



### SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 3

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VOL. XII

### CONGRESS TO ATTRACT FINE REPRESENTATION

Over two hundred delegates were reported registered already last Thursday to take part in the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, to be held today and tomorrow, January 22 and 23, in Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The delegates are drawn from various Ukrainian American communities throughout the country, including as far West as Illinois and Minnesota. They represent all walks of life: workers, professionals, businessmen, young and old.

At the Congress—the sessions of which will be held at Benjamin Franklin Hotel—they will deliberate on ways and means of coordinating and intensifying the Ukrainian American participation in America's war effort. Addresses will be delivered on this theme, including one on the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive now being conducted under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

The Congress will also devote itself to an appropriate observance of the 25th anniversary of the historic January 22, 1919 when the Ukrainian republics of both the eastern and western parts of Ukraine united themselves in one, indivisible and independent Ukrainian National Republic.

In addition, the Congress program will include the election of officers and members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, thereby strengthening its nationally representative and authoritative character.

Sunday morning the delegates and guests will attend special services at the Ukrainian churches in Philadelphia. Late that afternoon a concert will be held at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin Street.

Listed topics of the addresses to be delivered during the Saturday sessions at the Congress are: Our contribution to America's war effort; The Ukrainian American War Bond Drive; Ukrainian War Relief; The need of coordinating bodies in our communities; Congress Committee needs material support; The women's role in this war; The Ukrainian independence movement is centuries old; Free Ukraine—a victory of Democracy; Why we, American-born, support the Ukrainian cause.

### OLGA LEPKOVA IN DEBUT

The well known Ukrainian American mezzo-soprano, Olga Lepkova, who had studied in Vienna and had sung in Europe, Canada and this country, gave a successful New York debut recital in Times Hall last Sunday evening, January 16, before a responsive audience.

A good deal of the program was in sung in Ukrainian. But the opening "Cavatina" from Donizetti's "La Favorita" was sung in Italian. The succeeding song, "Sorrow," by Chopin, was in Polish. The next two—"Maria Wiegenlied" by Reger, and "Arioso" by Meyerberger, were in

# The Ukrainian American War Bond Drive

### CREDIT YOUR WAR BOND PURCHASES TO UKRAINIAN AMERICAN DRIVE

Adjoining below is a replica of a Ukrainian American War Bond Drive application for the purchase of War Bonds. Tens of thousands of these applications have been mailed to national and local Ukrainian American organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association and its branches. They may also be obtained from members of the committee in charge of the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive. Their names were listed on these pages two weeks ago; also several times in the "Svoboda." In making a war bond purchase, use only the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive application.

The application is self-explanatory as to how to fill it out. Special care, however, should be exercised that the Record Receipt at the very end of the application is sent to the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive, 847 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia. In that manner the bond purchase will be credited to that drive.

### "SOYUZ UKRAINOK" PUBLISHES MONTHLY

An interesting 10-page monthly, "Our Life," mostly in Ukrainian, and dealing primarily with organizational activities of Ukrainian American women appeared this month. It is published by the Ukrainian Women's League of America ("Soyuz Ukrainog"). Its editor is Mrs. Claudia Olesnicky of New York. Publication office is 866 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

German. Tschaikowsky's "Romance de Pauline" and Rachmaninoff's "The Soldier's Bride," were given in Russian. A group by Hageman, Charles, and La Forge, were in English. Mousorgsky's "Hopak," two Ukrainian songs by Barwinsky and Chysko, respectively, and five Ukrainian songs arranged by Chysko, Lysenko, and Rudnitsky, were sung in Ukrainian. Elmer Zoller was at the piano.

Favorable reviews of the Ukrainian singer's debut appeared in most New York papers. Typical of them is that of the New York Times music critic, who described Miss Lepkova as "slim, blonde and charming," and her voice as "rather dramatic rather than lyric. Her intonation... is generally sure, and her diction is excellent."

Under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive officially began last Tuesday, January 18, and will last through April 15. It is the first of its kind among Americans of Ukrainian Descent. Its goal is \$5,000,000.00 in War Bond purchases. That amount should be well over-subscribed. Be sure to do your part. Put your name down for an extra War Bond now, and credit it to the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive.

### UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN WAR BOND DRIVE Under auspices of THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

#### Application for UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

War Savings Bonds, SERIES I			
Number	Maturity value	Issue price	Amount
.....	\$25.00	\$18.75	\$.....
.....	\$50.00	\$37.50	\$.....
.....	\$100.00	\$75.00	\$.....
.....	\$500.00	\$375.00	\$.....
.....	\$1,000.00	\$750.00	\$.....

  

United States Savings Bonds, SERIES F			
Number	Maturity value	Issue price	Amount
.....	\$25.00	\$19.50	\$.....
.....	\$100.00	\$74.00	\$.....
.....	\$500.00	\$370.00	\$.....
.....	\$1,000.00	\$740.00	\$.....
.....	\$5,000.00	\$3,700.00	\$.....
.....	\$10,000.00	\$7,400.00	\$.....

  

United States Savings Bonds, SERIES G			
Number	Maturity value	Issue price	Amount
.....	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$.....
.....	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$.....
.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$.....
.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$.....
.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$.....
			Total Remittance \$.....

#### BONDS TO BE INSCRIBED AS FOLLOWS (See other side)

Name: Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 Miss \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (Street) \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State)

Individuals may, if they wish, name either a coowner or beneficiary, but not both. If either is desired, CHECK WHICH:  Coowner.  Beneficiary.

Name: Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 Miss \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (Street) \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State)

Signature of purchaser: \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name or initial) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)  
 (Special delivery instructions, if any) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of purchase) \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

NOTE.—Checks for Series E Bonds may be drawn to the order of any qualified issuing agent. If for Series F or G Bonds, checks must be drawn to the order of either a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasurer of the United States.

#### PURCHASER'S RECEIPT

Received check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Address)  
 for the purchase of \_\_\_\_\_ United States Savings Bonds of Series \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Number) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_

#### RECORD RECEIPT

Bond purchased by \_\_\_\_\_ (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Address)  
 Series E, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Series F, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Series G, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Local organization) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Sold by) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Return this receipt to your War Bond chairman



# The Ukrainian Republic of 25 Years Ago

TODAY, January 22, 1944 marks the 25th anniversary of that historic January 22, 1919 when the two Ukrainian republics of Dnieper and Western Ukraine united themselves into one, independent and indivisible Ukrainian National Republic.

To properly understand the significance of that inspiring event, some idea must be had of the historical events preceding and succeeding it. Together they form a momentous chapter in the turbulent history of the Ukrainian people.

This chapter in Ukrainian history begins with the opening of World War I. At that time Dnieper ("Velyka" Ukraine) Ukraine was occupied by Tsarist Russia, while Western Ukraine was occupied by Austro-Hungary. Everywhere the Ukrainians were oppressed, their natural resources exploited, and their very national identity denied by the occupants of their native land. And yet, despite centuries of such martyrdom, Ukrainian national consciousness and development were steadily advancing on all fields. It only remained to be seen whether when opportunity offered itself the Ukrainians would be strong enough to strike out for their national liberties.

## Ukrainian Situation Before Russian Revolution

The opening stages of the War offered the Ukrainians not the slightest opportunity in this direction. In fact, for awhile it seemed as if all the previous Ukrainian gains had been nullified, for Russian mobilization was immediately followed by an exceedingly harsh suppression of everything that pertained to Ukrainian life, not only in Russian Ukraine but also in Austrian Ukraine—which the Russians had successfully invaded; and thousands of Ukrainian patriots were exiled into the depths of Russia and Siberia. And those Ukrainians who had hoped for better treatment at the hands of Austria-Hungary, were quickly disillusioned, for the Government paid but scant attention to their hopes and aspirations and to their loyalty to it. It was considerably more concerned in keeping the Poles pacified in the face of the Russian promises to create an autonomous Poland. And the most tragic feature of it all was that since Russia and Austria were on opposite sides, Ukrainian had to fight against Ukrainian, not for his motherland; but for those two powers that were oppressing her. Nevertheless, the Ukrainians did not despair, but bided their time for the arrival of that moment when they would be able to strike for their liberties.

That moment came for them at last; first with the collapse of Russia in 1917, and secondly with the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918.

The first was ushered in by the Russian Revolution, whose eruption into a raging flame was also due to the uprisings of the Ukrainian peasantry and to the revolt of the Volhynian Grenadiers, a Ukrainian regiment. Quickly the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council), representing the various parties and groups of Ukraine, arose under the leadership of Prof. Michael Hrushevsky. Negotiations followed with the Russian Provisional Government. The latter flatly refused Ukrainian demands for self-autonomy, being fearful of losing Ukraine which was indispensable to Russia not only as a granary but also as the foundation of her industrial and commercial development. Finally it had to capitulate; grudgingly, to be sure, and only after the Central Rada declared Ukrainian autonomy. Great happi-

ness reigned throughout Ukraine, arising from the realization that after centuries of bondage the people were once more their own masters. When the Bolsheviks came into power, Ukraine immediately declared herself free, leaving the door open, however, to negotiations leading towards the creation of a Russian federative state, with Ukraine as an autonomous part of it. Immediately, France, England, and Japan recognized Ukraine. The Bolsheviks recognized her also, but it soon became clearly apparent that this recognition was only a subterfuge, for it was quickly followed by their invasion of Ukraine when the Central Rada refused to acknowledge the supreme authority of the Soviet. As a result, Ukraine issued her Declaration of Independence (Fourth Universal) on January 22, 1918. The following day at Brest-Litovsk the Central Powers recognized the independence of the newly-arisen Ukrainian National Republic, and several weeks later concluded with her a treaty of peace.<sup>2</sup>

## Ukrainian Republic Attacked

The young republic was immediately attacked by the Bolsheviks. From all sides danger threatened, from the west by incoming disbanded Russian soldiers that looted, burned and killed; from the north by the Bolsheviks and from the center by Bolshevik revolts, propaganda and disorders. In this acute crisis the only effective remedy would have been a strong central government and a powerful army. But both were lacking, due largely to the socialist theories which ran rampant through the majority of the Central Rada members and which opposed centralization and strong armed forces. Soon the Bolsheviks captured Kiev, and inaugurated there a reign of terror. Ukraine had to seek foreign aid. An "ally" was found in Germany, with whose aid the Bolsheviks were driven out of Ukraine. Germany, however, began to exploit Ukraine economically in the most outrageous fashion, and an ever-widening breach appeared between the Central Rada and the German military command. As a result the Germans overthrew the Rada as the government of Ukraine, and with the aid of some Ukrainian elements set up in its stead a military dictatorship, headed by General Skoropadsky. On December 19, 1918, Skoropadsky was overthrown by the opposition headed by a Directory representing a coalition of Ukrainian parties, with Volodymir Vinnichenko and Semen Petlura at its head. Once more the Ukrainian National Republic set out to preserve its independence.

In the meanwhile, great events were taking place in Western Ukraine. For, when during the final stages of the war the military and political might of Austria-Hungary began to totter and disintegrate, when the various subject nationalities of it began to cast off the shackles of oppression—the Western Ukrainians realize that their long awaited opportunity had arrived at last, that they must strike for their freedom.

On October 10, 1918 the Ukrainian representatives to the Austrian Parliament met in Vienna and there decided to summon a conference of de-

<sup>2</sup> Commenting on this, the "Independent" (March 2, 1918, incorporated with Harper's Weekly) said:—"Tyranny de-thrones tyranny, and Satan casts out Satan. It seems that malevolent monarchies may do more for the liberation of an oppressed people than benevolent republics have done. It is unfortunate that the People's Republic (Ukraine) is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and avert their eyes."

legates from all Ukrainian territories under Austria-Hungary. Such a conference convened in Lwiv on October 18, and elected the Ukrainian National Rada, which was to act as the constituent assembly of Western Ukraine. The following day the National Rada resolved to establish an independent Western Ukrainian Republic. Further provisions were made in regards to the right of suffrage, protection of minorities, and representation at the Paris Peace Conference.

In the early morning hours of November 1st, 1918, young volunteers and Ukrainian soldiers from the Austrian army seized Lwiv in the name of the Western Ukrainian Republic. This was followed by the seizure of city after city, and in a few days the Ukrainian blue and yellow banners waved through most of Galicia and other provinces of Western Ukraine.

The newly resurrected Poland attacked the young Ukrainian Republic. A Polish army was formed, and under the pretext of using it against the Bolsheviks, the Poles received supplies and military equipment from the Allies, who at that time were panic stricken at the thought that the Bolsheviks might overrun all of Europe. The Ukrainian forces, on the other hand, although of sufficient manpower, were underfed, badly clothed, poorly equipped and ill-trained. That they fought unceasingly against terrible odds is a tribute to them and their cause.

## The Union of Dnieper Ukraine and Western Ukraine

On January 22, 1919, amidst great rejoicing, representatives of the two Ukrainian Republics met the historic St. Sophia Square in Kiev, and there proclaimed the federation of the two sundered parts of Ukraine into one Ukrainian National Republic, with the supreme power vested in the Directory headed by Petlura. It was indeed an inspiring moment. For what could be more striking and characteristic of this courageous people than this act, when, surrounded on all sides by the Bolsheviks, the Poles, and the royalist Russian forces, all intent upon destroying the newly arisen Ukrainian state—they made the supreme gesture of their conviction in the sanctity of their cause by uniting Greater Ukraine with Western Ukraine.

On March 19, of the same year, the Supreme Allied Council of the Paris Peace Conference intervened by calling for an immediate suspension of hostilities between the Ukrainians and the Poles, pending settlement. The Ukrainians ceased fighting, whereupon the Poles, who had also given their pledge to stop fighting, broke it, caught the Ukrainian forces off their guard and advanced quite deep into Ukrainian territory. It was at this juncture, too, that the Poles received further assistance with the arrival of General Haller's Army, which consisted of two divisions of volunteers from America and deserters from German armies, trained and equipped mostly by the French. With this aid the Poles attacked again and the Polish advance stopped after protests from Paris only after the greater part of Eastern Galicia had been occupied by Polish troops.

On June 19, the Supreme Allied Council, issued an authorization to the Poles to occupy all of East Galicia, modified by some vague references to ultimate self-determination. Great was the bitterness of the Ukrainians, made still greater by the fact that relying upon the promises of the Council and the proposals for an armistice, they had, a few days previous, removed the Ukrainian troops from the Polish front and

sent them to repel the Bolsheviks threatening Kiev.

The year 1919 was one of the darkest in all Ukrainian history, relieved only by the shining courage of the Ukrainian soldiery in their terrific struggle to preserve their newly-won national freedom. Entire Ukraine was the center of events which defy precedent and beggar description; a battleground of a merciless war, a war characterized by bloody raids, affrays and massacres, involving tens of thousands of men, a war of horrible persecutions wreaked upon the Ukrainian people by one enemy or the other.

From all sides a ring of predatory enemies converged upon the young Ukrainian National Republic. In the southwest Rumania was attacking the province of Bukovina, which had previously declared its union with the Western Ukrainian Republic. In the west Poland was steadily advancing deeper into Ukrainian territory, thanks to Allied aid. From the east and south came the royalist Russian forces under Denikin, and later Wrangel, also aided by the Allies. And from the north descended the Bolshevik hordes with their reign of terror.

No nation in modern history has ever been made the object of such a many-sided and overwhelming attack. And although the Ukrainians, united under Petlura, fought valiantly and were at times victorious, yet it was humanly impossible to stave off final defeat for them and their cause, especially when more than one-third of their armed forces fell before that dreaded disease typhus,<sup>3</sup> which raged unchecked mainly because of the lack of hospital supplies which the Allied blockade, ostensibly aimed at the Bolsheviks, refused to permit to enter into Ukraine.

It may be peculiar to some that the Allies which had pledged themselves to the Wilsonian principle of "self-determination" should have taken such a hostile attitude towards the Ukrainian struggle for freedom and thereby greatly helped to defeat it. In this connection, it must be understood that from the very start the French policy was pro-Polish. France was for Poland "grand et forte," "tres forte." The reasons for this are obvious. France and Poland, having gained most of Germany's territory, were bound indissolubly by their common interest in upholding the new settlement. A Poland "grand et forte" might become "a new France to the east of Germany," doubling the power of France in the west. For that reason, throughout the entire negotiations, what Poland wanted, France granted. Furthermore, Poland's demands also received strong support from America, which is very difficult to recon-

(Concluded on page 3)

<sup>3</sup> Concerning this, Henry G. Alsberg of the "Nation" (November 1, 1919) had this to say in connection with the "Situation in Ukraine":—"But worst of all is that every third person in Kaniw has had typhus. In the other cities the situation is the same. In the army it is worse. At Vapniak I was with Petlura at a review of a frontier garrison where out of a thousand troops at least two hundred had had typhus. Against the epidemic Petlura's government is quite powerless to make headway. The Ukrainians are condemned to death by the fact that the Entente is backing Denikin. In an interview I had with Petlura, he begged that if only for humanity's sake the Red Cross would send over a mission to fight typhus. Let me add here that right across the river in Rumania are all the medical supplies necessary, as well as plenty of food with which to feed the dying Ukrainian children. The head of the American Red Cross in Czernowitz, and also the head in Bucharest, had a first impulse to send supplies here. But two American Red Cross delegates have since come from Paris, who say that they will have to go first to the Ukraine to investigate conditions. One of them told me that the Entente had decided to back Denikin, and would do nothing for the Ukrainians in Petlura's territory. In short, far from having any mission to relieve the terrible suffering, they had been sent merely to report on how near Petlura was to breaking down."

<sup>1</sup> Besides grain Ukraine furnished pre-war Russia with most of the coal and iron, nearly all of the oil, all of the salt, 80% of the beet, 70% of the tobacco, and 33% of the livestock.



# A Ukrainian—Queen of France

ABOUT 900 years ago, in 1042 a Ukrainian princess married a French king and became Queen of France.

The historic event took place at Rheims, the ancient coronation center of the French monarchs. The Ukrainian princess was Anne, daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, who ruled Ukraine (1019-1054) when it was the at the height of its power, and whose three daughters through marriage became, respectively, queens of France, Norway, and Hungary. The French king whom Anne married was Henri I, who ruled from 1031 to 1060.

## The Three Queens

The oldest of Yaroslav's three daughters became the beloved wife of the famous Norwegian monarch, Harald the Bold, who in order to win her hand had to perform deeds of great daring, during the course of which he wrote a song about her in which he grieved that the "Ukrainian girl with the golden necklace does not want me."

Yaroslav's youngest daughter, whose name escapes us, became the wife of the Magyar (Hungarian) King Andrey I, who for some time lived in exile in Kiev.

## France in the Eleventh Century

At the time of the marriage of Henri I and Princess Anne, France was ravaged by a famine, so terrible that instances of cannibalism took place in some parts of the country. And to make matters worse, great packs of starving wolves roamed countryside, making it unsafe to venture outside without some good means of protection. Worst of all, however, was the constant state of warfare among the various feudal lords who controlled most of France at that time. These wars took a greater human toll than the famine and the wolves put together.

## Fame of Ukraine

At the time of his marriage with Anne, Henri was a widower. His previous marriage with Maudite, daughter of the German king Heinrich II, had begotten him no male heirs. And because his ministers were very much afraid that a second marriage with someone of royal blood from a neighboring country would also be nonproductive of a male heir, it was decided that he should seek the hand of Princess Anne of the

faraway Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, for from travelers and bards they had heard many stories of the beauty of this princess and of the might of her father's kingdom. Accordingly, a royal embassy was delegated to go in quest of Princess Anne's hand for their royal master, Henri I. The embassy was quite imposing in its composition, being headed by Bishop Gotius Saveryna and Goselyn de Chaliniaka, and consisting of many nobles, court officials together with a large number of armed retainers.

Starting in the early part of 1048 the royal matchmakers managed to reach Kiev, capitol of Ukraine, at about the same time of the following year. They were well received by King Yaroslav and after much feasting and ceremony returned back to France, taking with them Princess Anne together with her attendants.

## The Royal Marriage

As already related, the royal marriage between Henri I of France and Princess Anne of Ukraine took place amidst great pomp and ceremony in Rheims, on May 14, 1049, falling exactly on the Ukrainian "Zeleny Svyata." At the time of her marriage, Anne was in the very flower of her beauty, being 25 years of age.

The married life of Anne with Henri I was a happy one, in spite of the social life and customs peculiar to that period. For, it must be remembered, in those days Christianity was not very deeply imbedded in the moral consciousness of the people, and their rulers, although outwardly living in accordance with Christian teachings, were usually guilty of the most immoral and flagrant conduct, casting aside their wives, and even having them murdered or poisoned so that they could continue their immorality unmolested. Despite these general conditions, however, undisputed proof has descended down through the ages showing that Henry I treated his Ukrainian wife, Queen Anne, very well.

## Their Children

Queen Anne bore her royal husband three sons. The oldest, Philippe I, ascended the throne upon the death of his father (1060-1108). Another son, Robert, died as a young boy. The third son, Hugo, became the founder of the royal family of Vermandua.

That Henri I not only loved his Ukrainian wife but also respected her intellectual and administrative abilities is borne out by the fact that many of the royal governmental decrees bear her signature, indicating that she was permitted to take an active part in the affairs of state. A further proof of his high regard for her, lies in the fact that he offered her during his lifetime the right to regency in the event of his death before his eldest son, Philippe, became of age, and only upon her refusal to take advantage of the same did Henri I finally confer the same upon his sister-in-law Bouduena, Countess of Flanders.

## Death of the King

On August 4, 1060, Henri died at Vitre-aux-Loges.

After a period of mourning, Queen Anne took the Regent Prince and her other children to Senci Castle, an old royal residence.

Queen Anne, at the time of her husband's death, was still a very beautiful woman, being only 36 years of age. And it was chiefly due to her enticing beauty and her impulsive nature that a rather distressing episode crept into her life.

## The Meeting with Prince Raul

Dowager Queen Anne was very fond of hunting, and often arranged hunting parties on her estates to

which she invited many guests. During one of these hunts she met Prince Raul III, the most powerful independent prince of France at that time. The Prince became deeply enamoured with Queen Anne and determined to make her his wife, despite the fact that she was the widow of Henri I, and as such above his rank. Since, as he knew, to marry her by ordinary means would be impossible, he, being a man accustomed to having his will, determined to kidnap her. Once safe within his vast domains he could laugh at any attempts to force him to give her up.

During one of the hunts, in the heat of the chase after a stag, Queen Anne became separated from her hunting companions and attendants. She halloed, but there was no response. Laughing at her predicament she started to return to the castle, when suddenly the bushes around her cracked and a score of men-at-arms, headed by Prince Raul, surrounded her. Dismounting and bowing before her Prince Raul begged forgiveness for having startled her, and then gently but firmly informed her that she must accompany him to his capital—Valua. Seeing that resistance was impossible, Queen Anne was forced to submit. Mounting his horse Prince Raul gave the signal and the cavalcade with the Dowager Queen in their midst moved forward.

## Their Marriage

The journey to Prince Raul's home was uneventful. Once within the safety of his castle Raul immediately had a priest marry him to Anne. According to the scant historical records of this event, the priest demurred to marrying them but was forced to perform the ceremony at the risk of losing his life. How much resistance and reluctance Queen Anne displayed is not known. It is more than likely that in time she grew to love Prince Raul, and did everything within her power to make their union a happy one.

Their marriage, however, aroused a great storm of protest and condemnation in the court circles, and only the power and wealth of Prince Raul prevented any attempt upon their part to get the Dowager Queen back. The marriage was considered by its critics as being a sacrilege to the memory of the dead monarch, Henri I; the critics forgetting, however, that no matter how much the deceased king may have loved Queen Anne, nevertheless at the time of his marriage to her he was comparatively an old man while she was a young girl of 25, and therefore, how much romance could she have found in such a union. She was further condemned for marrying below her rank. The sentiment against this marriage was so great that Pope Alexander even refused to recognize it. Even a modern French historian, Count Saint-Amur, characterized the marriage of Dowager Queen Anne to Prince Raul as a scandal.

Despite all this condemnation, Queen Anne, displaying her strong will and character, continued to live with Prince Raul as his lawfully wedded and greatly beloved wife for over ten years. Not until after his death, in 1074, did she return back to the court of her son, King Philippe, who despite everything, greatly loved his mother and welcomed her back with open arms.

This is the last known historical reference made about the Ukrainian princess, daughter of the great Ukrainian monarch Yaroslav the Wise, who became Queen of France, and later, after the death of the king, married anew to become one of the most talked of women of her time.

# The Power of Poets' Love and Work

By HONORE EWACH

TARAS Shevchenko could have turned into a quite successful portrait-painter, earned lots of money, and enjoyed his life in peace and comfort. Ivan Franko could have easily turned into a state official or at least a well-paid college professor. Yet both of them decided not to care for their own lot, but for the lot of their beloved Mother Ukraine. With fiery words they defended the rights of their own people. There was no selfishness in them. For their own lot they accepted persecution, suffering, and poverty in order to be free to fight and live for Ukraine's sake.

Shevchenko taught us to love Ukraine, for he knew that whoever has great love in his heart for his own country is also willing to work and suffer for the sake of the object of his great love. It is so true that one has to be first of all in great love with the cause for which he wants to work if he really intends to do any good. A lukewarm heart never attains much.

One of the greatest poems of Ukrainian literature is Franko's "Kamenyari" in which the author presents a very vivid picture of a number of road-builders, fastened with the chains of duty pounding with their huge hammers at the face of the rock in order to force a passage through the Rock of Ignorance for those who stand behind them, that is, the Ukrainian people, to the land of Light and Liberty. These young Ukrainian road-builders (educators) have the same feelings and sentiments as all the rest of men, and yet they have to keep them under control. They have to stifle the hunger in their heart for love, sympathy, and daily comfort so long as the Rock of Ignorance still restrains their own people from entering the country of liberty and light which is on the other side. Of such road-builders (educators) on the road of progress Ivan Franko was the best example.

Since he was seventeen until he was sixty Ivan Franko kept on pounding at the Rock of Ignorance. He began to write poems, stories, and educational articles for the Ukrainian papers when he was seventeen, still a high school student. Thrice he was arrested by the Austro-Polish officials and each time kept for a few months in prison for his daring articles written in defense of his enslaved people. When he was 42 in 1898, the representatives of the younger generation of Ukrainians, who were in consonance with Franko's daring and progressive ideas, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his literary work. They also published a bibliographical handbook of Franko's works. By that time Franko did so much literary work that the very titles of his books, pamphlets, articles, poems, stories, novels, translations, research works, etc., took up 130 pages!

Dr. Ivan Franko published his literary masterpiece, *Moses*, at the age of 49, in 1905. To one who is well acquainted with Franko's life and work the poem is really a fine allegory of Franko's lot as a leader of his own enslaved and benighted people.

At the age of 50 this great man of perpetual work and diligence began to break down. The fact that most of the time Hunger and Poverty were his steady companions began to show traces in the rugged health of this sturdy son of a village blacksmith. At first his arms were paralyzed. Then from time to time strange aberrations of nerves would take possession of him. Yet Franko kept on his literary work with the help of young college students who were willing to act as secretaries.

## UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC (Concluded from page 2)

cile with Wilson's "self-determination" principle. Finally, Italy followed France and America in giving her support to Poland. The British alone reacted unfavorably to Polish demands, predicting that the extension of Poland's boundaries at the expense of another nationality would prove in the future to be a continual source of trouble for Poland and the countries supporting her. How true was this prophecy! Herbert Adams Gibbons, the American historian, explained this Allied attitude towards Ukraine a little differently when he said: "An independent Ukraine however, does not seem to fit in with the interests of the victors in the World War, as these interests are conceived by statesmen... The misfortunes of the Ukrainians have come from the fact that the independent existence of their nation was an obstacle to the political aims of all the rival forces contending for supremacy, and at the same time proved to be an irresistible magnet to the occult powers behind armies, which lust for oil and coal and iron and monopolies of food stuffs and raw materials."

<sup>4</sup> "Ukraine and the Balance of Power," "Century" magazine, July, 1921.



# WHAT THEY SAY

President Roosevelt:

"We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. . . . People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made. In our day these truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all, regardless of station, race or creed. Among these are:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to adequate protection

from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"The right to a good education.

"All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being."

Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri:

"Without attempting to prophecy the time when the war will end, I can tell you that the production of war material in some item has been so great that about \$6,000,000,000 of Army contracts and about \$2,000,000,000 of Navy contracts have been cancelled. This is only the beginning of such cancellations. Almost daily in the coming year you will see newspaper notices of contract cancellations, of plant shutdowns, of elimination of graveyard shifts, and of reduction of employes. Although the manpower problem will continue as a serious one for the nation as a whole, many communities will find that in their area they have a manpower surplus. In some communities there will even be a serious unemployment problem. This makes it very important that sound action be taken now to provide for increased production of civilian articles. The problems which will have to be met in reconverting industry are serious, because any change of such vast ex-

tent is serious. They are not insuperable."

Mauritz M. Gottlieb, special field commissioner for the Jewish Welfare Board and USO:

"Our soldiers have stopped thinking of their companions as white or black, Christian or Jew, Irish or Italian. Men are judged solely on the basis of character, on their courage, humility and willingness to sacrifice for the common good. This is one of the greatest benefits that America will receive from this horrible war. Our men are not fighting for the territory in New Guinea. They are fighting for a continuation of the kind of life they have learned in the fellowship and danger of jungle war."

David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

"We are told that the boys overseas are resentful of idea of strikes in industry. Good and well, I concede that this may be true. I can very well imagine that a soldier or sailor in the fighting front would be resentful of strikes. But have these boys, among whom are millions of trade union members, been shown the entire picture? Have they been told, as we were told a few months ago, that the actual number of manhours lost through strikes amounted to less than a fraction of 1 percent since the war started? Have they been told that only three weeks ago the Navy and War De-

partments gave out figures that nearly six million American workers had been awarded the Army-Navy 'E' for excellence of production since Pearl Harbor? Have they been told that while labor has imposed upon itself a no-strike policy the employers have consistently refused to adopt a no-excess profits policy since the war began?

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  - A Collection of Six Pamphlets on Ukraine: 1) Taras Shevchenko, by Doroshenko, .35¢; 2) Shevchenko and Women, by Dr. L. Myshuha, .35¢; 3) Ukrainian National Movement, by S. Shumeyko, .25¢; 4) Ukraine, an Atlas of its History and Geography, by G. W. Simpson, .50¢; 5) Ukraine and American Democracy, by Dr. L. Myshuha, .15¢; 6) Moses, a poem by Ivan Franko, translated by W. Semenyina, .50¢. All the books are in the English language. Special price for all six books \$1.75
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# A "Peaceful" Death.

By BOHDAN LEPKY

Translated by Stephen Shumeyko

VASILE, the village sexton, was very ill. He had severe pains in his chest. They applied leeches to him, even gave him wine, but to no avail. So late that evening he sent his son Hryanko for me.

"Hurry," Hryanko said, "father wants to see you before he dies; perhaps he has something important to tell you."

I went. The road was covered with snow that reached to the fencetops. We had quite a time struggling through it.

"Is your father very ill?" I asked Hryanko. "Mortally," he replied. "Who knows, by tomorrow he may be dead."

"Did he make his will?"

"Sure, but a bad one. My step-mother got plenty, while me and my sister got very little."

He proceeded to explain in detail just how much his father had willed to him and his sister and how much to his step-mother and her two children. From what he said, I gathered that she had received only one third of the property.

"You have no cause to complain," I said to Hryanko. "If any one has, it's your stepmother."

"Bah, but stepmother had nothing when she married father," Hryanko protested.

We reached the sexton's home and entered it. The house was low and old. On the oven-top a little boy lay sprawled, writing something on a slate. On several benches beyond the oven arranged to make a bed, lay old Vasile, covered with an old fur-lined coat. Over him on a peg hung a new fur-lined coat, another made of stout cloth, and a large shawl. His wife sat by the chimney with a child in her arms, while Hryanko's sister, Ksenia, was wiping the spoons; evidently they had just finished having their supper. I approached the improvised bed and greeted the sick man. He stretched a trembling hand towards me and tried to smile in reply to my greeting, but could not. Though his face went through the motions of a smile it expressed only sorrow and pain.

"How do you feel, Vasile?" I asked, sitting down alongside of him on a stool.

"Very sick, very sick. . . . Looks like I'll soon have to go. . . . If only the family would give me some rest from their complaining about the property. . . . This one wants that—that one wants this. . . ."

He spoke brokenly, breathing heavily, and coughing after every few words. After a moment's rest he motioned with his hand for me to get closer, and then quietly, almost in a whisper, broken by groans that escaped him, he said:

"It's good you came. . . . Do me a favor. . . . They'll heed you. . . . Let them bury me in the old cemetery, by the big oak. . . . I don't want to lie in the new cemetery. . . . It's too mournful. . . . The graves are bare. . . . The old one has big trees. . . . birds in summertime. . . ."

I gave him my promise that it would be as he wanted.

"But in the meanwhile don't think of death," I tried to cheer him up. "You'll get the better of your sickness yet and soon get well."

Vasile waved his hand.

"Too late!" And then, after a moment's pause, added: "So be it!"

Seeing that the conversation was tiring him, I rose and sat down on the bench by the window. Just then the door opened and the village mayor and two peasants walked in. They were the neighbors.

"Glory unto Jesus!"

"Forever glory!"

"Is he still conscious?" the mayor asked in a hushed tone.

"Yes, he is," the wife replied.

The mayor greeted the sick man, and then thrusting his hand beneath the coat covering him, felt his foot.

"The feet are very cold," he said. "You're going to die, Vasile. When the feet get so cold and the eyes sink in—well, there's no longer any hope. You've just got to die."

The sick man looked gravely at him for a full minute, and then in barely audible tone said: "So be it."

"Let's forgive one another, Vasile," the mayor said, taking Vasile's hand.

"May God forgive you, may God forgive all your sins." Each repeated this three times, according to the custom. Similarly, mutual forgiveness was then exchanged between the dying man and the two neighbors that had come with the mayor. Each of them also felt Vasile's foot and lugubriously shaking his head assured him that he was going to die right away, to which Vasile just replied: "So be it."

His wife approached him. She had not started to cry yet, but already had raised her apron to her face to have it ready when she did. Taking hold of Vasile's hand, she began to wail:

"Why are you leaving me-e-e-e. . . all alone. . . with my little children. . . oh-h-h! Where will we go-o-o! What will we do-o-o! We have no home now. . . oh-h-h!"

"But I've willed you the barn!" Vasile protested in a weak voice. "You have plenty of room to build a home from that barn. What else do you want of me?"

"Give me at least those poplars by the river, so that I could build a stable for the cows."

"Just try and get them!" the angry voice of Hryanko broke in. "Did you plant those poplars? Or your father? Those poplars are for me to make a barn with. Understand? Just try and get them! You're getting too much anyway!"

"Quiet, you fool!" the mayor shouted at him. "This will be settled not by you but by your father!"

"Do you see, my good people," the wife shrilled, "do you see how this good for nothing scamp is treating me even while his father is still alive. Just as soon as he dies, he's going to chase me out of this house, just as sure as I stand here, and won't let me even get close to it. That's what I get for treating him so

well, for taking such good care of him for years!"

She covered her face with her apron and began to weep lustily.

"Oh, let me die in peace!" Vasile groaned.

"No, Vasile, you simply have to settle this before you die, otherwise your family will always be fighting and give you no peace in your grave," the mayor said.

"Yes, that's right!" the two neighbors added.

"It's clear that your wife is being wronged," the mayor continued. "Hryanko and Ksenia are getting too much, while she too little. So please, Vasile, give her those poplars."

At this juncture the door opened and Vasile's sister, Malanka, entered. She was a woman about fifty years old. Hurrying to Vasile she begged him thrice for forgiveness and then sitting down by him on the stool began to wail:

"Oh-h-h, dear brother of mine-e-e, the only one I have and you are forsaking me-e-e! Where are you going? Oh-h-h! And why are you angry at poor me-e-e? . . ."

"Stop that wailing, Malanka!" the mayor cut in. "He hasn't died yet! Sit down over there quietly since you've come here. We don't propose to listen to your yowling."

Malanka kissed her brother's hand.

"Dear brother," she pleaded. "Please let me have this old fur-lined coat that covers you. You've got two of them, while I'm so poor. Just look how cold it is outside, and yet I have to go about just in this cotton garment."

"I can't, sister," Vasile moaned. "Ksenia needs it. . . oh-oh! . . ."

His wife took Malanka by the shoulders. "Don't bother a dying man, but go over there by the window and sit down."

Malanka instead went by the door and in a loud querulous voice began to give vent to her feelings: "Yes, yes, such is the world today. First they wronged me by not giving me my portion of father's property, and now they refuse to give me even an old coat. Ha! God sees all this. . . ."

Vasile did not reply but stared at the ceiling. . . mulling over some thoughts. At length he turned his gaze to those around him and moved his lips. The mayor bent over him and asked him what he wanted to say.

"Di-vidé pop-lars in half. . . ." the dying man whispered.

"Divide the poplars in half," the mayor repeated aloud.

"That means that half goes to you and the other half to Hryanko," one of the neighbors explained to the wife.

"That's right. No wrong is done to anyone now," said the other one.

The wife went to the pantry and came out with a green bottle, from which she began to pour drinks for the mayor and the neighbors, while Vasile turned towards the wall and began to expire. . . .

The following morning the bells tolled for Vasile. People said he had died a quiet peaceful death.

(Translated from Ukrainian by S. Shumeyko)



## COURT TO COMBAT

### "Zone Defense" Now More Than a Basketball Term

THE British have a saying that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. By the same token, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to visualize battles currently being won by American soldiers as having had their genesis on the athletic fields of Army posts throughout the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Canal Zone.

Almost up to Pearl Harbor, practically every Regular Army unit had its "varsity basketball five," and it was invariably a good, fast quintet. These Army teams scheduled semi-pro, college and other Service fives. Sometimes several Army post within a designated area banded together in an all-Service loop, such as the New York Harbor Service Basketball League.

This fast service league, sponsored by the Sloane House YMCA of New York City, embraced such Army and Navy fives as Fort Jay, Mitchel Field, Fort Hamilton, Fort Totten, Brooklyn Navy Yard (Receiving ship), Fort Slocum, Brooklyn Marine Base, and Fort Wadsworth.

Rivalry ran high. During the late 1930's and early 1940's this was particularly true of the climactic game between Fort Jay and Mitchel Field, ancient and worthy court foemen. Whether by accident or design, the schedule of the New York Harbor Service Basketball League was usually drawn up so that this Jay-Mitchel game was the last tilt, and more often than not it so happened that to the victor of this game went the spoils—of the loop championship, and possession of the coveted handsome silver trophy.

The schedule usually called for play on two nights of the week—Tuesday and Thursday—through the basketball season, and provided for a "home and home" pair of games. That it, Fort Jay's team and rooters would travel to Mitchel Field, out on nearby Long Island, along about the middle of the schedule; then the orange-and-blue-shirted Mitchel men would descend upon Fort Jay, complete with C. O. and rooters, for the return game. The following season, of course, the process would be reversed, and it would be Fort Jay which would play that all-important last game away from its home court.

There was one Mitchel Field-Fort Jay basketball game, waged some eight years ago, which will long stand out in the memory of every man who participated in or saw it—and it was witnessed by a capacity crowd which jammed the commodious Fort Jay drill hall to its last inch of capacity. It is quite possible that some of the players in that title tilt are today, along with many of the soldier spectators, "Somewhere in Italy" or engaged in combat in another theater of combat operations. There must be moments when those men hark back in fond memory to that blizzard night in early February and that memorable "last game" at the Fort Jay drill shed floor.

### A Memorable "Last Game"

Mitchel Field's cheering section, lined up on one side of the big gym floor in back of their five's bench, had their chance to shout themselves hoarse in the early minutes of the game and for most of the first quarter, for the visiting quint drew away to a fast lead and retained the edge at the whistle ending that initial period. Then the blue-shirted "Jay-birds" came back strong in the second quarter, to pull up on even terms and make it anybody's game at half time.

The second half was a repetition of the first, with both teams fighting for every point and making the

most of every opening in the opponent's defense.

Then—into the overtime period, and, by one of those freaks of circumstances that one believes can happen only in fiction, both teams finished that extra period again tied. That necessitated the playing of a second overtime period, and it was in this repeat performance that the home squad pulled away to a marginal lead, early in that second overtime period, to take and retain the lead and win the game and the championship.

Then followed the scene which lingers in the memory of every mother's son in that huge drill hall that night. The Mitchel Field team, tattered, but unbowed, huddled at one end of the floor and gave out a booming yell for their conquerors. Down at the other end of the court the Fort Jay squad was returning the sporting gesture. Then both teams rushed upon each other and the individual players overwhelmed one another with bear-hugs and mutual hand-clasps of sportsmanlike admiration for each other.

Out upon the floor came the deluge of rooters, Mitchel Field soldiers pounding the backs of Fort Jay men, and the latter—infantrymen, mostly—coming back with like hearty, good-natured blows of esteem.

To the old Fort Jay NCO Club above the post exchange cafeteria there then repaired most of the rooters of both rival teams. Until the closing hour, there was joviality between both factions. Losers complimented winners; winners acknowledged the sportsmanship of the losers. That was—and is—the Army way. And that is, one likes to think, the ground plan on which American soldiers were later to win more important battles on far distant soils. Basketball, like cricket, can help win wars.

Athletics have always played an important part in Army training schedules. Besides basketball, soldier teams take the field in football, baseball, and other outdoor sports. Boxing and wrestling tournaments at Army posts not only are "participation sports," they draw large and intensely interested crowds of spectators. The athletic soldier is a good soldier, in garrison and in the field. And the primary lesson he learns, in such interpost contests as the cited basketball game between Fort Jay and Mitchel Field, is good, clean sportsmanship.



## ZAKHAR BERKUT

by IVAN FRANKO

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## How the Kozaks Greeted the New Year

THE famed Zaporozhian Kozaks of several centuries ago had a custom of electing their officers and redistributing their lands on New Year's Day.

For days before New Year's Day the Sitch, their stronghold, would resemble a beehive as Kozaks came streaming into it from far and near, from their lonely winter quarters somewhere deep in the steppe by a river, stream or lake, where they fished and hunted, or from their settlements where they subsisted mostly by farming. This, of course, was in time of peace.

### Church Services

Bright and early on New Year's Day the Zaporozhian Kozaks rose, washed, and dressed themselves in their Sunday best, in their "zhupans," made of colorful, embroidered materials; boots of soft, colored leather; high fur caps; and embroidered silk sashes; and then donned their weapons, sabres, pistols, daggers, and yataghans. When the bells tolled they hurried to the Sitch church of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin.

The services which they attended there consisted of the matin and then the high mass, which as a rule were celebrated by two priests, usually monks of the Monastery of the Savior at Mezhehiria in Kiev. The priests were assisted by two deacons, a sexton, and a choir of fine voices, composed largely of young men who attended the Sitch school.

In church the Kozaks stood in their proper places, according to their rank and division. During the reading by the priest of the Evangelium, the Kozaks grasped their swords by the hilts and pulled them half-way out of their sheaths, thus indicating their readiness to defend the Christian faith against the infidels.

### The Repast

Upon the completion of the high mass, the Kozaks left the church for their "kuryns"—barracks, to lunch. Here they prayed before the "ikons," wished one another good fortune and health for the coming year, and then taking off their expensive outer garments for the while, sat down to eat. The "otaman" of the "kuryn" sat in the honorary corner, under the ikons, where an image lamp burned continually and where on the table stood the platter for the collection. Having eaten their fill and downed some beer and mead, the Kozaks rose from their tables, said grace, thanked the "otaman" and the cook for the repast, placed two or three coins on the platter for the purchase of provisions for the next day, and sallied from the "kuryn" into the green, for the military council.

### Ceremonies Opening Council Meeting

There the "otaman" of the Sitch ordered the "dobush" to bring out his drum-sticks, which he had under his supervision as the mark of his office, and then to bring from the church the various military insignias, and also the cymbals, which he was to strike as a signal for the Kozaks to come to the council. The "dobush" did as he was bid. At the sound of the cymbals the Kozaks hurried, as bees for honey, to the council square which had been evened out and freshly strewn with sand for the occasion. Around it, shaped like a horseshoe, stood the thirty-six "kuryni." At the southern end of the green stood the Sitch church with its bastion-like belfry.

Having struck the cymbals once, the "dobush, as he was known, went back into the church for the Sitch banner which he carried out ceremoniously into the square. Thereupon he struck the cymbals twice. This was the signal for the officers to emerge from their "kuryni" and assume their posts at the council meeting. Each one advanced to it carrying his special insignia of office: the Sitch "otaman"—a "bulawa" (mace); the judge advocate—a big silver seal; the scribe—his pen and silver inkstand; the "osaul" (aide-de-camp)—a small mace. At the approach of all these Kozak dignitaries and in their honor, the "dobush" struck the cymbals again.

All of them walked with their heads bare. Reaching center of a table standing there, then lining up in accordance with their rank they bowed to the Zaporozhian order. The Kozaks, with their heads bare, too, stood behind the "otamans" of their respective "kuryni." They responded to the greeting of their high command by bowing too.

### Distribution of Land

When greetings had thus been exchanged a mass was celebrated out in the open by a priest. When it was concluded the Sitch commander called the council meeting to order. "Esteemed brothers!" he called out. "In accordance with tradition, we are bound on this New Year's Day to redistribute amongst ourselves our rivers, lakes, and privileges of hunting and fishing."

"So we shall!" the massed Kozaks replied in chorus. "We shall distribute them as is the ancient custom."

Then the scrivener stepped forward. He had already written the names of all the properties to be divided upon small slips of paper. These he mixed by shaking them and called upon the "kuryn otamans" to come forward and draw lots. Each of them drew his lot. Then the scrivener read which section of the Zaporozhian lands fell to each "kuryn" for the coming year. There were no quarrels or arguments, and the "otamans" thanked the high command and returned to their places. Thus the Zaporozhian Kozaks distributed all the land from the mouth of the Samara river to the upper reaches of the Konka, and from the "poroh" section of the Dnieper to the mouth of the Boh.

As soon as the distribution of the land was completed, the "dobush" again struck the cymbals and the Kozaks reassembled, sometime to the number of five thousand, for further deliberations.

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# The Ukrainian View

# UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

# FATHER RECEIVES PRISONER SON'S DECORATION

# GRADUATES FROM CONN. TEACHERS COLLEGE

Last Wednesday's (January 19) New York Herald Tribune contained in its Letters to the Editor column two letters by younger generation Ukrainian Americans expressing the Ukrainian view of the current Soviet-Polish border dispute. The first is by Alexander Yaremko of Philadelphia, and the second is by Sam Sosnicky of Newark, N. J.

### Ukrainians Are Not Little Russians

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Mr. Sidney Bromberg's letter, published in the Jan. 15 issue of the Herald Tribune, cites population statistics to prove that "eastern Poland" is actually inhabited in the majority by non-Poles. Of this there is no possible denial, but when he refers to the Ukrainians as "Little Russians," that is another matter.

Mr. Bromberg, as so many 1914-minded individuals, speaks of the Ukrainians as Little Russians. This latter term is obsolete and long discarded by the Soviets. The czars applied it to the subjugated Ukrainians in their policy of Russifying all conquered peoples. But the Ukrainians are not Russians and resent being so classified or called. The official name of the land inhabited by Ukrainians is Soviet Ukraine, not Little Russia. And the people of Soviet Ukraine are Ukrainians, not Russians. All Soviet dispatches emanating from Moscow refer to the Ukrainians as Ukrainians. But here in America individuals and even editors label the Ukrainians as Russians and credit the "Russians" with all successes attained by the Ukrainians in Ukraine.

Mr. Bromberg also makes the erroneous allegation that the Greek Catholics (or Uniates) of eastern Poland (now officially known as Western Soviet Ukraine) "are Russian." You'll find no Ukrainian Greek Catholics calling themselves "Russians," so why do so many uninformed Americans either ignorantly or deliberately breed antagonism by constantly referring to the Ukrainians as Russians?

Ukrainians and Russians are politically and economically united, but they are two different peoples, with different languages, different cultures and all other elements which differentiate one nationality from another. The role of a newspaper should be to inform its readers of the facts and in accordance with truth, and not unwittingly misrepresent, misinform and confuse delicate issues.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1944.

### Claims of Ukraina

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Reading your articles of the Russo-Polish boundary dispute, I wish to express my personal opinion.

Both parties are so concerned over where the boundary is supposed to be that a rift is beginning to show in the Allied camp. To any one who knows the history of Ukraine, the land now disputed, he will find it simple to find a clear solution to this problem. Neither Russia nor Poland has any claim to eastern or western Ukraine. Ukraine was once a large, free country governed by Ukrainians until they were conquered by the Poles, Russians, Rumanians and Czechs. They were partitioned as were the Poles in the present conflict.

According to the Polish way of thinking, there should not be a Poland after this mess is over, for the Poles say the Ukrainians in the western Ukraine are not entitled to self-determination because they were ruled over for the last twenty years by the Poles. Poland is divided between Russia and Germany today. Today the Poles cry for a free Poland like the one they had. "Honest,

Today, January 22nd, is Ukrainian Independence Day! Millions of Ukrainians throughout the world are observing and recalling with pride the momentous event that took place in Kiev exactly twenty-five years ago this day.

For it was on January 22nd in 1919 that all the territory inhabited predominately by Ukrainians were united into an independent and sovereign Ukrainian National Republic!

Ukrainian appeals to the Allies for aid to preserve this new-born democratic state went unheeded. Rumanians, Poles, royalist Russians and Red Russians simultaneously pounced upon Ukraine. No nation in modern history was ever subjected to such a many-sided and overwhelming attack. The Ukrainians fought valiantly for justice, freedom and democracy, but numerically superior forces once again brought an end to Ukrainian freedom and self-rule. In the free-for-all, the Bolsheviks from Soviet Russia gained control of most of Ukraine with the result that Soviet Ukraine is today ruled by Moscow. Poland got most of Western Ukraine, and under the Polish regime the Ukrainians lived a most miserable life, persecuted, hounded, jailed, and "pacified" at every step. And this mistreatment they had to endure up to this very war.

Under Stalin Soviet Ukraine proved to be a problem child as the Ukrainians refused to cooperate with Kremlin Reds. As a result, hundreds of thousands were executed or deported deep into Siberia. In 1932 the Bolsheviks engineered a deliberate famine in Ukraine "to teach the Ukrainians a lesson." Henry Chamberlin, wrote in the Christian Science Monitor that "well over four million Ukrainians" starved to death in a land of plenty. Agricultural exploitation of Ukraine which saw almost all the harvests shipped from Ukraine into Russia caused this man-made famine.

Mass "liquidation" of Ukrainian intelligentsia and "suspects" was frequent throughout Ukraine until the remaining population was convinced that it is best to cooperate with Stalin's dictates. Work and Fight for the Soviet Union or Die, was Stalin's order of the day to the Ukrainians. The present devastation of Ukraine wrought by contending armies may be the final chapter of a suffering nation that may once again breathe the free air or liberty.

Those who undermine or condemn Ukrainian manifestations for freedom are enemies of Democracy and Christianity! If it is right for the Poles in America to clamor for national independence then it is also proper for Ukrainians to appeal for similar freedom. Because Ukrainians are not Russians, because Ukrainians have their own language and have always suffered under Russia, Ukrainians on this historic day are voicing demands for freedom for Ukraine!

fair and square to the people they were," say the Poles. Lest they have forgotten, I wish to remind them of their land-grabbing when little Czechoslovakia was dismembered. They grabbed Teschen. Will they keep it after the war? Do they remember the pacification of the Ukrainians in 1932? The Poles knew how to persecute innocent people, and now they face similar acts against them by the Germans.

The Russians are no better. They caused famine in Ukraine in 1932 where 4,000,000 people starved to death. The Ukrainians are doing much, not only on the home front, but on the battlefield all over the world. If a just and lasting peace is to be attained, a just settlement must be made. Give Ukraine her in-

George Labushevicz, member of U. N. A. Branch 106 in Chicago, a war worker and father of three sons in armed forces, was presented last month with an Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and citation by the War department, on behalf of his son S/Sgt. Joseph Labushevicz, an aerial gunner of the Eight U. S. Air Force, now a German prisoner of war, whose plane was shot down over Berlin on August 12 during a terrific bombing of that now half devastated city—according to a local newspaper report mailed to the Weekly by P. Datskiw, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 106.

The presentation ceremony was conducted by the War Department, and took place in the clubrooms of Elmwood Park Post 686, American Legion, on December 13 at 8:30 p.m. Archie L. Page, commander of the legion post, was in charge of the military arrangements. John A. Culleton, president of Elmwood Park, was represented by Walter Grubbe.

To that accompaniment of Martial music, Labushevicz and his three daughters were driven from their home to the clubhouse by War department officials.

Besides his hero son, Labushevicz has three other sons. Andrew, a private, stationed in Alaska; Michael, a private stationed at Albuquerque, N. M.; a married son, John, and a son, William, who is attending 8th grade in the Elmwood Park Public school. His three daughters, Kay Stella, and Ann, are employed in defense plants.

A very large number of persons gathered in the legion club-room to take part in the ceremony. A special feature of the ceremony was the screening by members of the U.S. Signal corps of a film captured from Field Marshal Erwin ("The Fox") Rommel's army in Africa.

### PHILLY UNDERDOG IN GOLDEN JUBILEE TEST

If season records to date are any indication, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's basketball team will be definite underdogs in their clash with St. Basil's College of Stamford, Conn. on Sunday, February 27th at Ukrainian Hall in Philadelphia.

While the U.N.A. team has only garnered 3 triumphs in 10 games, the Ukrainian Seminarians have been going great guns in New England according to latest reports. Inductions and staggered working hours of the U.N.A. team members have hampered the squad no end, but they will, nevertheless, be primed for this all-important game.

Last year the future priests were nosed out on a field goal by John Halchuk in the last 8 seconds of play. This same John Halchuk left for the Army last Thursday. John was the 18th U.N.A. Youth Club member to join the service.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

dependence and she will be a buffer state between Russia and Germany and thus keep peace.

My issue is that all nationalities should be given a chance for a real, honest self-determination and not one where the people are forced to vote a certain way at the point of a bayonet.

SAM SOSNICKY.

Miss Mary Danyluk of 72 Lawrence St., Hartford, Conn., graduated from Teachers College of Connecticut, in New Britain, on December 19, 1943 with a B.S. degree in Education.



MISS MARY DANYLUK

While at college Miss Danyluk belonged to the Art Club and Music Club and held various offices in both organizations. At present she occupies a teaching post in Hartford.

Because Miss Danyluk was always interested in Ukrainian American affairs, she joined the Ukrainian Church Choir at an early age. At the same time she joined the "Children of Mary Sodality" at St. Michael's Ukrainian Church. She also belonged to Ukrainian folk dancing circles.

### PHILLY U.N.A. BASKETBALL TEAM LATEST SCORES:

Scf Industries	7	4	7	7-25
U.N.A.	12	5	8	8-33
U.N.A.	5	4	10	21-40
Kellett Autogiro	6	14	10	10-49
Ascension C.C. (Jv)	6	1	4	15-26
U.N.A. (Jv)	7	5	2	5-19
Ascension C.C. (Var.)	10	8	17	16-51
U.N.A.	5	13	1	21-40
St. Mary's C.C. (Jy)	8	5	10	8-31
U.N.A. (Jv)	0	9	1	8-13
St. Mary's C.C. (var.)	6	10	15	7-38
U.N.A. (Var.)	12	5	4	8-29

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