



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 23

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1938

VOL. VI

## THE COMMONWEAL ON "POLISH PROBLEMS"

"Probably the most serious of all problems with which Poland is faced is that of its exceptionally large percentage of minorities," writes "T.C.H.Y." in *The Commonwealth*, the well-known Catholic periodical, in its June 3rd issue. "It has been estimated that Jews, White Russians, and Ukrainians form one-third of the population. Of these minorities, it is the 6,500,000 Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, and Polissia who are numerically and politically the most important."

These people, the article goes on to say, "knowing the strength of the drive for independence in Soviet Ukraine, look to the reestablishment of the Ukrainian Sovereign Republic across the frontier, for then they would arise from the status of a submerged minority to that of a first-class factor in European politics."

Criticizing the Polish policy towards the Ukrainians, the writer brings out that:—"Not the least of the causes for Ukrainian bitterness is that of their Latinization—which means Polonization—by the authorities, in violation, not only of the Minorities Treaties, but of Catholic principles. There is overwhelming evidence that this policy has been pursued consistently, and throughout all Ukrainian territories.

"It is scandalous, but true, that Polish Catholics have been all too willing to lend themselves to the political purposes of the Polish state. In effect, missions are established, to 'convert' Ukrainian Catholics. For example, in the purely Ukrainian voivodship of Stanislawow, in Eastern Poland, the government has built, of recent years, ten Latin churches, and there are eighteen more under construction. Landlords bring pressure to bear upon their tenants to embrace the Latin Rite, employers give their employees to understand that refusal to turn Latin means dismissal from work, and by many other expedients the people are induced to desert their ancestral Byzantine Rite.

"For years Ukrainian clergy have been insulted and assaulted without redress, Ukrainian devotional books have been confiscated, Ukrainian soldiers have been prevented from attending their own Byzantine church, and there have been cases of Polish teachers who have forbidden their Ukrainian pupils, to use the age-old Ukrainian greeting, 'Slava Isusu Chrystu' (Glory be to Jesus Christ), substituting a Polish greeting devoid of spiritual significance."

Then follows an account of the breaking by Poland of her pledges to respect Ukrainian national rights, with the result "that the increase of misery and dissatisfaction among Ukrainians is one of the main causes of Polish instability."

"Black must be the injustices suffered by Ukrainians in Poland," the article concludes, "since they regard the—maybe—suicidal catastrophe of an international war as a means of possible deliverance.

"There are Poles who see the urgent necessity of reconciliation with their minorities, if Poland is to be consolidated against such an eventuality. May their counsels be heeded today—while the opportunity still exists."

## THE SLAYING OF KONOVALETZ BY A SOVIET AGENT

Undoubtedly the most shocking news the Ukrainians have received in a long while was that of the recent murder of Colonel Eugene Konovaletz by a Soviet secret agent on the streets of Rotterdam.

The crime was perpetrated by means of a time bomb which the murderer had either slipped into Konovaletz' topcoat pocket while the latter was lunching in a restaurant, or had given it to him in the guise of a package; exactly how the bomb was planted on him is not yet certain. When Konovaletz emerged from the restaurant and proceeded to walk down the street, the bomb exploded, killing him on the spot, and wounding a few passers-by.

As for the identity of the murderer, enough evidence has been uncovered to prove that he was a Soviet agent. The police, however, have been unable to lay hands upon him; and it's very unlikely that they will, for it appears that he escaped on board a Soviet freighter that "coincidentally" called at Rotterdam just at that time.

Such, then, was the tragic and untimely end of a man who as the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists—a body dedicated to the liberation of Ukraine—had caused considerable perturbation in the highest quarters of both the Soviet and Polish governments.

His death brought to a close a long and eventful career, linked closely with the vicissitudes of the Ukrainian struggle for national freedom. Already as a law student at L'viv University, Konovaletz exhibited some of those positive qualities of character and ability that were to distinguish him in later years. The arising of the Ukrainian National Republic found him in Kiev, to where he had escaped from a Russian prison camp, where he had been kept over a year and a half following his capture in battle as an officer in the Austrian Army. Here, in Kiev, he organized the famous Sitchovi Striltsi, among the most dependable troops the Ukrainian government had, consisting of very patriotic elements drawn from Western and Eastern Ukraine. As their commander Konovaletz had a hand in steering the very difficult course of the newly freed Ukrainian state. Following its destruction by the combined might of the Bolsheviks, Poles, Royalist Russians, and other enemies, Konovaletz organized with the aid of others the militant Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO), predecessor of the present-day Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. It was as the acknowledged leader of the latter organization, that he became a marked man, especially and presumably from the time when Stalin himself had to admit—at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party, held in January, 1934—that "in Ukraine the deviation towards Ukrainian Nationalism" has become "a major danger." As a result, Konovaletz' extermination became the object of various plots of the GPU. During his stay in Geneva, the police there warned him several times of these plots, and even provided him with protection once or twice. And yet, judging by the circumstances surrounding his murder in Rotterdam on May 23rd, it appears that Konovaletz scorned this threat upon his life, and did not take much precaution to protect himself. For if he had, then perhaps death would not have caught up with him so soon.

And thus, in the cause of a free and independent Ukraine, died Col. Eugene Konovaletz, slain by order of Moscow.

It is worth noting here, that exactly twelve years ago (May 25, 1926) by similar order and from the same source there was slain on a Parisian street, General Simon Petlura, who in the eyes of the Communists was the very symbol of Ukrainian national aspirations.

Nevertheless, neither these nor any other such slayings of Ukrainian leaders will in the least affect the strength or course of the Ukrainian national movement. For in the place of those slain, new ones are arising. Under their guidance, and with the full support of all Ukrainians, neither murders nor brutalities can stop the arising in the near future of a free and independent Ukraine.

## MASS PROTEST MEETING IN N. Y. AGAINST POLAND

A mass protest meeting directed against Poland's oppression of Ukrainians within her borders, particularly her recent suppression of the Society of Ukrainian Women, took place last Saturday evening, at Cooper Union, in New York City, under the auspices of the Soyuz Ukrainok and the Ukrainian Red Cross. About 1,700 persons attended.

In the morning, a delegation of Ukrainian women picketed the Polish Consulate in New York City, and distributed circulars bearing a reprint of the editorial in last week's *Ukrainian Weekly*.

A brief talk on the death of Col. E. Konovaletz was given at the very outset of the meeting by Mr. Eugene Skotsko. He announced that June 12 has been designated as a day of commemoration of the OUN leader.

A feature of the meeting was the unusually large number of speakers drawn from the younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans. They spoke in the following order: Olympia Hamkalo, Marcel Wagner, Mary Ann Bodnar, Michael Piznak, Assemblyman Stephen J. Jorema, Anne Elkowicz, and Julia Kusy.

The principal speaker was Dr. Luke Myshuha, who stressed Ivan Franko's declaration that amicable relations between the Poles and Ukrainians were impossible without the just settlement of Ukrainian demands. Other speakers were: Mrs. Stogryn, Mrs. S. Halychyn, and Mrs. Hladun.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Wagner, president of the Soyuz Ukrainok, and Mrs. A. Sereda, president of the Ukrainian Red Cross. Marie Bilyk and Annette Kmetz served as secretaries.

## GERMAN JOURNAL ON UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS

A several-page article on the Ukrainians in the United States appeared in the May, 1938 issue of the "Geo Politic," published in Heidelberg, Germany. Its author is "Marc Markwart," although it appears that that name is a pseudonym of German student who studied last year in one of the midwestern universities here in America and who visited and corresponded with several Ukrainian-Americans.

The article presents a brief survey of the history of Ukrainian immigration in America together with its present set-up. A good deal of the information is evidently derived from the Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association, to which the author refers several times. There are also references to the *Ukrainian Weekly*.

## SPRING

Green are the hills  
Where Summer spills  
Her gold on the sudden grass,  
And a little lane  
Laughs in the rain  
Where you and I must pass!

Blue are the skies  
And a full moon—lies  
Half-drowned in a quiet lake...  
But a star winks back  
In the velvet black—  
On a trail that we two take!

JUSTINE SMARSH  
Boston

Join the Ukrainian National Association



## English Press Comments Upon Polish Misrule of Ukrainians

Last week a review of some of the American press comments on Polish misrule of Ukrainians appeared on these pages.

This week a similar review of some of the English press comments on the subject appear below.

### "OF WHAT USE IS POLAND'S GREAT ARMY..."

A very strong condemnation of the Polish oppression of the Ukrainians appeared in the August 29, 1931 issue of the "New Statesman and Nation" (vol. 2, p. 246) entitled "Oppression in Poland," written by its correspondent. The article opens as follows:

"Among the abuses in post-war Europe the worst are the cumulative violations of the 'Minorities Treaty' by the Polish State... in Poland they have acquired a primary international importance... by reason of their barbarism and their abundance... Poland has become a test case, by which the Minorities Treaties as a system stand or fall, and with them the whole political and social order in Eastern Europe."

"...The biggest of these Polish Minorities are the Ukrainians—they number from five million (the Polish figure) to seven million (the Ukrainian figure) and have a language, a civilization and a national consciousness (as intense as the Irish) of their own."

Speaking of the violations of this treaty, the correspondent writes:—

"If this Treaty is not sacrosanct, then no treaty is. If it is challenged, then the principles of virtue of which present-day Poland exists are challenged and the whole problem of 'frontier revision' inevitably acquires a new and eminently practical importance. And if the League is unable to secure observance then the principles on which the league is based are challenged also."

"Twelve years have passed since the Minorities Treaty was signed. Not a month, not a week, hardly a day, in those twelve years, has passed without some violation of that Treaty, by the Poles. Violation reached its climax last year. The facts about the 'Pacification of Eastern Galicia' (as the sanguinary outrages and the destruction of property by the Polish cavalry and constabulary in the Ukraine last autumn are officially termed) are now so familiar and so indubitably established that they need not be repeated here."

The author then goes on to describe the League representations to Poland to settle these outrages.—"But representations, inquiries, and publicity have all been in vain. The Poles made no serious attempt to settle their dispute with the Ukrainians. Nothing has been done to punish those responsible for the atrocities or to compensate the victims for bodily injuries and damaged property..."

"But apart from any judicial considerations, how can there be any confidence in Poland's future if the Minorities—who make up a third of her population—are driven to think only one thought above all other thoughts, namely, how to shake off the intolerable oppression? Of what use is Poland's great army when, as everyone acquainted with the present state of Poland knows, whole divisions will mutiny the moment war breaks out, and enemies will arise, not only in the East or from the West, but in thousands of towns and villages behind the Polish lines."

In conclusion, the writer of this article calls upon Poland to observe the treaty she signed and calls upon the League of Nations to take the Ukrainian problem actively in hand.

### UKRAINIAN PROGRESS

A very interesting article concerning the Ukrainians under Poland appeared in the October-December 1932 issue of the "Political Quarterly" (vol. 3, No. 4), en-

titled "The Ukrainians in Poland," by T. P. Conwell-Evans. The author divides his observations into four parts. It starts as follows.

"Many people must have heard for the first time of the existence of what may be described as Poland's Irish problem when, about eighteen months ago, the Polish 'pacification' of its Ukrainian subjects shocked the Western World. That outburst of violence served to remind Englishmen of the claims which the Ukrainians have on their sympathy and interest. In 1923, by a decision of the Ambassadors' Conference, East Galicia was added to the Polish state upon the express stipulation, accepted by the Poles, that it would be given a form of autonomous administration. That stipulation has remained unfulfilled to this day, and the unredeemed pledge justifies a consideration of the problem, even if British friends of Poland were not disturbed by the menace of discontented and aggrieved people so great in numbers and so capably determined as the Ukrainians seem to be."

### Self-Progress of Ukrainians Under Poland

In the second part of the article, the author refutes the Polish allegations that the Ukrainians are backward.

"Deserted in the past by rich Ukrainian landowners who became Polish aristocrats, the Ukrainian peasants, aided by their hard-working priests, themselves of peasant stock, developed capacity and talent for the reasonable action. Their political leaders are nearly all the sons or grandsons of peasants, many of them trained in the Universities of Prague or Vienna; the growing number of their professional class—doctors, lawyers, architects—marks their rapid rise. The spacious railway station at Lwiv is the work of a Ukrainian architect..."

"A visitor to Poland making a tour of some of the Ukrainian villages will be agreeably surprised at the character of the activities carried on by the peasants, which betrays not only a deep seated national consciousness, but a readiness and ability to work together and a sense of citizenship. These qualities are nowhere better shown than in their cooperative institutions which are exceedingly well organized. Village stores to which the peasants readily bring their agricultural produce are linked up with district societies, and these are coordinated in their turn by the central societies at Lwiv. One may see small hand-worked creameries serving the peasants of a single village, or milk-collecting stations which feed a more ambitious creamery linking up a score of villages. In Lwiv, the Maslosojuz—the central dairy society—conducts a considerable export trade in cheese, butter and eggs. Altogether there are over 4,000 Ukrainian cooperative societies conducted according to Rochdale principles, including credit societies modelled on the Raffeisen system. East Galicia is, in fact, a veritable little Denmark."

"So vigorous a resurrection, starting at zero after the devastation of the Great War, is all the more remarkable as the Ukrainians have achieved it by their own unaided efforts, without credits from the state or from Polish banks. A large number of the cooperative managers are university men, graduates of Prague, Vienna and Lemberg [Lwiv], who can find no outlet for their abilities in the state administration of Poland as long as they do not renounce their Ukrainian ideals. In the widespread ramification of the cooperative movement, the Ukrainians no doubt see a sound foundation for their national hopes and aspirations."

### Ukrainian Character

Then follows a recital of some of the cultural achievements of the

## • Youth and U. N. A. •

ON May 18th, 1938 a meeting was held at the Ukrainian Nationalist Hall on West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association. Mr. Stephen Kuropas, a Supreme Auditor of the U.N.A., presided over the meeting. He explained the purposes and aspirations of the U.N.A. and his listeners became so interested that an election of officers took place. Daniel Zabiak was elected president; Joseph Kukla, financial secretary and treasurer; Miss Pauline Ryza, who contributed this information, was made recording secretary.

A discussion was held concerning business matters and the members decided that the last Friday of every month would be the most convenient day for monthly meetings. Consequently, the next meeting is scheduled for June 24th at 8 P. M. and will be held at 2410 West Chicago Avenue.

The branch, No. 393 consists of 7 charter members and there are indications that many more young people will join within a short space of time... as is usually the case with newly organized youth branches.

The officers and members of Branch No. 393 wish to thank Mr. Kuropas for the work he has done in organizing them and also wish to assure him that they will do all in their power to build the branch into a powerful organization.

Miss Ryza will have more news about this U.N.A. branch in the near future.

According to Alexander Yaremko the youth of Philadelphia U.N.A. branches have organized a "U.N.A. Youth Club" and are holding meetings every Tuesday evening at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin Street.

The members of this newly organized club have planned a hike for June 17th. At the club rooms checkers, chess and quoits are available for all those that wish to play. All the members are greatly interested in the U.N.A. baseball team being organized by Dietric Slobogin. Practice games are held every Tuesday and Thursday at 6:00 P. M. and on Saturdays at 3:00 P. M. at 18th and Vine Sts.,

Ukrainians, and part two ends as follows:

"For reasons of space, other interesting features must be omitted. Briefly, it may be said that the Ukrainians impressed one as resembling more the Czechs or the Bulgars than the Poles or Serbs. Their organizing ability, their attitude for business, their earnest, careful minds, not given to high flights of the imagination, but capable of sustained activity, offer qualities which are needed to balance the brilliance, and check the instability, of the Polish genius. And it is regrettable that the Poles owing to their distainful aloofness, are ignorant of the existence of these qualities and oppress their possessors."

### 3. Persecutions of Ukrainians by Poland

Part three concerns itself with the policy of the Polish Government towards the Ukrainians, showing how the Ukrainians suffer politically, economically and culturally under the Polish misrule. The facts are too evident to us to bear repetition here.

### 4. The Poles Have Yet Time To Halt Persecutions

In part four the author recommends that the Ukrainians under Poland be treated as equals and not as serfs, for, as he says:

"The Ukrainians are too well consolidated to be ignored; they are too numerous and too determined. Oppression will serve only to drive them into illegal and violent methods of protest.

"Up to now, the vast majority

by the Parkway. All Ukrainians who are now U.N.A. members and those that intend to join, are eligible for the baseball team, as all positions are open. Games are already being booked and equipment will be provided from the U.N.A. Sport Fund.

In addition to baseball the members are also considering the possibility of organizing softball teams for boys and girls. Softball practice is held in conjunction with baseball practice. For detailed information interested Philadelphians should tune in on Station W-D-A-S every Saturday between two and three o'clock. All interested parties are asked to attend Tuesday night meetings.

Michael Pochynok reports that the "U.N.A. Lions Athletic Club" of Newark, N. J., recently defeated the "Puritans Athletic Club" in a close baseball game, the score being 3 to 2. This victory is the Lions' third and they were defeated but once. Tom Harzula, pitching for the Lions, struck out nine batters for his third consecutive win. He also hit a home run to put his team in front, T. Berkey and A. Antonick contributing the other two tallies.

The Lions would like to play games with any Ukrainian light semi-professional team within fifteen miles of Newark. For games at home or away write to Joseph W. Jacency, 501 South 20th St., Newark, N. J.

Six U.N.A. branches have been organized during the month of May and three of them are youth branches. This proves once again that the youth are becoming cognizant of the responsibilities that will eventually be theirs and are doing something now so they can be prepared when the time comes for them to take over the U.N.A.

All persons desiring information regarding the U.N.A. should write to Theodore Lutwiniak, c/o Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. Contributions to this column are welcome at all times and should be sent to the Ukrainian Weekly. Officers of U.N.A. youth branches are urged to submit information for publication.

tenaciously cling to constitutional methods. They are anxious to be on good terms with the Poles, but on terms of decent equality, and not as serfs or as the subjects of a Crown colony. It would be disastrous if they began to swell that band of hot-blooded young men, members of a secret military organization (U.W.O.), who are impatient of constitutional redress. Already Irish history is being repeated in Polish Ukraine: dark deeds are done in police cells against the young insurgents, and these often include innocent persons. The writer has satisfied himself as to the truth of several of the grave charges which the Ukrainians brought before the League of Nations in May, 1932. They describe the tortures inflicted by the police on young men suspected of being members of U. W. O. The arrested men are beaten on the soles of their feet, and other more vulnerable parts of the body; they are sometimes stretched on benches with their head bent back until, half smothered in a pail of water, they lose consciousness. The purpose of this modernized form of medieval inquisition is to force prisoners to confess to deeds of violence, of which they may not be guilty or to incriminate their friends.

"One wonders whether the Polish authorities realize the depth of the ill-feeling and bitterness which such methods are causing in the minds of the Ukrainian majority. If these methods are continued that ill feeling will become irredeemable. The Poles have yet time to reverse the process."



## REGIONAL RALLY HELD IN DETROIT

The Ukrainian National Temple, 4655-Martin Avenue, Detroit, Mich. opened its doors, Sunday, May 22 for the first Mid Western Youth Rally sponsored by the United Youth Organizations of Wayne County, and through it passed four hundred young Ukrainian enthusiasts, all eager to meet and greet new and old friends at the rally, banquet and dance.

The group present at the rally in the afternoon was spontaneously interested in the affair until its adjournment. Mr. Stephen Dobryden, Chairman, opened the afternoon session with a gracious welcome and related to the group the efforts of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America to make the Sixth Congress at Pittsburgh, Penna. the biggest and best convention of its kind.

The talk on "Characteristics of Ukrainian Folk Songs" stirred the youths as Miss Olga Blazowsky combined words and music to put her idea across. She stated that "it is the opinion of most scholarly critics that no Slavic people are so rich in folklore as the Ukrainians," and to prove this point, Club Boyan's Mandolin orchestra rendered a selection of folk songs which created in the hearts of those present a desire to know more about our rich musical background. Such was the opinion of many at the conclusion of her speech.

To instill in the minds of the young Ukrainians the seriousness of organizational work, Mr. John Panchuk stated in his speech that "in organizing it requires the enthusiasm and hard work on the part of three or four individuals to make it an active club and to create a desire in the inactive persons to become associated with such an organization as they come to realize that there is something fundamentally worthwhile in their striving." He further stated that "those who are active members of clubs have a vision which you should not permit to be blurred or dimmed by temporary setbacks and personal or petty things." He concluded that "each club has certain fundamentals back of the group. These should be emphasized with all your might and strength. Second, look at the basis on which you are building. Build upon something fundamental. Don't expect something for nothing. You have to put your heart and soul into your work before you get something back."

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Stephen G. Danielson pointed out the fact that our Ukrainian youth organizations are starting the older generation to thinking; making them realize that we are the people on whom their permanence depends, as evidenced by the appropriation of monies for the various youth activities in the older fraternal organizations.

Before the "Declamation of Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko" was given, the assemblage was called to stand at attention for full minute in tribute to our great poet. The talk was highly informative and certainly caused a general activity in the minds of those present to learn more of the full and vivid history of this great man.

As always, athletics is an interesting topic and the fact that it was made by William Pegan, Coach of Reserve Team at the University of Detroit, added to the occasion. An important point was made by him, viz.: "athletics, perhaps, are overemphasized at times, but there is a justification for it. We need strong healthy bodies to develop strong healthy minds." In his concluding statement, he encouraged the young Ukrainians to remember that they were Ukrainian, that they should carry on the torch of sportsmanship as that is the best effort one can make for one's self.

It was reported in the discussion on this subject that a basketball league had terminated its season

## Conu. Youth Hold Convention

On Memorial Day, the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, ended its first successful year, and to celebrate this occasion fittingly, and at the same time take stock of its progress thus far and lay plans for the future, it held a convention in New Haven over the holiday weekend.

Because members of its executive committee were scattered throughout the state, a local committee was set up. The "Banduryst" played a leading part in it. The personnel of this committee consisted of Michael Vennette, President of the "Banduryst," to whom the state organization is especially grateful for the aid it received, Sophie Metznyk, Mary Stolar, Stella Piwarchuk, Amelia Holubovich, Francis and William Hina, Anne Vennette, Mary Nebor, Cecile Chawluk, Sophie Pluhowsky, Michael Wasylyk, Mrs. Gina, Mrs. Pidlisny and Mary Burbela. It was evident from the smooth running of the convention, that every one on the committee had worked hard and cooperated with its chairman.

The three day sessions began Saturday, with registration from 9 o'clock until 12. From 1 o'clock until 5 it had been planned to hold discussions. Due to the common Ukrainian habit of arriving late, however, the session was postponed until 7 in the evening. The president of the U.Y.O.C., Cecile Chawluk, opened the assembly with a welcoming address, after which she explained that the death of Col. Konovaletz resulted in the cancellation of both dances and asked everyone's cooperation to make the affair a success anyway. Following this, William Darmoch, a Ukrainian seminary student,

successfully and that a softball league was being sponsored under the direction of the United Youth Organizations. At this time, the Chairman announced that the Fourth Ukrainian Field Day sponsored by these youth groups would take place at Broadway Park on August 7th and urged all to prepare themselves for it.

Also, Mr. John Korolishin, teacher, active in Ukrainian musicals, enjoined the group, locally and nationally, to take an interest in the exhibit or concert to be staged at the World's Fair to be held in New York and he asked that the different groups support our distinguished artists in order to get ahead quickly.

The speakers' program was concluded by an informal debate on the Ukrainian Boy and Girl by Misses Mildred Zinn and Mary Mudrey, respectively. Miss Mudrey held that the male took on forms of different animals in his dating and Miss Zinn retaliated with the animal-like disgraces of the female. The points given by each opponent were received with hilarity by the audience and some expressed their opinions as follows:

"Women have always been the dominating force in a man's life."

"Men are attractive to women and are the providers and will always be wanted by women."

"Women are the ruination of man and lead to his downfall," etc.

Mr. Stephen Dobryden closed the session formally with the hope that this rally created a desire in each person to affiliate himself with a Ukrainian club to his liking and that they would be present at the Congress to be held in Pittsburgh, Penna. over the Labor Day Weekend.

The National Anthem "Sche N Vmerla Ukraina" was sung and the rally ended at 5:30 P. M.

At the banquet, Father Sembratovich greeted the guests and expressed the feeling that only good could come of a spontaneous gathering as this and encouraged them to keep on trying.

Representatives were present from Pittsburgh, Ohio and Canada. Michigan, of course, was strongly represented.

MILDRED L. ZINN, Sec'y.

made an invocation. To conduct the sessions a temporary committee was elected, consisting of Joseph Burbela Jr., chairman, Ann Kopy and Stephany Salabay secretaries. The opening address was made by a well known Ukrainian-American, Walter Bukata of New Jersey, whose theme was "The Ukrainian Youth in America" and the necessity of their forming a strong front. Mr. Bukata was most enthusiastically received for his speech which the audience found both interesting and enlightening. The second and last topic on Saturday's session was a biographical sketch of the late Col. Konovaletz which was given by a recent refugee from Ukraine, John Belinsky. The program was closed with the National Anthem.

On Sunday High Mass was held at 9:30 A.M. followed with services for Col. Konovaletz. There was no open forum on that day.

The older folks held their own by conducting a concert celebrating the 70th anniversary of "Prosvita." We are proud to say that except for the speakers the program was entirely made up of local talent. In addition to Mr. Bukata and Mr. Belinsky, the European representative of "Prosvita," Mr. M. Dudra, unexpectedly attended and spoke to us.

In the evening a banquet was held. Again we had the pleasure of hearing the aforementioned people. The youth was especially fascinated by Mr. Dudra impromptu speech. Unlike the usual speaker, Mr. Dudra did not dwell on the persecution of Ukrainians, but from time to time related incidents showing Ukraine in the past as having been a nation dependent on no one, a nation with which the present powers sought alliance and favors. It was, he thought, youth's ignorance of Ukraine's glorious past that made them sometimes ashamed of being Ukrainian. We can only say that after Dudra's speech, the assembled youth and elders sang "Ne Pora" as it never was sung before.

Unfortunately, Monday's meeting did not go off as planned. This, however, was not due to any fault of the committee but to the lack of understanding among Connecticut youth. As has been previously explained, both Saturday's and Sunday's dances had been cancelled because of the death of a great Ukrainian. Those who really were interested in the development of our organization, remained. Those who were merely interested in the festivities, were disappointed and left. We can well understand that youth looking forward to the dances would be distressed at their cancellation, but we hoped that realizing the reason for it they would sympathize and give better support to the affair. This, however, was not so, and we had to offer apologies to our guest speaker of the day, Mr. Shumeyko, who was kind enough to donate his time and services to our group. We sincerely hope that those present at Monday's session will not judge our group by that small response.

MARY BURBELA.

### NEW YORK CITY

Something New! Something Gay! DANCE underneath the stars, above the roar of the city, at the Ukrainian Civic Center Roof Dance on SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938, on the newly decorated roof garden of the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St. at 8:00 P. M. Come and dance and sing with us "on top of the world." Just in case it does rain, the dance will be held in the auditorium of the Institute, with just as much fun.

### NEW YORK CITY

Don't waste the summer months! Learn the Ukrainian language at the special summer courses offered at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., beginning June 13, 1938, as follows: Beginners course: 7:00 to 8:00 P. M. Advanced course: 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. Lively classes in an informal atmosphere will make Ukrainian Classes a pleasant Summer relaxation and educationally profitable venture.

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## Ukrainian University Society Concludes Active Year

At the annual meeting of the Ukrainian University Society, held June 6, 1938, the reports of the officers and committees revealed that the past year has been a full one. The program of activities was wide, varied and interesting. Judge for yourselves from the following highlights:

1. The Society recently published "Ivan Franko," a brochure on the life and works of the great poet, based on a lecture delivered by Prof. Clarence A. Manning. This undertaking was inspired by the success of our first venture into this field; "A Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature" by Dr. A. P. Coleman, which resulted in the receipt of hundreds of letters from college and public libraries throughout the world.

2. Our Student Aid Fund, for support of the course in Advanced Ukrainian at Columbia University, was continued. In addition to the granting of a scholarship by the Society, the course was also aided by the cooperation of "Dniester" (Branch 361 of the U.N.A.), which donated three scholarships. Although the course, together with a number of other language classes, has been suspended from the University's curriculum for the next year, we are striving for its reinstatement in the future and have high hopes that this will be done. We sincerely thank the individuals and organizations which have helped us maintain the Student Aid Fund for the past three years.

3. An unusual lecture program was presented, which included (a) A talk by Dr. Deets, head of the University of South Dakota, about the Hutterites, a communal, self sufficient people who at one time lived in Ukraine. (b) A food lecture and demonstration followed by a card party and the sampling of the various dishes which were prepared during the evening. (c) A frank lecture and discussion about venereal diseases by Dr. Frank B. Cross, who is connected with the Department of Health in New York. (d) "Hat talks," which brought to light some good impromptu speakers.

4. No club is complete without some sort of social program. The year's highlight was, of course, the annual dance. In addition to this, two dinners, two socials and any number of informal evenings in our clubroom at the International Institute gave the members and their friends a chance to relax and temporarily forget the more serious things in life.

5. Other items which filled out the club program and added to its zest were hikes over picturesque mountain trails, roller skating parties, both indoor and in the open air, a spelling bee, and so on...

It is gratifying to note that the majority of our membership does not confine its activities to just one organization, but has extended its interest into other fields. Outstanding examples are Stephen Marusevich, who directs the Ukrainian Youth Chorus, Stephen Kurlak, who, among other things, is active in the Obyednanye and the World's Fair Committee, Marie Lechycka, who speaks about the Ukrainian question before groups of prominent American women, Stephen Shumeyko, who... I'd better stop here before it becomes too involved.

Besides discussions about the future policies of the Society, the annual meeting also takes care of the election of new officers and members of important committees. This is a partial list of the results: Pres., Anthony Muzicka; Vice Pres., John Ribek; Sec'y, Anne Elkewicz; Treas., Stephen Kurlak.

JOHN RIBEK,  
Ukrainian University Society,  
341 East 17th St.,  
New York, N. Y.



## Ray of Sunshine

By RAY DAMER

### PROTEST AND THE YOUTH

LAST Saturday, at Cooper Union in New York City, the Ukrainian-American Youth was given a chance on equal basis with its elders to speak its mind and protest against Poland's oppression of Ukrainians. There were over fifteen speakers at this protest rally and about half of them were representatives of the younger generation. This new course of giving the youth credit for a little brains and considering them important enough to be allowed to speak at an important protest meeting—should mark a new deal for the Ukrainian-American Youth.

In the past the older folks did not place much confidence on the younger generation. They considered the youth as yet unprepared to partake in serious Ukrainian problems. They feared that the youth was not fully familiar with the details of the Ukrainian situation, and so they continuously kept the youth in the background. All meetings, lectures, affairs were arranged and executed solely by the older folks. The youth was not given any voice in the matter. What happened then? The youth sensed this lack of interest and lack of understanding in themselves by the older generation and promptly drifted to other pursuits where they were given a chance to express themselves and an opportunity to share in the responsibilities.

### The Future Belongs To The Youth

In the coming years the Ukrainians will need new leaders. For who will take the place of the men and women who are now in the van of the race, when they have done their work, fulfilled their mission, loaded with honors and fame? The time to think about future leaders is now! The older generation must encourage the youth to look forward and prepare them for leadership. One of the best ways to do this is to absorb promising men and women into the duties, activities, responsibilities of the older generation. How else will these young Ukrainians learn leadership if not by actual experience? The very thought of the possibility of becoming future leaders in Ukrainian affairs, will act for them as an inspiration, as an incentive to action.

### The Youth Looks On

The Ukrainian youth may not follow the Ukrainian political situation as closely as the older folks—nevertheless their minds are actively thinking about it in terms of freedom for Ukraine. The youth today is educated; reads newspapers, magazines and books; listens to the radio; and therefore may have some good ideas and suggestions to offer. At least they would like to be heard!

At the same time the youth wonders how in the world will the Ukrainians ever organize themselves into a powerful united group if they are continuously (both here and abroad) face-slapping themselves, and having guerilla warfare with each other.

The protest meeting at Cooper Union was full of fiery and dynamic speeches—but how much weight did it carry outside of the lecture hall? Will the Ukrainians attract world attention and sympathy if they refuse to cooperate among themselves? The little country of Lithuania with only a population of two millions was able to unite itself and gain its freedom. Will Ukrainians do likewise someday? Or will the Ukrainians continue to weaken themselves by working separately in small groups (because of jealousy, etc.) and give Poland the opportunity to clean out the Ukrainian political and cultural organizations without much resistance?

**SUMMARY:** Ukrainian Youth must be given a chance to partici-

## A Ukrainian Tragedy

Almost inevitably, when a Ukrainian girl and boy can be overheard in conversation, despite the vast variety of subjects they may cover and despite the generous amount of gay repartee and jolly they may indulge in, they seem to revert to that topic so vivifying and so pertinent to Ukrainian youth in general: What about Ukraine? What about youth in that picture? What about you and me and our respective Ukrainian and American backgrounds in connection with altering that picture in any way? What room is there for improvement?

And so it was in my case, when recently I found myself in just such circumstances and was fortunate enough to find my interesting conversationalist one who could elaborate upon a particular phase of Ukrainian life. He painted for me a deplorable description of hundreds and hundreds of young Ukrainians, unaware of their distinct nationality, ignorant of their true origin and mother country, and living yet dead (so far as the Ukrainians are concerned) in the various sections of America; those districts, particularly, known as the mining or coal regions. He decried the inaction and lackadaisicality on the part of the older generation in this respect, particularly that group which has the means and opportunity to remedy the situation but is failing to avoid itself of them. We spent hours upon this subject and so it was not remarkable that it left its after-effect upon me; left me with such a deep impression that it recurred to me again and again, driving me, finally, to the relief of this outlet.

That "Lost Battalion," may we call it, is to be mourned and definite plans should be drawn up to save it, if possible, but more tangible, more important, more necessary is it at this time to perform an even more difficult task. That task is the one found in the midst of, not our unenlightened and untutored group, but in our so-called educated and university-polished men and women. They who know and even live according to traditional Ukrainian customs but who think it to their material and professional disadvantage to identify themselves with a struggling, unrecognized nation! Yes, it is they upon whom we must focus our eyes and our efforts, because though the miners and rural youth are of little benefit to us, still they are also harmless, whereas this other group, having the advantage of its scholarship, creates for itself a certain amount of access to and appreciable amount of intellectual recognition among the various other nationality groups, wherein they might have proven themselves worthy of their glorious but unclaimed forbears, wherein they might have merited, through their personal achievements, acknowledgement for themselves and, indirectly, a greater respect for Ukraine for having produced such men and women. With very little extra exertion and certainly with no added financial difficulty, these "educated" Ukrainians could extend the prestige and power of the Ukraine, that country which, in verity, did give them those characteristics and that mental prowess which they so jealously and selfishly keep to themselves.

And still this is not the end of our Ukrainian tragedy. For there exists an even more hateful, more regrettable, type of our youth ele-

ciate and a "voice" in the serious Ukrainian problems. The older generation should listen to the youth's ideas and suggestions. The youth should be encouraged toward leadership through responsibilities and duties. In this way we will insure for the future a plenitude of active and loyal Ukrainian-minded men and women with leadership qualities.

### PHILADELPHIA UNA BRANCHES HOLD FIELD DAY AND PICNIC

On Sunday, May 29th, the United Ukrainian National Association Branches of Philadelphia sponsored a Field Day and Picnic at the New Central Park in Philadelphia for the purpose of raising funds for a Ukrainian Cultural Garden and Athletic Field in the Quaker City. Due to inclement weather, the athletic program was curtailed. However, a softball double header was played between the newly organized UNA Youth Club of Philadelphia and the Bridgeport Ukrainians, with the latter triumphing in both ends of the twin bill.

After the softball frays, a program of short speeches was held with Dr. W. Gallan, President of the Philadelphia UNA District Committee, in charge. Speakers included D. Halychyn, Supreme Recording Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, Miss Helen Sywulak, P. Slobogin, President of the UNA Youth Club of Philadelphia, Dr. W. Gallan, and T. Swystun, who also led the crowd in singing the "Ukrainian National Anthem" and "Ne Pora."

Following this brief, but highly interesting program, the estimated 1,000 attendees went on to dance to the tunes of Phil Dubas' orchestra and enter into informal discussions for the remainder of the evening.

D. S.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, on May 7, 1938, there appeared the item: "Buffalo Dancers Again First Prize Winners," written by Walter Ciopyk. He wrote that Miss Mary Rydzak was one of the capable directors of the Ukrainian Dancers. Mary Rydzak did not direct any of the dances or dancers. She was only one of the dancers. It was solely under the leadership of Mr. John Good. Walter also stated that Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, "director of the Buffalo Museum of Sciences," made the presentation of the cup to the Ukrainian Group acclaimed "the Best Dancing Unit." Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin is the President of the Museum. Dr. Carlos E. Cummings is the Director of the Museum. Mr. Ciopyk's mistake caused a misunderstanding in the group. We would appreciate if he would be more careful in his future columns concerning our affairs.

EUGENE PRYSTAWSKY.

ment. And that is the one, which, feeling its so-called superiority, won't permit itself to condescend to certain of Ukrainian associations and affairs. This is the group which limits its contacts to only the "nice affairs" and "academic atmosphere" and will verbally deplore the existence of our humble church basements and crude clubrooms as recreational centers and criticize our older generation for not "giving" our young people better surroundings and a more uplifting environment; and, with all their schooling, they cannot realize that the very reason these conditions do exist is, because people like themselves, who have the ability and opportunities to erase these obstacles, ensconce themselves comfortably on the sidelines, far from the actual work and worry, and dare to mouth! How dare they!

And so we have the three groups of actors who hold the main roles in this Ukrainian tragedy; the first, completely ignorant of its Ukrainianism, the second, informed but aloof from it; and the third, admitting it but to only a comfortable extent. A tragedy, indeed, and disheartening when we remember that as such, its ending must be fatal, according to the dictionary meaning of the word. But, being a typical Ukrainian, even in the face of all this opposition, I maintain an exuberant optimism and hope that this catastrophe can be averted, for now that we have sought out the evil, let us destroy it!

M. CECILE CHAWLUK,  
New Haven, Conn.

### NEWS FROM NORWICH.

On Tuesday, June 1, 1938, just one day after the Convention held in New Haven of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, the Norwich Ukrainian Youth Club called a special meeting at a hall which was especially hired for that evening, to thresh out their local problems and to apply practical and remedial measures to them. Mr. Bohdan Kuprack, who presided, presented the Reverend Taryansky, of Colchester, who spoke spiritedly upon the value of a choral group in that section and his willingness to help in its initiation and direction. Father Taryansky is at the present time leading a group of twenty-five singers in his home parish, which is about fifteen miles distant from Norwich. It was quite evident from the enthusiasm shown by the members that they cannot help but develop into an excellent and successful chorus.

Miss M. Cecile Chawluk, Chief Organizer of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, was presented as the next speaker on the program and was very warmly received. She complimented both Rev. Taryansky for his initiative and commendable effort to instill into the hearts of the young members a love for the Ukrainian song, and the club members for their praiseworthy step in not waiting to be prodded into joining choral groups but exerting themselves to seek out a source from which they could learn and carry on our incomparably beautiful music.

Miss Chawluk then went on to outline the work and program of the progressive youth organization which she was representing, and because of the changes made in the U.Y.O.C. convention program due to his assassination, she went on to give a timely outline of the life and work of Col. Eugene Konovaletz, Ukrainian Nationalist leader and war hero. At the termination of her outline, the young organizer asked those present to rise and pay homage to Col. Konovaletz by maintaining a two minute silence. Many of the young people at this session were unacquainted with either the name or significance of Konovaletz among the Ukrainians but seemed to sense from the speaker's evident reverence, that it could not be a name or man ignored.

A period of questions and discussion of the U.Y.O.C. followed, and it took only a short time to count the unhesitating unanimous vote for application of the Norwich Youth Club to the ranks of the growing state youth unit. Plans are already underway for participating in the softball league and outdoor rally to be sponsored by the U.Y.O.C., and judging from the enthusiasm of those present, Norwich is looking forward to rejoining the prominent role it once played in the Nutmeg State!

JOHN ROMANOWYCH,  
Norwich, Conn.

**Funny That Way:** If a man owned a prize-winning race horse, he would have the food of the horse carefully chosen, weighed, measured, and prepared. But would he do the same thing for himself? Not on your life. Isn't he worth as much as a horse?

**Excitement:** Any strong emotional excitement—anger, fear, grief, pain, longing, vexation, worry or anxiety, slows down your vital processes, more exactly, stops digestion and leads to bad health.

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