# СВОБОДА

### Український Щоденник

PIK LL 4. 143.



## SVORO

### Ukrainian Daily

VOL. LL

SECTION II.

# The Akrainian Meekly

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

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

VOL. XI

## The Independence of Ukrainian Nationality And Language

It is unfortunate, at least from the viewpoint of historical truth, that even today there are still some scholars who apparently insist upon clinging to the long-dispelled illusion that Russia is populated by one homogeneous people, and that, to be more specific, there is no fundamental difference between the Russians and the Ukrainians in both their national characteristics and language. A case in point here is an article which appeared in the July 6 number of the Herald-Tribune, written by Sir Bernard Pares, now in this country. Writing on the subject of "Russia's the beginning of the 19th century that the Russians deliberately and per-Choice of Partners," Sir Pares has occasion to refer to the Ukrainians, whom he introduces as follows:

"The Ukrainians (or Borderlanders) are a peculiarly vigorous and restless branch of the Russian family, speaking what is really a broad

dialect of Russian.'

Were we not already well acquainted with Sir Pare's proneness in his various historical works on Russia to look upon the Ukrainians and their centuries-old struggle for national independence from a viewpoint which borders upon that of a Russian chauvinist of the "one and indivisible Russia" category, we certainly would be most surprised to see such a misleading statement made by such a prominent scholar and historian as Pares. How can he say such a thing when leading Russian scholars themselves have acknowledged the fact that the Russians and the Ukrainians are two different nationalities and that their languages are different too.

Let us consider the matter of language first. Surely Sir Pares is well acquainted with the verdict of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1906 affirming the independent character of the Ukrainian language. What prompted that verdict was a specific request made upon the Academy by the Council of Ministers to give its considered opinion upon the Ukrainian language. For this purpose, under the chairmanship of the distinguished academician F. E. Korsh, a special commission was set up, consisting of A. S. Famitsin, V. V. Zelenski, F. F. Fortunatov, A. A. Shkhmatov, A. S. Lappo-Danilevski and S. F. Oldenburg. At that time, it should be borne in mind, the Ukrainian people and their language were officially designated by the Tsarist government as Little Russian. After due research and deliberation the commission presented a report which was approved by the Academy and then submitted to the Council of Ministers. Its main conclusions were that historic circumstances had brought about a complete differentiation between Southwest Russia (Ukraine) and the region inhabited by the Great Russians, that this differentiation was reflected in the languages of the two people, that instead of providing them with a common language, historical development had deepened the dialectical differences manifested from the time when the two peoples first appeared on the stage of history, that in view of the fact that there was in existence a Little Russian (Ukrainian) language, as spoken by the people of Poltava, Kiev, Lviw, the Great Russian language spoken by the people of Moscow, Yaroslav, Archangelsky and Novgorod, could not be considered as "all-Russian.

In 1906, the year when the report alluded to was issued, in response Korsh in "Ukrainskaya Zhizn," 1912, as follows: to an inquiry from the Council of Ministers, the Universities of Kiev and Kharkiv endorsed the findings of the Academy, and added a request that Ukrainian literature should be given the same rights as those enjoyed by Russian literature, that the Holy Scriptures should be translated from Russian into Ukrainian, that teaching in the primary schools in Ukraine should be conducted in Ukrainian and that Ukrainian periodicals should be permitted to enter Russia from Galicia.

Far earlier, however, than the Russian Academy of Sciences decision of 1906 in the matter, leading Slavic philologists stressed the independent character of the Ukrainian language. The Pole, G. S. Bandke, for instance, wrote back in 1815 ("Messenger of Europe," No. 84, pp. 23-25, 118-124, in Russian) that: "The Ukrainian language, whose seat is in Kiev, is at least as old as Russian, and therefore it cannot possibly be a Russian dialect..." Nineteen years later, in 1834, I. Sreznevsky, a Russian authority on Slavic literatures, wrote ("Scientific Reports of the University of Moscow," vol. 6, pp. 134-150, in Russian) that: "At the present time it is not necessary to prove that Ukrainian is a language and not a dialect of Russian or Polish as some have contended, and many have been convinced that the Ukrainian language is one of the richest of the Slavic languages . . '

Numerous other authorities, including S. Smal-Stotsky, V. Simovich, Miklosich, Malinovsky, Dahl, Maksimovich, Potebnia, Zhitetsky, and Ohonovsky, could be cited on the subject of the independent character of the Ukrainian language, but in view of the clear and emphatic verdict of the Academy of Sciences—the chief Russian authority on philological matters-it would be superfluous to do so. We merely add one individual opinion, that of the academician Korsh (1843-1915): "The maturity of a language from a historical and cultural point of view is established sian tribe ..." when it is a medium of expression of the thought and feeling of a people who have their own culture and history and who form an ethnographic The latter have greater poetic imagination." unit. Judged by these criteria, the language of the Ukrainians is as much Yazyk"; "Izvestia Obshchey Slavianskei Kultury; 1913; vol. II, bk. 1.)

As regards Sir Pare's assertion that the Ukrainians are a "branch of the Russian family," perhaps the best refutation of that is the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Ukrainians realize that they are a nationality distinct from other nationalities, and, what is more, that they take strong exception to any attempt to classify them as belonging to either the Russian or Polish family.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that it was not until sistently spread the idea that the Russian people consisted of three branches: Great Russian, Little Russian, and White Russian. It was M. Karamzin (1766-1826) who first imparted to Russian historiography that chauvinistic spirit which has been so characteristic of it ever since.

The fallacy of the assumption that the Russians and Ukrainians are the same becomes immediately apparent when one stops to realize that the history of Ukraine goes back to the 9th century whereas that of Moscovia (original Russian state) originated only in the 12th century. Thus Russia proper came into existence nearly four centuries after Ukraine.

How then could these two countries be one and the same?

Racially the people of Muscovy and the Ukrainian Kievan State were compounded of quite different elements. Kluchevski, the classic Russian historian, declares that the Great Russian stock arose from a mixture of eastern Slav tribes with degenerate Finnish tribes and adds: "...there can be no doubt that the Finnish element played a part in the formation of the facial type of the Great Russian, since his physiognomy does not by any means reproduce everyone of the features generally characteristic of the Slav. The high cheek bones and the squat nose of the Great Russian bear credible witness to the influence of a Finnish mixture in his blood." On the other hand Kluchevski shows clearly that as far as can reasonably be ascertained, the Ukrainianian ("Little Russian" he calls it) stock was excusively of Slav formation.

Authorities following Kluchevski, who had much fresh material upon which to base their judgement, did not doubt for a moment that the Ukrainian and Russian peoples were fundamentally different. Professor Chepurkovsky, of Moscow University, expressed the opinion that ethnographically the eastern Great Russian had much in common with the Mordvini, Cheremissi and Bashkiri, and that Great Russians living between the upper Dnieper and upper Volga were akin to Lithuanians, Zirians and Permiaks. The Ukrainians, said the same authority, were different from these Great Russians; they were similar to their western neighbors. The same conclusion has been reached by other equally notable writers of scientific works, including A. A. Spitsin, A. N. Piupin, A. A. Korsakov, V. S. Ikonnikov, and more recently A. E. Presniakov, M. K. Liubavsky, and, of course, Michael Hrushevsky whose one-volume history of Ukraine was published within recent times in its English translation by the Yale University Press.

The entire matter was well summed up by the already mentioned

"So evident is the distinction between Ukrainians and other Slav peoples that it is unnecessary to speak of it. Their difference from the people of the State-nation (Great Russian) manifests itself:

1. In language. The language of the Ukrainians is subdivided into dialects which are interdependent of the various branches of the Great Russian language.

2. In physical appearance and structure. It is possible to distinguish at sight between a Ukrainian and a Russian.

3. In characteristics. The Ukrainians have a humor peculiarly their

own and a marked vivacity and sensitivity. 4. In customs and habits. So deeply rooted are their customs and habits that the Ukrainians preserve them even when they live in the midst of a Great Russian population.

"All such differences are real and could have resulted only from the fact that each people had led its life distinct from the other for many centuries. For that very reason the differences will endure, only becoming modified somewhat under the influence of human culture in general."

In conclusion, it is worth citing here the differences between Russians and Ukrainians as set forth by a prominent Ukrainian scholar of the last century, Nicholas Kostomariw (1817-85), as they appeared in an article "The Ukrainian Question in Russia," written by Semen Rappaport and published in the September, 1917 issue of the "Contemporary" magazine (vol. 112, p. 300). Judging by what has happened since Kostomariw made these observations, they are unusually prophetic:

"Love for personal freedom is the distinguishing feature in the character of the Ukrainian and communism the feature of the Great Rus-

"Great Russians are more materialistic, the Ukrainians more spiritual.

"The Ukrainian, being a more spiritual and mystically disposed chara language as that of the Great Russians." ("Ukrainskiy Narod i Ukrainskiy acter, is stronger in his religious feeling, and not so liable to religious indifference as the Great Russian who, if educated, easily becomes atheistic."

## Earliest Ukrainian Immigrants In America

are generally considered as the in "Carpatho-Russian" are used only Closs, Jacob Shable, Peter Step, Allatest arrivals upon these shores—in cases where the name, by which a bertus Roosin, Matheis Hore, Geo. It must their advent here starting near the particular group prefers to be known, close of the last century-research is quoted. has shown that some of them came here even before the Revolutionary War. But such early arrivals canby ship to California.

until 1899. Starting with that year pathian Mountains.5 the Ukrainians began arrive here in Later on various records of early

in Pennsylvania, especially in the coal maker, Molasco, one of the "Polonof them occupy the Middle Atlantic White Russians and Lithuanians. United States.

ever. of the earliest arrivals here is his name always contain the the letvery scarce, and what there is of it ter "i" insted of the second "o" (Saquote below a pertinent section of was written down by others. this pamphlet:

#### Listed Under Various Names

"Ruthenians" and "Russniaks," and the United States Census listed them Some of the Ukrainian immigrants call themselves Carpatho-Russians or Russians to indicate their pre- F. Klein, "Ukraine" in Encyclopedia ference for Russian culture or their Americana, Vol. XXVII, New York-Chicaor Russians to indicate their predesire to see Ukrainian territories in go. 1932. Europe under Russian rule. Local names, such as "Roosin" and "Lem- Bulletin of the New York Public Library, ko," denoting immigrants from Carpatho-Ukraine or from the westernare also in use.

The name "Ukrainian" is now prevalent among the Ukrainians themselves and in the American press and brary, Vol. 43, 7, 1939. political literature. It is applied to immigrants from Soviet Ukraine and Smith, president of Virginia and Amiral Ukrainian territories of Soviet Rus- of New England, 1580-1631. Edited by Ukrainian territories of Soviet Russia, from Western Ukraine, from the provinces of Bukovina and Bessara-

In this article the name "Ukrain- 1906. fan" is applied to the whole Ukrain-Ian group in the United States. The New York Genealogical and Bio-graphical Record, Vol. XXIII, New York, terms "Ruthenian," "Russian" (in 1893,

#### Early Ukrainian Arrivals

Although Ukrainians could have not be regarded as having constituted learned about the New World from forerunners of this wave may be and Jan Stobnica' of the University said to have appeared here in the of Cracow, or from manuscripts of had as its objective - California. century, there are no traces of any These Ukrainian gold seekers were intercourse between America and mostly from Eastern (Russian) Uk- Ukraine until one hundred years later. over Siberia, across the Bering Sea, of Virginia, John Smith, of Pocahonish captivity, passed through Uk-The true Ukrainian emigration to raine and left an interesting page in this country, however, did not begin his memoirs, describing his journey

ever increasing numbers, until the American history yield a few names, World War I put a stop upon them, which might have belonged to new-The earliest of them settled mostly comers from Ukraine. The pitch

rainian arrivals to Amedica. We above variations of his name, as it colony were from Ukraine.12

1 For distribution of Ukrainian populafirst as Ruthenians and lately (in tion in Europe, see following: Elisee 1930) as Ukrainians and Ruthenians. Reclus. Universal Geography, Vol. 5. Some of the Ukrainian immigrants London, 1878-94; Stephen Rudnitsky. Ukraine, the Land and Its People, Rand, McNally & Co., New York, 1918; Henri F. Klein, "Ukraine" in Encyclopedia

2 Avrahm Yarmolinsky, "Introductor-Vol. 37, 8, 1933.

3 Same author, "Stobnica's Introducmost part of the Ukrainian territory, tio in Ptolomei Cosmographiam." Bulletin of New York Public Library, Vol. 38,

> 4 Same author, "Studies in Russian Americana," Bulletin of New York Li-

> Travels and Works of Captain John Edward Arber F. S. A., New Edition, Edinburgh, John Grant, 1910.

8 The Records of the Virginia Company bia, from Carpatho-Ukraine, and from of London. The Court Book. Edited by Susan Myra Kingsbury, Washington, Edited

Hallitchke, Anna Kunegunda Russ and many others.8

#### In American Revolutionary Army

The same can be said about the any sort of an emigration wave. The the writings of Joannes Glogoviensis2 lists of soldiers in the American Re-Pennsylvania alone among its sol-participated in the process. 1860's. They were the tail end of the the holy monk Maxim Grek' as ear- diers the following are named: famous "Gold Rush" of 1849, which ly as the first half of the sixteenth Jacob Knias (also Kunias), Henry Donich, Dennis Bohan, Nicholas Beeley), Isaak Follis, Thomas Chesney, the army of George Washington.

and life here can be obtained from July 15, 1679, reads "Albridt Zabo- waitan Islands. The plot was uncov. Cal., in 1916.16 them at first hand. Knowledge, how-rowskij." All other transcriptions of ered and Naplavko was sent back to

In 1812 the colony Fort Ross was is the product of research. In the borsiski, Zaborisco, Zaborischo, Za-established on the shore of Bodega; latter field especially noteworthy has browisky, Zabborwisco, Zaboriskwy, Bay in California. Its purpose was been the work of Yaroslav J. Chyz, Saborisky, Zabroisco, Zaborischoo), to supply the settlements in Alaska fore or about 1876. now connected with the Common which is a very characteristic mark with grain and vegetables. Because Council For American Unity in New of the Ukrainian language. It is, of misunderstandings with the Mexi-York City. Several years ago he therefore, possible that he signed can Government the colony was dispublished a pamphlet entitled "The his name the way he was taught in banded in 1841 and its land sold to Ukrainian Immigrants in the United Polish-Latin schools-"Zaborowsky," John Sutter, on whose land a few States," in which there is some but pronounced it "Zaboriwsky" in years later gold was discovered. Most valuable material on the earliest Uk- Ukrainian. This resulted in the many of the "Russian" settlers in that

Returning to the East, scores if not About the same time the records, hundreds of Ukrainian names can be of what was then New Amsterdam, found on the rolls of both American mention another name that has a armies during the Civil War. The Immigrants from Ukrainian ter- Ukrainian sound - Marcus Duschos- well known historian of the Polish names. American writers and en- between 1726-1776, are such Uk- very imposing list of names, which he eyclopedias used the names "Little rainian-sounding names as Nicholas considered Polish. In our opinion a Russian" and "Ruthenians," following Orich, Peter Looh, Daniel Zwier, good part of them could have bethe Russian and Austrian official ap- Martin Blisky, Johan Peter Lach, longed to soldiers of Ukrainian as pellations. The United States immig-Christian Wenger, Anthony Samber, well as Polish extraction (barring a ration authorities use the names Elias Stocki, Jacob Sheyco, Andreas positive proof that they were Polish), are purely Ukrainian. For example:

> Officers: George Sokalski, Julius Kryvoshinsky, Joseph Krynicki, John Mara, Andrew Ripka, Joseph Pietzuch, Konstantin Nityschi, Michael Walluch. Soldiers: Albert Michnewitsch, An-

8 Daniel Rupp, Collection of Upwards Ukrainskoho of 30,000 names of German, Swiss, (Memoirs of A. Honcharenko, a Ukrain-Dutch, French and other Immigrants in ian Cossack-Priest), Kolomea, 1894. Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania in the War of Revolution 177-1785. Edited by John Blair ko, Almanac of the Ukrainian Working-Linn, William H. Egle, M. D., Harrisburg, 1880.

10 H. H. Bancroft, History of Alaska, 1730-1885, A. L. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal., 1886.

burg, 1835. Pp. 127-133; H. H. Ban-dzynowsky, Clopska Positist (The Landeroft, Op. cit., pp. 463-464.

12 A. Mellinkoff, "Russian Colonial sim. Relic" in San Francisco Chronicle, August 24, 1935.

13 Mieczysław Haiman, Historja Udzialu frowej, Chicago, Ill., 1928.

drew Podolsky, Michael Carahrada, Andrew Gula, Conrad Huba, Anthony Massopust, Julius Kobierske, Harry Comarnicky, Andrew Czaplensky, Martin Dubrynski, Ambrose Balamut. ALTHOUGH Ukrainian immigrants reference to a Ukrainian group) and Kissel, Johannes Hirni, Christian Bohumil Wehowskey, John Zarewich

> It must be pointed out that the above evidence does not give any conclusive proof that the groups and individuals mentioned were of Ukrainian nationality. Nevertheless it shows that there is a well founded basis for supposing that even in those early years of America's growth Ukvolutionary Army. In the State of rainian work and Ukrainian blood

#### Honcharenko and "Alaska Herald"

Andreas Ahapius Honcharenko, sun, Peter Polin, Stephen Cisna, Wil- Ukrainian orthodox priest from Kiev, ham Eavan, Christopher Chisar, John was the first known Ukrainian imraine, and their route was probably At that time the second Governor Moch, Stephen Soobley (also Zoob- migrant to this country. He arrived in 1865 in the United States, having into Alaska, and then down the coast tas fame, while escaping from Turk- John Ottaman, Conrad Carrass, An- escaped persecution of the Russian drew Caravin, David Latta, and many government for his revolutionary conothers with names popular among Uk- nections and activities.14 In 1868 rainians.9 The Revolutionary havy Honcharenko became editor of the until about 1870, and did not assume from Richycia, on the Dnipro river, bought its supplies from Samuel Hra- Alaska Herald, a bi-monthly in Rusany truly appreciable proportions to Kolomea, at the foot of the Car- bowski in Charleston, S. C.; Thomas sian and English, published in San Masney, Peter Zawadowski, John Hal- Francisco, Cal., with the help of the licia, Jacob Sadowski have been other American government for enlightenrepresentatives of southern states in ment of the population of the newly acquired territory about American On the other side of the Ameri- laws. After a few issues Honchacan continent Ukrainians participated renko began to criticize the condiand steel districts. Those who fol- ians" brought by the same John in settling of Alaska, many of them tions in Alaska and the abuses of lowed settled in the industrial cen- Smith to Virginia to "make pitch uwillingly, as exiles expelled from military authorities perpetrated on ters of New York and New Jersey, and tarr and sope ashes," could Ukraine to Siberia and from there the native population. He lost gov-Others went to the gold and silver have been a Ukrainian or White Rus- transported to the new Russian col- ernmental support but carried on his mines of Montana and Colorado. Still sian. His name does not sound Polish ony. In 1805 one of these exiles, De- fight, and thus contributed to the others went to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Poland at that time was in three mianenko(v), was killed heading an improvement of administration in the and other farming states. Today most fourths populated by Ukrainians, expedition near Yakutat.10 Four territory.15 Honcharenko was the years later another exile from Siberia, first in America to print excerpts and the Middle West sections of the Also, the founder of the family of a former court clerk, Naplavko(v), from Shevchenko's poems in his Zabrieskie, who in 1662 arrived in plotted to overthrow the rule of newspaper (No. 16). Until death he Knowledge of these Ukrainian im- New York under the name of Albert the Russian Governor Alexander A. was active in helping Russian and migrants is not scarce, for a great Saboriski, was probably a Ukrainian Baranov11 in Alaska and to establish Ukrainian refugees from Tsarist exmany of them are still living today, exile from Poland. His only known a republic comprising Kamehatka, ile in Siberia. He died on his small and information about their advent signature on a sale document of Alaska, Aleutian, Kurillen and Ha-farm named "Ukraina" in Heyward,

#### Mass Immigration

Ukrainians started to come to the United States in large groups sometime during the seventies of the last century, the first having arrived be-

In 1877 the Austrian government issued its first secret circular on emigration, ordering local authorities in the province of Galicia to prevent poor peasants from leaving the country for America.

The Carpathian Mountains of Galicia and of the northern part of Hungary , populated by impoverished 17 Ukrainian peasants provided cheap labor for the immense holdings of Polish and Hungarian landowners. ritories in Europe have been listed che (Dushkowsky). In Pennsylvania immigration in America, Mieczyslav They paid their workers at a rate of in the United States under various among the immigrants, who arrived Haiman took pains of compiling a eight to twelve American cents a day for fourteen to sixteen hours of work. With the advent of emigration, the landowners became airmed lest their workers find better conditions elsewhere.18

> In America at that time industry and a considerable number of them was recovering from the depression of 1873-1876. In addition, American companies were trying to break the growing union movement of their workers by importing cheap labor from Europe. They made agreements with steamship companies which sent out agents to every section of Eu-

> > Ti Spomynky Ahapiya Honcharenka, Kozaka Svyaschennyka

> > 15 Bancroft, Op. cit., pp. 602, 608,

men's Association, Scranton, 1935, pp. 112-122.

17 In Galicia, in 1893, 4,493 landlords owned 7,637,945 acres of farm land while 1,623,837 peasant families lived 11 Kiril Khlebnikov, Zhizneopisanie on 10,017,274 acres. Out of the 4,493 Alexandra Andreyevicha Barañova (Biobig Iandowners, 161 alone possessed graphy of A. A. Baranov), St. Peters- 3,782,206 acres. See: Vyacheslav Buranov (Brandowners), 101 alone possessed graphy of A. A. Baranov (Brandowners), 101 alone possessed graphy (Brandowners), 101 alone possessed Owned by Peasants), Lviw, 1901, pas-

18 Julian Bachinsky, Ukrainska Immi-graciya v Zyedynenych Derzavach Ame-13 Mieczysław Haiman, Historia Udziału riky (Ekrainian immigration in the Polakow w America), Wojnie Do- United States of America), Lviw. 1914, pp. 3-5.

## How Civilians Live In Great Britain A GEOGRAPHER LOOKS AT UKRAINE

forts they are suffering as a result during a week. The tea ration is Americans in Britain:

buoyed us while death and destruction rained from the sky. It has become a condition of life; a burden we carry, with aching shoulders maybe, but one we shall not put down until we arrive at our destination. We have rots!). developed callouses on hands that were raw blisters! we've got our second wind on this uphill climb.

Not for us the sweeping changes that go with entry into the Forces but, bit by bit, every facet of our lives bears the impress of the fact that we are in our fourth year of war.

#### Call for Your Morning Paper

Newspapers, emaciated to four skeleton pages, no longer arrive in time to screen a breakfast table that perhaps once a month bears a triumphant egg; rarely, dried-almost never fresh-fruit; on which is doled out the rolled oats or cornflakes which take such a number of our food-points. That is, if the newspapers arrive at all. In many places there are no deliveries to individual homes; the papers are left at some designated depot and called for by the subscriber.

The trains, buses, and subways by which we travel to work are crowded, for nearly every adult who is able, man or woman, is doing a job, and the transport available is burdened

to the last degree.

The food we had for breakfast, which we we will have for lunch and businesses. for dinner, is surprisingly good for spices, and flavorings. And the ra- job").

Those Americans who are prone to tion of 1s. 2d. worth of meat doesn't complain about some of the discom- provide many mealtime thrills durof the was, would do well to read be- ample for moderate drinkers-but go low an account of what the English easy with that milk jug, for milk has have to endure how. It appeared re been down to under a third of a cently in the "Outpost," published by pint a day per person, other than priority customers, who included in-For civilians the war has lost that valids, babies and nursing mothers. urgent quality of heroism which The tea-time cake, which has been far to the north of us. To the south locusts, the Polish nobles and gentry buoyed us while death and destruc- "queued" for, is very plain, and long the woods stretch far into Galicia, descended on Ukraine. There they since lost its icing. Gone from our Spartan tables are exotic vegetables cabbage, brussels sprouts, and car-

#### Standing in Line for Hours

Coupon-value,

To get away from problems, suppose one feels like attending a theatre or movie tonight. Performances begin at 6 and are over at 8:30 or so. One hurries then to get dinner; restaurants are crowded and food items are crossed off menus disconcertingly

We are leaner, we who have eaten a country in its fourth year of war less, worked harder, walked more. largely on seaborne imports for food. sensible, thick-soled shoes (even they spare time to chat again. But it is monotonous, and lacks all can't be mended except in real necesappetizing frills in the shape of sity, and then it is forbidden to do cream, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit, what might be called a "finished

ernment.

er than those earned at home, to- working conditions. gether with the tales of political and their jobs.

Many paid dearly for their eagerness to reach the Promised Land. They were robbed by fake agents, defrauded by unscrupulous emigration officials, exploited by steamship agencies and their American assoclates. Several hundred were tricked into signing contracts they could not into signing contracts they could not Workingmen's Association for understand and transported to sugar (Scranton, 1935), pp. 80-92. plantations in the Hawaiian Islands (by way of Cape Horn!). After an-

1927), 11, p. 245.

rope "to supply employers with Eu-nexation of Hawaii by the United ropean labor in any quantity, any States a special law had to be passed where, at any time."19 Some of these by Congress in 1900 in order to agents reached the Carpathian re- free them from the state of practigion of Galicia and Hungary and cal slavery.20 Others became victims their successful activities caused the of fraudulent land schemes or were above-mentioned scare among the shanghaied into mining camps of Polish and Hungarian nobles. This West Virginia dominated by comresulted in the anti-emigration meas- pany police and whip-bosses. The tires of the Austro-Hungarian gov- majority, however, became part and parcel of America's working masses, The first news about the wages, which were soon to ask for higher which were ten to fifteen times high- wages, shorter hours and better

Besides poverty and the lure of social freedom, encouraged new high wages, political and religious groups to emigrate to the New World, persecution was another cause for in spite of the counter-measures of Ukrainian emigration. Thousands of huge empires from the norther woods the Austro-Hungarian government. young men arrived here from Austria, The Ukrainian immigrants began to Hungary and Russia, and in the arrive in large numbers, first to the post-war years also from Roumania The Geographer's Story of Ukraine coal mines around Shenandoah and and Poland, in order to escape punish-Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, later to ment for political offenses or to all larger American industrial cen-avoid military conscription. Several cloud of smoke from his pipe our ters. They often suffered derision thousands of Protestant peasants geographer's eyes begin to sparkle and even bodily harm from Ameri- from the Russian Ukraine-Stundists, can workers; but the lure of high a sect somewhat similar to the Menwages and the ignorance as to what nonites-settled first in Virginia and it was all about made them stick to then in North Dakota, escaping cruel persecution of the Czarist government and of the official Russian Orthodox Church during the decade preceding the first Russian revolution of 1905.21

20 Y. Chyz, "Ukrainski Emigranty na Hawayach" (Ukrainian Immigrants in Hawaii), in Almanac of the Ukrainian

21 Andrey Dubovoy & Yaroslav Chyz. "Ukrainski Koloniyi v Nort Dakoti" (Ukrainian Colonies in North Dakota), in Almanac of the Ukrainian Working-The Charles & Mary Beard, The Rise men's Association, Scranton, 1936, pp. of American Civilization (New York, 134-145. Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911, XXIII, p. 887 a.

By HONORE EWACH

our elbow. We are flying from Kholm ture and church. in the direction of Kiev, Poltava, and Zaporozhe.

of Volhynia. Our geographer explains 1569 Lithuania was forced into a to us that huge marshlands stretch political union with Poland. Like to Halich, and beyond. Of course, set up a harsh feudal system. That most of the woods are cut down now. made the brave and enterprising part (exotic means anything outside of Still Volhynia and northern part of of Ukrainians to run away into the Galicia belong the wooded part of parkland zone of Ukraine. Each year Ukraine. Thick forests used to cover more and more Ukrainian emigrants all of Volhynia and the northern came and settled in the parkland part of the province of Kiev. Even south of Berdychiv, Bila Tserkva, Transport governs much more than Kiev used to be in the midst of thick and Pereyaslav. Such settlers had this. Our friends who live off the woods. Just a little more than a score always to be on guard, ready to debeaten track cannot be visited with- of miles south of Kiev the northern fend themselves against the maraudout great dificulty, even if consciences forest zone comes to an end. We ing parties of the Tartars or against can disregard the "Is Your Journey notice below us south of Kiev in the their Polish pursuers. They were Really Necessary?" signs. direction of Poltava beautiful park- known as the Kozaks, that is the The search for sturdy, sensible land, bits of plain interspersed with brave free men under arms. garments which won't date too quick- little parks or groves of trees. The ly becomes a pilgrimage, undertaken geographer explains to us that the with thought, prayer and fasting southern part of Galicia, the whole durability, warmth, of Podilya, southern half of the pro-Ukraine.

#### Lunch at Zaporozhe

As we had already seen the three main zones of Ukraine, our geographer insisted on having a lunch at Zaporozhe. Our plane made a perfect quickly. Service is slow; the restaur- landing near the city. Soon we ant is understaffed, like all other were having borshch and varenyky with sour cream in a cozy little restaurant.

After our geographer gulped down and which before that depended very Our clothes are shabbler, we wear his twenty first varenyk he found

"Well, children," he said in a vein of good humor, "I took you here in order to tell you a little of Ukraine's history, based on what we have just seen. You see, over one thousand Ukrainians kept on coming out of their years and more Ukrainians used to northern and western woods and live almost exclusively in the northern wooded zone of Ukraine: in the zone of Ukraine. Within that time north part of Galicia, in Volhynia, they re-settled that part of Ukraine Polissia, in the province of Chernihiv, and in the northern port of the province of Kiev. It was but natural for them to be there, cultivating their patches of land and looking for honey in the hollows of the old trees. zone of Ukraine was the America for to go into Ukraine's parkland, where roved marauding parties of Scythians, the eighteenth century. Sarmatians, Alans, Avars, Pechenihs, Cumans, or Tartars. Even the brilliant Kievan emperors, such as Volodimir the Great, Yaroslav the Wise, and Volodimir Monomakh ruled their of Ukraine."

After surrounding himself with a with new animation. "Well, in 1240 our garrulous geographer began to a huge Tartar army ploughed rough- windup his story "the wooded northshod through the whole length of ern and western part of Ukraine was Ukraine. Almost all the cities and that original fortress from which the towns were ruined and hundreds of Ukrainians subdued and re-settled thousands of Ukrainians were either the parkland zone of Ukraine during killed or made prisoners of war for the Kozak period and absorbed the sale. The Tartars lorded it over in Black Sea steppeland up to the ter-Ukraine for over one hundred years. ritory of the Russian Don Kozaks By 1360 they were already held in in the east in the last one hundred check by the brave armies of Lithu- and fifty years. Now it is up to us ania. Being a wooded country, Lith- to set up a full-fledged and sovereign uania flowered then into a powerful Ukrainian nation, based on the tramilitary power, repelled the attacks ditional Ukrainian democracy. of the Teutonic knights, and came With these words he hurried us off to grips with the Tartars on the of to our plane and soon we took off, southern plains of Ukraine. Lithuan- as we feared discovery by the Nazi ian princes settled in Ukraine, mar- guards. We flew in the direction of ried Ukrainian princesses, and within the nearest military post of the a short time became thoroughly Uk- Allied troops.

WE are flying today in a plane over rainized. In fact, they became soon Ukraine, with a geographer at even the patrons of Ukrainian cul-

"But it was Poland that grew, also with the help of Lithuanians, into Now we are flying over the woods a great power in fifteenth cenury. In

#### How the Kozak State Lost Its Freedom

"With the help of the Zaporozhians and clean or washability are para- vince of Kiev, and the Province of and other Kozaks, Hetman Bohmount. Leave that delicate, pale Poltava and Kharkiv can be regarded dan Khmelnitsky set up a democratic fabric on its shelf: it takes at least as the parkland of Ukraine. After we and independent Ukrainian State. In a week, sometimes two or three, pass over Poltava we notice the 1654 the Kozak State entered into an for a garment to be cleaned; and as extensive steppes of Ukraine. The alliance with Russia, or Muscovy as for washing, soap is on the precious Ukrainian prairies have no trees. But, it was called then. The alliance gave list, rationed. For women, hair is as the soil there is very rich, they the Russians the opportunity they a problem; hairpins and grips are are covered up with luxurious vegeta- had long sought, namely to destroy hardly to be found, hairdressing and tion. The present city of Zaporozhe Ukrainian liberties. By 1676 the Kowaving materials scarce and costly. is in the midst of the prairieland of zak State became definitely a Russian protectorate and thereafter the national rights of the Ukrainians were steadily whittled away by the autocratic Russian rulers. The last remnants of their rights and national autonomy disappeared in 1764, when the office of hetman was abolished. The democratic Kozak system, however, managed to exist for another twenty years. It went out of being when Catherine II introduced the harsh Russian serfdom system in

"It would be a mistake, however, to say that the attempt of the Ukrainian Kozaks to build up an independent Ukrainian State on democratic principles was a complete failure. From about 1500 to 1775 the settling as Kozaks in the parkland that lies between Kaminets Podilsky and Kysheniv in the west, between Pereyaslav and Kremechuk in the central part of Ukraine, and between Hlukhiv in the east. That parkland Only the bravest of them would dare Ukrainians from the end of the fifteenth century to the second half of

> "But as the parkland zone of Ukraine soon became thickly settled the Ukrainians kept on moving south and east. By 1825 they were already found even along the shores of the Black Sea, as far as the Donets and beyond in the east, in the province of Kuban, and even in the northern part of Crimea.

#### Needed Today: A Free Ukraine

"You see my grown up children,"

### WINNIPEG PRESS REPORTS ON UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS

UKRAINIANS OPPOSE TOTAL-ITARIAN FAITH

THE first All-Canada Ukrainian congress, at the closing session Thursday afternoon, appealed to Ukrainian Canadians to continue to make ceaseless efforts for an early and decisive victory of the Allied opening from the Polish organization. Nations and went on record as being opposed to all forms of totalitarian-

The congress expressed complete confidence in Canada's leadership, and called upon every Canadian, particularly those of Ukrainian descent, to give the utmost support to those \_ in authority.

A resolution opposing totalitarianism, which was unanimously passed, should be ever ready to put forth every effort to prevent the infiltration of any part of the totalitarian post-war period.

"The forbears of Ukrainian Canadians have been traditionally a deism, be it Nazism, Fascism of Comdemocratic principles," said the re- monies.

ciples:

- 1. The right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they shall live.
- 2. That changes of government must accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.
- 1 3. The establishment of a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dweling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live in freedom from fear and want.
- 4. That Ukrainians should receive

#### Urge Sending of Comforts

dians to send to the fighting men and auxiliary war agencies.

have suffered bereavement during the struggle.

security.

#### Preserve Their Own Culture

Congress declared its intention to rainian settlers to Canada, congress sponsible positions. paid tribute to the pioneering spirit of the settlers.

In another resolution congress extee and urged that it continue its ef- and business. Forts for the good of Ukrainian Canadians and for Canada.

The Ukrainian Canadian commitvaluable service to Canada and has not politicians but statesmen." been most helpful to Ukrainian Canit stated.

"It would be highly desirable that more appointments of chaplains of Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox denominations be made, especially for the armed forces now stationed overseas," said another resolution.

Congress authorized the executive of the U.C.C. to answer the letter of good will received at the conference's

#### Urge Ukraine War Relief Fund

Congress also passed resolutions urging the creation of a Ukrainian war relief fund for Ukrainian refugees and asking recognition by the operative principle in business should the committee's war effort. CBC network of Ukrainian programs be intensely studied by young Ukraon the same basis as other ethnic groups. P. Lazarowich, of Edmonton, presented the resolution.

A statement on official delegates by "that Ukrainian Canadians provinces, given by W. Kossar, was are becoming a feature of our nationas follows: British Columbia, 6; Al- al business life. We ought to take an berta, 61; Sasketchewan, 165; Mani- active part in their development," toba, 301; Ontario, 158; Quebec, 10. philosophy during the war and the and U.S.A., 4. Of the total of 715 delegates registered about 100 were guest delegates.

Delegates were guests at a banmocratic people, whereas totalitarian- quet Thursday night in the Royal Alexandra hotel. Dr. John Waselenmunism, is the very antithesis of the ko, Toronto, was master of cere-

Some reminiscences of the happy hing of peace said that this congress General W. Sikevich, of Toronto. shall take an active interest in the Prof. George Simpson, of the Unihe termed the most successful All-Canada Ukrainian congress.

> This congress was called to demonstrate the claim of the U.C.C. that it represented Canadian Ukrainwar effort, and all this has been done, declared Prof. Simpson. This con-,000," he said. gress has not been called to re-draw the map of Europe, he said.

#### Teach Love of Canada

Ukrainian women are teaching

comforts and assistance, and to lend women to "educate our children to other proposal. Tribute was paid to all Canadians our nation." The freedom and equal- tion and understanding between the Mr. Kossar's proposed programme who have given their lives in the ity of women should be used to Poles and Ukrainians, the delegates asked for the creation of a reserve war. It was resolved to give all strengthen their position as mothers, should have full confidence in the fund, appointment of permanent orpossible assistance to families who homemakers and citizens, she said.

"We, the Ukrainian women of Can- he said. ada, realize that a time has come "This congress expresses its satis- when we cannot be passive onlookers faction with the exhaustive studies of the war staged by Canada. We of the problems of post-war recon- feel that it is our sacred duty to mitted a proposal that the committee struction now being made," said the show by deeds that we not only undertake some step for the estabresolution on social and economic know how to utilize the rights beour share of Canada's burden."

Reviewing the heroic deeds of Ukencourage Ukrainian Canadians to rainian women in their native land not only for its various activities in some discussion as to how to raise preserve the best of their own cul- and stressing the enthusiasm with Canada but to help their brothers in ture and traditions in Canada, there- which they helped establish a home the post-war period; those who today by contributing to the development in Canada Mrs. Sawchuk said that suffer under enemy occupation. of a varied Canadian culture. Mark- many of their children have graduing the year 1941 as the fiftieth an- ated from the most advanced schools one permanent lecturer should be apniversary of the coming of later Uk- in the country and now occupy re-

#### Should Produce More Statesmen

pressed its approval of the work done urged Canadians of Ukrainian descent in eastern Canada. by the Ukrainian Canadian committo take a more active part in politics

to educate our people," he urged. would be considered.

We have the money, but we must find proper means of utilizing it."

The Ukrainian Canadian committee, as a central representative body of all Ukrainians in Canada, is the proper agency for this task, he said.

Ukrainians have made commendable progress in agriculture and education. "Hundreds of farmers of Ukas outstanding members of that industry," he declared.

#### Urges Co-operative Principle

Mr. Esaiw suggested that the coinians. "We ought to encourage cooperative credit societies both as applying to farming and to business," he urged. "Consumers' co-operatives

> (Winnipeg Free Press, June 25, 1943)

> > V

#### \$500,000 UKRAINIAN FUND IS SUGGESTED

\$500,000 be raised for the use of unity would be preserved. A four-point resolution on the win- days in the Ukraine were given by the Ukrainian Canadian committee to meet all the services required of for having proper literature in the them, including war wark, was made English language for the men of application of the following prin- versity of Saskatchewan, extended by M. Mandzuk, of Oakburn, Man., congratulations to the Ukrainian at the morning session of the All- forces. Proper information on Uk-Canadian committee for staging what Canada Ukrainian congress now in rainian matters in this is needed progress at the Royal Alexandra badly not only for our own benefit hotel.

> "We should really blush at the small amount of funds the committee has at its disposal. Unless a ians, that substantial leadership was large fund is established we cannot behind it, that Ukrainians were expect it to meet all the heavy defundamentally interested in Canada's mands upon it," said Mr. Mandzuk. 'Don't give them \$5,000 but \$500,- UKRAINIANS PLANNING EDUCA-

> > Father Michael Horoshko, of Prince Albert, believed that Mr. Mandzuk's be considered by the congress.

equal treatment with other recog- their children love and devotion to suggesting that the congress recog- expenditure of \$45,000 for educanized nations, as a free and united Canada to the extent that they have nize the Ukrainian Canadian com-tional purposes, was outlined by W. member of the family of European enlisted in great numbers in the mittee as a representative body in Kossar, chairman of co-ordinating armed forces and have given their Canada within the limits of its con-committee of U.C.C., at Thursday lives at Dieppe, Hong Kong, and stitution for the duration of the morning's session of the All-Canada other theatres of war, Mrs. Stephanie war. The congress should also ex- Ukrainian congress at the Royal Congress urged Ukrainian Cana- Sawchuk, of Toronto, Ont., declared. press its full confidence in the com- Alexandra hotel. Mrs. Sawchuk urged Ukrainian mittee and its leadership, was his

be a tribute to our families and to of the meaning of the Polish declara- to the afternoon session. committee to deal with it properly,

#### Institute Proposal

M. Chaborek, Windsor, Ont., sublishment of a Ukrainian institute, stowed upon us by this country, but commonly known among the Ukrainalso that we are capable of carrying ians as bursa, in eastern Canada. committee would require large funds, to serve the armed forces. There was

Mr. Chaborek believed that at least pointed by the committee, not only to consolidate its work but to help

The need of having a permanent "In both provincial and federal was stressed by Mrs. S. Sawchuk, of was represented by men and women fields our political activity is insig- Toronto. Dr. Kushnir, committee's from all walks of life and noted nificant," he said "We must encour- chairman, assured Mrs. Sawchuk that particularly that young men took tee, comprised of five dominion-wide age men and women of sterling char- the committee had this matter un- prominent part in it. organizations, has rendered an in- acter and outstanding ability to be der consideration and something "It is the duty of our cultural or- wanted women's representation on dustrial centres in Ontario but placed adians with their special problems, ganizations to establish scholarships the committee, and was told this too the blame for it on the Ukrainian

Father A. Chrustawka, of Vegreville, expressed the opinion that the Ukrainian people should acept the leadership of the committee.

#### School Texts

Publishing of school texts for use in the Ukrainian private school that would be appropriate to Canadian life was suggested by a number of delegates.

Capt. T. F. Dobko, chaplain in the Pacific command, told the congress rainian origin have been recognized that a prayer book for the men of Ukrainian origin in the armed service was needed. He believed that sending regularly parcels to men overseas would keep up their morele and that this item should be part of

Capt. S. W. Sawchuk, chaplain for M.D. 10, explained that it was up to the different churches to supply prayer books, and that the Ukrainian Orthodox church has done it.

M. Stetchishin, Yorkton, Sask, said it was necessary to have a permanent press relation appointment on the committee so he would be in close contact with the editors of the English-speaking dailies and assist them en any important matters concerning Ukrainian activities. He said a lot of English-speaking newspapers often print matters that are harmful to the Ukrainian people, but that if Suggestion that a fund of at least such could be avoided, harmony and

> Suggestions came from the floor Ukrainian origin serving in the armed but those of other national groups, it was stated.

> > (Winnipeg Free Press, June 24, 1943)

> > > VI

## TIONAL ACTIVITY

A programme for strengthening suggestion was a good one and should and expanding activities of the Ukrainian Canadian committee in the Father Horoshko made a proposal, immediate future, including proposed

Proposals and short speeches from the floor occupied so much time that all support to the Canadian Red Cross be people of character, who would On the question of an explanation discussion of 19 resolutions was left

> ganizers and field workers, establishment of a press bureau in Ottawa and London, England, a publicity bureau at the headquarters of the U.C.C. to assist men and women of Ukrainian origin now serving in the Canadian armed forces.

Congress approved a recommendation that the C.U.U. prepare and publish text books and other litera-He agreed with the idea that the ture in English language designed money for this purpose, and some delegates suggested that a start be made on the floor of the congress.

#### Divided Opinions

While Peter Iwanetz, Thorald, Ont., believed the committee should take organize other communities. In his steps to encourage the establishment opinion youth in western Canada is of co-operatives, other delegates ex-John Esaiw, of Edmonton, Alta., more informed on public issues than pressed the opinion that this was outside the programme of the U.C.C.

Ivan Gawalko, Sudbury, Ont., was full-time representative at Ottawa pleased to note that the congress

S. Kutney, Sudbury, wearing a uniwould be done on this matter. She form, reported discrimination in inworkers themselves for being too

## "CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL) A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(34)

"OFFICERS and men, especially you Zaporozhians, listen carefully to what I have to say, and then let the council decide 'the matter," Hetman Brukhovetsky began, addressing the massed council of Kozaks. "When I urged you to follow me from our island fortress into Ukraine, I promised your various liberties and enjoyments. Was I wrong in deing that? And was I wrong in wishing to do away with the whipping post? By God! I would rather have my heart torn out by its roots than allow my children to be beaten at the post, just like these elders before you want to do. And what has Oleksa Senchylo here before you done so terrible that he needs be beaten? Fooling around with another man's wife is the charge. But, after all, isn't his Zaporozhian heart as human as that of any other man? Oh, I don't deny that it's all right to punish a man for a offense like his down in the Sitch, However, if we tried to do it here, where there's so many women-folks, we'd soon have to give a drubbing to all the Kozaks. What do you think, my esteemed officers and men, am I right or wrong?"

"You're right, our Hetman, you're right!" the Kozaks roared.

"And what's your opinion, elders?" Brukhovetsky asked.

The latter stood there, their heads bent in thought, evidently undecided what to say. For quite a while they remained silent, merely looking at one another and shaking their heads in disapproval of what Brukhovetsky had said. Finally old Puhach stepped forward and in outraged tones said:

"Now we can plainly see where we've landed with you as our Hetman, you scoundrel! Yes, we certainly can see now. You've certainly swindled us. Our hoary heads made you our Hetman, and now you think you can rule Ukraine without us. Well, you won't rule long, no sir, you certainly won't rule long. Since you've begun to lie like a dog, you'll die like a dog! I repeat, you'll die like a dog!"

"That's enough, elder!" Brukhovetsky shouted

angrily. "What's the idea of opening your mouth as wide as boot-top? This is not the Sitch, and you cannot address me here like

"Such is the thanks we get for all our work," another one of the elders spoke up. "We should have heeded those who warned us: 'Don't listen, elders, to that scoundrel, for he'll surely betray you.' No, we did not listen to such golden advice. We were simply overwhelmed with the thought that here at last was a God-sent man who would help us to establish our Zaporozhian order and customs throughout Ukraine."

"Your senile heads don't seem to realize," Brukhovetsky retorted, "that it's impossible to live according to the Zaporozhian code among people who marry. Do you think that everyone has as little feeling in such matters as you have in your old bones? Let me tell you that we feel differently about such matters. Moreover, I have not betrayed you; I am merely trying to be just, so that my Kozaks won't have cause to complain. In the Sitch, amidst the vast steppe, one can live like a hermit as far as women are concerned, but here amidst townspeople and time of peace one should get married and set up a home for himself and his family."

'Is that so!" exclaimed Puhach. "But back in the Sitch when you were persuading us to support you, didn't you assure us that we would establish the Zaporozhian customs throughout Ukraine? Didn't you tell us that the Sitch would remain the Sitch, and that the Zaporozhians would rule all of Ukraine according to their code?"

"Yes, I did tell you that," Brukhovetsky replied, "and I've done just like I said I would do. You can see for yourself that the Zaporozhians are the masters of Ukraine now. I've appointed them to high posts and now they shall govern all of Ukraine according to their Zaporozhian laws. Also, the old class distinctions have been abolished. Today what is mine is yours. Everything is fine now. The Kozak is the boss now. What else then do you want? Beat a Kozak because of a bit of foolishness he committed? No, I'll never do that. I'm not an enemy of my children."

"He calls it a bit of foolishness!" an elder exclaimed indignantly. "Don't you realize that you've made a laughing stock of the basic principle of our famed Zaporozhe."

"Let everyone conduct himself according to his tastes," Brukhovetsky said in reply. "We intend to live among people and conduct ourselves like human beings. If that does not suit anyone, let him go back to the Sitch and eat his dry fish and drink bread kvass."

"We'll go, you devil's son, we'll go, no need to push us out," retorted Puhach. "But remember one thing, that although by lies and trickery you can encircle the earth yet you'll never return. Spit, my fellow elders, upon his hetmancy. Let's go back to our barracks. Bro-thers! What do you say? Are you coming along with us?"

The Sitch elders thought that upon their call all the Kozaks would swarm after them. But not one Kozak moved to follow them.

"Who's with us?" Puhach called out once more. "Anyone who finds it a pleasure to remain here and sin with this scoundrel, let him. stay. But those for whom Kozak glory and fame are dear, follow us back to our home below the rapids.'

Again not one of the Kozaks moved.

"Ah, I see you were all annointed with the same myrrh. Well then stay and perish here, you ne'er-do-wells. May good fortune forsake you as we are forsaking you now. Tchfu! II I spit even on my footprints where they mingle with yours. Spit, too, my fellow elders, and. in leaving this Herod let us express what wehope will happen to him."

One by one the elders stepped forward from: the circle. The first, turning around and spitting on his footprints in the dust execrated Brukhovetsky as follows: "May remorse finallydown you for having brought such shameupon our old years!"

Another spit and said: "May the holy pictures fall upon your head!"

A third: "May you burn and starve. May, you know no peace by day or by night!"

A fourth: "May the earth refuse to take your sinner within itself."

A fifth: "May you not rise for the Final Judgement!"

Stalking out of the council circle the elders mounted their horses and followed by their orderlies they rode off, bound for the Sitch.

(To be continued)

secluded from other national groups. He believed they should join English organizations and take full part in Canadian life. Mr. Kossar appealed to all branches in Canada to keep a record of men and women in the armed forces so that a complete honor roll may be made. Contributions of Ukrainians to various propects of Canada's war efforts should also be kept on record, he said.

It was possible to raise a \$500,-00 fund, as had been suggested by a delegate at Tuesday's session, said Mr. Kossar.

#### Albertan Backing

Ivan Koziak, from Alberta, said his province was behind the U.C.C. 100 per cent and asked that proceedings of the congress be printed in book form for the membership at large. J. W. Arsenych, U.C.C. general secretary, informed him that arrangements to have this done have already been made.

A farmer from Smuts, Sask., Ivan Kobrynsky, wanted definite plans made to raise money for the work of the U.C.C. by some assessment and he believed that in his province alone \$60,000 could be raised.

William Zenchyshen, student of the University of Toronto, said 135 members of the university club were behind the U.C.C. and suggested a penny fund for some specific purpose.

Father W. Osadetz, Windsor, Ont. said that clear directives for the guidance of the various branches of the U.C.C. were needed.

(Winnipeg Free Press,

## MEN AND MACHINES

Young Americans, Ever "Tinkering," Naturally Become Aviation Catets

official communication from Washing- ten he could even draw you a diagram ton citing the aerial action over Gua- of how they work. He knows planes dalcanal Island on June 16, during too. "What's the B-19? The P-48? which United States forces shot How far can a Liberator fly?" He's down ninety-four Japanese planes at got them down pat, can spot them the man who is responsible for plota cost of only six U. S. planes lost. for you as they fly past at 10,000

One may be sure that among the American flyers who dealt that staggering blow to the enemy were many men who had won their wings as Aviation Cadets. By the same token. there must be thousands of young Americans now in training as Aviation Cadets or contemplating making application for such training who are earnestly hoping to get in "their licks" against the enemies of our country before long.

#### American Boys Machine-Minded

The overwhelming victory above Guadalcanal on June 16 points up the long-recognized fact that America is the land of modern machines handling of those machines. Aviation Cadets not only are made, they are born. Born machine-minded. Before they are out of grammar school our boys are tinkering with some kind of machinery, or running "Pop's" automobile, if only in and out of the garage. No wonder such places as Randolph Field, "The West Point of the Air," are just like home to these bright-faced, eager young men.

You can take the average American boy in any grade in school and advanced flying. During advanced secure in the knowledge that America

All America thrilled to the recent knows them. Five chances out of

liberty-minded, because he's an American. He's been brought up free and good and with enough to eat and with the knowledge of America's bigness and democracy in his bones.

With the best Aviation Cadet material in the world to work with, the Army Air Forces trains its men carefully, intensively, over a period of many months. They are trained by expert instructors in every phase of military flying. Each Aviation Cadet learns the "how" and "why" of every part of a plane, learns something too and the home of men skilled in the about weather, armament, English, geography, modern history, mathematics and physics.

#### Pilot

Flying officers are classified as pilots, navigators, and bombardiers, depending on their aptitudes for each type of duty. The pilot receives thirty-six weeks of training, nine weeks of preliminary groundwork and general military training and twentyseven weeks of primary, basic, and June 25, 1943) you can talk motors with him. He flying he may be assigned to the big is safe with men like these.

thundering bomber planes or the tiny, fast pursuit ships, to twin- or singleengine planes, to dive bombers or interceptors or reconnaissance planes, depending upon his temperament and physique-two important factors in. determining the Aviation Cadet's particular field or specialization.

#### Navigator

The navigator of the air crew is ting the ship's course, bringing it to feet. That's why he's such good its objective at precisely the right. heroic and coldly efficient young Aviation Cadet material - he takes time, and directing it home again. to his courses at flying school like a His job is delicate, complex, involving the solution of continuous mathema-So he's machine-minded. He's also tical problems while his plane roars. over enemy territory.

The training period for a navigator is thirty-three weeks. It is divided into nine weeks for fundamentals, six weeks for gunnery, and eighteen weeks for special navigation sub-

#### Bombardier

The bombardier of the air crew must perform his part of the military; mission in a matter of split-seconds. Calmly, coolly, surely, he looses hisbombs "on target." Behind him are twenty-seven weeks of specialized instruction in the arts of the bombardier. He seldom misses.

Thousands of Aviation Cadets are in training now at schools of the Flying Training Command. Thousands, who completed their courses are fighting it out with the enemy on the world's battlefronts. And hundreds of thousands of machineminded, air-minded boys are in the schools now, eagerly awaiting the chance to "get in their licks."

A grateful world may give thanks:

### Says Peace Depends, On Ukrainian Independence.

By THEODORE ANDRIKA

"The re-establishment of an indesky, president of the United Ukrain- how to dance. ian Organizations of Cleveland, said today [July 20].

"If after winning this war, America is not able to assure an independent national existence to a people numbering between 35 and 45 millions it would mean that sometime in the future this country may see another

promise of freedom for all peoples she knows no work." does not apply to all nations, including the Ukrainians, then it means that this country tolerates discrimination in the international field, which in turn means a short peace.

"Independent Ukraine should consist of the Russian Ukraine, of the Galician, Volhynian and Polissian provinces of Poland and of the northern part of Bukovina. Among the larger cities it should include Brest-Litovsk on the northwest, Lviw on the west, Kolomia and Odessa on the south and Rostov on the east. Kiev, of course, would be the most important city.

#### Rights Held Historic

"Ukrainians have not only ethnographical, but historical rights over the Ukrainians' lands mentioned above. I would not quarrel over the exact as long as you do not force her. I cook a dinner, and still later how to boundary lines of future Ukraine, as long as the country is in one piece, united geographically. Roughly speaking, the boundaries should follow the lines of the Ukrainian Republic which existed between 1917 and 1921.

"If the countries which now hold Ukrainian lands or which had them before 1939 really believe in democracy and the self-determination of all peoples, not only of their own, then they should be willing to allow Ukrainians everywhere in Europe to among well-to-do farmers. vote as to where they want to belong. This plebiscite should be supervised by Americans and British.

"At the peace conference the American and British governments should help set up some commissions to represent the nations which have no governments of their own, for instance, the Ukrainians, the Albanians. established.

#### Promises Are Forgotten

"Experience shows that the countries occupying other peoples' lands, like Russians and Poles who have thing and anything which would in- silent. Father asked her, sure their hold on these lands. Once peace is made, they forget their pro-

"The Ukrainian people merit consideration of the American and British governments. During this war their land suffer the most. Both the German and Russian armies are devastating Ukrainian territories.

"The countries of Europe should be federated into western, central and eastern blocks and tariff barriers should be abolished between the various nations, leaving the respective countries, of course, in complete administrative and cultural charge of their territories. The federation plan of the United States and of Switzerland could very well serve as a guiding example to Europe.

countries over small ones should cease, otherwise we will see another war soon," Mr. Malisky concluded.

(The Cleveland Press,

### THE LAZY GIRL

(Ukrainian folk tale for children)

ONCE upon a time there lived a man and a woman, who had one hold, my dear?" child, a daughter. They were prosperous farmers, their daughter was plied. beautiful and jolly, and they pampendent Ukraine would contribute pered her greatly. Eventually she my work? greatly toward the prevention of fu- grew up to be a big girl, but one ture wars," Attorney Omer E. Mali- who knew not how to work but only sister," the girl answered.

be married the parents realized that even her mother-in-law being left it was their own fault that the girl once without her lunch. On the folknew nothing about work, and so lowing day, rising up early with

"We are going to endow our child mother?" with all the goods she might need, conflict in Europe, Mr. Malisky said, but you cannot expect her to work the mother-in-law said, "and sweep "If the Atlantic Charter with its at anything in your household as the house.

> stopped courting her. In time there came to lunch, father again asked chanced another, but when he heard everybody about work, and the young these frank words, he, too, stopped coming around. They did not care to consent to such an arrangement. And thus for a long time the girl had no suitors.

matter. Then the friend said,

"You have in your household a your time. Hence I do not ask you." daughter already of marriageable. marry, so let's become in-laws."

any work since she knows none.

"And if she learns to work?" the and kissed her on the forehead. young man's father asked.

do not want her to weep at my failure to have taught her to work."

time and then said, "All right, let's shake hands on

Well, then, send your matchmak- to her father,

The match-makers came, and the girl gave her consent. A wedding was celebrated, and a week was spent in feasting now in one household then in another, as it was the custom how she is getting along over there."

At last the wedding celebration was over, and the young woman began to live in the household of the young man.

early and gave each member of the house, his daughter was cooking dinhousehold some work to do for the ner, all by herself. She was very day: one son was sent to do this, glad to see him, and rushed to greet another to do that, the old mother him. She then asked him to have a etc. These commissions would func- had to do her work, the daughter seat in her house, and at once turned tion until final boundary lines would had to cook, the other daughter to to her work and kept on tending the daughter-in-law sat around, doing her, nothing. When the hour of lunch came, they all gathered at the table, and father asked each of them what ruled Ukrainians, are willing to pro- he, or she, had done. Everybody anmise at the peace conference every- swered him, only, one daughter kept

"And you, daughter?"

"I have done nothing, father," she answered.

"Well, you know the custom in this house, don't you?" father said.

The girl rose from the table and sat on a bench near the door, where she remained all the time the others were eating. The young daughter-inlaw was not asked any question; she sat down at the table and ate with the others. Nobody asked her a question and she answered none.

came together at the table, and fa-time to talk things over with his ther again started his questioning daughter. Finally he approached the This time another daughter had done house. The bride's father, seeing him nothing and it was her turn to be through the window, picked up a left without her supper. The young coat, which the men of the household that we are getting very nicely along daughter-in-law just watched and had muddied and left to dry, and with it, thank God." "Above all, the domination of big listened to them, as usually a started to clean it. The master of "Vas charles and the control of them as usually a started to clean it. The master of "Vas charles are the control of person new to a family does. She the household entered greeted the did not know that they had merely guest in hospitable fashion and sat planned all this in secrecy, and in down to talk with him. While they a low voice she asked her mother-in-talked the visitor kept on cleaning.

"Is it always so-in your house-

"Yes, sister," the sister-in-law re-

"And why don't they ask me about

"Because you are still a guest here,

Another day passed by, and still When the girl was old enough to another, and the young wife saw

"Take the broom, my daughter,"

The young wife took the broom When the man heard this, he and swept the house. When they wife, seeing that nobody was asking her, said herself,

"And I swept the house, father," "Oh, my beloved daughter!" father-in-law said. "I am not asking One day her father met a friend you. I know you are a daughter of and they talked of every kind of a fine family, of a wise father and mother, and that you would not waste

After the lunch they all went back age, and I have a son who could to work. The young woman again asked mother-in-law, what she would "Indeed, why not!" the man said, do, and the old woman sent her to BRANCH SECRETARY TO ENTER "But I make the condition that my fetch water. She fetched water, and daughter should not be forced to do the father-in-law, seeing how hard she was working, came over to her

She kept on doing something every 'Well," the girl's father answered, day, and slowly she learned how to The other man thought for some family treating her kindly and set-

A week thus passed, and back in her parents' home her mother said

"Could you, perhaps, go to visit the Svoboda when he was 13 years our daughter? I would go myself, but I am not well. My heart pains for her: we gave her to a strange household, and yet we do not seem to care

The old man said.

"I will do it, indeed."

He dressed and went over to the other village, where his daughter The first morning the father rose lived now. As he came into the do some other work. Everybody had pots. Her father was astonished to something to do, only the young see her handle the kettles. He asked

"And how are you, daughter?" "I am all right, father."

"And this do you already know how to cook?"

"I do, father," the daughter answered. "There is a rule with us here: who does not work, does not eat."

"Well, daughter, every master has a different rule in his household." father said. "Then you must have gone about hungry before you learned how to work?"

"No, father. They do not teach you by force, only step by step, slowly." "That's fine. daughter."

The young husband's father had seen the girl's father come into the After the lunch they went back to house, but he had did not rush over work. At supper, they again to greet him, in order to give him

## **YOUTH And The UNA**

#### PITTSBURGH BRANCH HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Branch 396 of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual meeting on May 31 in Pittsburgh, Pa. After Alex Slobodian and Mrs. Mary Korpa were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, to preside at the meeting, Dmytro T. Biletsky, an organizer of members for the U.N.A., presented a report in which he stressed the importance of hard work and more cooperation between they frankly told the man who was others, she asked her mother-in-law, the officers and members of the courting her:

"Could I work at something, branch if the branch is to make a good showing in future years. It was pointed out one of the most important duties of the members was to attend the meetings of the branch.

During the course of the meeting the following new officers were elected: Mrs. Anna Diak, president: Nick Kryzalka, vice president; Frank Chalupa, treasurer; Alex Slobodian, financial secretary; Mrs. Mary Korpa, assistant financial secretary; Peter Bekish, Mr. Kruk, and Mrs. K. Chornatovich, controllers.

The officers presiding over the meeting thanked Mr. Biletzky for the time and effort he had devoted to the branch. He was also thanked for re-cruiting 17 new members into Branch.

### ARMY

The secretary of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, a Jersey City youth branch, is due, to report at Fort Dix on August 5 for duty in the Army, the 19th membake bread. It was easy, with her husband loving her, with the whole family treating her kindly and setting her an example how to work.

A week thus passed, and back in Weekly steeddly from the light members of the branch to enter the service since Pearl Harbor. The secretary, Theodore Lutwiniak, is an employee of the U.N.A. He has contributed material to The Ukrainian. Weekly steadily from the time the paper was first issued in 1933. Ted Lutwiniak started working for

> old; he delivered the paper for five years to U.N.A. members living in downtown Jersey City. At 18 he was employed by the U.N.A., where he has been working for the past nine, years. He became secretary of Br. 287 at a time when the group consisted of about six members. Through consistent effort he managed to increase the membership of the branch; today it has over 50 members. Lut-winiak represented his branch as de-legate at the U.N.A. Convention held in Harrisburg, Pa., in May, 1941, and won a place on the publicity committee by popular vote. He has always been active in Ukrainian American affairs, particularly where the U.N.A. was concerned.

Ted is the third in his family to enter the Army. His brother, William, was the first to volunteer, and he was followed by another brother, Michael. William is a Master Sergeant stationed in Washington, D. C., while Private Mike is at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. The brothers have a sister, Anne, who is married to an Army Corporal, Ted, himself, will be married three years in September. His wife, Mary, his brothers, sister, and mother are all members of Br. 287 of the U.N.A.

household took notice of what his guest was doing.

"What are you doing, friend? Leave it!" he said.

"Oh, no, I would leave it gladly but I have not lunched today yet." "Yes, yes, my friend, that is the rule of my household now, and I find

"Yes, every master has a rule of

July 20, 1943) law and one of her sisters in law: the coat. Finally the master of the FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS