

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

English supplement of SVOBODA, Ukrainian daily, founded 1893.

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

No. 25.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941

VOL. IX

## LUBKA KOLESSA TO TEACH PIANO IN OTTAWA

Lubka Kolessa, the internationally famous Ukrainian pianist, and in the words of "Svenska Dagbladet" (Stockholm), "one of the greatest pianists of our time," has opened a master class for piano interpretation and repertory in Canada.

The course will open July 2 and last to July 30. It will consist of twelve lecture-recitals. The following piano concerts will be included: Mozart's C Major, Beethoven's G Major, Chopin's E Minor, De Falla's Nights in Spanish Gardens, and Jean Francais' Concertino. Further information may be obtained by writing to Miss Hazel Jacques, Honorary Secretary, Ottawa Branch Ontario Music Teachers' Association, 102 Gilmour St., Ottawa; telephone 2-9106.

## "UKRAINIAN SOCIOLOGY BEFORE 1914"

An interesting and welcome study in English of "Ukrainian Sociology: Its Development to 1914," has recently appeared in pamphlet form, being a reprint from the April, 1941 issue of the Journal of Central European Affairs (Vol. 1, No. 1). Its authors are Yaroslav Chyz, editor of the Ukrainian-American tri-weekly, "Narodna Wola," and J. S. Roucek of Hofstra College in Sharon, Pa.

The study begins at the opening of the nineteenth century, at the time of the Ukrainian nationalist revival, and ends just before World War I with Timofiy Osadchiv (1860-1920) author of "Social Existence."

Though Osadchiv's freedom of expression, the authors write, "was somewhat cramped under the Tsarist regime, the incisive statement of the problems and the clarity of his language makes his writings of supreme importance for the student of social thought in Eastern Europe."

## MICHAEL BORIS

One of the most likeable and active young Ukrainian-Americans in the New York Metropolitan Area, Michael J. Boris, of Bayonne, N. J., died shortly after midnight Wednesday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital in Newark. His death was a result of a kidney attack. Had he lived he would have been 26 years of age on July 22nd. Survivors are his parents, Peter and Mary Boris, and a sister, Mrs. Anne Dachuk.

"Mike" or "Boris," as he was known to his many friends, was a chemical engineer by profession, receiving his degree with honors at the Newark College of Engineering. He was very active in U.N.A. affairs, being a member of branch 281, and also in those of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. At the first U. N. A. youth rally held in Newark during the Thanksgiving Day weekend in 1938 he was chairman of the entertainment committee, in which capacity he did much to make that rally a great success. He was also a familiar and popular figure at all the UYL-NA conventions. A possessor of a fine baritone voice, Michael was a member of the Bayonne church choir from boyhood. In addition he was one of the original members of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under Stephen Marusevich. Since his graduation from college he had been employed by his father, a fur factory proprietor.

The funeral services will take place this morning, beginning at 9, at the Boris residence, 672 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

## Lay Low The Ghost

Nine years ago this summer at the Chicago World's Fair the Ukrainian-American Professional Association was founded. Two years ago it held its last convention. At that convention, as at previous such annual affairs, officers were elected and fine plans drawn for the future. That was the last heard of the Ukrainian-American Professional Association.

Today hardly anyone can even recall who its officers are supposed to be. As for those plans, well... they were very fine plans indeed. All that apparently remains of the association today is its ghost, that flits from conscience to conscience of our professionals and piteously begs them to give it peace by giving the association a decent burial.

Much as we sympathize with the ghost, we don't believe in burying something that may have some life in it yet. That would be in bad taste. So we propose here the resuscitation—of, if that's too late, the resurrection—of the Ukrainian-American Professional Association. In this manner we will lay low its ghost.

How? By calling a convention of our professionals. When? This coming Labor Day weekend. Where? In Detroit, where the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America congress will be held and which quite a number of our younger professionals will attend.

By whom should such a convention of professional people be called? Well—here we're stumped a bit. Ordinarily the association's executive board would call the convention. But the men composing it have been missing from office for over two years. As officers, therefore, they may be presumed to be dead; although some lawyer among them might remind us that a person has to be missing at least seven years before there is a legal presumption that he is dead.

But seven years it too long a period to wait in the present case. For one thing, the heirs of the men elected at the Newark convention might begin to feel that the executive posts in the professional association will eventually become theirs by right of descent. For another thing, we should consider the present feelings of hundreds of our professionals who are just about bursting with desire to be elected to such an exalted office as that of president or secretary or treasurer of the professional association. They should be given a crack at it this year.

Since, therefore, the executive board of the professional association can be presumed—to put it gracefully—to have crossed the Stygian ferry, who then should call a convention of our professionals this summer? We suggest that some local unit of the national association do that. Perhaps there is one in Detroit or in Cleveland. There certainly is one in the New York Metropolitan Area. Let them communicate with one another and arrange the convention.

At this point someone might seriously ask is there any real need for a Ukrainian-American professional association and therefore for such a convention as we propose. Seriously, we think there is, if only because the number of our professional people is rapidly increasing, and therefore some manner of mutually beneficial relations should be established among them.

## WEEKLY TOPICS

Speaking last Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the close of a solemn pontifical mass celebrated for the suffering people of Ireland, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, declared that he was "wholly American" but that "I do not forget and do no cease to be proud that in my veins flows the blood of four Irish-born ancestors."

Some of those among us who sometimes are rather backward about admitting their Ukrainian ancestry, would do well to ponder over the words of such a great

Irish-American as Archbishop Spellman.

A dispatch from Trenton, N. Y., printed on page 4, informs us that high school graduates are now eligible to join the Army Air Corps under the new War Department Bill signed by the President.

Here's the answer to many a boy graduating high school who does not know what to do, or who would like to go to college and cannot afford it. Get into the Army Air Corps.

## UYL-NA BOARD SETS THEME FOR DETROIT CONGRESS

At a meeting Wednesday evening, June 11, in New York City, the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth's League decided upon a theme for the ninth annual congress of the UYL-NA, which is to be held in Detroit during the coming Labor Day weekend.

The theme will be "Ukrainian Contributions to the American Way of Life."

As explained by John Roberts, president of the league, the theme will be used as a basis for the congress sessions and for the cultural program accompanying them as well. The latter will consist of a concert, especially of choral music, exhibits of Ukrainian folk art, and a tableaux depicting the role Ukrainians have played in American life.

In deciding upon this theme for the UYL-NA congress, the league officers were motivated by a desire to keep abreast of times, to demonstrate in these crucial times that Americans of Ukrainian extraction have made some fine contributions to the American way of life.

This contribution has been recognized by a number of American authorities. Among them, for example, is Allen H. Eaton, who in his book "Immigrant Gifts to American Life" (Russell Sage Foundation, 1932), wrote:

"In our search for immigrant gifts, sometimes the most interesting and colorful are found among the late arrivals. To me one of the most picturesque of our rather recent immigrant groups is from Ukraine. Their entertainments are full of vivid action and beauty. ... But fascinating as are these scenes and as impressed as one may be with the thought that their power and beauty will ultimately find their way into the stream of our (American) culture, just how it might come about I did not realize until a few days ago..."

At its Wednesday night meeting, the League executives also decided upon measures providing for complete collaboration between them and the local congress committee in Detroit in arranging the congress program, especially its cultural phase.

## FRATERNAL MONITOR REPORTS U. N. A. CONVENTION

The current monthly issue of the authoritative Fraternal Monitor, "since 1890 a standard bearer for fraternalism," contains a fine report of the U.N.A. convention held in Harrisburg last month, written by Theodore Lutwiniak. The account is headed: "Ukrainian National Association Holds Quadrennial Session; Marked Increase in Younger Delegates."

The account stresses that among the amendments to the Ukrainian National Association's constitution passed at the convention was one stating that no person believing in or advocating any organization that "teaches the overthrow, by force or violence" of the United States Government shall be eligible to office in the association.

It also quotes the words Governor Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania addressed to the delegates during the convention sessions: "Some people think that when they come over here they should forget everything about the old country. I don't agree with that. I am of Welsh descent and I am proud of it, just as you are proud of your Ukrainian descent and of your attempts to cultivate here the historical and cultural traditions of Ukraine, which deserves freedom and independence."

# Early Relations Between England and Ukraine

(continued)

By ELIE BORSHAK

(3)

ON 4 April, 1712, the Hetman Orlik addressed a long manifesto to European public opinion to explain his treaty with the Sultan. "Nous avons cru," wrote Orlik, "devoir informer les Rois, Princes, Républiques et autres Etats Chrétiens des raisons qui m'ont porté à venir dans l'Empire Ottoman et à prendre aujourd'hui les armes contre le Tsar Moscovite, ne doutant plus que cette démarche ne soit mal interprétée par plusieurs, surtout par ceux qui ignorent la justice de notre cause, ou qui sont prévenus par les artifices de nos ennemis."

After relating the fate of Ukraine, beginning from the time of Khmelnytsky, and explaining the reasons of Mazepa's rebellion, Orlik continues: "In a solemn treaty of alliance the Sultan has assured us that his object is not to conquer Ukraine and annex it to his empire but 'de rétablir cet état dans l'ancienne constitution de leur gouvernement pour mettre une barrière entre l'Empire Ottoman et l'état du Tsar Moscovite.'"

## Hetman Orlik's Letter to Queen of England

Orlik sent a copy of his treaty with the Sultan, possibly through Jefferye, to the Queen of England, with an accompanying letter in which he assured her that this treaty was not only not against peace in Europe, but could on the contrary very much help toward a balance in Europe by weakening the power of the Muscovite State.<sup>40</sup>

Orlik had his reasons for addressing a letter to the Queen of England, as, supported by French diplomacy in Constantinople, he knew that England was at that time more and more inclined towards the Tsar. As a matter of fact, from a report of Jefferye on 16 March, 1712, when the Cossack-Turkish agreement already existed *de facto*, we see how the English representative wrote of this treaty; he greatly exaggerates the forces of the Porte, for with Orlik there were 70,000 Cossacks alone and it "will be the interest of all Christian Potentates, especially of the Neighbouring Princes, to endeavour to prevent the same in time..."

Seven years passed, and English policy in the East of Europe changed radically. England herself entered into immediate relations with the leader of the Ukrainian separatists. This fact was first discovered by ourselves. Unfortunately, not being able to dwell here in detail on this so far unknown phase of Anglo-Ukrainian relations, we will treat only its chief features.

## England's Hostility Toward Moscow

After the death of Charles XII in 1718, Peter the Great was at the apogee of his power. For the first time the so-called "Russian danger" appeared before Europe, and this danger was most of all felt in England. "The English King, if he could, would raise the whole world against the Tsar," complained the Tsar's Ambassador in Vienna, Lanchinsky. "The English King and his people are everywhere seeking means of limiting the power of the Russian Tsar in the Baltic Sea," so, on the other side, asserted the first French Minister in instructions to his Ambassador in Stockholm. In the Parliament in London keen debates took place on Muscovite competition in the Baltic Sea, and the Government inspired a pamphlet<sup>41</sup> in which we read: "The Muscovites have taken the place of all other European nations... Trade, which was once free in this sea, is now groaning under the despotism of the Moscow Czar and summons all Europe to vengeance."

On 5 January, 1719 the Treaty of Vienna was signed by George I, directed against the Tsar. The latter, in answer, in the summer of the same year, disembarked troops and a mixed army in the south of Sweden, which it greatly ravaged. Ulrica Eleanor, sister of Charles XII, in

despair turned for help to George, who sent to Stockholm the famous English diplomat, Lord Carteret. Between London and Stockholm a treaty was signed according to which the English fleet entered Swedish waters to defend the country from the Tsar.

Meanwhile, in Sweden at Kristianstadt was living the Hetman Orlik with his staff, as he had followed Charles XII on the invitation of the Swedish King. The Swedish Government now directed the attention of Carteret to the importance of the Ukrainian question for the allies; that in the territory of the Crimea was to be found the strong Zaporog fastness which acknowledged Orlik as its leader.

## Lord Carteret's Report Praises Hetman Orlik

On 17 July, 1719, Orlik had a long talk with Carteret, the content of which we find in the report of the British envoy to his Government on 2 August, 1719.

"Among other distinguished persons who have relation to the political position," wrote Carteret, "I had a visit from the Cossack, Hetman Orlik. This Hetman is the heir of the well-known Mazepa, in whose country his late Majesty the King of Sweden suffered such a reverse. When Hetman Mazepa died in Bender the Cossacks, who had risen against the Tsar, choose in the place of Mazepa, Monsieur Orlik, who had shared the lot of the late King in Turkey and with whom he came here. The late King was very fond of M. Orlik, and it seems this sympathy has remained even up to now with the Court here. The Hetman Orlik is a man of learning and balance, and his education surprised me. He is a great enemy of the Tsar and asserts that, if we do not now crush the Tsar's power, all the Christian sovereigns will have long wars with Russia. He handed me a "Pro Memoria" on the way in which to stop the power of the Tsar. This (the Pro Memoria) I here append.

"M. Orlik is at the head of 50,000 Cossacks who at present are living on the territory of the Sultan, but at the first call of their leader they will move on Ukraine. According to the information of the Hetman Orlik, the population in Ukraine is only waiting for an opportunity to repeat, this time with success, what did not succeed with the Hetman Mazepa. M. Orlik showed me also a letter from the Zaporog Cossacks welcoming the intentions of the allies with regard to the Tsar.

## Carteret Impressed by Ukrainian Plans

"In a long talk with the Hetman Orlik I understood what an important significance this affair can have for the allies. Without him we shall get nothing in Constantinople, where M. Orlik is very well known and where he has even received a charter of privileges from the Sultan. M. Orlik wishes that His Majesty, in his negotiations with the Polish Court and this one, should keep the Cossack country in view.

"I have not concealed from M. Orlik how agreeable his intentions are to me and that I shall communicate them to His Majesty. I shall see this Hetman again."

Unfortunately, we have not found the "Pro Memoria" which Carteret received from Orlik, but we assume that it is the original of a pamphlet which appeared in 1720 in Stockholm under the title *Pro Memoria pour faire voir combien la puissance du Czar est redoutable*.

It is true that this edition came out anonymously, but among the papers of Orlik found by us in the Chateau of Dinteville in France,<sup>42</sup> this pamphlet is on the list of works of the Hetman Orlik, a man who, by the way, was very highly educated and a great scholar.<sup>43</sup>

Carteret's relations with Orlik became closer, and it was not with-

out the advice of the English diplomat that the Hetman tried to attract to the anti-Muscovite coalition Augustus of Saxony, King of Poland. In this respect extremely interesting is a letter addressed by Orlik on 13 July, 1720, to Count Flemming, the chief Minister of Augustus. In his letter Orlik clearly raises the question of a coalition of nationalities conquered by the Tsar or of joining them voluntarily. Orlik points to the interest of Turkey in the Mussulman peoples of the Empire of the Tsar, "which are groaning under the yoke of Moscow" ("sub jugo Moscovitico genentes")<sup>44</sup> Ukraine, the Don Cossacks, Crimea, the Astrakhan Tartars will all join hands, and thus the enemy (the Tsar), attacked on all four sides by Poland, Sweden, Turkey, and Crimea on the territory of Ukraine, the Don and Astrakhan would be powerless and would fall. The chief thing would be that at the same time, in the Tsar's dominions there would break out a rising in Astrakhan, Ukraine, and on the territory of the host of the Don (Donskoe Voisko).

## Orlik's Diplomatic Mission

In order to advocate the Ukrainian question in person, Orlik, in agreement with the Swedish Government and Lord Carteret, decided to leave Stockholm and travel first to Brunswick, where an international congress was to assemble, then to the Zaporogs, and later, if necessary, to Constantinople. On 10 October, 1720, Orlik started, supplied with letters of the new Swedish King, Frederick, to the Emperor, to King George of England, to the Sultan, to the Khan, and to the Zaporogs. The letter of the Swedish King to George I ran (after the titles): "Having great and deep love for the most glorious and high-born Lord Philip Orlik, who faithfully followed the King of blessed memory and Our kinsman and was with Us in the war against the Muscovites, and now when he has expressed a wish to go home from hence, we have decided to ask Your Majesty and Our Friend, that You should give orders to Your plenipotentiary ministers at the Congress in Brunswick to support the negotiations with M. Orlik on which We have given instructions also to Our own delegates. Having a full guarantee of the protection of the Sultan, Hetman Orlik hopes, with the help of the latter, to throw off the iniquitous yoke of Moscow and to conquer all Ukraine, the ancient country of the Cossack people.

"As this hope touches the common weal and is against the Muscovites and must help towards the destruction of their power, We ask our Majesty to order Your envoy at the Porte to support the plans of the Hetman Orlik before the Ottoman Porte."<sup>45</sup>

Informed by Lord Carteret, the King of England waited for an audience with Orlik in Hanover, where he then was.

## His Diary Account of the Mission

The same day that Orlik left Stockholm, he began keeping a diary, a document of first-class importance for the history of the Mazepa group and generally for the ethnography of the Balkan countries.<sup>46</sup> From this diary we 1720, did Orlik reach Hanover, to see George I. A heavy storm detained the Hetman at Rügen, and he notes with despair in his diary rumours of the return of George I to England. Only on 8 December, 1720, did Orlik reach Hanover, when the King was already gone. So the Hetman was only able to see the next day Baron Bernsdorff (1640-1726), the principal minister of George in the Electorate of Hanover. On his talk, we read in Orlik's diary: "Without delay I visited Baron Berndorff, who received me with the greatest kindness. When he had read the letter from his nephew, Basewicz, envoy of Hanover at the Swedish Court; Monsieur Bernsdorff promised to help me in everything. I showed him also the letter of the Swedish

King to the King of England about my affairs and the grant of privileges from the Sultan of Turkey, the treaty of alliance with the Crimean Khan. I read to M. Bernsdorff the report of my envoy with the Zaporogs. To all this he listened with great attention and kindness and promised by the next day's post to send to England the letter of the King of Sweden. After this we spent the time in a long talk." The following day Orlik wrote to Gerge I a letter in which we read: "I had great hope that I should succeed in testifying to your Majesty my deep respect in your hereditary principality of Hanover. But, as often a fair hope proves deceptive, so also my hopes as a result of the unfavourable course of events were not fulfilled. ... All the same, by this letter I am correcting my failure and sincerely testify my respect to Your Majesty. Seeing that the God of the world, who subdues proud minds, has inspired the heroic breast of Your Majesty with a just impulse to pacify the Christian world and stop the power of Moscow, which has already extended and expanded beyond all bounds, I do not doubt that Your Majesty, performing the ardent desire of your ally the King of Sweden, will most graciously, as a just and righteous judge, authorise your Ministers on the conclusion of the Treaty of peace to champion my interests before the Polish republic and also that, as just avenger of wrongs, you will support with the Ottoman Porte the question of throwing off the yoke of Moscow from the whole Cossack people." Orlik signed his letter: "Pietatem hanc S.V.R.M.—tis rependet æternus Rex regnantium, ego vero non desinam esse

Sacrae Vestrae Regiae Majestatis humillimus et fidelis servus<sup>47</sup>

Philippus Orlik, Dux."

<sup>40</sup> Published for the first time by us in documents of the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. See our "Hetman Philip Orlik and France," L'viv, Journal of the Scientific Society of Shevchenko, vol. 134, pp. 134-6.

<sup>41</sup> This letter was published by us in Stara Ukraina, L'viv, 1924, p. 186.

<sup>42</sup> Soboyev, History of Russia, vol. XVII, p. 376.

<sup>43</sup> Memoire d'une personne interessée et sensible au commerce de la Mer Baltique, London, 1718. Cf. Lamberty, Memoires, vol. IX, 663, 666; Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans les Negotiations du Nord depuis l'Annee 1715 pour servir de reponse au Memoire presente a S.M. Britannique par Mr. Weselofski, Resident de S.M. Czarienne le 14 de Dec., 1719, Londres, 1720, 4to, p. 29; Chance, George I and the Northern War, pp. 333, 335, 340.

<sup>44</sup> The original of the report is in the archives of the State Papers (Foreign) of Sweden. Unfortunately, we have not at present on hand the English original and have to use a translation made by us in 1924.

<sup>45</sup> Sine loco., 4to, p. 8.

<sup>46</sup> The son of the Hetman Orlik, Gregory Orlik, was a French general and diplomat. We have devoted to him a separate monograph, which is being printed at the present in Ukrainian in Lwow. He married Mile. Dinteville. The descendants of the sister of Gregory Orlik's wife have preserved part of his archives.

<sup>47</sup> See our study "In the Library of Hetman Orlik," in the Literary Scientific Messenger (Literaturno naukovii Vistnik), L'viv, 1923, x, pp. 260-66; "Philip Orlik as a scholar," Bibliographical News (Bibliogichni Visti) K'iv, 1929. In the rare dictionary of Swedishonyms, Stiernmann, Anonymorum centuria prima, which appeared in 1724 in Stockholm, there is named as author of the Pro Memoria the Swedish General and Senator, Maurice Welling. He was very close to Orlik, and in general supported the action of the Mazepa group. Possibly he also, like Carteret, received the Pro Memoria from Orlik, which will explain the attribution of its authorship to him. After comparing the printed text of the Pro Memoria with many other memoirs and notes of Orlik, we find in the printed text a whole number of Orlik's ideas on Russia and Tsar Peter.

<sup>48</sup> The Latin original of the letter is printed in Collection of Materials on the history of South Russia, Kiev, 1916, vol. II, pp. 53-61.

## N.Y.-N.J. CHORUS GETS SET FOR DETROIT UYL-NA CONGRESS

One of the chief attractions of the cultural programs presented annually in conjunction with the youth congresses, sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, have been concerts of choral singing. Such concerts were held at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland during the Labor Day weekend in 1937, at the Pittsburgh a year later, at Newark in 1939, and finally at the New York World's Fair last Labor Day. And at each of these affairs, all of which, especially the last one, have set a high standard for younger generation cultural presentations, the chief feature has been the singing of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under the direction of Stephen Marusevich.

Organized in the spring of 1937 to take part in the Cleveland choral festival the UYL-NA presented then in conjunction with its congress, the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J. has appeared thus far on every one of the UYL-NA congress concerts, even though the traveling costs involved were sometimes very high indeed, as in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and even though it required months of fund-gathering and saving by the members and the chorus treasurer to raise the necessary amount for train transportation.

This year the chorus will again appear on the UYL-NA congress cultural program. A visit any Thursday evening to the International Institute on East 17th Street in New York City will reveal the chorus rehearsing assiduously under the able direction of "Maestro" Marusevich for the forthcoming Labor Day weekend affair. The members are likewise raising funds to help pay their transportation costs to Detroit.

The chorus is a fine singing aggregation, which has won much fame even over major radio networks. It is composed of mature young people of Ukrainian descent living in New York and New Jersey. Among its soloists are Mary Polyniak and Anne Trocianecky, sopranos; two serious students of voice who made a great hit at the Ukrainian Youth Day Program at the Fair last year and at many other concerts as well.

The chorus also has among its members a number of persons prominent in the Ukrainian-American younger generation movement.

Love of singing, especially of the colorful Ukrainian folk songs, together with a fine sociable spirit, are the chief elements that bind the chorus members and make their group one of the leading Ukrainian-American choral groups in the country.

Its present executive board consists of following: President, Antin (Tony) Shumeyko; Secretary, Judy Charuk; Treasurer, Tillie Paraschuk; Assistant-Treasurer, Bill Chupa.

<sup>49</sup> The Latin original is in Royal Letters, Sweden. We printed this letter for the first time in an Ukrainian translation in Agricultural Ukraine (Khlborodska Ukraïna, Vienna, IV, 1922-23).

<sup>50</sup> The original is in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to whom it came from Orlik's son. We found it in 1920 and are preparing the full text of the diary for the press. It is five volumes of manuscript in folio. We have already several times in various works had occasion to take extracts from this diary. As to the MS. itself, see our articles: "Orlikiana," in Khlborodska Ukraïna, Vienna, IV: "The Diary of Philip Orlik," in Stara Ukraïna, L'viv, 1924, IX-X: "La Bohème d'il y a deux siècles vue par un hetman ukrainien," in Europe Centrale, 29 October, 1929, Prague.

<sup>51</sup> This letter was found long ago by the late Prof. V. Alexandrenko, but first appeared in the press in 1925 in the Lwow periodical Stara Ukraïna, pp. 201-202.

## When a Book-Maker Writes a Book

IT would be quite interesting to watch a biologist staring intently through a microscope and describing vividly, in jolly tones, all the wriggings and contortions of an amoeba, especially if you were sitting in a nice soft arm-chair and puffing out rings of bluish smoke from a Churchillian cigar. But, perhaps it would be even more interesting and instructive, if a magician came by and made the weeny-tiny amoeba talk for itself, in a language you could understand.

I suppose it is as interesting for a non-Ukrainian to sit in peace in a hammock or a rocking chair, perpetually chewing a piece of an unchewable gum, and follow leisurely with eyes what Michael Winch has to say about the seemingly funny wriggings and contortions of Carpatho-Ukraine, a political amoeba of 1938-1939, in his *Republic for a Day*. But let us suppose that our non-Ukrainian reader fell asleep in his hammock and, due perhaps to over-stuffed stomach, suddenly saw that hardly visible political amoeba, Carpatho-Ukraine, come to life as a beautiful and intelligent but continually bullied and half-starved girl, and heard her tell her own life-story in plain and sincere words. Wouldn't his heart start pounding with indignation at her oppressors and with sincere sympathy and desire to help her? Wouldn't he wish to lay his hands on the author of the *Republic for a Day* and hang him for his so-called professional impartiality (which is only a nice name for one's callousness) on the topmost branch of a Californian sequoia?

From what Michael Winch has to say about his experience in Carpatho-Ukraine on some 286 pages of his book we learn that he came there in winter in 1938-1939 with a smattering knowledge of Polish and a Polish photographer expressly for picking up some interesting material for a book. Well, no wonder that he was looked at with some suspicion by Ukrainian authorities and passed through quite a few unpleasant experiences there. Any American correspondent who could speak English with an accent of an Ulster man and had an Ulster man for his photographer would meet less hospitality in Eire.

Mr. Michael Winch says callously what a tawdry and miserable capital of a state was Chust and how funny were the efforts of Ukrainians there to create their own army and their dreams of Greater Ukraine. Yet would it sound very funny if Britain were enslaved and oppressed for centuries and centuries and a Ukrainian correspondent came from a free Ukrainian Empire to some nook of Britain, where for the moment the people had won at least a partial freedom, and wrote with contempt of the local British patriots dreaming of Britain's liberation?

All in all, Mr. Winch's "Republic for a Day" (London, 1939) is a very interesting and even amusing book. But it is at the same time a callous and heartless book.

HONORE EWACH

Winnipeg, Man.

## The Threat In The Pacific

Whether or not our government will use the Navy as an active belligerent in the Battle of the Atlantic, is a question that no one but possibly our President can answer. Whatever the eventual decision, there are a number of important obstacles in the way of concentrating our fighting ships in the Atlantic—of which the most important is the strange Empire of Japan.

For many years, we have been accustomed to swift changes in the status of U.S.-Japanese relations. Both sides have done considerable diplomatic bluffing. Many times alarmists have said that the two nations were standing at the very brink of war. But, so far, nothing much has happened, outside of a few minor incidents which were swiftly settled, such as the sinking of the *Panay* some years ago.

Now, according to a number of responsible correspondents who know the Japanese character and Japanese conditions, there is a chance that matters will at last move from the talking to the shooting point. Here are the principal reasons they use to substantiate that position:

First, Japanese leaders are confident Germany will win this war, and they believe that, therefore, the future of Japan will depend on the future of Hitler's "new order." So they are determined to carry out their Axis commitments to the letter.

Second, they are convinced that this country cannot be frightened or argued out of its present position—a position which says, in effect, that if Japan moves into the South Pacific, we will use force to stop her. Inasmuch as the Japanese leaders are also convinced that Japan must dominate the lands and great resources of the South Pacific Islands if she is to survive as a first-class power, they have come to the point of view that eventual war is certain and there is little use in longer trying to prevent it.

Third, working on the assumption that war is inevitable, the Japanese strategists feel that this is the time to fight it, while the United States has its hands full

in the Atlantic and must attempt to dominate two-ocean fleet. By 1946, the U. S. will have a formidable two-ocean fleet, and then, think Japanese naval men, Nippon's chances of winning a war would be extremely poor.

Fourth, Japan knows her position is precarious so long as she must depend for the bulk of essential supplies, such as steel and petroleum, on the United States. Therefore, it is reasoned, the thing to do it is to strike out and obtain by conquest essential raw materials for herself.

This government is taking Japan plenty seriously. The bulk of our fleet is operating in the Pearl Harbor area. The Atlantic fleet is small and its few capital ships are mostly obsolete and slow. Large concentrations of aircraft, particularly Flying Fortresses, have been sent to Hawaii and even farther east. Air-raid shelters have been built in the Philippines, and practice air alarms are set off periodically.

The cool heads in our naval high command do not discount the Japanese fleet. They think our ships are better, and our gunnery more effective. We have a definite edge in the quantity and quality of carrier-based aircraft. And we have a larger fleet. Even so, the navy men feel, it would be a considerable job to lick Japan, and would require all our energies for a considerable time.

It is significant that recent pronouncements of Japanese statesmen have become very blunt. Premier Matsuoka, scarcely bothers any more to conceal his dislike for the U. S. and his admiration for the Axis. Germany's successes in Europe have stiffened Japanese spines, and encouraged Japanese saber rattlers. The result is that the Pacific can accurately be described as a tinder box today.

**The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization.**

**Sign up with them!**

## RESPECT YOUR FLAG

When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunken in public places, and the bystanders will not pay much attention to you; but if you should get down on your knees to pray to Almighty God or if you stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marches by with flags to the breeze, some people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind! When Old Glory comes along, salute and let them think what they please! When you hear the band play "The Star Spangled Banner" while you are in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it, either!

For of all the flags since the world began there is none other so full of meaning as the Flag of this country. That piece of red, white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-grown flower of ages of fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.

Your Flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course we have not arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms by the sight of that Flag.

Other flags mean a glorious past, this Flag a glorious future. It is not so much the Flag of our fathers as it is the Flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is the Flag of Tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is not the flag of your king—it is the Flag of yourself and of all your neighbors.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come, as you see it flying from the mast of our ships on all the seas or floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. Reverence it as you would reverence the signature of Deity.

Listen, son! The band is playing the National Anthem—"The Star Spangled Banner!" They have let loose Old Glory yonder. Stand up—and others will stand up with you.

(FRANK CRANE  
in the old New York Globe)

## TO HOLD CONN. YOUTH DAY

As in previous years the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut will sponsor this summer a Ukrainian Youth Day. The program will be held Sunday, July 20th, 1941 at the Arbeiter Lieder Tafel Park (German Park), on Forbes Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

The tentative program for the day will include Ukrainian choral singing, waltz, polka, and broom dance contests, as well as borsch and pie eating contests, program for the kiddies (under Miss Olga Blahitka's supervision), and games and sports of various sorts. Prizes will be awarded to the winners. Plans are also being made to serve an "American-Ukrainian Buffet."

A portion of the proceeds from the affair will be donated to the Ukrainian Refugees in Switzerland Fund.

Members of the Ukrainian Youth Day Committee of Connecticut are Peter Lukasevich, Michael Gurbel, Taras Cymbalisti, Tessie Turansky, Stephen Procyk, Anne Bieden, and Gabriel Stylo.

The park at which the youth day program will be held is located on the East Hartford-Glastonbury line, Route U.S. 6—Conn. 20—Station 26.

## Delegates On The Road

Let us introduce ourselves. We were delegates to the 20th convention of the Ukrainian National Association, which was held in Harrisburg, Pa., during the week of May 12th. By "we" I mean Stephen Kurlak, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 435 of Long Island; John R. Burbella, a fireman and local political light from Bayonne who represented Branch 380; Dmytro Kostyuk of Jersey City's Branch 196, an older generation representative; and Theodore Lutwiniak, secretary of Branch 287 of Jersey City. The purpose of this "literary" attempt is a mystery even to us, but the general idea is to relate our experiences in traveling to Harrisburg by automobile.

It all began the morning of May 11th at Ted Lutwiniak's home. John Burbella and Dmytro Kostyuk were there, and all three of us waiting for Steve Kurlak and his car (but especially the car). An uneasy half hour slipped by, but there was no indication that Steve was even in the neighborhood (at least there was no noise of an approaching rattletrap). From the quiet outside the house we knew the telephone poles were still upright.

Just as we were about to give up hope and leave for the railroad station, the telephone rang. It was the man with the "taradayka." Ted gave him directions how to find his home and then we all settled down to wait some more. When Steve finally did arrive he brought with him some sort of story about getting "lost in the wilds of Jersey City." Out of 333,000 people in the city, he had picked a deaf and dumb man to direct him to Ted's street. Their conversation took place on paper, and Steve proved his story by producing the said document. We gave him a piece of our minds and a glass of beer, after which we piled into his car and headed for the Pulask. Skyway... an hour behind our prearranged schedule.

John the fireman promptly reduced the visibility in the car to zero by smoking a mixture of hay and rag that he fondly thought was a cigar. Perhaps he felt that he wouldn't be at home unless he was fire-eating, but that's the first time we saw a fireman with a portable bonfire (perhaps smudge-fire is a more applicable word.) For all we knew, he may have packed a fire hydrant in his baggage... just in case his cigar got out of control. John's a good skate though... he promised to flash his fireman's badge if a cop came to pinch Steve for speeding. Which probably explains why Steve obeyed all the traffic signs on the road.

In less time than it takes to read the U.N.A. Jubilee Book (only \$1 a copy now! advt.) we entered the capital of Pennsylvania. For two hours we tried to find rooms, but it seems that everything within a ten-block radius of the Penn Harris Hotel, where the convention was being held, was already taken by fellow delegates. We did come across one vacancy... but upon looking at the beds we knew why the place was vacant. They sagged in the middle (did you ever see an old, broken-down horse?) and, as Steve remarked, they (the beds) almost walked away from us. Steve said he felt itchy... so the rest of us promptly stepped back several paces. We finally located a tourist home a mile from the Penn Harris. It was a nice place, all spick and span. Steve talked us into getting a room so far from the Penn Harris, insisting that his car would solve the transportation problem. His argument sounded good, so we took the room in this tourist home (as if we had much choice in the matter... the tourist home being the only break we got after two hours' work). As things turned out later, the car proved to be a nuisance. Harrisburg is full of parking meters, and trying to park the jalopy without enriching the town treasury was a headache. We decided to park the car near the tourist home and walk to and from

the Penn Harris. Half a week passed before we discovered that we could have used buses.

Ted wired his wife, asking her to come to Harrisburg for the weekend. Later on, a rumor was heard around the hotel that a telegram had arrived for Ted. The hotel clerk claimed to have delivered it to a delegate, but neither the message nor that delegate could be located. Ted ambled down to the local Western Union office to verify this rumor, and was told that it was false. But Ted was expecting his wife to wire him the time of her arrival at the railroad station, and felt that the telegram was no myth. Eventually his wife arrived at the hotel. His first act was to escort her to the Western Union office. "Meet the person who sent the telegram you have no record of," he told them. With that they walked out, leaving the office force open-mouthed. The following morning Mike Piznak, chairman of the convention, located the telegram and gave it to Ted.

Our first night at Harrisburg was an event not soon to be forgotten. All the young delegates were having a grand time celebrating. As the wee hours approached Ted left for some fresh air, but when he got outside he felt like walking. He walked all the way home (no, not to Jersey City; just to the tourist home) and there he felt sleepy and so he went to bed. Meanwhile, everyone wondered what had become of him and so they searched the hotel. After that they investigated all the city parks, hoping to find him draped over a bench or under it. Someone even inquired about him at the local jail. A rumor spread that he had been slugged and robbed. Wondering what river he had fallen into, Ted's room-mates returned to the tourist home. When they found him asleep in bed they heaved a great sigh of relief, so loud that it woke him up.

Our friend, Dmytro, didn't go in for nightlife. He was in bed early every night. We went to sleep early, too... early in the morning. After a few hours' sleep Dmytro would wake us up to tell us it was time for the morning session at the Penn Harris. Dazed, we'd stagger (or fall) out of bed (one morning Steve almost fell out of the window). The fireman, who got his experience from answering alarms at all hours of the day and night, was always the first one dressed. Ted and Steve weren't so spry and, on one occasion, found the session getting along splendidly without them.

Those parties at the Penn Harris were something to write home about. Best of all was the farewell party held on the last night. Its hosts were Genevieve Zepko and the "Shumeyko Bros., Inc." It certainly was a fine affair.

Such were some of the social goings-on at the U.N.A. convention at Harrisburg. As far as the young people were concerned, it was a grand and glorious week. Of course they performed their convention duties, and no one can't say that they didn't do a good job. The after-session activity was their way of relaxing... and they certainly knew how to relax.

As a result of their after-session activities, the young people became acquainted with each other. New friendships were formed among them, and now they have a better understanding of the many problems that confront them where the U.N.A. is concerned. They have learned much about the organization and, in their reports to the members of their branches, they probably will have many useful and constructive ideas.

The U.N.A. was founded on the principle of fraternalism. The youth certainly did everything in its power to promote fraternalism at the convention.

ONE OF THE FOUR

## DANCE UKRAINE ONE OF THE FINEST

One of the leading Ukrainian folk dance groups in the country is the Dance Ukraine, formerly known as the Ukrainian Dancers Club. According to The Folk Dancer monthly (P. O. Box 201, Flushing Station, L. I., N. Y.) it is composed of about thirty young Americans who have been doing Ukrainian dances practically from the time when they learned to walk. Among them are students, office workers, laborers, photographers and designers.

Highlights in the organization's existence include its participation in the "Natalka Poltavka" film, its appearance at the Dance International in New York's famous Radio City, and finally at the UYL-NA Ukrainian Youth Day program at the New York World's Fair last Labor Day. It also participated in countless festivals and exhibitions and has won the reputation of being one of the outstanding Ukrainian dancing groups in the country.

Every year Dance Ukraine runs an Open House Party, which attracts many and which is famous for the Ukrainian food served at it. This year's party was held early last May, and as usual it was well attended.

Despite the fact that Uncle Sam is taking many of the group's young men into the Army, it continues to meet and rehearse. Walter Rybka, its leader, says the group will not meet formally during the summer. Those who are interested in contacting Dance Ukraine can do so by writing to him at 271 19th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### AMBITION

'Tis a deep desire  
Suffused with fire  
Which burns the soul  
With a torturing glow.

This fire of life  
Makes you work and strive  
To be glorified  
At the peak of life.

### LOVE

Like a Stradivarius old  
Love unfolds  
Music untold.

In harmony complete  
Its tones so deep  
Create a melody ecstatically sweet.

Miriam Kurlak

## HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ELIGIBLE FOR ARMY AIR CORPS

TRENTON, N. J.—June 18, 1941—Colonel P. Emmanuelli, Recruiting Officer of the Southern New Jersey Recruiting District, Headquarters of Trenton, New Jersey, announced this morning that high school graduates are now eligible to become Army Pilots under the new War Department Bill signed by the President.

Chosen from ranks of enlisted men the new pilots will start training soon after July 1. When they have completed their flying course they will be designated Non-commissioned Officers with excellent opportunities for advancement as high as the grade of Warrant Officer. They will be paid while training, and later receive a base pay of \$108 a month while on flight duty. Selection will be on the same physical standard required of all student pilots under the present conditions. High school graduates, who have credits for at least 2½ units of mathematics, will be accepted for training without examination. Eventually, 20% of the Army Air Corps Pilot strength may be composed of this group of Non-commissioned Officers.

"I LOVE YOU!"—No, this is not a public declaration of our affection for you. These are usually the first words one wants to learn when embarking on the study of a foreign language. How would you say it in Ukrainian? You'll find the answer to this question and others if you will ramble down to the International Center on **TUESDAY, JUNE 24th** at 8:00 P. M., where the Ukrainian Civic Center has invited that "rambling word hunter" Mr. Emil Rovyuk, to take us on a safari through word land. There is no admission charge. In fact, after Mr. Rovyuk gets through shooting words at us, we'll shoot right back with plenty of questions. Seriously speaking, this will be an evening devoted to comparing the Ukrainian and English languages. Readers of the "Ukrainian Weekly" will remember a series of columns a few years ago called "Ramblings of a Word Hunter" signed "er". Come down and meet the hunter personally. Oh yes, the address is 241 E. 17th St., New York City.

Ukrainian Civic Center.

## "SONGS OF UKRAINE"

arranged by  
PROF. ALEXANDER KOSHETZ  
FOR CHORUS  
ENGLISH WORDS

Your chorus probably sings these songs in the Ukrainian language. Learn them with English words as well, and then sing them both ways before your American audiences. Or introduce these songs to your school glee club or community chorus.

When ordering these songs read the notations after each title which tell whether the song is arranged for mixed, male or female chorus, and be sure to specify which arrangement you want. No C.O.D. orders. Payment must accompany order. Order from: **Ukrainian Press & Book Company, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.**

satb = soprano, alto, tenor, bass	More Lovely Than the Falcon,
ttb = tenors and basses	ssa ..... 15c.
ssa = sopranos and altos	The Ploughing Farmers, satb ..... 12c.
Dark-Eyed Katherine, ttbb ..... 15c.	The Quarrel, satb ..... 20c.
Dark-Katherine, satb ..... 15c.	Ukrainian Cradle Song, ssa ..... 16c.
A Cry in the Night, satb ..... 15c.	Ukrainian Cradle Song, satb ..... 16c.
Cossack Romance, satb ..... 15c.	The Cossacks' March, satb ..... 12c.
The Cossack, satb ..... 12c.	Out of the Darkness (Ukrainian Church Melody), satb ..... 15c.
Be Merry and Sing, satb ..... 16c.	On New Year's Day (Carol), satb ..... 15c.
Be Merry and Sing, ttbb ..... 16c.	O, Give Thanks Unto God (Church Melody), satb ..... 12c.
The Chicken Lady, satb ..... 20c.	Praise The Lord (Ukrainian Church Melody), satb ..... 15c.
The Choonak, ttbb ..... 16c.	Let the World Rejoice (Christmas Carol), satb ..... 15c.
Dziuba, ttbb ..... 16c.	Gypsy Drums, ssa ..... 15c.
A Violin Is Sighing in the Street, ttbb ..... 16c.	THE PASSION TRILOGY:
A Violin Is Sighing in the Street, satb ..... 15c.	satb Trial Before Pilate ..... 15c.
The Wondrous News (a Carol), ssa ..... 15c.	satb Crucifixion ..... 12c.
Griddle Cakes (Hrethanyky) ..... 25c.	satb Resurrection ..... 15c.
Hear, Ye People (Carpathian Christmas Carol), satb ..... 15c.	Old Folks at Home (Swanee River), Stephen Foster, arranged by A. Koshetz, satb ..... 15c.
The Lazy Maid, ssa ..... 15c.	Oh Susanna, Stephen Foster, arranged by Koshetz ..... 15c.
Legend (Castle), satb ..... 12c.	
Lullaby, satb ..... 12c.	
Maria, satb ..... 15c.	
Mohyla, satb ..... 12c.	