



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS

MINORITIES CONGRESS

The Minorities Congress this year is of especial importance, as events in Central Europe have compelled the Nations to devote attention to the Minorities. The Congress is to be held at Stockholm from August 30th to September 1st., where the juridical faculty has been loaned for its sessions. The programme will consist, provisionally, of the following items:

Opening, and speech, by the President; speeches by the Rector of the University, and by the representatives of Sweden and Finland.

Papers by delegates of the Minorities on the post-war nationalities policies; the non-solution of the Minorities Question as a danger to peace; the demands of national groups in the light of ethics and European Law; on new lines for developing a solution to the Minorities Question, and on the internal constitution of the Congress.

OBITUARIES

Lt. General Myron Tarnawsky

Myron Tarnawsky was born on August 29th, 1869, the son of the Ukrainian Catholic vicar of Baryliv, Galicia (then an Austrian province). After graduating, he joined the Army, becoming a lieutenant in a "Landwehr" regiment, and a battalion commander at the outbreak of the Great War. He was severely wounded in the battle of Peremyshl, spent several months in hospital, and returned to his regiment in time to take part in the battles of the Carpathians. In 1916, he was transferred to the Cadre of the Ukrainian Legion, which he commanded until 1917, when he returned to his old regiment as regimental commander, and was finally appointed to the General Staff of the division as Commissioner for Ukrainian Affairs.

Tarnawsky's military experience was invaluable in the formation of the new Ukrainian Army, after the Austrian downfall. In February 1919, he undertook the organization of an Army Corps, became its first commander, and in July of the same year he was made Lt. General and Commander-in-Chief of the whole Ukrainian Galician Army which in August captured Kiev from the Bolsheviks. After the unsuccessful War for Ukrainian Independence and the promulgation of an amnesty by the Polish Government, the General returned to his native land, and lived in retirement on a farm. During the election of 1928, against his will, he was returned as Senator to the Polish Sejm, which honour he refused saying that he could not sit in council with those he had fought for his country's independence. His death, on June 29th, was mourned by the entire Ukrainian world. The aged, and invalid Archbishop Sheptytsky was present at his funeral, together with two other Ukrainian prelates, 103 clergy, and some 20,000 Ukrainian laity, many of them from the remotest villages of Polish Ukraine. The interment took place at the Ukrainian military cemetery at Lwiw. May he rest in peace!

Senator Royal S. Copeland

Ukrainians have lost a loyal friend in the death, aged 69, of Senator Royal S. Copeland, of the Senate of U. S. A.

The Senator entered the medical

YOUTH AND U. N. A.

Early this week the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association concluded its regular semi-annual inspection of the books and accounts of the association. It found that despite the current economic recession, the membership of the association has been augmented from 30,816 to 31,351, and that during the same period its assets have been increased by \$193,300.03, in addition to the \$50,000 paid out during the same time to its members in form of dividends—thus raising the total assets close to the five million dollar mark.

This finding of the auditors reveals that the Ukrainian National Association remains unchallenged as the foremost Ukrainian institution in America, a position it has steadily held from its very founding back in 1894.

During the course of the audit a series of informal talks among the officers and auditors were held, and the subject of our youth's role in the further progress of the association was broached. Particular attention was paid in this connection to the coming youth congresses, such as that of the UYL-NA in Pittsburgh over the Labor Day weekend. One thought predominated here. The youth congresses in spite of their manifest interest in the present and future development of Ukrainian-American life, have not been productive of any concrete results tending to strengthen the very foundation of this life, i. e., the Ukrainian National Association.

This conclusion was of course based on the assumption that the youth are aware of the U. N. A.'s role in Ukrainian-American activities. The pages of history covering these activities are too well known by the youth to allow them to plead ignorance in this matter. They have, in addition, plenty of opportunities to observe how great and beneficial this role is today. Consequently, they should realize its potentialities, and take action upon them, especially since the very nature of present-day conditions demand this of them.

Our young people should bear in mind that the Ukrainian National Association has made the largest contributions to their group development. The publishing for them of the Ukrainian Weekly is but one example of this. The money it is spending now to promote sports among them is another one. And, as it is to be surmised, the association is willing and ready to express its interest in them in even more substantial forms. Yet the point has been reached where it must begin to have some assurance that the youth will reciprocate this interest. After all, the youth are no longer in the infant stages of their organizational development. They have grown up, and in expecting to be treated as such—they should act as such.

At their congresses, therefore, they should begin giving serious consideration to the Ukrainian National Association. They should explore the possible benefits their support of it will bring not only for them and their kin, but to the Ukrainian Cause as well. And then they should begin to take some action in the matter. Whatever they do, however, they should not attempt to ignore it.

profession, but later on became an outstanding figure in the political world. The question of the recognition of the Ukrainian Republic by the U. S. A. was raised by him in the Senate, and he never failed to champion the Ukrainian cause, thus gaining the gratitude and respect of Ukrainians.

(Concluded last column)

Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice.—La Rochenwoucauld.

Time is like money; the less we have of it to spare, the further we make it go.—H. W. Shaw.

The race advances only by the extra achievements of the individual. You are the individual. Towne.

OUR BOYS IN ARMY CAMP

Mike Seniuk, Sam Waznick, Charles Zwarycz, and Joe Kurinka, all from Wilkes-Barre, are now doing "squads right" in the CMTC at Fort Meade. The course in military art lasts four weeks, and they have just passed through a hot and rainy half.

Captain Gregory Herman, 313th Infantry, also of Wilkes-Barre, has been ordered to Fort Meade for two weeks training commencing July 31st. Lieutenants John and David Chmelyk, of Philadelphia, have been ordered to the same camp and for the same period. Camp Meade ought to see a Ukrainian get-together with so many Ukrainians there at this time.

UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

The Election in Ukraine

"Visty," Kiev, June 29th, reports that 304 members have been 'elected' to the new Parliament of Ukraine, of whom 80 are women; and that the list includes 222 members of the Communist Party, and 82 non-Party men. There were no opposition candidates, all those 'elected' being officially approved.

It is significant that no names of those who were prominent in last year's political life of Ukraine are included, and it is not difficult to judge what has happened to those who have been replaced.

Who is Petrovsky's Successor?

"Dilo," Lwiw, July 9th, reports that the place of G. Petrovsky, the arrested President of Soviet Ukraine, has now been filled by Andrey Andreyev, who has been acting as Deputy-President. It will be interesting to see how long the new President holds his post.

UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

Dissolution of Ukrainian Women's League

"Dilo," Lwiw, July 7th, reports that on July 5th the office of the voivodship of Lwiw, officially notified the President of the Ukrainian Women's League of the dissolution of the organization. We have already reported the suspension of the League's activities, against which Ukrainians in Canada and U. S. A. lodged protests with the Polish Government.

Ban on Holiday Camps

"Nash Prapor," Lwiw, June 29th, reports that the district governor of Dolina, in the voivodship of Stanislawiwi, has notified the Ukrainian Child Welfare Association at Lwiw that he will not allow the organization of children's holiday camps in that district. The camps have been run for years for the benefit of the very poor. It is typical of the Polish administration that permission had already been granted by the voivod of Stanislawiwi—only to be cancelled by the district governor.

Prohibition of Sports Association

"Nash Prapor," June 29th, states that the governor of Stry has suppressed the Ukrainian Sporting Association (Sokol) in that district.

UKRAINIAN BUREAU
of London.

IMMIGRANT'S NOSTALGIA

I want to go to Ukraina;
There the Dnieper is deep and wide,
To see the moon come sailing,
Sailing up with the tide.

On a green hill-top
There stands an ancient oak,
Below are the yellow fields
Worked by my native folk.

Far off in the horizon,
The lonely, desolate steppe;
There are burial mounds
Over which our people wept.

I want to go to Ukraina;
Life there, I did enjoy,
To hear the song and laughter
As when I was a boy.

There as a boy I lived,
Danced, laughed and played,
From there I wandered—
To an alien land I strayed.

Oh, I got to go back to Ukraina,
(My wish is all in vain)
Ukraina and I are not the same
I can never see Ukraina again.

W. MICHAELSON.

GETTING MARRIED IN UKRAINE

Last week we described how in Ukraine a young couple goes about getting engaged, and this week we tell of the other preliminary steps leading to the wedding ceremony itself. In reading the account below it must be borne in mind that it is based on studies made by the prominent Ukrainian ethnographer, anthropologist and archeologist, Khvedir Vovk, during the early part of this century, and that some of these customs vary in different sections of the country.

"Smereka"

Because of the agricultural cycle, a wedding in Ukraine usually takes place in the autumn or even in winter, after all harvesting has been done.

A day or two before the wedding day, usually on Friday, the bridegroom together with his best man goes out into the forest and chops down a small fir tree (known as "smereka" in Western Ukraine and "hytse" in Eastern Ukraine), usually not more than three feet in height. In order that this act be fortunate, it must be performed in the morning, the "blessed time." The fir is then set into the center of a large loaf of bread, and decorated with goose feathers, flowers, oats, guelder-roses, stalks of rue, nuts, apples (symbols of fertility), and lighted candles. It is then placed on a table fronting the holy pictures, where it stands throughout the entire wedding ceremony. In many parts of Galicia (part of Western Ukraine), the "smereka" is carried before the wedding couple during the marriage ceremony.

"Barvinok"

The preparation of the "smereka" is accompanied by the weaving of the "barvinok" (wreath) for the bride. It is made of a certain species of periwinkle flowers, which in Ukraine are symbolical of first love and marriage. A bit of honey is smeared over it, a head or two of garlic fastened to it to safeguard the bride against evil spells, and a few coins attached in order to bring good luck for the bride and protect her against the "evil eye." The weaving of the "barvinok" is a cooperative task, in which all the women present take part. When it has been completed the tops of its leaves are painted in gold. Then it is taken and given to the bride's father in order that he may bless her with it. This act consists of touching her forehead with the wreath three times, and then placing it on her head with his blessings.

Inviting Guests for the Wedding

When the "smereka" and the "barvinok" have been completed, the bride gathers her party and they leave her home to invite relatives and friends to the wedding. In leaving the house she must take care to walk in the direction of the sun, even though later she may have to change to the direction in which she really has to go. Singing, laughing, and joking, the party slowly winds its way through the village streets. Their songs recount the purpose of their journey. Usually their first stop is at the home of the priest and then at the home of the village squire or mayor. In both places the bride, after extending them an invitation to come to her wedding, leaves with them a specially prepared and decorated loaf of bread. This custom of leaving the bread at the home of the squire or mayor is believed to have descended from the old custom of the bride having to go to the castle of the overlord before consummating her marriage with her husband—the so-called "seigniorial right," generally believed to have been abolished during the reign of Queen Olga (10th century) but in fact existing in some sections of Eastern Ukraine up to the abolishment of serfdom in 1861. While the bride with her party is going through the village inviting guests to her wedding, the bridegroom with his party is doing

likewise. His party, however, is not at all as colorful and ceremonious as that of his wife-to-be. Very often both parties meet, whereupon ensues much bantering and gawty, and custom requires that the bride and the groom kiss then.

Where the village is small, it usually so happens that its entire population is invited to the wedding. The inviting is done as follows: the party remains outside the home while the bride goes to meet the master and mistress of the household. Before them she bows low, and if there be any children, then before them too. She then gives them a small loaf of bread shaped like a pine cone ("shyshka"), and begins her invitation as follows: "My father, my mother, and I take pleasure in inviting you to come to my wedding," etc. In reply she is thanked graciously and given gifts consisting of embroidered towels or shawls, a chicken, a loaf of bread, or anything similar the household can afford, which she gives to her bridesmaids to carry. If among those whom she has invited there is a maiden, she also joins the party, unless, of course, she is not invited.

The Reception

When everyone has been invited, the bride and her party return home, where her family and friends are awaiting them. Entering the yard the girls begin a new cycle of songs, which tell those inside that their mission is done and ask whether everything is ready to receive the bride. In reply those inside sing that all is ready and thank them for their trouble. At this juncture the "starosta" (matchmaker) appears in the doorway. The girls ask him for his blessing without which they dare not enter. He thrice blesses them and thrice makes the sign of the cross over the doorway with his cane. That is the signal for them to enter. The bride enters first, and bows low before her parents. The "starosta" then gives her one end of the specially-embroidered towel he holds and with it leads her thrice around the table, finally seating her in the "posada"—the place of honor. When all have been seated, a new cycle of songs is begun. Among them is one which is sung in case the bride's father is dead. It is one of the best examples of a wedding song, comparing favorably with some of the finest passages of the immortal "Song of Ihor's Legion":

Знати Марисейку,
Знати сиротойку,
Що на посаг засідає;
А ей віночок
Все з фіялочок
Порошок перепадає.
А ей батейко
Перед милим богом служити.
Ясно свічечков горить,
Милому ся богу молить:
Пустяж мене: боженьку,
З чорнов хмаров на село,
З дрібним дощем на землю,
З ясним сонцем віконцем:
Най я ся подивлю
На своє дитячко,
Хто му справить весілячко.
Справляють йому люде,
Жаль батейкові буде.

When this series of songs has been completed, the bridegroom with his party makes his appearance. He is greeted with songs depicting him as a great warrior who has come to take his bride by force. He is preceded by his sister, who steps forward holding in her hand a small bouquet of flowers with three lighted candles in its center. She is met at the doorstep by the bride's mother, also holding a candle. Both place their right foot on the doorstep and greet each other with a kiss. Then the mother bids her, her brother and his party to enter. The newcomers enter, the men folk among them being careful to keep their hats on. Each of them is greeted personally by the bride's mother, and to the bridegroom's parents she gives each an embroidered towel. The chief bridesmaid then asks the "starosta" for permission to sew a flower on the bridegroom's hat. When that is granted she takes the hat and sews

POLAND AND ITS MINORITIES

The W.I.L. has always taken a keen interest in the question of the treatment of minorities, recognising that just and liberal treatment of racial and religious minorities is an important factor in maintaining good international relations. Countries whose independence and frontiers were established by the Peace Treaties after the War, signed treaties which gave certain guarantees to their minorities, safeguarding their rights as citizens and especially their own cultural development. Poland, which regained its national existence as a result of the victory of the Allies, and which includes in its population a larger minority population than any of the other newly-formed countries, has had to meet frequent complaints made to the Council of the League of Nations. The petitions on behalf of the German minority were, of course, strongly supported by the German Government, and met with some satisfaction. Those which concerned the much more numerous Ukrainian (or Ruthenian) minority related to much worse grievances, but no effective action has ever been taken to remedy them, and since the denunciation by Poland (in 1934) of the Minorities Treaties the Ukrainian minority has been left to the tender mercies of the Polish Government.

The Ukrainians

The Ukrainians are variously computed to number four to seven millions within the Polish State, and rights to education, to equal treatment with regard to land, and in general their rights as free citizens, have steadily been whittled away. Protests are met by coercion and confinement in concentration camps. The latest attack to be made is that on the organized Ukrainian women, whose Society has now been suppressed and prohibited. This great women's Union celebrated its jubilee in 1934 by a splendid Congress which was attended by hundreds of delegates from all the Ukrainian towns and villages in Poland, and also by delegates from emigres from U. S. S. R. and representatives from Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Canada. The Congress was presided over by Milena Rudnycka, the brilliant and courageous leader of the women's movement, who was for several years a member of the Polish Parliament and who often re-

presented her people at Geneva and at international conferences. The Ukrainian Bishops and Archbishops attended that Congress and a High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop in the Field at its great open-air demonstration. Thousands of women took part in the display of physical exercises, each village sending a contingent, dressed in the distinctive national peasant dress. It was a splendid example of the work of the women's organization. Peasant women took part with women of all classes in the discussions of social and educational subjects arranged at the Congress. The Ukrainian women, like the men, are very active in keeping up a high standard of culture; every village has its Hall for meetings, Library and Reading Room and every village has its co-operative.

Now this admirable society, with its 70 town branches, 1,200 village groups and over 60,000 members is dissolved, its headquarters and 70 town quarters have been ransacked by Polish police, all documents confiscated, furniture, typewriters and equipment removed, and even the homes of Executive Members searched. The reasons given for this drastic action are unconvincing: (1) that the women collaborated with other organizations which included men, such as the Dairy Co-operatives (such collaboration in an agricultural community is obvious and natural), (2) that at an international congress in 1924 in Copenhagen a Ukrainian woman (actually one who was a Russian emigre in Prague and not a Polish citizen) made known the fact that a Ukrainian woman had been flogged to death in a Polish prison, (3) that the women's Union joined the Ukrainian Journalists' Convention.

This latest act of oppression of the Polish Government to the large section of its population constituted by the Ukrainians of East Galicia is further evidence of the fatal mistake made by the Allied Powers when they handed over this population to Poland on a promise that autonomy should be granted them. Not only is autonomy withheld, but a steady policy of repression is pursued which denies the ordinary rights of citizens to this persecuted population.

A Contrast

The indifference of Europe to the wrongs suffered by the Ukrainians in Poland is in vivid contrast to the attention given to the complaints of the Sudeten Germans, who are one of the best treated minorities in Europe. The unfortunate deduction drawn is naturally that only the mailed fist can get grievances redressed, and the unrighted wrongs of the Ukrainians may yet prepare further trouble in Eastern Europe.

Here again we feel the need of a strong League of Nations, whose Council could at least be a forum before which grievances could be exposed and where pressure could be brought to bear. But even that would not be enough. A permanent Minorities Committee, analogous to the Mandates Committee, is needed to safeguard the rights of minorities. The Ukrainians are the largest racial unit in Europe, numbering altogether 30 to 40 millions. The majority are under the U. S. S. R. and the recent murder of one of their leaders, Konovaletz, by the U. S. S. R. secret police in Holland, is only one of many instances of Soviet repression of Ukrainian national aspirations.

The Ukrainian people have a distinctive national culture and an intense desire to be united and independent. It is their misfortune to be divided and oppressed by two separate States, the U. S. S. R. and Poland. Smaller sections of their population are in Czechoslovakia and Roumania. A better organization of Europe should allow this virile race self-determination.

M. S.

(The Monthly News Sheet, published by the British Section of the Women's International League, July, 1938.)

CRITICISM AND IMPROVEMENT

A, having definite opinions upon the subject, writes an article published in the "Ukrainian Weekly" (July 16, 1938) titled "Our Coming Youth Congresses," in which he calls attention to what he considers to be major defects in the arranging of annual national assemblies of the several Ukrainian youth leagues. He first describes the ideal or model congress, listing as its requirements: (1) issues that arise out of differences of opinion of youth calling for clarification and adoption of best policy of action. (2) presentation of such ascertained issues to the youth a reasonable time prior to the congresses to insure and encourage an adequate exchange of views and a crystallization of opinion. (3) delegates that are bona-fide not "perennial," delegates who actually represent the ever-evolving, ever-altering character of the constituent groups. (4) deliberation directed to conclusions upon which the result of the congress, or resolutions, is directly based. A then pictures how congresses or conventions sometimes appear in practice, listing conditions contrary to those he considers as requisite and particularly scores the absence of information about issues prior to congress, the careless selection of delegates by organizations, the type of issues presented by committee or officers and the over-emphasis on the social part of the congress. He advocates crystallization of issues prior to congress by exchange of opinion and offers in that direction a few that he considers vital and timely.

B, one of the founders, three term president and present advisor of one of the Ukrainian youth leagues writes an article in reply in the same youth organ (July 23, 1938) "The UY-NA Congress" in which he (1) asserts his belief that A's article although general in form was actually directed to the practices of his particular league, whereupon (2) he questions A's qualification to express opinion as to the manner of conducting that particular league's congresses because A attended only one of the five sponsored and (3) lists the many topics discussed at the UY-NA congresses in rebuttal to A's charge that logical issues were sidetracked for "weak academic" ones.

The parties described above as A and B to present the situation more graphically and to avoid repetitious usage of name, are the writer of this article and Mr. Stephen Shumeyko respectively.

It is difficult to understand on what Mr. Shumeyko bases his easy assumption that an article written about the general subject of league congresses setting forth observations generally applicable to all league assemblies is nevertheless specifically directed in the main (by implication) to none other but the UY-NA. It is fairly obvious that no study of Ukrainian youth league policies or practices would be complete if it did not take into account the foremost example of such organizational activity. However, to concern oneself with the policies of only one youth league would be either a narrow treatment of a general situation or an undue and partial solicitude for the welfare of one youth body to the exclusion of others. I think the gentleman protests too much. A general criticism is made, general reforms are recommended whereupon a representative of one particular league immediately and with subtle (?) sarcasm reprimands the writer who sincerely suggests improvement and cries to the heavens that his particular group is being maligned unjustly. I wish to reassure Mr. Shumeyko that neither he (insofar as his work in the League is concerned) nor the League itself was the sole object of my criticism. It is true that I had attended but one congress of the UY-NA. Perhaps I failed to understand that youth

congresses are in themselves organizations of which delegates personally are members and that a duty devolves on any potential commentator of Ukrainian organizational life to report year after year as delegate by determined arrangement and at any cost. This is exactly what I have reference to when I refer to "perennial" delegates. Congresses are gatherings of elected representatives who from year to year change and do not (or should not) remain fixed at the risk of stagnation of league work.

However, all this is secondary. The important fact is that Mr. Shumeyko (intentionally or unintentionally) obscured the basic issue of my article by his conjectures and exaggerated treatment of minor questions. The essence of my proposals was: to encourage exchange of opinion among the youth prior to the congress on questions and issues which would then be definitely incorporated in the congress program. It is a proposal that I had occasion to make to Mr. Shumeyko as early as 1935, a proposal to convert league congresses from mere "audiences for the display of academic learning and knowledge of parliamentary procedure to an effective organ for the development and formulation of definite youth policies." Mr. Shumeyko was then president of UY-NA and at that time chose to ignore my recommendation. It appears to me illogical, to say the least, that a month prior to a league congress details of the entertainment, dances and social activities planned are widely publicized but the issues to be discussed are kept secret until the delegates are already assembled for session or are released only a short time prior to the congress. I contend that were the issues to arise out of exchange of opinion by youth (in the press) and such crystallized issues were generally known, delegates would be elected who, in the opinion of their group, are competent and qualified to deal with such definite questions. As it is, a delegate is sent who either has no inkling of what will be discussed or has had no time to study the question. Upon being confronted by some topic beyond his knowledge or experience, he resorts either to (a) silence or (b) "small talk," i. e. treats the matter on a low plane or minimizes its importance. The submission to the congress of commendable topics via the "speaker" route is not adequately informative. It is admittedly onesided, representing at the best one individual's personal views. In the discussion that follows, the delegates who had just been initiated into the intricacies of the topic are expected at the moment to offer qualified considered comment. This procedure brings small profit; either the topic is pulled down to the level of the average delegate's expected knowledge or it is a topic about which only a few of the "intellectuals" can "privately" converse over the silent heads of the rest of the unprepared and perhaps bewildered delegates.

Model congresses, in my opinion, are not judged solely by the topics discussed, but by the practical relevancy of the topic in its application to youth group life and the result that the discussion produces. Congresses usually incorporate in their resolutions a stock reliable and ultra "respectable" declaration "we desire an independent Ukraine." I have yet to hear of any congress that actually discussed why it desired liberation of Ukraine, what concrete steps to take in this direction and what its national duty was in relation to the movement to liberate Ukraine. To forestall anticipated rebuttal to this charge, I contend, Mr. Shumeyko's allegation to the contrary, that the question of Ukrainian Nationalism arose under such unfavorable circumstances at the Fifth UY-NA Congress that its discussion was not a spontaneous,

UYL-NA BULLETIN

FLASH: The first issue of the League organ, "The Ukrainian Trend" is ready for publication. Let's all get behind it.

Correspondence directed to this office has contained criticism regarding the efficiency of the present set-up of the League.

The principles and ideals of the League are known to us all. If fulfillment of these principles and ideals is lacking, the time and place to make the necessary amends is at the congresses.

Each organization will receive a copy of the Constitution of the UYL-NA along with other information and instructions within a short period. Study the Constitution carefully during a meeting of your group. Draw up amendments you think should be added. Instruct your delegates to bring up the opinions of your groups at the Pittsburgh Congress.

In a similar manner, prepare your opinions on the issues to be discussed at this congress. A schedule of the program will appear in the first issue of the League publication and in the other existing youth papers.

The congresses are as interesting as we make them and the League is as efficient as we make it. Let's not confine our criticism to after-hour discussion of our groups. Bring your arguments to Pittsburgh this year. The Executive Board has prepared recommendations for a complete overhauling of the League machinery. Your assistance in the revision is necessary.

Correction of the last bulletin: From this day on, please send your dues payable to the Treasurer, Peter Zaharchuk, 706 No. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN W. KOSBIN,
Secretary.

CHARMS

"Oh me, oh my! What do I lack?"
The maiden fair did cry.
"Even without powder or paint
I'm pleasing to the eye;
Vim, Vigor and Vitality
Are all a daily part of me;
I've intelligence, and money too—
In fact, I've got much more than you."
"YOU do not mind when others grin
And you're not fussy, true,
You've got to take it on the chin
But then, I'm not like you."
Alas! Alack! My maiden fair,
If you with me will only bear,
I'll admit, many charms you've got—
But what good are charms if you'll
use them not.

GLADYS MALCOLM.

willing evaluation of this movement but rather a startled defensive action of the delegates against the unexpected and unwarranted attack upon the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement by one of the League officers.

Mr. Shumeyko would do the UYL-NA greater service if he as league advisor would impartially consider proposals for improvement and if they prove reasonable and constructive act upon them. He, in his capacity as "one of the founders and a former president (1933—1936)" would do well to remember that it is an unhealthy situation wherein all concerned applaud, approve unanimously and repulse with indignation any criticism that appears. The conspicuous lack of constructive criticism of fundamental policies of league work in the past five years and the failure of leaders to encourage such criticism is not to be commended. It is highly undesirable to relegate the question of youth development and progress to the "sacred cow" category. Criticism of a constructive nature creates pressure upon leaders to initiate reforms and effect improvement.

WALTER BUKATA,
Elizabeth, N. J.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE CONVENTION

Young people of the United States and Canada will be represented at the national convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5, 6, 7, inclusive. The delegates will attend the three-day session marking the fifth birthday of the League and the 950th anniversary of the conversion of Ukrainians to Christianity. Presiding will be His Excellency, the Rt. Rev. Constantine Bohachewsky, D. D., Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholics in the United States.

Opening with registration at 6 P. M. on August 4, the meeting will hear prominent Ukrainian speakers discuss the League's problems and accomplishments, and the Ukrainian people's national status and contributions to American culture. After the first day's business sessions, August 5, delegates will embark at 8:30 P. M. for an Ohio River boat ride on the Steamer St. Paul. Highlights of the following day's program include a city sightseeing tour, a track and field meet, and a "get-acquainted" social. On Sunday morning, activities will begin with a Communion Procession to St. John the Baptist Church, South Side, Pittsburgh. A Communion breakfast will follow in the church hall. A newly-formed combined choir of approximately 400 voices representing ten parishes of the Pittsburgh district, will feature the convention banquet at 6 P. M. Sunday in the William Penn Hotel. Following the banquet there will be a grand ball.

COMMITTEE.

CONVENTION RADIO BROADCAST

The Pittsburgh UYL-NA Convention Committee is arranging for a radio broadcast from the concert, to be held during the convention, on either the N.B.C. or C.B.S. Networks or both at different times if possible. It is very difficult to get radio time on these networks. Therefore, the cooperation of all the clubs is necessary in order to show the officials of the networks that they will have a large listening audience for that time and that youth choruses that will be present at the convention from different cities in the United States and Canada will present a colorful program of Ukrainian Folk Songs. We have contacted some clubs and individuals in reference to this and hope that they will get to work on it. The clubs that we did not contact should cooperate in this manner: Send a letter to both the N.B.C. & C.B.S. Networks requesting radio time on the air for the U. Y. L. N. A. convention to be held over Labor Day Week-End in Pittsburgh. Address thus: National Broadcasting Co., c/o Program Director, Radio City, New York — and — Columbia Broadcasting System, c/o Program Director, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Also send a request letter to: Radio Station K. D.K.A., c/o Mr. Biel, Program Director, Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

If we receive full cooperation from all the clubs in the league then you can be assured of a radio broadcast from the convention that will cover both the United States and Canada coast to coast, enabling your families and friends to hear the youth choruses directed from the convention. Please do not delay in sending your letters.

WALTER ZELECHIVSKY,
Entertainment Committee
Fort Pitt Hotel
Pittsburgh

"Oh, Dad," sobbed the bride. "I'm s-s-so unhappy. I baked a nice pie for Henry and he threw it at me."

"The brute!" exclaimed Dad. "Why, he might have killed you!"

"I'm sorry to have to do this," said little Johnnie, as he spread some jam on the baby's face, "but I can't have the finger of suspicion pointing at me."

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

(Excerpt from speech delivered by Dietric Slobogin on July 23, 1938 over station WDAS)

"Scoring six runs on seven hits is getting the most out of your base hits. If you want to get the best in future security and simultaneously join the many thousands of Ukrainians as a member of the largest Ukrainian organization in the world, join the Ukrainian National Association or, as you may know it, the Y. H. C. There are, no doubt, many people listening in who are about to pass out of the adolescent stage and enter into maturity. This is the time for these young folks to prepare for the future and, since the U. N. A. policy rates are on an even keel with other organizations of its type, why not become a member of your own Ukrainian fraternity? The Ukrainian National Association has done much to better the lives of Ukrainian people. Many projects, both large and small, would have been impossible without the aid of the Y. H. C. Just one outstanding example with which most of you are familiar is the U. N. A. Baseball League, consisting of teams from New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Wilkes-Barre, McAdoo, and Centralia. This project has given approximately 120 Ukrainian boys the opportunity of enjoying wholesome recreation while affording keen competitive spirit among the various teams. Join the Ukrainian National Association and let it be the bond of Ukrainian unity. See anyone familiar with the U. N. A. or write to Dr. W. Gallan, 1134 Atwood Road, Philadelphia for any information."

The Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club's baseball team played its best and also its poorest brand of ball thus far this season during a doubleheader with the Warwick B. C. and the Fairhill A. C. respectively on the afternoon of July 16th.

In the initial fiesta, Nick Melnjak's wildness coupled with the betrayal of his teammates in the field was just enough for the Warwick boys to bowl over the Ukrainians to the tune of 11-0. Four walks and five errors counted six tallies for Warwick during Melnjak's two and one-third inning tenure on the mound. The enemies, however, were only able to garner two bingles from the youthful U. N. A. righthander's delivery. Southpaw Frank Baginsky took over the pitching chores in the third and pitched four-hit ball the rest of the distance, whiffing six. His only bad inning was the fifth, when two walks, a fluke triple and an error produced a trio of markers. While all this was going on, the U.N.A.'s were only able to muster three hits off Warwick flinging, one each by Pete Wytish, Cholly Volinsky, and Frank Baginsky, the latter's being a two-base clout.

The second game saw Nick Melnjak make a return appearance on the mound and this time coming through with flying colors, blanking the Fairhill A. C. 2-0. This same team defeated Warwick just two days previous. The Philly U.N.A.'s played errorless ball for the first time this season and were invincible right from the start. Melnjak issued three bases on balls, but all three men were pegged out by Johnny Slobogin, catching his best game of the season. Nary a Fairhillite reached second base during the whole game. The U.N.A.'s collected six bingles, two each by J. Slobogin and Pete Wytish, while Fairhill was able to garner but three, two being of the scratch variety.

Playing an exhibition game in Philadelphia, with both teams having a "patched-up" lineup and New York minus their manager, George Koval, the U. N. A. Youth Club of Philadelphia walloped the New

UYL-NA SOFTBALL TOURNAY

Pittsburgh Scene of Finals

No Swimming Meet or Field Day will be held in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League congress in Pittsburgh Labor Day weekend. Instead, the first Ukrainian Boys' National Softball Championship will be decided in a battle between the East and the West.

Four sectional softball tournaments will be held during August. The winners in each will receive a cup and be invited to Pittsburgh to engage in the semi-finals and Finals, September 3rd and 4th. A trophy will be awarded the national champions.

Invitations to compete in the tourney are open to those teams that are known as "Ukrainians" and whose players in the majority are of Ukrainian descent. There is no entry fee and you need not be uniformed. The number of games played and won with Ukrainian teams will be a factor in determining the championship.

Tourney Ends Aug. 28.

Games are to be arranged by opposing managers on a no-guarantee home-and-home basis on days convenient to both teams. All games must be completed by Aug. 28. Double-headers of seven innings each are suggested. Transportation expenses are to be borne by the teams themselves. Results of each game are to be reported at once.

Managers wishing to enter their teams in this tourney are to write at once to their respective sectional softball directors, who will immediately notify you how the championship will be decided in his district and furnish you with the names and addresses of other teams entered in the tourney, with whom games can be arranged. The four responsible softball directors are:

New York Metropolitan Area—John Romanion, 711 Grove St., Irvington, N. J.

Eastern Penna., Del. & Md.—Alexander Yaremko, 641 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Penna., & W. Va.—Walter Petross, 979 Chartiers St., Carnegie, Pa.

Mich., Ohio & Illinois—Stephen G. Dobryden, 4874 Proctor Ave., Detroit, Mich.

In sending your application, be sure to specify when games can be played at home and when away, and submit the signature of each player, indicating which ones are Ukrainians. You may also send your record of games won and lost to date, and any descriptive matter.

Time is short! We must act at once! But it can be done if everyone cooperates and is prompt in his communications. We know where the good basketball teams and track stars come from, but which town has the best softball team? Maybe its Baltimore, Frankford, Bethlehem, Bridgeport, Stranton, Yonkers, Newark, Elizabeth, Trenton, Wilmington, or is it All-quippa, Monessen, McKees Rocks, Arnold, Butler, Carnegie, or little Detroit! Or maybe Toronto! We shall see! If your town hasn't a team, organize one right away. You may have a winner!

ALEXANDER YAREMKO,
UYL-NA Softball Director.

York City U. N. A. team by the score of 13 to 5, with Lefty Franky Baginsky and Tony Cherkas sharing the pitching chores for the Philadelphians, holding their Gothamite rivals to eight bingles. The U. N. A. Y. C. combed two New York twirlers for 14 safeties, with Tony Cherkas, Charlie Volinsky, and Pete Wytish, each connecting for three blows. This game will not count in the league standing, as it was officially cancelled by early Sunday morning telegrams and the New York team decided to come to Philadelphia on a pleasure trip. Official league games between these two teams will be played on August 14th at Philadelphia and August 21st at New York.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN.

TO THEE—MY DEAR

To thee, my dear, I today endow
My heart and love fore'er,
On thee, my dear, I today bestow
Pleasantries of life which are so rare.
Today I promise to give to thee
My utmost faith in you,
To share with you life's miseries and
woes,
These I promise with thee to do.
To thee, my dear, I today bequeath
A world of happiness and bliss,
A love that is true and sweet and pure
These I give—To thee, my dear.

MARY STADNER NAGURNEY,
1707 Monsey Avenue,
Scranton, Pennsylvania.

HAS HE NO HEART?

It was with great interest and enthusiasm that I read Gladys Malcom's article on "Going Steady," in the U. W. of July 23rd last.

I disagree with her, when she writes that "Our young Ukrainian man has undoubtedly a thoroughly magnified egotistical brain." On various occasions I see that our young men generally are considerable in all respects.

Any intelligent person should know that neither a girl nor boy should give up their friends for the sake of each other exclusively, unless they are engaged or have serious intentions of getting married. It is only by going "steady" with one another that the young people learn whether they desire each other's companionship permanently. If, after going with one another, they find that they disagree and find no magnetic attraction, they eventually will refrain from seeing each other. It is more harmful when one runs around with too many, especially the girls. Young people become fickle easily and are hard to please. Too much variety ruins a potential chance for happy marriage.

The reason for the high rate of divorces is due to the wrong type of people getting married or too much pre-marital and extra-marital love affairs (many a young wife kissed the milkman, baker or ice man just for the thrill). This is one way the young couple lose each other's interest, and hopes for future happiness are thus shattered. Any young couple living a pure and wholesome, yet religious life does not have a thought in mind of leaving one another in favor of someone else.

Gladys Malcom tries to create an untrue impression wherein she states that a young man can "fall into his old life again." What, has he no heart? One of the old sayings states that "Companionship makes the heart grow fonder." It is not so easy as a girl may think for a young man to forget one he has gone out with for a considerable amount of time. Some of the boys have explaining to do if they had a few girls (what boy didn't?). The girl with whom they are keeping company, may eventually ask a few indirect questions on how Mary, Olga or Jennie are getting along? If the young man gets excited or doesn't give an appropriate answer he probably will have no one to make an explanation. It is just as possible for a young man to have mental anguish as is for a young lady.

MICHAEL ELKO.

PIDDUBNY LOSES TO PANZEN

Two-Ukrainian wrestling stars clashed in the main bout at the Viking's Arena, Friday, June 24, before a crowd of 2,800 wrestling fans. Both grapplers thrilled the fans to the greatest expectation.

Piddubny announced as the "Russian Lion" led the match with his famous roughness. Referee Jack Johnson warned Piddubny twice for his tactics.

After 40 minutes of a slam bang Battle, Panzen let loose his barrage of Flying Tackles, throwing Piddubny's shoulders to the mat.

JOSEPH VANKO,
(Wrestling and Boxing News
June, 1938.)

CULTURAL EXHIBIT AT UYL CONGRESS

Two years ago, in conjunction with the second congress of the UYL-NA, there was held in Philadelphia a Ukrainian-American Cultural Exhibit. At that time only three of our young artists exhibited their works. Last year, at the Cleveland congress, there were six of them, and their display attracted even the attention of the Mayor of Cleveland and the Director of its Art Museum.

This year a bigger and better exhibit is planned, and as in previous years it will be held in conjunction with the UYL-NA congress, this time in Pittsburgh, Pa. An entire room has been reserved at Hotel Pitt, where the convention will be held, for this display, which will include photography, needlework, wood carving, and costumes.

This exhibit is open to every Ukrainian-American artist. Those who cannot attend the congress personally, are urged to send their work for exhibition by a delegate.

If the work is fragile, not on hand, too large to transport or carry, photographs of it may be submitted.

The exhibit will be viewed not only by many Ukrainian-Americans but also many other people as well, and therefore it would be beneficial to all concerned if this exhibit will be truly representative of Ukrainian-American art and culture. Therefore, exhibit your works at it.

MARIA NAHIRNA,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1938 CROP OF GRADUATES COLLEGE

(4)

OLGA BUTINSKY, 1817 Farr Street, Scranton, Pa., Marywood College, Scranton, Bachelor of Arts degree. Member of various organizations, President of Dante Alighieri Society. Served also on the staff of the "Fourmaline," the college year book.

CATHERINE BERBON, Rider College, Trenton, N. J. Secretarial Course.

HIGH SCHOOL

ANNE BORODAYKEWITZ, Trenton Central High School, Trenton, N. J. General Business Course.

WALTER PALAZEY, Trenton Central High School, Trenton, N. J., General Business Course.

OLGA SKOROPAD, Trenton Central High School, Trenton, N. J., Academic Course.

STEPHEN MALITZKI, Industrial-Broughal High School, Bethlehem, Pa., Industrial Drafting Course. Won high honors.

JOHN NESTOR LABOYKO, Monessen Vocational High School, Monessen, Pa., Vocation Machine Course. Hereff Jones Athletic Award, President of Vocational High School, Vice-Pres. of Monogram Club, Member of Tennis and Baseball Teams, and Three Year Letterman in Football and Basketball.

ALEXANDER HARDYSH, Mount Carmel Senior High School, Mt. Carmel, Pa., Commercial Course. Dramatics, Member of National Honor Society, Track and Basketball.

MARIE ANNE BURTYK, Bell Township High School, Salina, Pa., General Course. High Honors, Salutatorian of her class. Received a medal and proficiency award for scholarship, and the same in Journalism. Was the Editor-in-Chief and Art Editor of the school newspaper, "The Bell Echo," and was the first to have the honor of holding two positions on its staff. She also held two positions on the editorial staff of the year book, "The Bee Tee Vie." Last May she celebrated her 16th birthday.

WANT SOFTBALL BOOKINGS

The Lackawanna Ukrainians, a strong softball team, undefeated in six starts, wants bookings. Please write to: Al Nosowicz, 141 Ingham Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.