmarische. My poor Lesya, I wonder what she'll think when she hears all about this. But wait a moment there! Which way are you headed, bwothers?"

"Where're we going," retorted Shraam, "is no place for you."

"To tell you the truth, bwother, I really don't care to follow you. I've had enough of this Nizhen to become embroiled any further. Just look, how long I've been without my dinner. And poor Somko, I wonder what will happen to him."

"Well then, go and have your dinner somewhere," Shraam said. "We're through now. Farewell!"

"Farewell to you, too, bwothers. And when you're through with your tasks be sure to visit us at Khmarische. Perhaps we'll cheer ourselves up a bit then."

"I doubt whether we'll be able to pay you a visit," Shraam responded. "The most you can expect from now on is just some word about us. Farewell, forever!"

Father and son embraced first Cherevan, then his body servant and old cory, Vasile Nevolnyk. Petro gave Cherevan a hearty squeeze in parting, and the latter, as if recollecting Petro's courtship of his daughter, remarked, "Far better, bwother, if we had not chased after the hetmans."

On this they all parted: Shraam and his son along the highway; Cherevan and Vasile in the direction of Khmarische. Vasile furtively wiped a tear off with his sleeve.

(End of chapter 15)



## What To Do For a Bee Sting

The other day we were working in our office, minding our business, when a wasp flew through the open window and terrorized our fellow workers for at least two minutes before it flew out again. This recalled to mind our unfortunate experience last year when we were on vacation. We were playing baseball and in swinging a bat around, almost connected for a home run with a big wasp that picked that moment to get in our way. Well, we looked at the irritated wasp apologetically, but he was out for revenge and swooped upon us like a dive bomber. Net result: one painful bump on the arm. We gave it little heed and continued playing ball, but the bump swelled up and we had to have it treated.

After the experience in the office we decide to read up on wasp stings, though no one was stung in the office. Stings from wasps and bees are so common, however, that a little reading on the subject seemed like a good idea. So we read and learned quite a bit and now pass along our newly acquired knowledge to you.

There seems to be little difference between bee stings and wasp stings. The pain of the sting is due to the insect's injection of a small quantity of formic acid. The insects sting from fear or revenge and in this respect are different from fleas and mosquitoes, as the latter seek to extract blood for food.

Although we don't want to frighten any one there are quite a few cases where bee or wasp stings have resulted in death, sometimes in less than half an hour. Although the reason for this is not clear, it seems to be accepted opinion that such serious stings are due to a special poison produced by the wasp or bee in question, a poison which possibly depends upon a diseased state of the insect. Severe cases must be treated according to the symptoms, by the free administration of alcohol and other stimulants, and so forth.

In mild cases the first step is to get rid of the sting, if possible by such delicate manipulation as will not squeeze the poison bag and so introduce more of the poison into the victim's body, and thereafter any alkaline substance, such as weak solution of ammonia or soda, should be applied in order to neutralize the acid in the poison injected by the insect. Ammonia should not be used when the sting is near the eye, or in a cavity such as a mouth or ear passage. Afterwards some antiseptic lotion, containing carbolic acid or any other convenient antiseptic, should be applied, or the part may be painted with tincture of iodine. This last precaution is taken to lessen the risk of infection of the wound by microbes, a very frequent occurrence as a secondary consequence of being stung by a bee or wasp. Bleeding should be encouraged rather than the reverse as poison may be eliminated in this way.

Swelling of the throat from stings in the mouth should be treated by applying hot fomentations to the neck and sucking ice; if quick relief is not obtained medical assistance is necessary.

Bee farmers, particularly the older ones, suffer on the average far less than other people from stings. This seems to be an instance of drug tolerance from repeated doses.

Deliberate stinging with bees is a form of treatment which seems to have been successful in cases of chronic rheumatism.

The next time you get stung by a bee or wasp don't say we didn't try to help you. In closing we would seriously recommend that no attempt be made to antagonize the insects by taking cracks at them with a baseball bat. Leave them strictly alone and the chances are that they

## Cets Doctor's Degree

Michael Richard Mizen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mizen of 820 Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 221, recently received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at commencement exercises of the College of Medicine of Loyola University in Chicago.



DR. RICHARD MIZEN

Dr. Mizen's studies began in 1932 when for a year he took up a pre-pharmacy course at the Central YMCA College of Arts and Sciences in Chicago. From 1933 to 1936 he attended the College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree. During the following two years he pursued pre-medical studies at the Central YMCA school. From 1938-42 he attended the College of Medicine of Loyola University, from which he received a certificate in medicine, following which he served one year's internship at the Cook County Hospital. Last month he received from that university his degree in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Mizen is a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Medical Corps Reserve, and upon completion of his internship will enter upon active service.

## UKRAINIAN SOCIOLOGY

(Concluded from page 5)

ment of social evolution. Osadehiy believed in slow progress which ultimately would result in socialism. Though his freedom of expression was somewhat cramped under the Tsarist regime, the incisive statement of the problems and the clarity of his language make his writings of supreme importance for the student of social thought in Eastern Europe.

The work of Osadehiy culminates the sociological thinking in Ukraine in the pre-war period. The immediate years before the World War together with the years of the great upheaval, the Revolution and the post-war years constitute a new period of constructive research in the field of sociology in Ukraine.

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THEODORE LUTWINIAK

## Graduates From Columbia

Miss Mary Holiat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Holiat, the former of whom is a member of U.N.A. branch 121, of 301 Lawrence Street, Rome, New York, graduated last month from Columbia University in New York



MISS MARY HOLIAT

City with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, cum laude.

Miss Holiat majored in chemistry. She will now work under Dr. R. R. Wolf in the chemical research division of the Pupin Laboratories, Columbia University.

At the university Miss Holiat was active in the Physical Sciences Club, a member of the Fine Arts Club, on the staff of the college magazine "Quarterly," besides directing plays for the dramatics club, "Wigs and Cues." She was also one of the student group which teaches refugees English.

## Law Student In Peace Symposium

The Jersey Journal reported that a symposium was presented by three students of the John Marshall College of Law at a weekly luncheon-meeting of the Jersey City Kiwanis Club on June 24. One of the students was Stephen J. Magura, who graduated from Dickinson High School in 1933, and who since 1930 has been a member of the staff of the advertising department of The Jersey Journal; he will be graduated from John Marshall next December. Mr. Magura is also a member of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, a Jersey City youth group. The students appeared through the courtesy of Dean Alexander F. Ormsby of John Marshall College, who was a guest at the luncheon, and were introduced by Chris C. Rossey of State Teachers' College.

The topic of the symposium was "What Should Be the Attitude of the United Nations Towards the Axis Powers After Victory?" The three students advocated rigid surveillance of the enemy countries after the war without vindictiveness and the reign of law based upon the organization of collective security and economic justice.

Mr. Magura, pointing out, while "it is more difficult for nations to work in peace than it is in war" yet the salvation of the world will depend on the ensuing peace, warned against a hasty settlement or treaty with the axis powers, which he asserted would result in this war having been fought in vain. He continued:

"Disarmament of the axis powers is obviously the first thing to be done, but in addition to that the armies of the allies must be ordered to march into Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. They must occupy and exercise surveillance over the aggressor nations until such time as the latter give proof of their willingness and ability to live at peace

## Sikorsky's Helicopter

An invention by a Ukrainian will revolutionize civilian travel after the war and is already being utilized by our government to combat the submarine menace in the Atlantic.

The inventor is Igor Sikorsky, born in Kiev, Ukraine in 1884, the son of a noted Ukrainian professor of psychology. His invention is the fascinating "Helicopter," a counterpart of the airplane but embodying features that give it distinct advantages over winged craft.

Basically, the helicopter is a plane insofar as it flies through the air with the greatest of ease and speed. Yet, while it can fly in orthodox fashion, Sikorsky's helicopter has unique features of being able to rise and descent vertically, to fly backward or sideways as readily as forward, and to hover motionless in the air at any time or place as though suspended from the sky! The helicopter indeed fulfils the fantastic dreams of ancient men who conceived the magic carpet in fairy tale lore.

### Military Role

Both the Army and Navy are already using the helicopter to win the war. You'll find this rotor-propelled wingless fuselage aboard merchantships and convoy escort vessels. Requiring no runway or catapult for a "take off," the helicopter rests in a small space aboard deck and conveniently ascends and goes off to leisurely scout around for enemy submarines. Once detected, the helicopter virtually parks itself directly above or follows the tell-tale path of the sub and neatly drops depth charges in bulls-eye fashion to spell finish to another shipping menace lurking in the waters. The helicopter is now extensively used for rescue work in jungles and inaccessible places. Its contribution toward the war effort cannot be overemphasized.

### Post-War Role

After the war the helicopter will be used commercially to pick up and deliver directly to the consignee with economy of time various goods now handled by trucks over winding highways. And as for civilian travel, the helicopter will compete with the automobile, boat and plane. Why? Because the helicopter can do anything all three can do. And above all, the helicopter is safe and easily operated. It cannot "stall," it cannot go into a "tailspin," and it can stop quickly to avoid collision. Sikorsky has plans for a five-passenger model with a speed of 125 miles an hour and at a price of an average car.

Enthusiastic aeronautical engineers are toying with the idea of having them run on highways like autos and be instantly convertible for flight over valley, river, ridge, city, farm or obstacle, either for scenic purposes or merely to save miles by shorter routes not afforded by highways. So prepare yourself to own your private family helicopter which you can park in your back yard and fly away wherever you desire. This notable contribution of a Ukrainian to American science and ingenuity will make travel in the future more enjoyable by all mankind.

A. YAREMKO.

with other nations. The length of such surveillance will depend upon the speed and rapidity with which the people of Germany, Italy, and Japan abandon their philosophy of a superior race, of brute force, of aggression and conquest.

"This is a war between justice and force, a war between abiders by law and breakers of law, a war between righteousness and brutality. The struggle must go on until every person responsible for this stupendous catastrophe is brought to justice."

T. L.