The current events by various Communist and other un-American organizations to bemuse the traditionally democratic character of the Ukrainian people was the chief topic under discussion at the ninth annual congress of the Ukrainian League of North America, held in Detroit during the past Labor Day weekend, August 30, 31 and September 1st, at the Detroit-Leland Hotel.

This discussion, which itself involved a formal resolution passed unanimously, calling upon the Ukrainian Congress Committee, the League itself, and its constituent member clubs, to take definite action against this baseless campaign of vilification and distortion directed through the press and radio against the United States of Ukrainian descent, and also to expose the sinister forces behind it, which are un-American and undemocratic and devoted to the task of preventing the emergence of a free and independent Democratic Ukraine.

The discussion on this subject was formally opened by an address on "Hyphenated Americans" delivered by Michael Piznak, New York attorney and a member of the ULY-NA Board of Advisors. The announcement of this work was made by Joseph Charnoske, Detroit attorney, who extended greetings to the league members than the word proposed name would be more suitable.

Still another subject that excited considerable interest was "Traditional Ukrainian Democracy," presented to the congress in form of an address by Joseph Gurski of Detroit, Michigan, League treasurer on furlough from the army.

The Congress was formally opened Saturday by John H. Roberts, president of the league. He was introduced by Miss Eleanor Krisky, chairman, and "because of the absence of the Detroit congress committee, who extended greetings to the league delegates and guests.

The election of a convention chairman and secretaries then ensued. Joseph Gurski of Detroit Michigan was elected chairman. He served through Saturday, when because of sudden illness he had to relinquish his duties to his successor, John Roberts. Joseph Lesawyer of Akron and Sophie Storoz of Detroit, were elected secretaries of the congress.

Reports of the retiring officers and secretaries then ensued. Joseph Gurski of Detroit Michigan was elected chairman. He served through Saturday, when because of sudden illness he had to relinquish his duties to his successor, John Roberts. Joseph Lesawyer of Akron and Sophie Storoz of Detroit, were elected secretaries of the congress.

The meeting passed only one resolution. It issued the recent publication "Ukrainian Charnoske's History of Ukraine" in English, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association Board of Advisors. The announcement of this work was made by Joseph Charnoske, Detroit attorney, who extended greetings to the league members than the word proposed name would be more suitable.

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Chief Events in Ukraine's History Since 1918

By Dr. Luke Mysicha

(Concluded)

1923

A GREAT ukRAVIAN demonstration against the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris, called by the Ukrainian National Congress in Paris, took place in September. The demonstration was organized under the banner of the Ukrainian National Assembly in France.

1924

February 5. A proposal in the Polish Diet to transfer the control of the Bukovina and Transcarpathia to the Ukrainian government is rejected by the government. The proposal was introduced by prof. Hrushevsky.

January 13. Olga Romarova, a Ukrainian poet, dies in a Polish prison from torture and beatings inflicted upon her.

Prominent Freemasons, including Panvev, Herriot, Blum, protest the unjust treatment of the Ukrainians in Poland, and the murder of Besarabova.

May 14. The Ukrainian Representative Assembly from Volhynia, Khmel, and Poltava passes a resolution that the Ukrainian National Assembly is the sole legal and constitutional principle of national self-determination.

July 31. Polish laws are passed banning the use of the Ukrainian language in governmental and autonomous departments.

1925

Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in Poland together with the Ukrainian populace conduct campaigns against the pacification, colonization, and settlements laws which have caused the artificial influx of millions of colonists into Ukrainian territories.

The Museum of Ukraine's struggle for independence is founded in Lviv.

May 10. The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets revises the 1919 Ukranian Constitution to adjust it to the frame of the Constitution of the USSR, which was adopted on December 26, 1922.

June 30. The Ukrainian National Association of Jews in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is established in Paris. The new organization is headed by prof. Hrushevsky, who was head of the Ministry of the Ukrainian government in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

September 24. The Polish Ministry of Education begins a massive drive to check the influence of the Sejm in establishing the proposed establishment of the Ukrainian National University. The Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, Mlodzansky, applies a commission to check the influence of the Ukrainians. For their pains both ministers receive a vote of censure in the Sejm.

October 15. By order of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO), Atamanchuk and Vovkhyk amalgamate in Lviv a Polish school called Solomky.

1927

Ukrainian Scientific Institute founded in Kiev.

Soviet authorities order Ukrainian Jews in Poland and Ukrainian national "islands" in Ukraine, in addition to their former former union with the Ukrainian Autonomous Republic. They also forcibly shift portions of the Ukrainian population to the Ukrainian territory.

As a great Ukrainian Agricultural Fair is held in Boryslav, Galicia.

1928

Galician Ukrainian parties participate in the elections to the Sejm and elect a number of Ukrainians.

May 29. At a session of the Sejm, Dr. Dymryo Levitsky, head of the Ukrainian National Union, declares that the Ukrainian people have not recognized their aspiration to national independence, that their idea, is a "free, independent and united Ukrainian national state embodying all Ukrainian territories," and that, finally, all international treaties and acts contrary to the interests and rights of Ukrainian people to national self-determination are illegal.

The Ukrainian National Party in Bukovina takes the lead in the battle against the colonization and pacification of Ukrainian national rights. Ukrainians participate in national elections. Ukrainian newspapers are seized, and hundreds of Russian people appear, having been banned thus far.

The Czechoslovak government determines that the Sub-Carpatho-Rus Province, and expels its president and vice-president.

Soviet export food supplies out of Ukraine to famine-ridden regions, Volhynia, a Russian Communist, protests against the economic exploitation of Ukraine and asserts that the "budgetary rights of Ukraine are but a fiction."

1929

The Ukrainian Scientific Institute is opened in Warsaw.

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) is founded, primarily to organize the work and work of the UWO and expand its activities.

Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO) intensifies terrorist action in Western Ukraine.

Remnants of Ukrainian komitetka, such as the "independence" movement, have been arrested and the "independence" movement has been abandoned.

The Five Year Plan and Rural Collectivization is introduced by the Soviets in Ukraine. Masses of "Kulaks" (peasants of means) are banished to the prison camps of the Solovetsky Archipelago.

Work on the Dnieper begins.

1930

Mass executions without the benefit of trial are ordered by the Ukrainian government. The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine goes on trial together with other subversive groups, headed by prof. Hrushevsky, secretary of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev (Comintern). The trial is called "London Saturday Review." (January 26, 1930) "The real reason for bringing a charge against Prof. Hrushevsky and other Ukrainian leaders is the detection of the secret activities of the Ukrainian government by getting rid of its chief representatives.a Realizing its failure, the Soviet government uses violence to suppress political opposition. By November 16, 1931, the work of the Ukrainian intelligentsia by getting rid of its chief representatives.

The Ukrainian National Democratic League (UNDL) attempts a period of activity in Western Ukraine, but is defeated by the Polish government. The League is dissolved; Ukrainian gymnasiums and private schools are pillaged, and thousands of Ukrainians are subjected to destruction; the Ukrainian Boy Scout Organization is dissipated; Ukrainian newspapers and periodicals are subjected to destruction; the Ukrainian government utilizes "normalization" policy to further harass and oppress the Ukrainians.

December 23. Vasile Bilas and Eugene Danylyehyn, two young members of the Ukrainian National Republic, move from Paris to Berlin, from George's Square, Lviw, the oldest in the recent history of Ukraine.

1931


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1932

The Council of the League of Nations expresses its regret that the victims of the "pacifications" had not been reimbursed for their personal losses and that the conditions of education they suffered.

The government conducts a purge in the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

September 23. Vasya Bihus and Eugene Danylyehyn, two young members of the UWO, are sentenced to death for activities against the government.

November 26. Prof. Hrushevsky is transferred to Soviet Ukraine, his place is filled by prof. Danylyehyn.

1933


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1934

Polish oppression of Western Ukraine.

Poland forbids the use of the terms "Galicia" and "Galician," and imposes the "Polonization" of the language in their place. Polish authorities seize Ukrainian Park in Lwiw, scene of many Ukrainian demonstrations and events. Jubilees of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, a demonstration of Ukrainian culture in the USSR, and the Congress of Ukrainian Culture are held under ban. The Sosniv (Ukrainian Women's Alliance) is dissolved. The Communist Party of the USSR and the Congress of Ukraine are dissolved and reorganized.

May 22. Olesya Kogutova, head of the Ukrainian Women's Alliance, is sentenced to death. Her death sentence is carried out.

1935

October 26. Cartaph-Ukraine receives autonomy from the Czechoslovak government, after a period of several years. Its first premier is Hrushevsky.

November 15. The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although not fully aware of the famine in Ukraine and although having full authority over the supply of foodstuffs within its borders, nevertheless failed to take adequate and effective steps to correct the famine as a means of repressing the Ukrainian population and to thwart the Ukrainian political, cultural and national rights..."

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1936

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although having full authority over the supply of foodstuffs within its borders, nevertheless failed to take adequate and effective steps to correct the famine as a means of repressing the Ukrainian population and to thwart the Ukrainian political, cultural and national rights..."

Major G. K. Shkolnyk, a member of the Polish Diet, is transferred to a labor camp in the Soviet Union.

May 22. Olesya Kogutova, head of the Ukrainian Women's Alliance, is sentenced to death. Her death sentence is carried out.

1937

Poland liquidates many Ukrainian political, economic, cultural and sport organizations.

Panzu Lubchenko, Premier of Soviet Ukraine, commises suicide.

A great Ukrainian land sweep is begun in Western Ukraine.

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1940

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although having full authority over the supply of foodstuffs within its borders, nevertheless failed to take adequate and effective steps to correct the famine as a means of repressing the Ukrainian population and to thwart the Ukrainian political, cultural and national rights..."
Two years ago this morning Poles and Ukrainians all over the world were shocked by the fall of the Polish-Ukrainian state. Poland and Ukraine had been in existence for 50 years, but now both nations were absorbed into the Soviet Union. The news was broadcast over the Polish radio, and the population of the Polish Ukraine was stunned. The news was also heard in the Carpatho-Ukraine, an autonomous region under Polish control. The reaction was one of shock and disbelief. The Polish-Ukrainian state had been the first state to be created in Eastern Europe after the First World War. It was a symbol of the possibility of a united Poland and Ukraine, and its fall was a blow to the hopes of those who wanted a united Europe.

The fall of the Polish-Ukrainian state was the result of a series of events that had been building up for years. The Polish-Ukrainian state had been created in 1919, after the First World War, and had been granted autonomy by the Treaty of Versailles. However, the state was never truly independent, and it was always used as a pawn by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had been expanding its power in Eastern Europe, and the Polish-Ukrainian state was seen as an obstacle. The Soviet Union had already occupied Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and it was clear that it wanted to expand even further.

The Polish-Ukrainian state was weakened by internal difficulties as well. The state was divided along religious lines, with the Catholics wanting to remain part of Poland, and the Orthodox Ukrainians wanting to remain part of Ukraine. The government was also weak, and it was not able to resist the pressure from the Soviet Union.

The fall of the Polish-Ukrainian state was a blow to the hopes of those who wanted a united Europe. It was a reminder of the power of the Soviet Union and the need for a united Europe to stand up to it. The fall of the Polish-Ukrainian state was a watershed moment in European history, and it set the stage for the Second World War.
IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER
A TALE OF OLD KOZAK TIMES

(Newly translated by S. S. from Andrei Chaykovsky’s story for young people “Za Sravnüy.”) (3)

Paul immediately realized that his horse was being dragged away and had no time to escape. Regardless of the danger he was in, he was sure that it was his sister’s horse. He turned his head and looked over to see if there were his companions, but he saw only the horse’s flanks. The horse leaped forward and galloped out of the village.

But danger was not yet past. Although it was dark outside, the white shirt which Paul wore made him a clear mark against the dark background. A Tartar, who had seen him through the gate suddenly saw him. Yelling the alarm to his approaching comrades, the Tartar leaped on his own horse and sped after him. The distant sound of their horsesleaped up in a gallop.

The sun had risen now. The vanishing dawn’s last light, the first streaks of morning light, lending enchantment to the surroundings. A Tartar, who had been above the “zhayvoronok” trilled the most beautiful melodies imaginable. The horseman was顿时 aware of the Kozak’s presence. Paul felt cheered, and urged his horse onward.

Semen “The Helpless”

Gradually the distance between the pursued and the pursuer began to increase. Paul’s horse was the faster. Seeing this the Tartars drew their bows and began to shoot at the fleeing Paul.

The hiss of the arrows as they went whistling by made Paul feel an arrow hanging, its barbed tip at the back of his spine, frightening him for the moment.

He knew that Tartar horses took to water but he hoped that the wound was not serious and that he would be able to swim and save himself.

Night began to lighten into early morning as Paul reached the river. The horses leaped forward and galloped down the stream. With one mighty leap the horse cleared it and landed heavily on the dry land the horse gave himself such a shake that Paul in his worn state nearly fell down.

The boy lay quietly for awhile. His eyes were still open, but the wound was not serious. He knew it was blood, and only hoped that the wound was not serious.

He felt that he had cheated and that he was wrong, for what he had done was of no sound of the pursuers. He slowed his horse down to a walk, giving him a chance to recover a bit.

Night began to lighten into early dawn when Paul reached the mouth of the Przemysl River. He felt tempted to stop here and let the horses rest. He had already ridden a good distance and the weather was not too bad. Nevertheless, he was tired and needed some rest. He knew that he must keep going, however, for his sister was in danger.

Thus at dawn Paul had crossed the river and was on the road again. The horse was not so tired now. Paul was able to get to the other bank for his Old Andrew had often told him that a horse who was quite tired did not have to be walked. Once on dry land the horse gave himself a shake that Paul in his worn state nearly fell down.

Although his very appearance and features did not distinguish him, he was known as Semen. “The Helpless.” The reason was his curious name lay in the fact that once, in his earlier days as a horseman, he had been captured by a Tartar, and during his captivity, the Tartar, in the heat of the fighting, plunged recklessly into the midst of the Tartars, and surrounded by enemies he quickly was overpowered and his comrades were about to shoot when a Kozak rider saved him. Since then he had been known as Semen “The Helpless.”

But this appellation did not worry him in the least, nor cause him any serious harm. On the contrary, these days the Kozak believed that “the name does not decorate you, you decorate the name.” The greatest source of pride for the Kozak was when he was able to accomplish something by some valorous deed that he was not as he had been dubbed at the beginning.

Having fed and watered his horse, the Kozak led him back and tethered him to a tree. Then he took his meal. Going over to the stream he washed himself. Then he took his coarse old coat, and tied it up with a bit of cloth thrown over his belt. Then he took the boy’s saddle and placed it on the horse’s back, glad to have it.

“Tell me ‘diadechku,’” Paul spoke, “where am I, and am I still alive?”

“Yes, yes, sirs, you are very much alive. Are you from...” the Kozak asked.

“From Spasivka... The Tartars at Chaykovsky’s story for young people ‘Za Sravnüy.’” Paul answered.

“Snorting occasionally the horse tossed his head and shook his ears, as if to show by some valorous deed that the wound was not serious and that there would be enough to eat for five of them.

He settled himself comfortably on the ground pulled out his pipe, and began to fill it up with tobacco.

Just then his horse suddenly stopped, lifted up his head and ears, and all his other actions indicated that all was well.

“Are you there?” he asked, reaching out to the horse.

“Be quiet, my friend,” the Kozak answered. “The other horse is waiting for you.”

Semen jumped upon his feet. He now distinctly heard something. What was it? Was it the sound of the wind blowing or was it the whispering of the branches of trees? He looked to the right, then to the left, then to the front, then back again. He was not able to perceive in the distance how tall the trees were, nor was he able to see if there were any other horses or riders. Swayed from side to side. Nobody was coming through. Was it friend or foe?

Suddenly the grass parted and out of the darkness a horse and rider appeared. The Kozak got up on his stirrup and greeted the rider with a wave of his hand. Then he asked, “Who is there?”

“Who is there?”

Paul quieted down.

“Were there many Tartars?”

“Just one, a fellow that I knew,” the Kozak answered.

“Have you been at war?”

“By no means, I was just picking up some information.”

“Is this the beginning...”

“They have not yet seen much war, and were torn in many places, disclosing a deep, torn chest.

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“From Spasivka... The Tartars at
Fifty Years of Progress in Canada

It was in September of 1891 that the first Ukrainian settlers came to Canada. One of them, Mr. Vasyl Polyk, who is still living, and who was a strong and able man at 82. Recently he took part in the Golden celebration at Mundeure and was very much surprised to find himself the center of attention there.

Large groups of Ukrainian settlers began to pour into Western Canada, five years later, from Paderewski and Premier Laurier encouraged them to come from Europe and settle in Canada. The Ukrainian settlement in the western half of Canada, between the N.W.T. and Alberta, rapidly expanded, until it was a veritable colony of the Mother Country in the North American continent. The Ukrainian settlers, when they first appeared, populated the prairies, in the west, the red river valley, in the heart of the North American continent.

When the first Ukrainians settled in Canada they had to face the same problems of adjusting to a new environment, of integrating into the new society, that all immigrants had to face. They had to learn to speak the language, to adapt to the climate, to find work, to establish their families.

But there is a price on every achievement. There is no royal road to success. There is no magic formula, no secret key to a coveted objective, to its attainment. There is no easy way to get up and speak. They have to work hard, they have to persevere, they have to be patient. They have to be persistent, they have to be determined.

The present and the future of the Ukrainian people in Canada is a story of struggle and perseverance, of hard work and sacrifice. It is a story of success and advancement, of progress and prosperity. It is a story of triumph and victory, of joy and happiness. It is a story of hope and promise, of faith and hope.

The Ukrainian people in Canada have achieved much, but there is still much to be done. There is still much work to be done. There is still much progress to be made. There is still much advancement to be achieved.

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The Army War College

The College

The Army War College, as an institution of learning, was founded in 1901 and was first housed at 22 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. It moved to the present location upon the completion of its building in 1907. It was established under the provisions of the first appropriation act, for the "direction and coordination of the instruction in the various service schools, extension of the opportunities for investigation and study in the Army and Militia of the United States and the collection and dissemination of military literature.

Thus, according to its original conception, it was to have as its mission functions of instruction and coordination of the General Staff. Before the college had hardly started operating, however, the General Staff was organized and made a permanent part of the army. The Army War College was then embodied in the General Staff and was used as a part of that staff in solving questions and handling matters of the beginning of the World War.

After the World War, during which this college was established, the college was reorganized in 1919 under the temporary general Staff Corps Commandant. Then as a part of the current business of the War Department and made a purely institutional and administrative organization of the Army War College was soon restored and embodied in the General Staff.

The mission of the Army War College, as prescribed in Army Regulations, is:

(a) To train officers for the conduct of field operations of the army and higher echelons; and to instruct in those political, economic and social matters which influence the conduct of military operations;

(b) To instruct in War Department General Staff duty, primarily for the individual, as Assistant Secretary of War;

(c) To train officers for joint operations of the Army and Navy;

(d) To give direction and coordination to all strategic, tactical, and logistic operations of the army, higher echelons, and the Foreign Legion, including a few officers from the navy and the Marine Corps. The course runs for about ten months, from September to the latter part of June. In the business of the college, there are about 250 students, some thirty or more National Guard or Reserve Officers have attended certain parts of the course.

On account of the tremendous expansion of the Army in the recent emergency, the officers who would normally constitute the faculty of the War College were urgently needed for command and staff duties. Consequently, in the vicissitudes of war, by order of the Secretary of War, with the graduation of the class of 1918.

Subsequently, The War College building was used from June 17, 1918, to June 25, 1919, at which time it was sold to the War Department for use as an Officers' Club. The building was later purchased by the Board of Education and used as a high school, and in 1920, the War College was reestablished.

Millville Rallies To Nip Centralia For U.N.A.

Marusia Says:

Meet my beau, Petro! He claims it's around lunchtime the Fleet-lookers had a bit of a lull. So here he is:

PETRO

I like silver fox on a girl. It's an elegant fur and a fellow likes to be seen with a girl wearing a silver fox. When a girl gets her fur coat at Michael Turansky's, she's being smart, for that's where your money's best spent. She gets what the boy pays for her coat, she's economical, for prices are lowest this time of year. (And when a man finds a gal that's smart and economical.) But shouldn't she be sur­prised by your fur coat.... well... wedding bells...

One more girls come in such a variety of sizes and shapes, our advice is to choose the one that pleases you, the right kind of coat for your particular type. Whether you are the peep type or the soft, round "pumpkin-like" type, or just an in-between, you don't have to go to Michael Turansky's. For he has vast stock of ready-made silver fox coats.

They come in all kinds of styles