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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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## Lauds Ukrainian Canadians and War Effort

"The Windsor Daily Star" of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, featured in its November 4 last issue a lengthy article written exclusively for it by Walter A. Tucker, Member of Parliament for Rosthern, Saskatchewan, in which the writer lauds very highly the Ukrainian Canadians and their war effort.

In the latter connection Mr. Tucker reveals some details on the Ukrainian Canadian military record:

**The proportion of Canadians of Ukrainian origin in the First Division was greater than their proportion of the population of Canada.**

**In the Hong Kong expedition 10 percent of the Canadian troops were of Ukrainian origin and 38 of them were killed and 66 were captured.**

**In the Dieppe attack, considering officers alone, seven who gave their lives were of Ukrainian origin.**

Entitled "Faith in New Canadians Justified by Their Actions," the text of the Windsor Daily Star article by Mr. Tucker reads as follows:

When Canada opened her gates in the early years of the 20th century to mass immigration from all parts of Europe and thousands of people from what was then part of Austria—Galicia and Bukovina—entered Canada and settled in Western Canada there was considerable uneasiness in many quarters as to the wisdom of the government's immigration policy.

When it was found that these people settled together in closely knit settlements where they almost exclusively talked their own language, built their own churches and halls and showed every evidence of intending to cling tenaciously to their own language and customs, in effect transplanting part of Galicia or Bukovina to Canada there was more shaking of heads in many places. Some people became violent in their comments. One prominent churchman referred to the new settlers as "dirty, evil smelling garlic-eating continentals."

"Bohunks" was another common epithet.

### Hold Anglo-Saxons Not a Superior Race

Those who defended the immigration policy based themselves upon a repudiation of any idea that the Anglo-Saxon was a superior type of man and upon a faith in the newcomers responding to a liberty and freedom extended to them in their new home by becoming a loyal and devoted part in the country which they were then taking such a substantial part in opening up and pioneering.

It was argued that there was no such thing as a pure race; that the English people themselves were a great mixture of many peoples and that their strength might be attributable to this; that perhaps we in Canada were laying solid and broad foundations for one of the most virile races on the face of the globe—when the various basic elements settling in Canada finally coalesced into one

Canadian nationality. The scoffers claimed we were permanently "Balkanizing" Western Canada. It was realized that time alone would definitely decide which was right.

The War of 1914-18 came before the newcomers were much more than nicely settled in their new homes. The land from which they came as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was at war with Canada. However, most of them were aware of the history of their people—the Ukrainian people—how Poland had, centuries before, come to dominate them and later how the various partitions of Poland had divided them up so that about one-quarter had finally been incorporated in Austria-Hungary and three-quarters into Russia; whereupon each of these countries began to do its best to wipe out their Ukrainian language customs and national feeling.

### Independent Ukrainian Republic Set Up.

The announcement by President Wilson of his 14 points including the point of self-determination aroused the hope among the Ukrainians that their people would be free just as it aroused similar hopes among the Poles and the Czechs and other subject people of Europe. With the breakdown of the Czar's government in Russia and the defeat of Austria this hope was realized and an independent Ukrainian Republic was set up in 1917.

It fought valiantly for its life for three years against the Communists on one side, Poland on the other and Romania on still another side. The odds were too great and the end of 1920 found the Ukrainian people again partitioned between the Soviet, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. At the outbreak of the present war there were approximately 42 million Ukrainians in the Soviet, 9 million in Poland, 1¼ million in Romania and ½ million in Czechoslovakia (later taken over by Hungary).

Between the two wars the Ukrainians in Canada naturally took a great interest in their kith and kin in Europe (much as the Irish in Canada, Australia and the United States did). They were much incensed at reports which they got from time to time of oppression and attempts forcibly to assimilate them in the countries in which they were incorporated.

It is of course history how the Soviet took over the Ukrainian part of Poland when she was crushed at the commencement of the present war. A similar attitude is being taken toward all territory occupied in Europe by Ukrainians even though such territory was never part of Russia.

### Complete Support to Canadian War Effort

While these events were transpir-

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## "Ukraine in the Sun" Congress Committee Gets Treasury Citation

Under the above heading the influential Catholic weekly, "America" published in its November 11, 1944 number (vol. LXXII. No. 6) an editorial which we reprint below in its entirety:—

"To Russian war reporters and American readers, places featured in the news like Kiev and Krivoi Rog are assumed to be in Russia; like Lwow, to be in Poland; or like Uzhhorod, to be in eastern Czechoslovakia. But to the countrymen of the Hetman Mazeppa all these spots lie within the widespread boundaries of the Ukraine. As a result of Russian propaganda, 'Ukraine is beginning to appear to many Americans just as Russia portrays her: merely a geographic concept, a southern province of Russia.' Ukrainian patriots protest against Soviet propaganda and terror; they believe they have not been justly treated by Poland and Czechoslovakia. They insist that 'after four years of ceaseless heroic resistance against foreign aggressors (1917-1921), the Ukrainian nation was finally subjugated. But it never consented to dismemberment of its own free will. Whatever be the justification of their claims, they are now put forth in an able and dignified form in a new publication: **The Ukrainian Quarterly**, issued by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (New York City). Among the contributors to the first issue are well known names: William Henry Chamberlain, author and correspondent; Nicholas D. Czubyta, the Quarterly's editor; Prof Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, etc. These claims will naturally be disputed, but cannot be neglected.

"The immediate interest of the Ukrainian case lies in its pertinence to the vexed question of the Polish-Russian boundaries. For the Ukrainian nationalists, there exists no genuine dispute on this matter between Poland and Russia, since the Western Ukraine lies directly between the two countries. For the Russians, however, an independent Ukrainian regime is a flat contradiction of their present position. The most they will allot to the Ukraine as a nation appears to be the cultivation of some cultural traits, and these under rigid Party supervision. The Poles, on the other hand, are skeptical of the basis of Ukrainian national claims. They argue that Polish, rather than Ukrainian culture, is predominant in the Western Ukraine, which is the region most in dispute. The Ukrainians urge that "the existence of a separate Ukrainian nation of 50 million people... economically strong, with an outlet to the Black Sea, would have made even Hitler consider his plan utopian." Poland has large Ukrainian minorities; the Ukraine has its own minorities, as well. In any case, the existence and the importance of the Ukrainian problem is another reason why the Soviets cannot justly claim they can settle the boundary question by their own fiat, without recourse to the independent judgement of disinterested nations."

On the eve of the Sixth War Loan campaign the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has received from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, a special citation "for distinguished services rendered in behalf the War Finance Program," while the committee's war bond chairman, Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, has received a letter of commendation from William C. Fitzgibbon, Deputy Director of National Organizations Division of the Treasury Department, for "dynamic leadership" which helped to make "the Ukrainian American War Bond Drive conducted under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee from February 18 to April 15, 1944... an outstanding success."

"In serving America," Mr. Fitzgibbon's letter continues, "by helping to provide funds to carry on our war against the forces of tyranny, you also paid tribute to the memory of two American citizens of Ukrainian origin, by naming Liberty Ships in honor of Soter Ortynsky [to be launched in a Florida shipyard November 18] and Andrew Honcharenko [to be launched early in December in New Orleans]."

"Wars aren't won by a single battle and they aren't financed by a single campaign; that is why it has been necessary to have five War Loan drives. Now, we are confronted with the problem of raising \$14 billion during the Sixth War Loan campaign, which starts November 20; and I am confident that the Ukrainian Congress Committee will continue to **Back the Attack** by urging all of its members to invest every available dollar in War Bonds, and thus hasten the day of victory."

### MISSING

Infantryman Pvt. Edward Kupczyk, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kupczyk of Cleveland, Ohio and a member of U.N.A. Branch 336 has been missing in Germany since September 17, his wife, Mrs. Mary Kupczyk, was recently notified, the Cleveland Press reports (clipping sent to Weekly by Harry Kishel, Branch 336 secretary). Pvt. Kupczyk's wife, two-year son, and father are also members, of the U.N.A.

### PRAISES UKRAINIAN EXHIBIT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

In the course of her "Run of the House" radio program broadcast over WQXR in New York City last Thursday morning, Charlotte Adams, food editor of the Associated Press, declared that among the foreign nationality group exhibits at the Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries ending tomorrow at the Madison Square Garden in New York the finest exhibit is the Ukrainian one. She particularly praised the Ukrainian easter eggs, one of which was given her by the pretty girls in attendance, she said.

# Hrushevsky—Historian and Statesman

By ALEXANDER SHULHYN

EXACTLY ten years ago next Friday, on November 24, 1934 a great Ukrainian passed away, Michael Hrushevsky (born 1866). In memorium we published below an obituary of him written by Alexander Shulhyn which appeared a year after Hrushevsky's death in The Slavonic Review published in London:

... Mykhailo Hrushevsky is dead. ... As historian of Ukraine, his immense activity had written a new page in the history of his people. After a long interval of a hundred and fifty years it was he who renewed the tradition of the sovereigns of Ukraine, those Hetmans whose life and work he had studied with such energy and talent. Hrushevsky was the first President of the democratic republic of Ukraine on its proclamation in 1917, more than that—he was its founder, the chief inspirer of the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainian autonomy had received a mortal blow after the defeat of Mazepa and his ally Charles XII in the Battle of Poltava. The repression of Peter the Great had a terrible effect on Ukraine. At the time of Catherine II the country was deprived of all its liberties and became no more than a simple province of Russia. It was thought to be completely subjected and crushed, but its revival soon declared itself in the appearance of a real genius, a poet who at the same time was the prophet of his country, Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). The movement continued to develop, and it was Dr. Drahomaniv (1841-1895) who rationalized it, and gave it political programme; but his time was a heavy one for Ukraine, and he himself was no more than an emigré.

## The Period of Hrushevsky

It was only in the 20th century that the Ukrainian movement assumed a clearer form, penetrated into the mass of the people, and became a great political factor. The field of national activity was considerably widened. This was the period of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who for a long time became the real head of the Ukrainian nation. In 1917, at the outset of the revolution in Ukraine, his popularity was fabulous. He was quite naturally elected president of the Central Rada, the constituent assembly of a Ukraine that was being born again. His experience of the political life of Western Europe, his profound knowledge both of Ukraine and Russia, his daring and his political temperament contributed much to the organization and working of the government apparatus of the Ukrainian republic. But the political part played by Hrushevsky ended too rapidly at the beginning of 1918. It was the coup d'état of Skoropadsky that overthrew him. Later, after the reestablishment of democracy in Ukraine under the Directory, and throughout a long and bitter war against Red Moscow, Hrushevsky was no longer prominent. The daring struggle which Ukraine had to conduct called for simple formulas, demanded a line of action comprehensible for the whole people. Hrushevsky was too complex for that, at the same time not firm enough to stand for a sole single political conception, to become a man of single idea. It is impossible in this short notice to make clear all the moral and political tragedy of Hrushevsky. Here we can only state the final result. Simon Petlura took his place as the spiritual leader of the Ukrainian people.

Hrushevsky finished his political career at the point which finishes the great awakening of the Ukrainian people, when a nation already conscious of itself is beginning to seek for practical ways of accomplishing its ideal. Hrushevsky remained above all a great "awakener," one of the great precursors of the resurrection of Ukraine, whom we do not hesitate

to put beside Shevchenko and Drahomaniv.

## Served Only a Simple Cause

Historian and statesman, Hrushevsky served only a single cause, and all his activity was directed towards the awakening of his people, the liberation of Ukraine. Among peoples who are awakening from a long sleep the study of history always plays an enormous part, and nowhere else are historians held in such honours as a Palacki with the Czechs and a Hrushevsky with the Ukrainians. The past speaks, and becomes a living call to action. By his history of Ukraine, Hrushevsky aroused others to work; but certainly and before all, it is the past that summoned Hrushevsky himself to play his proper historical part. It was in the history of his country that he sought a lesson for the present and for the future.

As a historian, Hrushevsky must be regarded as one of the greatest of his time, a scholar with a complete mastery of the modern methods of historical research. He is the greatest historian of Ukraine, though this country had already had such remarkable scholars and talented historians as Kostomarov and Hrushevsky's own great teacher, Vladimir Antonovich, from whom Hrushevsky inherited all his critical ability, his perfect knowledge of sources, his profound ideas on the past of the Ukrainian people. Under the scholarly direction of Antonovich, as later under that of Hrushevsky, a great number of documents have appeared on the history of Ukraine. Hrushevsky himself wrote a large number of books and pamphlets and articles; bibliography has reckoned them as numbering 1,700; but apart from some special studies of greater value, we have his *History of Ukraine*, in nine large volumes, which is his fundamental work. He begins with the study of prehistoric times in Ukraine and his last volume is devoted to the period of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Thus his work remains unfinished. For all who wish to study the past of Ukraine it is of capital importance. As Hrushevsky wanted to leave a complete study, he could not rest content with an analysis of monographs devoted to such and such an epoch or problem of Ukrainian history; there were still too many gaps in the knowledge of our past. Hrushevsky, then, relied directly on the original documents, which he examined with care, and of which he gave a masterly criticism both in his fundamental history and in his special studies.

His work not only gives a detailed account of all the political history of Ukraine. Whole volumes are devoted to the cultural development of the country, its social, economic and juridical problems.

## His Historical Thesis

It is also Hrushevsky who has scientifically established the setting of the history of his people. He is opposed to those who treat Ukraine as a sort of annexe to the history of Russia. The Russian historians, from Karamzin onwards, have studied Russian history as beginning with that of the principality of Kiev in the 10th and 13th centuries, and have thus followed the tradition of the old Muscovite annalists, who regarded history from the viewpoint of the dynastic principle, for they simply followed out the story of the dynasty of Ruric, with his descendants in

Kiev, Novgorod, Vladimir and Moscow. Just like these chroniclers of the 16th century, Russian historians commence their narrative with the history of the Grand Duchy of Kiev, and then explain how the centre of Russian history was transferred to Vladimir, to Moscow, and finally to St. Petersburg. The history of Ukraine appears only in episodes in their account, when they speak of the Lithuano-Ukrainian State, of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, of Mazepa, etc. Thus the history of Ukraine, as Hrushevsky put it, became simply a series of "membra disjecta." Hrushevsky insists on the propriety of treating separately the history of two peoples, the Muscovite and the Ukrainian, as also he would give separate treatment to White Russia. According to him, Muscovite history will itself gain by this; for in seeking the direct connection between the Kiev period and that of Vladimir, Russian historians too often failed to study seriously enough the historical past of Muscovite people in its own territory.

As to Ukraine, according to Hrushevsky it is to it that belongs the period of the Grand Duchy of Kiev. Life itself does not stop in Ukraine—neither during the decline of Kiev, nor during the existence of the feudal Lithuano-Ukrainian State, nor during the Polish domination, nor finally, under the Kozak republic. These are perhaps very different historical processes; but they are originally linked together by the principal actor in this tragedy in several acts, the Ukrainian people, and also by that territory which is the stage of the whole story. But apart from this, each of these periods has naturally influenced the one which succeeded it, and without this chronological study, which goes back to the root of an event in each preceding period, the history of the Ukrainian people would never be scientifically grounded.

## His Works

Among the works of Hrushevsky one cannot fail to place by the side of his masterly *History of Ukraine* the five volumes of his *History of Ukrainian Literature*, in which he develops in an even more fascinating way the ideas which are scattered over the nine volumes of his *History*. He finds much room for folklore, popular songs and anything which expresses the spirit and beliefs of the Ukrainian people.

Hrushevsky has written several popular historical works in Ukrainian, Russian and French. His illustrated *History of Ukraine* in one volume is very highly appreciated in that country. There is also a single volume of Hrushevsky's *History* translated into French. In making this rapid sketch of Hrushevsky's work, one must not omit his course of sociology, "Pochatky Hromadnistva," which shows the full scope of his scientific work.

## The Master Scholar

To the portrait of Hrushevsky as statesman and historian must needs be added that of Hrushevsky as a great organizer of the scientific and cultural life of the Ukrainian people. Educated at the University of Kiev, it is there he began his academic career. On the recommendation of his master, Vladimir Antonovich, he became in 1894 Professor at the University of Lviv, where during the Austrian domination he was able to lecture in Ukrainian. He was at once elected president of the Learned Society of Shevchenko at Lviv, and there soon proved that he possessed exceptional energy and an organizing talent of quite the first order. In a few years he succeeded in founding a whole school of his pupils, and he well knew how to utilize all those

around him for the cause which he served. Here is a simple list of his work of twenty years at the head of this Society:—

The Annals of the Society (Zapysky) which, instead of appearing as heretofore only once a year, came out very much more frequently. The number of volumes issued this period reached a hundred.

Fifteen volumes of collections (Zbirnyk) of the historical and philological section.

Twenty-five volumes of the Library of History.

Seven vol. of Ukrainian Archives.

Twenty volumes devoted to jurisprudence.

Several volumes devoted to economic and social problems (Studii z pola suspilnykh nauk i statystyky).

Collected volumes devoted to philological studies, to natural sciences, and to mathematics.

Special commissions of the Society also published numbers of volumes under the indefatigable direction of Hrushevsky. Thus this great scholar transformed the Learned Society of Shevchenko into a real Academy of Ukrainian sciences.

As soon as it was possible to organize a learned society in Kiev (1908), it was he who became its president and the organizer of its work. He was also organizer and chief editor for twenty years of the best Ukrainian literary review, *Literaturno-naukovy Vistnyk* (1898).

## Persecuted

Such are principal stages in this astonishing life. During the Great War he was arbitrarily arrested by the Tsarist Government and deported from Ukraine to the centre of Russia. The Revolution of 1917, as we have mentioned at the outset of this article brought him to the climax of his life. But the Revolution also ruined him completely. From 1919 to 1923 he was an emigré and lived successively in Paris, Geneva, Vienna and Prague. He believed he could reconcile himself with the Soviet Government, for which he was bitterly criticized by some of his compatriots, and returned to Ukraine, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Kiev. In spite of the great difficulties of life under the Soviet regime, he gave fresh proofs of his energy, which remained as youthful as ever. He again published a historical review, *Ukraine*, and a number of studies devoted to special questions in Ukrainian history or that of its different regions. Here he wrote the ninth volume of his history of Ukraine. It was precisely the appearance of this volume that launched against him a vehement campaign in the Soviet press. As before, under Tsarism, he was deported to Moscow and St. Petersburg. But that was his real decline; he lost his strength and vigour and he became blind. He lived in great misery, maintained by his wife and his daughter Catherine who, like him, was a remarkable student of sociology. When he was at the end of his strength, the Soviet Government allowed him to go to Kislovodsk, and it is in that Caucasian watering place, which he loved and where he had lived with his father in childhood, that his life came to an end. The Soviet Government, with a sort of irony, now allowed his remains to be carried back to Kiev.

Thus ended this extraordinary life, so full, so abundant. Wherever he passed, life sprang up. He was an inspiration. Those who had the pleasure of knowing him and of being near him will always retain their memory of the sparkling intelligence, the admirable spirit of Hrushevsky, so kindly and so full of that humour which is characteristic of the people that gave Nicholas Gogol to the world. A great historian, a great Ukrainian, has now in his turn passed into history. It is history that will have to judge his actions and his life, so full of devotion in the service of his country, Ukraine.

## UKRAINE AND FRANCE

By DR. M. HAYDAK

MANY centuries ago the peoples of Ukraine and France already knew of each other. Probably none of those Ukrainians, who call themselves "Rusins," are aware of the fact that this name originated with the Ruthenian tribe of Celts who long ago wandered into the Ukrainian steppes from Southern France, established themselves on the shores of the Azov sea and then gained control of the Ukrainian lands.

Not only was there a lively commercial intercourse of the Ukrainians with the French, but the Ukrainian princes also maintained friendly relations with French rulers, as is evident from the fact that in the 11th century one of the Prince Yaroslav's daughters, Anna, was married to Henry I, the king of France.

After her husband's death and during the childhood of her son, Phillip I, Anna ruled the kingdom. However, this was the only instance of a close dynastic relation in the early history of the two nations.

Nevertheless, in the following centuries commercial and cultural intercourse continued to exist between Ukraine and France. We find references to the French merchants coming to Kiev and the Ukrainian traders travelling to France. It was also nothing unusual to find students from Ukraine enrolled in the Paris University soon after its establishment.

It is true, however, that political interest in Ukraine was revived only when France was looking for some allies in the time of distress. This is not surprising. National policies are almost always selfish and an interest in the friendship of some heretofore "unimportant" nation is stimulated by a possibility of help or profit that such friendship may provide.

French statesmen admired the prowess of the Ukrainian Kozaks, and in one instance (beginning of the 17th century) the French minister to Constantinople "who himself witnessed the Kozak expedition, spared no words of praise for the bravery of the Kozaks, and advised his government to have no hesitation in spending fifty thousands dollars on the Ukrainian forces in order to keep the Turkish fleet occupied and to prevent it from entering the Mediterranean Sea, where the Turks were at that time fighting against Spain, the ally of France."

### Orlyk's Efforts to Gain French Help

When the relations between France and Russia became strained, the French government in 1727 entered in a closer relation with Hetman Pilip-Orlyk, the successor of Hetman Mazepa. Gregory Orlyk, son of the Hetman, was in the military-diplomatic service of the French king, Louis XV, and had a great influence on the French ruler. As a result of the French diplomatic intervention in Turkey, Hetman Orlyk, who lived there in exile, was allowed the organization of a military force for the liberation of Ukraine. Unfortunately France was unsuccessful in this game and consequently lost her interest in the Ukrainian question, in spite of the efforts of Gregory Orlyk to maintain it.

Interest in the Ukrainian affairs was again revived by the end of the 18th century, at the time of the French revolution. The new France was very sympathetic to the strivings of the Ukrainians for freedom. Archives of the department of foreign affairs of the French Republic contain many documents illustrating the great interest of French statesmen in the Ukrainian question and their desire that "the tree of liberty would begin to bloom in Kiev again." The French government had special agents in Ukraine who informed that "The Kozak nation still remembers

its freedom. If France helps Ukraine, the latter would play the main role in the liberation of all the Slavic peoples who are suffering under the Muscovite yoke." These agents warned also "not to connect the question of the Ukrainian revolution with the plans of the Polish patriots, because it would ruin all France's efforts: the population of Ukraine distrusts the Poles. If France helps Ukraine then a new friendly republic will arise in the once free land of the Kozaks and the name of the French Republic will forever live in the hearts of the Ukrainians."

At that period many books on the Ukrainian question appeared. It is of interest to note that the attitude of the leaders of the French Revolution toward the Poles was decidedly unfriendly.

### Napoleon's Interest

Napoleon himself was very much interested in Ukraine and read all the available literature on the Ukrainian question. He even ordered his minister to Russia to send him a detailed memorial on "The land near the Black and Azov seas." Napoleon's ambassador to Constantinople entertained a delegation of the Zaporozhian Kozaks and promised, in the name of the Emperor, to restore the old traditions and liberties of the Ukrainian Kozaks. On the order of Napoleon several books dealing with history, culture and commercial possibilities of Ukraine were written and published by prominent French scientists and statesmen. The office of the foreign affairs of the French Republic published a journal in which the Ukrainian question was brought to the fore.

Napoleon did not favor the Poles. According to one of his generals, "since the Emperor learned more about Poland he lost all the interest in that nation." Napoleon was also against the Polish claims for the Ukrainian lands. His opinion of Muscovy was entirely negative. While in exile he wrote: "The Muscovites are barbarians who do not have the fatherland. My memory will be respected when these northern barbarians will rule the whole Europe."

Later, however, France became a friend of Russia and the Ukrainian question was forgotten. When in 1917 the Ukrainian National Republic came into being, the attitude of the French statesmen was rather unfriendly. This for the most part was due to the type of information which the French received from the Polish and Russian circles. Nevertheless France was the first of the Allies to recognize the Ukrainian Republic and to send its representative to Kiev. On the other hand, it was on the insistence of France that Western Ukraine was assigned to Poland in 1923. Although such prominent French leaders as Painleve, Herriot, Bloom and others protested against the injustices done to the Ukrainians by the Polish government, the official attitude of the French government toward the Ukrainians during the recent period was rather unfriendly or indifferent.

What will be the relation between Ukraine and France in the coming years is hard to say. The traditional love for liberty and the respect for human rights so strongly adhered to by both people should provide a common ground for the mutual understanding and cooperation between the Ukrainian and French republics.

St. Paul, Minn.

## SHEVCHENKO AND PUSHKIN'S TO THE SLANDERERS OF RUSSIA

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

MUCH has been made in various Russian studies of the admiration of Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, for the works of Alexander Pushkin. There was indeed the tribute of one great poet to another but Shevchenko's admiration did not extend to all of Pushkin's works and ideas. There was a profound difference of opinion between Shevchenko, who felt himself and his people enslaved by Russia as well as by the tsars, and Pushkin who could not help but thrill to the advance of Russian arms. The Russian poet in 1831 expressed his feelings in the well-known poem *To the Slanderers of Russia*, in which he defied the foes of his country to attack her or even to condemn her because of the suppression of the Polish revolt of that year. In this poem he used the celebrated words, "Shall the Slavonic streams flow into the Russian sea? Or shall it dry up? That is the question." (ll. 13-14). Later on he says: "Will not the Russian land arise from Perm to Tavrida, from the cold rocks of Finland to the flaming Kolchida (Colchis), from the shaken Kremlin to the walls of immovable China, gleaming with a bristle of bayonets?" (ll. 37-42).

As is well known, in his poems from 1843 to his arrest in 1847, Shevchenko was decidedly critical of the Russian state. He expressed it in preface to his edition of the *Kobzar* which was to appear in 1847 but was prevented by his arrest. At the same time, he was under the influence of the movement for a Slavonic brotherhood as outlined by the Czech poet, Jan Kollar, and as expounded by various other scholars as Pavel Josef Safarik.

### Shevchenko Opposed Pan-Russian Idea

It is interesting that in his first poem on a non-Ukrainian theme, the *Heretic*, Shevchenko treated the burning of Jan Hus at the Council of Constance. In a long introduction to the poem written in 1845, he dedicates it to Safarik, the author of *Die Geschichte der slavischen Sprache und Literatur* and the *Slavonic Antiquities*. It is not without significance that three times in this introduction

he employs Pushkin's metaphor but with a strikingly different connotation, for he speaks of the Slavonic sea into which the Slavonic rivers are to run. Thus we read: "The Slavonic rivers flowed into one sea" (ll. 54-55) after the reawakening of the Slavs and of their sense of brotherhood. In an apostrophe to Safarik, he speaks again of "Your new Slavonic sea" (l. 60 ff.) and finally he says: "Glory to you, Safarik, because you called into one sea the Slavonic rivers" (ll. 69-71). There can be no doubt that in these passages the poet is directly challenging the idea of Pushkin that Russia must be the ultimate home of all the Slavs.

B. H. Khutoretska (*Pushkin i Shevchenko, in Velyky Revolyutsioner, Odessa, 1939, p. 111*) makes a great deal of the similarity of the views of Pushkin and Shevchenko as to the Caucasus and the spirit of the uncivilized people there. It is hardly accurate, for in the Caucasus, Shevchenko fully takes the side of the people of the area who were struggling against Russia and says ironically, "From the Moldavian to the Finn everything is silent in all languages, for... it is happy." (ll. 92-94). It is an answer to the proud boasts of Pushkin in *To the Slanderers of Russia*. The whole tone of the Ukrainian poem is strikingly opposed to that of Pushkin's *Prisoner of the Caucasus*, which is a typically Byronic poem and which ends with the definite glorifying of the Russian conquest as a means of putting an end to the disorders in the mountains.

Pushkin's patriotic poem had aroused hostility among some of the Russian liberals and certainly among the Poles. Despite Shevchenko's dislike for the Polish state, his hostility to Russia was far deeper and he could not resist the temptation to express it, when he had the opportunity to pay tribute to the dreams of Slavonic brotherhood or to nations struggling for their freedom against Russian attacks, even if Ukraine was not directly involved. The examples here cited may seem small but they deserve more consideration than they have received in determining the relations between the greatest poet of Russia and the greatest poet of Ukraine.

## What They Say

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Philadelphia address:

"May this country never forget that its power in this war has come from the efforts of its citizens, living in freedom and equality... May this country hold in piety and steadfast faith those who have battled and died to give it new opportunities for service and growth... May it marshal its righteous wrath against those who would divide it by racial struggles... Finally, may this country always give its support to those who have engaged with us in the war against oppression and who will continue with us in the struggle for a vital, creative peace... And so I say God Bless the United States of America."

Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech in New York City:

"Today, we are emerging from another crisis in the life of our nation—a crisis created by the madness of our enemies. Today, your sons and mine are fighting to make this nation secure against the recurrence of war."

General MacArthur's radio message to patriots of the Philippines before its recent American invasion:

"Seldom has a military commander penetrated enemy-occupied shores with a greater potential of interior

force than that which I today rely upon from the people of the Philippines. It is a support whose strength is measured largely in values of the spirit, an unconquerable spirit which despite the ordeal of war, still remains unbroken and defiant. Such a spirit, born of a desire and nurtured upon a determination to be free, inevitably overwhelms material force, however ruthlessly applied, and rises to its heights when the hour for liberation strikes."

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, and author of "The Time for Decision," before the book and author luncheon in New York City:

"It seems to me that at the present moment all aspects of foreign policy are necessarily subordinate to one great question... whether the people of the United States are going to decide that the safety and welfare of this nation require the assumption by our country of its full measure of world responsibility, and that it must consequently take part in the immediate future in an international organization which can maintain world peace... and insure human liberty and human security... The overpowering question is solely this: Whether our country today through international cooperation, goes forward to a better future, or whether by returning to isolation, it reverts to a course from which it, and rest of the world, have reaped only disaster."

EVERYBODY  
EVERY PAYDAY



SAVING IN  
WAR BONDS

# UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDCHUK

(Continued)

## A Circus Performance of "Mazeppa"

THE new York Public Library, in November, 1935, arranged an exhibit of manuscripts, prints and other relics to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Mark Twain. Among the articles exhibited was a photograph of Adah Isaacs Menken in the role of Mazeppa. The photo showed Miss Menken in a reclining position, resting on a shield which was attached to her left forearm, and with a sword in her right hand. An explanatory card placed under the photo read: "Adah Isaacs Menken both in Virginia and San Francisco. He [Twain] first met her as she was playing Mazeppa at the Virginia Opera House. In a letter home he wrote that he had taken her literary works to criticize." On the right side of the photograph there was another remark "Adah Isaacs Menken, 1835-1868, was famous in the U. S., France and England in the sixties for her sensational acting as Mazeppa. She was the friend of many literary and artistic men of the period including Swinburne, Dickens and Alexander Dumas pere."

The exhibit brings to mind Lord Byron's poem "Mazeppa," written in 1819. This poem depicts the Ukrainian Hetman in his younger days, bound naked to a horse, and sent to his doom into the Ukrainian steppes by a Polish courtier who wanted revenge. This incident, it is worth noting, is purely a figment of Byron's imagination. The story of Mazeppa received more serious and truthful treatment by the French writers Victor Hugo and Voltaire, especially the latter, who mentioned that Mazeppa had excelled in a campaign against the Tartars. This inspired the English writer Henry Milner to write a romantic drama, "Mazeppa or The Wild Horse of the Tartars," which created a sensation in England and subsequently in America. This was presented like a circus performance with nobles, soldiers, and Tartars, and amidst great tumult Mazeppa appears, bound to a wild horse. In Vicksburg, Miss., a poster announcing the performance of Milner's "Mazeppa" read, "the production of the very eminently successful drama, founded on Byron's 'Mazeppa' as performed with most distinguished success in York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville, Natches, etc. and will this evening [Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1839] be produced with all the original music, new scenery, costumes, decorations, properties, etc."

After getting acquainted with Milner's phantastic drama one can see at once that the similarity between its plot and Byron's poetical narrative lies only in the appearance of young Mazeppa, bound to a horse. Otherwise the Milner's play is entirely different from Byron poem.

The reviews of the performances of the play were always highly laudatory. According to them the play was a real "talk of the town" in every locality in which it was performed from 1839 to 1878. In the New York Clipper, "the oldest American Sporting and Theatrical Journal" of Saturday, May 12, 1866, we read the following:

### "Theatrical Sensation"

"The theatrical sensation of the past week has been the appearance of Adah Menken at the Broadway Theatre in her great specialty of 'Mazeppa.' It was on Monday eve on April 30. It is scarcely necessary

to mention that the theatre was crowded in every part. Seats and passage ways were being alike occupied by immense mass of humanity. The Menken was well received—she never looked better on her trans-Atlantic tour — having greatly improved her general appearance... As we have given extracts from the various papers on the subject of Menken and her Mazeppa we will say no more except that the theatre was packed every night and the matinee last Saturday was immense... Menken is truly the sensation of the day and the 'Mazeppa' will be given at the Broadway until further notice."

Then the New York Clipper proceeded to say:

"The following poem of the original Mazeppa by one, who affects to have been there, may not be uninteresting at the present time:

### "The History of Mazeppa and the Steed

(by one who was there and consequently knows all about it)

In the Ukraine there has lived a fearful old man.

A vengeful, remorseless, canny old khan,

And little other cans north, east, west and south,

When in a passion, he frothed at the mouth."

There follow 12 other stanzas with similar "humor."

More reviews in the same style were printed in other New York papers then, such as Tribune, World, Herald, Express, Daily News, Evening Post, Sunday Atlas.

The play repeatedly performed in New York after periodical lapses of several years' time with the same success but with changed personnel in the cast and almost invariably it met with the highest praise. In the (New York) Niblos, "the official and only paper published by this theatre" we find an announcement for the week ending September 7, 1878, about: "Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham in Mazeppa, Mon. Sept. 2, 1878," and this is the last trace of it in New York. Evidently with changing times and taste of the public the play fell into oblivion.

(To be continued)

# THE GREAT MASTER'S WORTHY PUPIL

DMYTRO Levytsky—an article on whom appeared here last week—left behind him a whole school of painters, of whom none was equal to another Ukrainian, Volodimir Borovykovsky, who shares with his master the honor of starting modern painting among eastern Slavs.

Volodimir Borovykovsky was born in the town of Myrhorod, in the province of Poltava, Ukraine, in 1758. He was thus 23 years younger than Levytsky. In his artistic education he was entirely of another generation, as he took to painting in later years. His youth he spent in military service, which he left with the rank of a lieutenant to settle in his native town and to devote himself exclusively to painting. His first teacher is unknown. The first known reference to Borovykovsky connects him with the visit of the Empress Catherine II to Ukraine, in 1787. The local nobility, anxious to decorate the rooms of the empress during her sojourn in Myrhorod, engaged Borovykovsky to paint several pictures for the rooms. Two of these pictures, done in the typical allegorical style of the age, attracted Catherine's attention. One of the pictures represented the empress as explaining her orders to Greek savants; another pictured Tsar Peter I as a plow and Empress Catherine as a sower.

### Becomes Portrait Painter

The empress took a liking to the pictures and commanding that their painter, Borovykovsky, be brought before her, invited him to come to St. Petersburg. The Ukrainian artist followed the call and was soon entrenched in the Russian capital. He entered the Academy of Arts and became a pupil of Lampi. It was not from his official teacher, however, that he learned the most, but from his private adviser and fellow Ukrainian, Levytsky. Under the latter's influence he became a portrait painter, painting not only on order but painting voluntarily any face that appealed to him. In 1795 he became a member of the Academy, and in 1802 a Councillor of the Academy. He painted the members of the court, the tsarina, the military, religious and state leaders, leaving a complete gallery of the most important personages of his time.

Of these the best known are the portraits of Catherine II, those of the Russian poet Derzhavin, of Prince Kurakin, Metropolitan Michael, Prince Lopukhin-Troschinsky, and that of

Fet-Ali-Murza Kuli-Khan, the brother of the Shah of Persia.

The Russian art critic, N. Tarasov, says of Borovykovsky:

"In his portraits, the pensive and deep talent of Borovykovsky reveals, through the outward covering, finely painted, the nature and character of the sitters, and the more complex the inner world the higher rises Borovykovsky's inspiration.

"An outstanding talent raises Borovykovsky above the mass of contemporary Russian painters and gives him one of the first places among them. In the epoch of inchoate Russian art, he appears a fine and mature master. In the epoch of imitation, of pseudo-classicism and of tendencies to beautify nature, Borovykovsky imitates nobody, but treads his own way, preserves his own individuality and gives in a series of his portraits models of genuine realism and works of profound truth and accomplished perfection."

Another critic of Russia arts, Alexandre Benois, in his "Russian School of Painting," elucidates the difference between Levytsky and Borovykovsky:

"In St. Petersburg he found entirely different tastes from those which reigned when Levytsky had moved to the capital. The imitation of the warmth and richness of the old Venetian masters, which lay back of all of Levytsky's models, was now replaced by an infatuation for classical reserve and grandeur. Highly colored dresses, picturesque hair-dressing, gorgeous combinations of gauze, tinsel and spangle, had gradually disappeared. Fortunately, Borovykovsky had the advantage of being in his early youth a pupil of Levytsky, the guardian of the old tradition. Owing to this circumstance... he formed for himself and preserved that rich manner of painting and that picturesque design that redeem in his pictures the defects of his times: a certain coldness and stiffness, and also monotony.

"Sometimes, however, this stiffness disappeared completely, and then Borovykovsky showed all his Southern, good-nature, coupled with such a delicate understanding of life and beauty that these, unfortunately few examples of his work, are on the same level with the portraits of Levytsky. Among these masterpieces the first place is held by the poetical portraits of the beautiful Princes Suvorov in the Tretyakov Gallery; to those also belong the portraits of Countess Bezbordko with her daughters, that of the charming Mme. Lopukhyn, and others."

### Did Religious and Historical Paintings, Too

In contrast to Levytsky, who was a portrait painter exclusively, Borovykovsky liked also to paint religious and historical paintings. Many churches in Ukraine and Russia possessed examples of his religious art. Some critics admire these paintings as much as they do his portraits. Others, like Benois, in his work quoted above, think that in his religious art, which requires the most concentrated feelings and the deepest penetration, Borovykovsky produced nothing remarkable.

Borovykovsky died in 1826. His pictures, though not always in the perfect state of preservation, betray a simply uncanny color technique which makes the Russian critic A. Petrushevsky express sorrow that Borovykovsky had not left behind him a description of his color technique, to which he attributes the unusual freshness of his colors even in the pictures ravaged by old age and ill treatment.

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## Hetman Sahaydachny Among The White Ruthenians

By HONORE EWACH

LATELY I met an elderly White Ruthenian who a few years before the outbreak of the present war in Europe had settled in the province of Manitoba among the Ukrainian farmers. We an interesting chat. I plied him with many questions. Being a well-read and intelligent man, my friend, the White Ruthenian, gave me some very interesting answers to my questions.

"When I settled a few years ago among Ukrainian farmers down here," my White Ruthenian acquaintance began his story, "I was pleasantly surprised that I could so well understand the language spoken by my new neighbors. It was only now and then that I heard a word which was not intelligible to me. And, it seems, I am also well understood by my Ukrainian neighbors. But what surprised me most, when I went to a concert given in the Ukrainian community hall, was the fact that Ukrainians sang some of the folk songs that I used to sing at home, in White Ruthenia (White Russia), near the city of Minsk. True, the Ukrainian singers on the stage pronounced the words of the songs a little differently than we do in White Ruthenia, but they sang the very same melodies that we sang in our village. For instance, the Ukrainian singers sang of Sahaydachny and Doroshenko in one of their songs—the one that mentions how the Kozak hetman Sahaydachny gave up his wife in exchange for a pouch of tobacco and a pipe."

"Well," I said, "it is but natural for Ukrainians to sing of such of their Kozak leaders as Sahaydachny and Doroshenko because Sahaydachny and Doroshenko were Ukrainians—hetmans of the Ukrainian Kozaks."

### White Ruthenians Sing About Ukrainian Heroes

"That surprises me," said my White Ruthenian interlocutor, with real astonishment. "We always thought in our village that such Kozaks as Sahaydachny and Doroshenko were some ancient White Ruthenian heroes. Old men of our village used to tell us of the handed down stories from generation to generation about the Kozaks who had for their centre the Zaporozhian Sitch. They used to say, 'The Kozaks lived away down the Dnieper, around Kiev and to the south of Kiev. Even our White Ruthenian young men used to run away to the south and join the ranks of the Zaporozhian Kozaks.'"

"You are right," said I. "Some three hundred years ago Ukrainians and White Ruthenians lived on very intimate terms. Of all the Slavic peoples Ukrainians and White Ruthenians are most closely related both linguistically and culturally. There were always very close cultural and political relations between Ukraine and White Ruthenia. At times White Ruthenia was even within the orbit of the Kievan Ukrainian Empire which lasted from about 850 to 1200 A. D. Around 1300 Ruthenia was under the domination of the Grand Princes of Lithuania. By 1350 almost all the Ukrainian lands were incorporated within the Lithuanian Empire, with the exception of Galicia which was annexed by Poland in 1349. From then on Ukrainians and White Ruthenians lived side by side within the Lithuanian Empire, occupying the privileged place of a people who were superior to Lithuanians in culture and education. Even the Lithuanian princes spoke and corresponded in the literary language of Ukraine and White Ruthenia.

### Reason For It

In 1569 Lithuania was united politically with Poland. So Ukraine

and White Ruthenia still remained under the same political and economic system, and they were closely bound by religious and cultural ties. During the first Kozak revolts against Poland in 1593-1596 such Ukrainian Kozak leaders as Kossynsky and Nalyvayko fought against the Polish feudal lords both in Ukraine and White Ruthenia. No wonder that White Ruthenians then regarded Ukrainian Kozaks as their defenders, too. No doubt, there were many White Ruthenians in the ranks of the Kozaks. Later, during the great revolt of the Kozaks under Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky in 1648, the southern part of White Ruthenia became an integral part of the Ukrainian Kozak Republic. From 1672 to 1772 the western Ukrainians again lived on very intimate cultural and religious terms with the White Ruthenians under Poland. From then on they both suffered oppression under the Russian tsars. Anyway, it was during the Kozak period in the history of Ukraine that the White Ruthenians and Ukrainians failed by a very narrow margin to become a single nation. That explains why the White Ruthenians still sing of the Ukrainian Kozak heroes as if they were their own."

My White Ruthenian neighbor was entirely satisfied with my extensive explanations from history why White Ruthenians also sing about Ukrainian Kozak heroes.

## The Late Archbishop Sheptytsky

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Moscow report of the Religious News Service in your issue of Nov. 5, which deals with the passing in Lwow of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Archbishop, Count Andrew Roman Sheptycky, gives a distorted picture of this distinguished personage.

The Sheptycky family is not a Polish but an old Ukrainian aristocratic family which produced already in the eighteenth century two prominent Ukrainian church leaders in the persons of the Metropolitan Archbishop Athanasius and Leo. Most of the old Ukrainian nobility became Polonized in the course of time, but the Sheptyckys were among the few who never severed their connection with the Ukrainian people.

It is also erroneous to call Archbishop Sheptycky's deportation to Kursk and Suzdal in 1914 by Russian authorities of occupation temporary, because he spent there nearly three years in strict incarceration and was only released by the liberal Kerensky Government in March, 1917.

Finally, it savors of political propaganda to call Archbishop Sheptycky "a strong advocate of a closer union between Poles and Ukrainians." In fact, he was only a strong advocate of justice to the Ukrainian people and favored complete national independence of the Ukraine. His life's task, however, was to bring about a religious union between the Ukrainian Greek Catholic and the Greek Orthodox Churches.

L. BIBEROVICH,  
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 7, 1944  
(The New York Times,  
November 15, 1944)

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in a Buffalo speech:

"Let us determine that the end of this war will bring our young men and women home to the kind of an America they have earned all over the world. With high purpose and integrity and relying upon the guidance of the God of all of us, we can save freedom in America and go forward once again."

## UKRAINIAN G.I. IN AFRICA

Supplementing the several long letters describing North Africa that appeared on these pages during the past several months are the two following recent brief ones, sent by an American soldier of Ukrainian descent stationed somewhere in North Africa to his brother in the Navy, and forwarded by the latter to the Weekly for publication:—

October 10, 1944

Dear Mike:

Greetings. How are you? I'm fine and hope the same is true with you. For the past two weeks we've had rain pretty nearly every day. I've seen an American C-47 with the big Russian Red Star on it. Was probably Lend-Lease. Likewise saw a Russian officer who was probably the pilot of the plane. He most likely came directly from Moscow. The Russian officer sure looked sharp with his colorful uniform and big leather boots.

Since being in North Africa, I have had the opportunity to travel and see many interesting things and places. I have visited Oran, Casablanca, Oran back again, Algiers and the airport there, Constantine, Maison Blanche airfield (which is about eighteen miles from Algiers) and many other places. The last place of visit is the best for finding out things of interest. So long and lots of luck.

Jimmy

October 24, 1944.

Dear Mike:

Was walking on a main street in the city of Algiers today looking into the store windows. To my surprise I saw in many of the windows American-made pen holders, pen points, erasers, note books, lead pencils and all sorts of writing paper. Guess some of the American concerns are starting their foreign trade early.

It's surprising that they have vacant space for that junk on ships going to this theatre. But most surprising of all is that it sells at about the same price you would see back in the states. Riding along the countryside you see plenty of brand new American farming machinery, such as threshing machines, reapers, tractors and GMC and Ford trucks. The trucks already are all banged up.

One of the department stores in Algiers is sure a beaut. Its floors were all carpeted except the main floor which is of marble. The railings are made out of solid maple wood. The whole store would look fine on Fifth Avenue or Park Avenue in New York City.

Likewise I recently noticed that there is a Yugo-Slav flag in a camp here. It is a red, white, and blue affair with a red star in the center of the white. It differs from the French tri-color in that the colors run horizontally.

Everything is about the same with me. I'd like to see some of the countries in Europe before I get shoved back to the States. You know what you said: "be a tourist." At the place where I'm in now the G.I.'s are gradually diminishing; soon they will vanish altogether.

Nearby the Americans were using Italian PW's for guarding airplanes since there were not enough G.I.'s around. The authorities caught two of the PW's cutting registered pouches open and helping themselves to about twelve packages from a pouch. They'd slit about one pouch every couple of days. They slit about five pouches before they finally were "caught in the act." Good thing they did not get my watch which came registered. Well, so long Mike, luck and regards.

Jimmy

—FOR VICTORY; BUY BONDS—

## UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

If you haven't seen my "Uke-Randoms" column in recent weeks it was because I presented some facts about Sidney whose second name is Hillman and somewhat criticized the Roosevelt Administration which this paper's editor censored. This I could not understand particularly in view of the fact that the editor some weeks ago extended an open invitation to readers to express their opinions in connection with the election. No such letters were seen in print. But now that the election is over (the popular vote gave FDR a narrow margin over Dewey) and Christmas not far away, let there be peace on earth and good will among men!

[It is true that we extended an invitation for views on the presidential candidates, but the few we received were of such extreme partisan nature that we did not deem them suitable for publication in this weekly.—Editor.]

Football is with us again and we find that Army and Navy lead the field with Michigan and Ohio State as runners-up. Notre Dame took a shellacking from the Army and the Navy just as are the Nazis and the Japs, respectively. This season, as in the past nine, yours truly will compile a mythical college football team composed exclusively of players of Ukrainian descent. (If any reader knows of any Ukrainian boy playing college football, please furnish me with the details (his name, name of school, home town) before Nov. 23rd. The address is 2081 East Venango Street, Philadelphia, 34, Pa.)

In Northampton, Pennsylvania (population 10,000, with 2,300 Ukrainians) the Ukrainian Orthodox Church honors its long-married couples with surprise dinner-parties. Dinners are served, gifts are presented, greetings extended from relatives and close friends, and then the singing of Ukrainian songs until late concludes the festivities. The Sheshkas were honored recently for their 30th. Only those with quintennial anniversaries after the 25th are eligible.

A History Book of the Ukrainians in Philadelphia (In Ukrainian) is on sale (\$1 at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club, 847 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.) as edited by Dr. Paul Dubas with the assistance of Dr. Gallan and Mr. Swystun. It would be nice to see every Ukrainian community compile such facts about their beginnings, organizing of churches, schools, clubs, choruses, their concerts, parades, demonstrations, and who played the leading roles.

While America was losing Al Smith and Wendell Willkie the Ukrainians lost Prof. Alexander Koshetz. Koshetz conducted the world-famous Ukrainian Chorus known as "the human organ" which toured Europe, North and South America 25 years ago. Koshetz also composed numerous beautiful Ukrainian songs.

You'll see John Hodiak (Ukrainian movie star) playing opposite Ann Sothern in MGM's rip-roaring "Maisie Goes to Reno" and with Lana Turner (Wow!) in "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Hodiak," says the Philly Record, "turns out to be a smoothie of considerable charm, good acting ability and a sense of humor." Hodiak's Pa and Ma are living now in Hollywood. Yes, the Ukrainian population in this movie town now hovers around the century mark. Hodiak will be guest in Philly soon of the Ukrainian Red Cross Women's Organization.

Big Ben Moroz, who weights 302 and stands 90 inches (no kidding), is a Philadelphian of Ukrainian descent. He was too big for the armed forces so he continues to box and recently knocked out 250-pounder Gilbert Stromquist of Texas in the second round. Moroz understands and speaks Ukrainian.

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## LAUDS UKRAINIAN CANADIANS

(Concluded from page 1)

ing in Europe what was the attitude of Ukrainian Canadians? As already pointed out most of them were descended from people who had never been under Russian rule. Some figures in regard to this might be interesting. In the Canadian Census of 1931 over 70,000 gave their birthplace as in Galicia or Bukovina while only 2,158 gave it as Russia.

At the outbreak of the present war approximately 90 percent of the Ukrainian Canadians at once gave their complete support to Canada's war effort. Only about 10 percent followed more or less the Communist lead that the war was an Imperialist venture, etc. The 90 percent organized in four main organizations which, at the request of the government in order to strengthen the contribution they could make to the war effort, with patriotic and self-effacing devotion joined forces in October, 1940, under the leadership of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The attack of Hitler on the Soviet Union of course changed the situation and the small Ukrainian Communist element also immediately then gave full support to Canada's war effort. The non-Communist element (sympathizing with the aspirations of Ukrainians in Europe for a free and independent Ukraine and this not being in accord with Soviet policy) undoubtedly experienced a feeling of frustration. They realized how fiercely the Soviet would resent any support by Canada of Ukrainian aspirations for full national freedom in Europe and that the necessity of unity among the United Nations would entail little or no support of the hopes of this large group of people for national freedom on the part of Canada, Great Britain or the United States. This was of course an acid test of where the over-riding loyalty of this 90

percent of our Ukrainian Canadians lay. They realized that the winning of the war against Hitler would not much advance the cause of an independent Ukraine yet they continued unswervingly and wholeheartedly to support Canada's war effort. An unbiased judgement would certainly be that they passed that test of their Canadian citizenship with flying colors.

### Some Significant Facts Regarding Enlistment

Exact figures are hard to get in war of enlistment but straws indicate the direction of the wind and a few significant facts can be given which indicate the extent of support given by Ukrainian Canadians to their country in her time of need.

The proportion of Canadians of Ukrainian origin in the First Division was greater than their proportion of the Population of Canada.

In the Hong Kong expedition 10 percent of the Canadian troops were of Ukrainian origin and 38 of them were killed and 66 were captured.

In the Dieppe attack, considering officers only, seven who gave their lives were of Ukrainian origin.

The record of Ukrainian Districts at home in Canada in supporting Victory Loan Campaigns, Red Cross Drives and other war activities is as might be expected from the foregoing an equality good one. Time and again responsible officials directing an equally good one. Time to the splendid work done by Ukrainian men and women in these activities and given their opinion that they were doing their full proportionate share with other Canadians.

It is authoritatively estimated that over 10 percent of the Ukrainian people in Canada have enlisted in the armed forces which is of course proportionately better than the Population of Canada as a whole. Of this number there are of course hun-

dreds of non-commissioned officers and over 250 commissioned officers.

### Three Underlying Causes of a Splendid Record

This inspiring and splendid record of a people who have only been in Canada approximately 40 years is due in the writers's opinion to three things.

First, and most important, they are a generous and loyal people and are genuinely loyal and devoted to Canada which they feel with all their heart to be their own beloved country, their homeland, the land of their children for generations to come, a goodly heritage which they feel is worthy to defend and hand on to them.

Secondly the Ukrainian people are deeply appreciative of the freedom and liberty they have enjoyed in Canada under institutions based upon British principles of democracy and tolerance. They are more appreciative of them than those of English-speaking origin who have not known what oppression by another race means (as have the Ukrainians for many generations in varying degrees from time to time in Europe).

Thirdly the leadership of the various Ukrainian organizations now united under the Canadian Ukrainian Committee has been beyond praise and a decisive factor. Since the commencement of the war by written word in their 12 newspapers and in pamphlets and books and by the spoken word in their 656 churches parishes and missions, 13 educational institutions, 405 community halls and community centres throughout Canada, constructive, far-sighted and loyal leadership has been steadily given.

### Faith of Early Settlers Vindicated

And what of the communities originally settled almost exclusively by the original intrepid pioneers from the land of the Ukraine?

It has been the writer's privilege to live near and mingle with the people in such a community during most of his adult life. As a second generation Canadian it is with a feeling of thankfulness that he can say that those communities are more than vindicating the hopes of those who had faith in these settlers 40 years ago.

Their schools are the equal of those in any other part of the country. Their farming methods are as progressive as any other part. They take a most active interest in community and governmental activities of all kinds. Canadians of Ukrainian origin have already made an enviable record in our Provincial Legislatures and in Parliament, in business, in the professions and in every line of worthy endeavor. All but the most prejudiced now realize that they must regard the Canadians of Ukrainian origin as very good Canadians.

The casualty lists now coming in and unfortunately ever growing longer, with their names of those Canadian boys of all racial origins must end the cruel and un-Canadian feeling of intolerance that may have once existed toward those who came to us from the corners of the earth and have now given their dearest

## Wounded, Gets Medal from Patton

First Lieutenant Daniel Slobodian, who was seriously wounded in action in France, writes in a recent letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Romani Slobodian, 341 Rose Hill place, Elizabeth, N. J.:

"I guess the Department has informed you by now that I stopped a bullet with the right side of my abdomen. I have been getting good medical treatment and when I'm fully recovered I don't think I'll have any physical disability. This will take a few months, though. I was wounded in France and they operated on me there.

"While there General Patton visited our hospital and gave me a ribbon, the 'award of the Bronze Star Ribbon' for meritorious service. Many people visited me in the hospital, including my Division Commander. Their visits were a swell compliment. Had no idea my standing was so good. Well, from France, they flew me to England where the facilities are naturally much better. We get swell eats, and the nurses take good care of us. I have confidence in the doctors; they seem to know their business."

Lt. Slobodian, a N.Y.U. graduate, is in the infantry. He entered service in February, 1942 as a private.



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and best to defend Canada. The language of the mothers of these boys may have been Ukrainian or many another language but they were brought up in homes which taught them love of country — of Canada their own country.

We salute them — we will hold them in loving memory — we must and will see that the intolerance and condescension which sometimes they experienced as they grew to manhood (and generously overlooked as they volunteered to defend their country) shall never again be experienced by their loved ones left to mourn for them at home in Canada.

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