

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Notables Address 23rd UNA Convention

The 23rd convention of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., a \$15,000,000 fraternal benefit society with headquarters in Jersey City, N. J., was concluded at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 5. The 500 delegates, representing that number of branches throughout the United States and Canada, and about 300 guests, listened to the talks and remarks of 14 senators and congressmen. The political figures lauded the Ukrainian stand against Communism and aggression. President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent greetings to the convention and congratulated the association on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

Senators who addressed the convention were Everett Dirksen, R. Ill., Irving M. Ives, R. N. Y., Homer Ferguson, R. Mich., Paul H. Douglas, D. Ill., William F. Knowland, R. Cal., Joseph W. Martin Jr., R. Mass., Thomas A. Burke, D. Ohio, H. Alexander Smith, R. N. J., John F. Kennedy, D. Mass. The congressmen were Michael A. Feighan, D. Ohio, Charles J. Kersten, R. Wis., John R. Pillion, R. N. Y., John W. McCormack, D. Mass., Kenneth B. Keating, R. N. Y. Other speakers included Allan C. Devaney, Inspections and Examinations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers; Dr. Edward O'Connor; Perle Mesta, former ambassador to Luxembourg.

Congressman Keating, who has been the close follower and supporter of the Ukrainian people in this country, and especially up-state New York, commended the Ukrainians in their fight against Communism and for their Loyalty Day parades in large American cities. It was brought out that the Ukrainians marched 50,000 strong in New York City in 1933, through the rain, harassed by Communist hecklers, and successfully completed the parade and brought to the attention of the American people that the Ukrainians refused to recognize the Soviet Union, even though it was recognized by the United States.

Communism — "World Killer" Congressman McCormack referred to Communism as a "World Killer." He brought the delegation to its feet in sustained applause when he declared that the free world, including the United States, would some day free the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain, including the Ukrainians. He stressed that the free world would be aided by underground movements behind the Iron Curtain.

Neither Republicans nor Democrats have a monopoly on patriotism, and "there is only one party that could be called a party of treason, and that is the Communist Party," Senate Majority Leader Knowland said. He was the principal speaker at the convention banquet.

Perle Mesta Lauds Ukrainians Perle Mesta told the convention that the Ukraine was the Soviet republic she admired most. Mrs. Mesta, who wore a black suit, small white hat and white orchid corsage, was given a standing ovation by the men and women delegates on her arrival. And when she left, they rose to sing her a traditional Ukrainian song, "Mnohaya Lita," wishing her "many years of health and happiness." She got a big round of applause when she told them: "The Ukrainians are the best-looking, bravest and most lovable people in Russia." She told the delegates she traveled some 12,000 miles over a period of three months in Russia. With her was an American secretary and although she was without an official Russian escort, "on every train there was always someone in the next berth who got off at the same stop." When Russian officials made disparaging comments about American leaders or "the American system," she told them, "We don't like yours either, so that makes us fifty-fifty." She had been told, she said, that the best things in Russia were the ballet and the Metro (subway system in Moscow). "The best thing I found in Russia was the exit visa," she declared.

Senator Burke stated that the Communists preach that there is no God. The former Mayor of Cleveland declared that life without God is meaningless. "We should thank God for what we have and pray to God that the day is not too far distant when freedom-loving people from all over the world may enjoy the rights which we enjoy." "The Lord said, when He established His church, that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it."

Speaker of the House Martin stressed that it is important for Americans to spend large sums of money for military preparedness because of the "Soviet peril." He stated that the Communists fear and respect strength. "The Ukrainians, Poles, Rumanians, Czechoslovakians, and other peoples behind the Iron Curtain, know that Communism is not for their common good. We must hold back these threatening forces."

UNA Growth The convention went into night sessions on June 3rd. The delegates heard the reports of the officers for the 1950-1954 period, and it was brought out that membership had increased by 14,000 to today's total of over 70,000, and that assets had increased by \$4,000,000 to a total of \$15,000,000. The by-laws of the association were revised and new certificate forms were approved. The delegates also went over recommendations and resolutions.

Message to Eisenhower A plea for United States recognition of the rights of the Ukrainian people in their homeland who are "still carying on the fight against Russian tyranny" was made by the convention. It was embodied in a message sent to President Eisenhower, which cited the aims and growth of the Ukrainian National Association, and asserted that the problem of America and the free world today is what Ukraine "has been facing for centuries." "Today, as never before, the United States is menaced by the systematic at-

tempts of the dictators of Moscow to destroy its national unity, to isolate it from its natural friends abroad, to shatter the growing sense of unity of the free world by all kinds of specious devices. The Ukrainians have experienced this process for centuries. They well know the value of Russian promises and agreements."

The delegates pointed proudly to the accomplishments of the Association in cleaning out the subversive elements that advanced the Russian Tsarist political propaganda and influence among the early Ukrainian immigrants. The delegates declared that during World War II, when Russia enjoyed American sympathy as an ally, the association maintained "uncompromising antagonism toward the imported false ideology," thereby saving many Ukrainians from becoming victims of insidious propaganda.

Tea Million Dollars Paid Out by UNA in Benefits

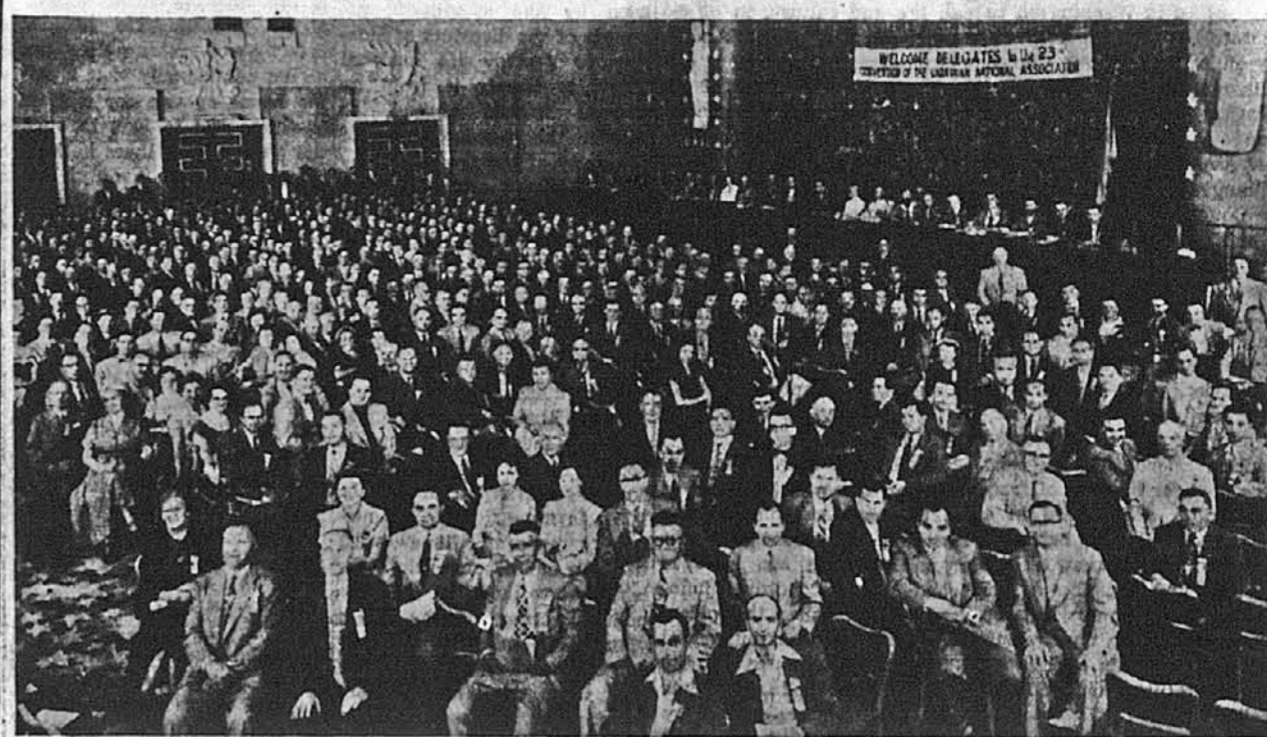
During the past 60 years the Association had paid out more than \$10,000,000 in benefits to its members and their families to enable them to make achievements in all fields of American life and culture.

Just as the association publishes two newspapers in America, one in the Ukrainian language and the other in English, the affairs of the convention were conducted in the two languages under the colors of the American and the Ukrainian flags.

Convention Presidium

The chairman of the convention was Michael Piznak of New York, N. Y.; Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, Pa., was vice-chairman, as was Ludmila Ivchenko of New York, N. Y.; the secretaries were Julian Baranuk of Newark, N. J., and Josephine Gibaylo Gibbons of Bloomfield, N. J.

The convention began with the singing of the American anthem and ended with the singing of the Ukrainian anthem.



DELEGATES TO THE 23rd CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., HOTEL STATLER.—TAKING A MOMENT OFF FROM THEIR DELIBERATIONS FOR THE ABOVE PICTURE.

THE NEW U.N.A. SUPREME ASSEMBLY

The following will serve as supreme officers for the next four years, having been elected by the delegates: Dmytro Halychyn of New York, N. Y., president; Michael Piznak of Boston, Mass., vice-president; Mrs. Genevieve Zepko Zerebniak of Akron, Ohio, Taras Shpikula of Chicago, Ill., vice-president; Gregory Herman of Maywood, N. J., secretary; Roman Slobodian of Elizabeth, N. J., treasurer; Didak of Detroit, Mich., Nicholas Dawyskyba of Mattapan, Pa., Stephen Kurupas of Mass., and Mrs. Helen Shtochicago, Ill., John W. Evan-chuk of Detroit, Mich., Peter Kuchma of New York, N. Y., and Walter Kossar of Norwood, Manitoba, auditors; Dmytro Samagala of Cleveland, Ohio, John Kokolski of Woonsocket, R. I., Anna Chopek of Boston, Mass., Mrs. Maria Demychuk of Brooklyn, N. Y., Andrew Jula of Ambridge, Pa., Dr. Yaroslav Padoch of Mahwah, N. J., William B. Hussar secretary of Rochester, N. Y., Walter Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, Pa., Stephen Kurupas of Mass., and Mrs. Helen Shtochicago, Ill., John W. Evan-chuk of Detroit, Mich., Peter

ESCAPE FROM TYRANNY

Under the above head, Bob Considine, International News Syndicate writer, whose columns appear daily in about 250 newspapers, and who has a regular Sunday evening broadcast, wrote the column below. It appeared in last Tuesday's papers throughout the nation. In a personal letter to the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, who helped to arrange and was present with others at the interview in Washington, Mr. Considine expressed his sympathy for Ukrainian people in their struggle to free themselves of foreign rule and communism.—Editor

Lewis Futala, a Detroit mechanic, was in a veterinarian school in the Ukraine in 1941 when the Nazis rolled through on the way to gates of Moscow. He was still there three years later, fighting them from the underground, when the Red Army swept back in waves. He remained in the underground. Like most Ukrainians, Futala regarded neither inundation by arms a liberation.

I talked to the four-times-wounded Futala yesterday at the 60th anniversary meeting of the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal benefit organization meeting currently in Washington. The Association was formed at Shamokin, Pa., on George Washington Birthday, 1894, to raise the lot of the average Ukrainian immigrant who had found America's mines and company town tyranny hardly less tolerable than the land whence he fled.

(The Association began with 439 members and \$220 in assets. Today it has more than 70,000 members and better than \$15,000,000 in the kitty.)

"You lived under both Hitler and Stalin, which was worse?" I asked the neat, quiet-spoken young Futala, who is a delegate to the Association meeting.

Public or Private
Heshrugged. "The only difference was how you died if you stood for an independent Ukraine," he said, partly through interpreter Joseph Leaswyer, a New York real estate man of Ukrainian extraction who served with General Patton.

"The Nazis shot you in a public square and strung you up for several days for the people to see," Futala continued. "The Russians shot you behind a wall. It was question of whether you preferred to be shot publicly or privately."

"In the event of a World War III and an American army invasion of the Ukraine, would there be mass desertions... would Ukrainians leave the Soviet Union in droves and aid us?" I asked.

I expected an explosive "Yes!" but Futala, a man who passed through a bitter mill, thought for a time before he answered.

"If the American army announced as it came into the country that it endorsed the independence aims of the Ukrainian people it would have a chance of 100 per cent desertions from the Soviet Union," he said. "But there would have to be deeds to back up the words... conclusive deeds."

"Many people remember that the Nazis promised to support our freedom when we declared it in 1941," he said, and his eyes mirrored memories of his hard days. "But then they butchered us. Many people remember, too, that when the Reds were coming closer to retaking us they also pledged we'd be independent. But you see what has happened to us."

Rally at the Ukrainian Village Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of OUN

A committee composed of organizations representing Ukrainian Americans in New York and the Metropolitan Area, headed by ODUW and ODFFU, was formed in March 1954 for the 25th Jubilee of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

American Ukrainians will commemorate this celebration with a Mass Manifestation Rally, Sunday June 13th, at the Ukrainian Village-Cedar Grove Rd., in Bound Brook, N. J.

They will pay tribute to the known and unknown heroes of Ukraine, who sacrificed their lives for freedom and honor of their country; they will manifest their moral support for the continued liberation struggle of the Ukrainian Nation; they will protest against Russian imperialistic communism, against inhuman terror in Ukraine to suppress the desire to be free independent, and ultimately against the trickery of the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1954) which Russia uses as a cover for her crimes and for holding Ukraine in bondage.

Program begins at 10 o'clock in the morning with Religious Services. At 1 p.m. addresses by prominent Americans and Ukrainians, followed by an artistic cultural hour.

Everyone's participation is necessary to demonstrate the sympathy and wholehearted support not only to the Ukrainian liberation movement in the struggle against Russian communism, but also to the defense of freedom and welfare of the entire world.

Buses leaving New York at St. Vladimir's Church, 14th St. between 1st and 2nd Avenues and on Second between 7th and 8th Street strting at 8 a.m. Sunday.

Smal-Stocki to Address Veterans

The Ukrainian American Veterans takes great pleasure in announcing that Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University will be its main speaker at the Convention Banquet to be held June 19, 1954 at Spey, N. Y.

On this occasion, Dr. Smal-Stocki is to be the recipient of the Award of Merit of the Ukrainian American Veterans for the Ukrainian American who has accomplished the most during the past year for the dissemination of information about our people among the American public and American leadership. This is an annual award presented by the organization in a modest attempt to honor the men and women of our ancestry who work so unselfishly to present our problems and knowledge to the non-Ukrainians in this great nation.

As his theme at the Banquet, Dr. Smal-Stocki has selected the topic of "Why Amer-

icans cannot understand Russian Communism."

All veterans and friends are cordially invited to attend this Banquet at Glen Spey and also to take part in all the other functions of the Convention. For further information, please contact George Wolynetz, Esq., 37 Wall Street, N.Y.C. N. Y.

NYU GRADUATE

On June 9, 1954 Miss Irene A. Rodyk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rodyk of Bay-



Irene A. Rodyk side N. Y. was graduated from New York University with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Her father, well-known New York attorney, is at present director of the European headquarters of the UUAAC. After a summer European vacation, Irene plans to start a career in the Retailing field in New York.

Weekly Commentator

THE "FUN" MARKET

There is a huge market in this country which doesn't seem to have been given as much analytical attention as it deserves. It can be described under the highly inclusive word "fun." An article in the June issue of Fortune by Dero A. Saunders and Sanford S. Parker subjects that market to extensive examination.

The American people are spending something like \$30,600,000,000 a year on leisure and recreational activity, which is half as much again as we spend for either clothing or shelter. There are, of course, two obvious reasons why so vast a sum should be spent in this fashion. First is the shortened work week, which has given more people more free time—in 1929, the Fortune article says, the week was nearly 50 hours long, while now, leaving out agricultural workers and overtime, it averages about 40. This trend has been accompanied by a sharp rise in paid holidays and in the number of people receiving

vacations with pay. Second is the dramatic jump in average family income. In 1929, write Messrs. Saunders and Parker, only 20 per cent of family units were in the over-\$4,000 bracket (expressed in terms of 1953 dollars) and they accounted for 54 per cent of all income. Last year, by contrast, 45 per cent of these units took in more than \$4,000 and their share of total income was 72 per cent. Even so, the authors point out that the consumers' leisure preferences "are strongly influenced by habits, by social trends, and by other factors that have little connection with how much time he has or how much money is in his pocket." And the market's movements in late years bears that out. For, even as the total market has shown a great growth in dollar volume since World War II, expenditures for some items which are part of it have declined either actually or relatively—hard liquor and movie admissions being examples.

PIANO RECITAL

The talented Ukrainian American pianist instructor, Mrs. Olga Lahowitch, of Miami, Florida, gave a well received recital of fourteen of her best pupils on Sunday evening June 6 last, at the Northeast Women's Club, 454 E. 58th street, Miami.

Among those who took part in the program were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lachowitch's two daughters, Karen, 15, and Tina, 9.

The authors divide the market into two parts. First are the most obviously recreational activities—spectator and participant sports travel for fun, games and toys and so on—which account for \$18,000,000,000 a year. Their second classification includes spending for alcohol, casual eating out, television, radios, records and musical instruments, which totals \$12,600,000,000. This second group, they say in effect, is more or less static, taken as a whole. It is in the first group that the great growth has taken place and that the major potential for future growth exists.

A Message from The 23rd Convention of the Ukrainian National Association

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION. MAY 30-JUNE 5, 1954, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the United States, founded on February 22, 1894, is assembled in Washington to celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of its foundation. Choice of its meeting place has been prompted by a desire to pay homage to the memory of that great American patriot, George Washington — "the Father of Our Country."

The name of Washington has been closely connected in oppressed Ukraine with liberty, truth, honor and fairness. One hundred years ago, Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian patriot, poet, and martyr, at the very dawn of the Ukrainian national rebirth, expressed this fact. Shevchenko had been persecuted for his love of freedom, exiled, and placed in a Russian disciplinary battalion where he came to know all the hardships and injustices of the old Russian regime. But he never lost his unwavering faith in the ideals of liberty. After his return from exile, he visualized in one of his poems the future of Ukraine and its complete confidence that one day Ukraine also would greet "a Washington with a new and just law," because Washington and his ideals expressed the sentiments of his native Ukraine as they did the ideals of America.

The coincidence goes further. In 1775, just as the Americans were fighting on Bunker Hill and Washington was taking command of the Continental Army, in what seemed a hopeless fight, the Empress Catherine II destroyed the last stronghold of independent Ukrainian statehood, the Zaporozhian Sich. It is small wonder that Shevchenko and his followers who lived in the gloom of absolutism recognized that America had picked up the torch of true liberty.

The work of the conquerors removed Ukraine from the map of the world and from the consciousness of Europe. It could not, however, destroy the spark of liberty in Ukrainian hearts. It could not destroy the appreciation of the "Land of Washington" in the hearts of Ukrainians, especially those who were able to come to this country.

When the mass emigration of the Ukrainians to the United States began late in the nineteenth century, they did not meet, as they emerged from the steerage of the great liners, brass bands and speeches of welcome. Neither had the men of Jamestown and of Plymouth. They found themselves shipped to the mines and factories of the American interior. They found themselves working hard under most difficult and unpleasant conditions. They were often exploited and their contacts were often with some of the undesirable elements of American life. Many resented it, however, others (and they were a growing number) began to think. As they gathered in their humble places of meeting and became aware of their own native heritage, they came to see that America was not hostile but was simply unaware of their problems. They began to take advantage in the good sense of the opportunities that a free America offered for self-organization and self-development. Once they had realized this, the way was open for the Ukrainian National Association and similar groups organized in the in the Ukrainian and American spirit. A new life came into being. Today after sixty years, the

Ukrainian National Association can acknowledge with humility its accomplishments and the achievements of its members in all fields of American life and culture, in public service and in art and in American progress in general. It can be proud of the valor of its members in the American armed forces; it can find inspiration in the thousands of its members who have died in the American Army, Navy and Air forces; it can be proud of the intellectual and professional honors which its members have received and of the simple and unsung contributions of those ordinary men and women who compose its membership as they do the bulk of the United States.

The Ukrainian National Association can well be proud of what it has accomplished as a fraternal and mutual benefit organization. It can be even prouder in its cultural influence. It publishes the oldest and today the most influential Ukrainian newspaper in the world, the *Svoboda*, that has been specially recognized by the President of the United States for its patriotic work. By its English-language supplement, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, its emphasis in Ukrainian and English on the finer aspects of American life, it has helped many a person to enjoy a fuller use of those opportunities which only America can offer.

There is another mission that the Association has and which is becoming ever more important — the enlightening of the American people and the free world to an understanding of the significance of Ukraine. At first this was hardly more than a friendly gesture, a word of sympathy, of friend, prominent or not, in the struggle of over forty million oppressed Ukrainians.

As the Association grown stronger, it has been able to expand this by its scholarly and scientific publications in English. Today these are the principal source of American knowledge of Ukraine and Ukrainians. Year by year the organization has expanded this work and has received greater and greater success and recognition in the American scholarly world.

There are today, more than ever before, many Congressmen and Senators, many professors and clergymen, journalists and ordinary citizens who have through these publications become aware of the importance of the Ukrainian question and are using this scientific material for the good of the United States and the free world.

Yet there is one painful fact that must be noticed. The Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainians of America have been working for sixty years to bring home to all the people and the government of the United States the importance of the Ukrainian problem. From the time of World War I, they have been sending memoranda, delegations and letters to the United States government, placing at the disposal of the people of this land their special knowledge of the problems of eastern Europe. All too often this seems to have fallen upon deaf ears and alas! it still seems so, for there are still public officials who refuse to recognize those facts, which are so obvious to the Ukrainian people because of their own history and experience. This is becoming even more tragic today, when with steadily increasing clearness the world can see, if it will, that

the problem of America and the free world is that which Ukraine has been facing for centuries. Today as never before the United States is menaced by the systematic attempts of the dictators of Moscow to destroy its national unity, to isolate it from its natural friends abroad, to shatter the growing sense of the unity of the free world by all kinds of specious devices. The Ukrainians have experienced this process for centuries. They well know, the value of Russian promises and agreements.

Three hundred years ago, the revived democratic Ukrainian Cossack state under Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky had just won its independence and it sought for an ally against its former master, Poland. In 1654, in an evil hour, Khmelnytsky made an alliance with the Tsar of Moscow, each promising not to interfere with the political order of the other state. The ink was scarcely dry on that Treaty of Pereyaslav, when the Moscow interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine began and it continued until the last remnants of the Ukrainian freedom were destroyed.

Just now, this very year, the red rulers of Moscow are forcing all the peoples of the Soviet Union to celebrate this Treaty of the Hetman and the Tsar. They are interpreting it as the expression of the desire of the Ukrainian people for union with Russia. In the process they ignore the fact that the Treaty rapidly became a mass of promises broken by Moscow and that it led to the subjugation of the Ukrainian people in all spheres of their national, cultural and economic life.

This Treaty and this unique celebration by the red tyrants of their oppression of the Ukrainian people is a warning to America and the whole free world. It is another typical example of the Soviet disregard for agreements and a clear indication to America and the free world of the results that a naive trust in the Soviet word can and will inevitably bring. America and the free world must wake up, if they are to escape the disaster that overtook Ukraine at the time of Pereyaslav and led to its eclipse for three centuries. America must learn to know its friends behind the Iron Curtain and of these no nation has expressed itself more clearly than have the Ukrainian people.

In view of this fact and the long friendship and the similarities of the ideals of the American and Ukrainian peoples, — the failure of the American government to recognize the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic after downfall of Tsarist Russia was and still is a source of pain, sorrow and disappointment not only to the Ukrainians in their homeland who are still carrying on the fight against Russian tyranny but still more to those who have become American citizens and are working for the welfare and prosperity of the United States.

Nevertheless we believe in the basic good will of the American Government and we are confident that in time it will come to recognize the rights of the Ukrainian people. With this hope we pay homage to George Washington, the great spokesman for those who, as the Ukrainian people, are fighting for freedom, liberty and justice for all.

NOTES ON THE PERSONAL TRAITS AND CHARACTER OF IVAN FRANKO

By DR. VOLODYMYR OKHRIMOVYCH
Translated by Percival Cundy

(2)

Franko did not care about being in "company" so-called, never went to social gatherings, soirees, concerts or dances. He disliked making new acquaintances and did not willingly enter into ordinary conversation. He was very reserved and was not prone to giving confidences or talking about himself. He avoided taverns and restaurants but he did occasionally visit a coffee house or two for a glass of coffee and to look through the papers. But there he kept to himself and avoided the other guests. Also at home, he did not care about seeing visitors, but those who he knew he received and treated well, regaled them with tea and cookies, sometimes with mead, and would read his latest poetical compositions to them before they went to press for publication. I myself with other young companions, was several times in his home on such occasions, at one time, when having just been released from prison in the affair of Degen and comrades, he read to us his "Prison Sonnets."

Franko did not care for drinks (except sometimes a glass of wine or fermented mead), did not smoke or play cards, and did not like to be in the company of those who drank, smoked or played cards. His only diversion was fishing, of which he was passionately fond. From time to time he purposely took trips into the country to fish, among other places, to Holobutiv near Stryj, where he fished in the brook Kolodnyk with his friend, Fedylo Derhalo, a cultivated and amiable farmer. And during the summer vacations too, while staying in the country, he did a great deal of fishing.

Franko was not musical but he was very fond of simple folksongs and ranked them above artistic compositions, yet he liked the works of the Eastern Ukrainian composers better than those of the Western Ukrainians. I remember that once in his home in my presence he had a lively dispute on this subject with the now deceased composer, Viktor Matyuk, whom Franko sought to convince that the music of the older Galician composers was a medley of ecclesiastical and German music and that in their compositions there was too little of the native Ukrainian folk element.

Once, but only once, was I present when Franko himself sang. It was either in 1889 or 1890. He was giving a lecture in the Polish Reading Society's hall before a mixed audience of Poles, Jews and Ukrainians in the Polish language on the subject of "Woman's Role in Ukrainian Folksongs." He illustrated his lecture by quoting songs and some of these he sang, among them one with particular feeling, which begins:

"Beyond the hill, in sordid strife,
There lives a man who wrongs his wife."

Franko was not an eloquent speaker, but I was very fond of listening to him when he spoke at public meetings or when he lectured or gave readings. He spoke in short simple sentences, without superfluous additions, without rhetorical embellishments or phrases, without humbug or demagoguery, without false or exaggerated pathos, but clearly and intelligibly. He never deviated from the subject he was discussing and never showed off his learning and

scholarship. He always spoke from deep convictions with duplicity or malice. He liked to use blunt, downright expressions and sometimes he employed witty, but always refined, smiles and proverbs drawn from homely, popular language.

A number of times I had the opportunity of being present when Franko was editing and revising articles sent in for publication, or when he, together with other comrades, was drawing up and phrasing manifestos and declarations put out by the Ukrainian Radical Party.

On such occasions he taught me by actual practice the rules of Ukrainian composition, how to correct the incoherencies of the bureaucratic, official style, adopted by the Galician intelligentsia from the German and Polish languages. He showed me how to write in short, compact, simple, as far as possible all irrelevant phrases, to use as many full stops as possible and the fewest commas in the text. With this in view, he broke up long complicated periods into shorter and simpler ones and turned dependent sentences into separate principal ones. Moreover he took care that every sentence should be composed in the natural order: first the subject, next the predicate, then the object and lastly all complements. As far as possible one should avoid all interjections and breaks, all superfluous embellishments, epithets, tautologies and repetitions and in general to omit all phrases, and words that could be dispensed with. In particular, one should strike out any expressions and turn of speech which might confuse or obscure the clearness and intelligibility of the text.

(To be continued)

A Crippled Glory (Maria Bashkirzew)

By DMYTRO DONZOW
(Translated from the Ukrainian by MARY GABODA)

And taken from the book by the same author entitled *A Longing for the Heroic: Ideas and Personalities in Ukrainian Literature*, London, 1953.

I anticipate happiness each day, each hour
Nevertheless... Although in my veins
Flows the blood of the future, I have no future...
I am that very "crippled glory"

O. KOBYLANSKA

(4)

She especially could not abide dissonances, but for a "boon mot" she would sacrifice the most beautiful situation. To her sentimental lover who dreamt of living with her after marriage "in a little villa" she answered "better in a big one." And when Antonelli during a tete a tete told her "never to leave this place" she made the observation that the both of them would die of hunger. A prosaic handkerchief taken out to wipe the eyes of the departed admirer and a false "thou" — and the charm was ended, the illusion was destroyed. Finally she was concerned about that "which slipped out of her hands." That's why she broke off her correspondence with Maupassant. He became anxious to meet her in person. That was why kings impressed her.

To climb among the chosen that was her goal and secondly to shine in the world. She worked on this with a rare persistence. During her short visit to Poltava she created a furor among the local aristocracy as she walked surrounded by a host of admirers or as she called them "Poltava crocodiles." Also the same in Paris, this beloved and hated city. She mingled in the society of republicans, Bonapartists, Cassanians, princess Jeanne Bonaparte and others, many others. Here began her extraordinary artistic career in the Academy Julian under the direction of Robert Fleury. At first there was unbelief in the whims of a bored aristocrat, then an interest in her persistence and finally surprise and enthusiasm for her talent. After eleven months — the first gold medal. In 1880 (at the age of twenty) her picture in the salon, in 1883 "Jean et Jacques" followed by "Meeting" bought for the Luxembourg Museum.

Hundred of papers printed her name. She was besieged by reporters and reproductionists. They singled her out. They were all envious of her great masculine talent. Julian called her a "boy" and scolded her because she drew "like an executioner." The first rays of the sun of glory had fallen upon the golden hair of this twenty-three year old consumptive destined for death.

Alongside all this she had cut out for herself a large scale plan of self-education. Homer and Livy, Stendhal, Pouson du Terrail author of the immortal "Rocamboles" Byron and his followers, physics, Confucius, anatomy, a chemical laboratory — the mad desire to know everything by a person who saw death in her soul and knew that her days were numbered.

And here, really began the tragedy of this strange girl of our Ukraine — the tragedy which, perhaps, sooner than death, annihilated her before her time. In what lay this tragedy? How was it manifested? In a spiritual cleavage, in hatred for her environment, of herself. She was an aristocrat by ancestry, upbringing and tastes. But less frequently than others, was she proud of her class. As a thirteen year old she wrote, "I am an aristocrat. I prefer the ruined nobleman to a wealthy bourgeois. I find more charm in old satin, tarnished gildings, antique pillars and ornaments than in trimmings rich, gaudy

and glaring." She didn't like a poor man or anyone else who stood lower than she on the social ladder because "a poor man loses half of his dignity" and independence. But her environment was beginning to displease her. She complained that there wasn't a soul with whom she could exchange a word. All this was a golden triviality which she couldn't abide. She needed "a turbulent life, or absolute peace." And this she couldn't find among the people of her circle. The people who surrounded her during her short stay in Poltava were "lovely people but you could smell provincialism a verst away." On their estate she described "we do nothing but eat; we eat, then we walk for half an hour and it is like that all day." This society only evoked her laughter and she did not forecast a happy ending for it. In a letter from Poltava to Julian she wrote about the social agitation among the peasants and "can you not fancy my head mounted at the end of a lance?" Comparing the position of the aristocracy in Ukraine "with the last days of 'old regime' in France, she wrote, "a striking resemblance between the two periods — from the frightful condition of the people to the stupid blindness of the nobles."

And she did not feel at home among the bourgeois society of contemporary Europe. She hated it not with the hatred of something lower, proletarian, but only with the pride of an aristocrat. After a visit to Monaco she wrote, "I can never say how distasteful is this nest of coquettes." Later without ceremony she called her environment one in which one "became an animal." After one tirade full of misanthropy she wrote, "Isn't it strange that I understand it this way? Perhaps the deductions of such a juvenile as myself is only needless proof that the world is worth! It must be well penetrated by dirt and evil that it could anger me in such a short time. I'm barely fifteen years old."

And really, neither her Europe, nor Russia, saying nothing about Ukraine, could quench her thirst if not great impression, at least, for great illusions of the soul. What kind of period was it? Italy was just beyond the diaper stage in politics having thrown off Napoleon's crutches. France full prostration after the Sedan and just before Panama. Russia — the last days of Alexander II and the first days of the rule of Alexander III which had driven everyone into the narrow cage of purely personal interests.

What was strange about the fact that she was suffocating in the society of her era? What was strange about the fact that her disgust with society was also transformed at the same time to the whole era in which she lived? The people of the Parisian salons appeared to her as "shadows of the last century." Truly, there were a chosen few with whom she felt at ease with her refined wit but the whole environment was "good for dancing a ten minute waltz, exchange a few banalities, answer compliments and farther?"

(To be continued)

Ukraine vs Russia

UKRAINE'S 300 YEARS OF HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Tercentenary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav Russia Dishonors Agreements

There are at present countries occupied and enslaved by Russia. The largest of them is UKRAINE, with a population of over 40 millions. For its size, it is probably the richest country in the world. The Ukrainians are an ancient people in South-eastern Europe; they were an age old bulwark defending the Christian Countries centuries before Europeans heard of Muscovites. Ukraine has had the doubtful advantage, of having natural wealth in soil, minerals and strategic position; and so, through the centuries, has been an object of greed and often of attack on the part of neighboring countries, especially of Russia.

After many battles Russia succeeded by means of massacre, terror and torture to enslave Ukraine. But acting on the pretext of liberator, Russia always hides her criminal deeds by means of demagogic propaganda.

Intense Propaganda

This year there is intense propaganda in relation to the so-called Treaty of Pereyaslav, which the Russians claim as freely uniting Ukraine with Russia. Celebrations on the most fantastic and elaborate scale have been going on in the U.S.S.R., and particularly in Ukraine. The celebrations are to commemorate the Treaty and to show the "boundless joy of the Ukrainian people at their union, and devoted friendship with their brothers, the Muscovites." In reality, it is a question of "rejoice" or to be shot or sent to a slave camp. But, to those who know the Ukrainians, it is a certainty that they will disappoint Mos-

cow, but the intense propaganda may deceive the West. The Kremlin ordered the day to be celebrated throughout the whole Soviet Union, under the slogan of "re-union" "forever" between Ukraine and Muscovy because domination over Ukraine made Russia a greater power in Europe. Without Ukraine neither Tsarist nor Bolsheviki Russia would be able to be in direct contact with Central and South Europe, nor able to expand her frontiers to the Black and Mediterranean Seas, influencing the Balkans, menacing Turkey, and dreaming about world domination.

Ukrainians never surrendered to Moscow, but were overcame by Russian fraud and treachery.

By 1653, Ukraine had been at war for six years with Poland, whose rulers had tried to seize Ukrainian territory. The Poles had been driven out of the country as a result of crushing defeats in many battles. Being in possession of ample financial resources they were able to hire German mercenaries to go on fighting.

Being exhausted by this long struggle, the Ukrainian Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, looked unsuccessfully for allies, but in the end he approached the Tsar of Moscow.

It cannot be emphasized too much that the Hetman approached Moscow as an ally, and was not seeking to be dominated or incorporated into the Muscovite Tsardom.

Treaty of Pereyaslav

Ultimately, representatives of Ukraine and Muscovy met

in Pereyaslav, from which the ill-fated Treaty takes its name. Terms were agreed, but not in writing until two months later in Moscow, when it was found that they had been falsified in Moscow's favor.

Even as it was, however, the Treaty promised Ukraine full independence and non-interference in her internal affairs, and her ruler had the right of separate diplomatic relations with other countries.

Briefly, the Treaty, as the Ukrainians understood it, compelled the Tsar to send military aid to Ukraine to assist in the war against the Poles. But typically, Moscow broke every Article of the Treaty, and, instead of sending aid as arranged, sent Muscovites to occupy all key positions, supporting them with troops and fortresses, and acting more and more as masters of a Muscovite "province." Gradually, the Russians, as they are now better known, occupied the country, enslaved the Ukrainian Church to Moscow and confiscated all her properties, defamed the Ukrainian language and prohibited its use in public, and finally abolished the very name of Ukraine and converted it into colony under the name of "little Russia."

Khmelnytsky spent the few remaining years of his life in trying to recover the country's independence, as he had realized that he had been completely tricked by the Russians, and, instead of gaining an Ally, had opened the gates of his country to a thief and a destroyer.

(Concluded on page 3)

