



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## KHMELNITSKY AND THE JEWS

A week ago yesterday, there appeared an article in the New York World Telegram by its staff writer, Jack Foster, dealing with the persecution of the Jews in the 17th century.

We quote its opening sentences:

"There was a Pole in the seventeenth century who was something like Adolph Hitler. His name was Bogdan Chmielnicki. He didn't like the Jews. They were too clever for him, could make more money in a week than he could make in a lifetime.

"So he decided that the only way he could become their master was to exterminate them. In 1648 he began in Ukraine a campaign of savage butchery, and within ten years he and his brigands of Cossacks and Tartars had slaughtered 250,000."

Such a distortion of truth, especially by a reputable journalist, is most amazing, to say the least. The only explanation that suggests itself here is that Foster was grossly misinformed or did not study his source material well enough.

The "Bogdan Chmielnicki" to whom he alludes, is of course Bohdan Khmelnytsky, not a Pole, but a famous Ukrainian hetman who freed Ukraine of Polish misrule in 1648 and established a Ukrainian Kozak State. To accomplish this, however, he had to lead an uprising and wage war; not against the Jews, as Mr. Foster charges, but against the tyrannical Polish landowners and then the whole Polish nation. True, many Jews perished during this uprising and warfare, yet that was no personal fault of Khmelnytsky. They had—as Mr. Foster himself brings out and illustrates—very unpolitically identified themselves with the Polish landlords by acting as their estate agents and by farming taverns and other public houses; as such they suffered the fate visited down upon their masters during the uprising. To say, therefore, that Khmelnytsky directed the revolution in 1648 against the Jews, is not only illogical and false but absurd as well.

Bohdan Khmelnytsky was no rabble-rouser, as Foster implies. He was the Ukrainian Cromwell, Washington, and Bolivar combined. The similarity between him and Oliver Cromwell has been stressed many times. Even a Polish historian, Kubala, writes: "Strangers compared him (Khmelnytsky) with Cromwell. The comparison forces itself to the attention, especially of the age when these two men drew upon themselves the undivided interest of Europe. Both lived and died at practically the same time. Both were standing enemies of the ruling church and government of their countries, and in the later years of their lives both stood at the head of an uprising that could boast of progress which could put to shame the teaching and experience of the greatest warriors and diplomats. Each created a mighty army by whose help he governed, and both died at the height of their power, willing their position to their children."

The two men, it might be added, corresponded with one another. A letter from Cromwell to Khmelnytsky indicates that the great Englishman regarded the great Ukrainian as a champion of freedom.

It was in this role that Khmelnytsky aroused and led the Ukrainian people in revolt against Poland in 1648. This revolt had been brewing for a long while. The Polish kingdom of that period was, as expressed by some old Latin verses, "Coelum Nobilitorum, Paradisus Judeorum, Et Infernum Rusticorum" (heaven for the nobility, paradise for the Jews, and hell for the peasants). Hell it was indeed for the Ukrainians, who were mostly peasants. Polish historians themselves, such as Kochowski or Grondski, admit this, and list the various abuses suffered by the Ukrainians. Foreigners, too, like the French engineer Beauplain, who spent much time in Ukraine, were struck by it. Finally even a Jewish writer, Nathan Hanover, wrote about it. Oppression by the Polish magnates and nobility reduced the Ukrainians to such straits, he declared, "that they were lorded over by everyone. Even those who

## UKRAINIAN SYMPHONY CONCERT

A Ukrainian symphony concert, under the direction Paul P. Ouglitsky, Ukrainian-American composer, will be presented in Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, January 8, 1939. It will feature Mr. Ouglitsky's compositions played by a symphony orchestra of 90 persons, and sung by a chorus of 60 trained voices, all professionals.

## CARPATHO-UKRAINIANS HUNT TERRORISTS

Carpatho-Ukrainians have themselves taken a hand lately in aiding the authorities to catch the Polish and Hungarian terrorists who have been crossing the border in order to stir up strife in Carpatho-Ukraine, with the hope of creating a situation whereby Hungary and Poland could absorb the region and thus establish their coveted common frontier. In some cases, the populace has lynched some of the terrorists caught.

## PREMIERE OF "MARUSIA"

"Marusia," Ukrainian film produced in America, and reviewed on these pages a few weeks ago, had its premiere on Thanksgiving Eve at Hotel Astor, in New York City. A capacity audience of more than 3,000 persons welcomed it enthusiastically.

## HOLYNSKY MAKES AMERICAN DEBUT

Michael Holynsky, Ukrainian tenor, who had been heard in various European capitals, made his American debut at Town Hall, New York City, last Saturday night. The New York Times critic wrote that "the tenor disclosed a large, ringing operatic voice, which he used unsparingly. It was sometimes pushed beyond the limits of comfort, but it is obviously an instrument of capacity."

themselves were in the most sorry plight—the Jews—lorded over them!"

Preceded by a number of peasant revolts which the Poles ruthlessly suppressed, the Ukrainian revolution of 1648, however, was begun not by the common people, but by the Kozaks—who were not brigands, as Foster says, but courageous men who had fled Polish oppressive rule and settled in the dangerous but bountiful borderlands, and here evolved into a military organization which became world famous for its successful defense of Europe against the unceasing invasions of Tartar and Turkish hordes.

"Being a man of great abilities, well educated, a shrewd politician,"—as George Vernadsky, historian and professor at Yale, describes him—Khmelnytsky soon found himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. His great victories over Polish armies dispatched against him, inspired the downtrodden masses throughout the whole land to rise against their oppressors; and it was then that the massacres of Polish gentry and their Jewish agents occurred, although not at all to the extent that Foster pictures it. These excesses, it should be borne in mind, were not committed by Khmelnytsky and his soldiery, but by bands of peasantry goaded beyond all endurance by their sufferings at the hands of those who had lorded over them. And they came to a stop as soon as Khmelnytsky managed to establish his sway over the entire seething country, and bring some law and order into it.

With the entire Ukrainian nation behind him, Khmelnytsky was able to drive the Poles out of Ukraine; shatter their military might completely at the battles of Zhovti Vodi, Korsun, Pilyava and Zboriv; and reduce the resistance of Poland to such an extent that—in the words of the Polish writer Sienkiewicz—"Poland lay in blood and dust at the feet of the Kozaks." Had not Khmelnytsky chose to be lenient at this crucial point, all of Poland would have capitulated before him, and the entire subsequent course of East European history would have probably been changed.

Thus, for the second time within the period of its national existence, Ukraine became a free and independent state, within which the Jews lived in peace. And had Khmelnytsky lived long enough, there is good reason to believe that this independent Ukrainian state would have lasted and flourished to the present day.

Such are some of the historical facts that journalists and others should become acquainted with, before they essay to write about Ukraine's turbulent yet heroic past, and about her great men. Otherwise they will be doing the Ukrainians a grave injustice.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



# First U. N. A. Youth Rally

DESPITE the unusually poor traveling conditions that kept many at home, and a number of conflicting events, the First U.N.A. Youth Rally held in Newark last Saturday and Sunday drew a surprisingly large number of representative young Ukrainian-Americans, well over three hundred at its peak attendance, from various parts of the East, including Pittsburgh, Rochester, New Haven, Philadelphia, and many other near and distant points.

Consisting of three general parts, i. e. the discussions Saturday afternoon, the banquet and dance Saturday evening, and a youth observance of Listopadove Svyato Sunday evening, the Rally program in Newark could well serve as a model for other U.N.A. youth rallies that are being planned in various sections of the country.

Among the interested observers present at the discussions and banquet—which were held at Hotel Douglas—was Louis Adamic, prominent American writer.

## I

### Opening

The Rally was formally opened Saturday afternoon by Anthony Shumeyko, head of the rally committee and a member of the Board of Advisors of the U.N.A. In his address of welcome, he pointed out the important role fraternal organizations have played in the development of American life. Our parents, he continued, adopted this form of organization when they united themselves into the Ukrainian National Association, and the wisdom of this step on their part has been proven over and over again. Today this fraternal basis of the U.N.A., the speaker said, will help to weld our young people just as it did their parents, and enable them to attain that to which they aspire, and that is: progress in their group development; greater contribution to the building of America; and greater aid to the Ukrainian Cause.

Following this opening talk, Stephen Shumeyko was elected chairman of the discussion session, and Mary M. Barnych and Stella M. Levich appointed as secretaries.

### Type of Youth Needed

The next speaker was Nicholas Muraszko, President of the U.N.A. His topic was: Type of Youth U. N. A. Needs. At the very outset he called the youth's attention to the fact that their parents started from scratch when they began to build the U.N.A. They had no other resources other than their initiative, abundant energy, courage to struggle against discouraging odds, a spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good, and a far-sighted vision. Their ultimate success was like that of a Horatio Alger hero, he said. "If we can have youth with the same qualities as these pioneers," he stated, "then we shall be satisfied, and the future of the U.N.A. will be assured." Constructive criticism is necessary in the development of any organization, including the U.N.A., he declared, but in order to be efficacious it has to come from those who are in the membership ranks of the organization and not from those standing idly on the sidelines. Those who are truly interested in the development of Ukrainian-American life, he concluded, should join the U.N.A., the very bulwark of this life, and together strive to make it stronger and more serviceable—a first class organization.

### Fraternal Benefits

The succeeding talk was delivered by John Kosbin, who spoke on the Fraternal Benefits of the U.N.A. By way of introduction, he gave a historical sketch of the part fraternal spirit has played in human relations and strivings. Within the framework of the U. N. A., he continued, this spirit has not only nurtured the growth of

the organization, but it also has promoted life-long friendships, encouraged and aided the members in times of need and distress; helped to provide for them forums for the exchange of ideas; and aided them to plan and execute those projects which are of advantage to all U.N.A. members, and which advance the whole Ukrainian-American life.

### Cultural Contributions

The Cultural Contributions of the U.N.A., was the subject of the next talk, given by Mary Ann Bodnar. In it she outlined, as one example of such contributions, the various types of publications the U.N.A. has issued for the benefit of its members. For the older generation, it published for many years popular booklets on topics of common interest, which helped to enlighten the Ukrainian immigrant at great deal. It has also published the daily Svoboda, the oldest and most influential Ukrainian newspaper in America. For the youth, it published about twenty-three years ago a special magazine written in Ukrainian, entitled Tsvitka—Flowerette. Later it published in English for them the monthly Juvenile Magazine, and now it publishes the Ukrainian Weekly, which helps to inform them in regards their Ukrainian cultural heritage and acts as their forum for discussion of problems arising from their Ukrainian background and American environment. The U. N. A. also has published the Jubilee Book, the most complete work on Ukrainian-American life and development; and aided in the issuance of many other books, such as the Spirit of Ukraine, dealing with the cultural contributions of the Ukrainians to world civilization. Besides all this, the speaker added, the U. N. A. has made many other cultural contributions, such as tuition aid to deserving students. The U.N.A., she concluded, is ready and willing to aid the youth far more along these lines, provided the youth join its ranks.

### Sports

Passing from the field of culture to that of sports, the succeeding speaker, Gregory Herman, Vice-President and Athletic Director of the U.N.A., told how interest in the youth prompted the U.N.A. to undertake the sponsoring of an athletic program for its young members. He then described the auspicious start made by this venture in baseball, telling how the various teams in the U. N. A. league became organized, of the way they encountered and conquered the many difficulties besetting their path, of the conditions under which many of their games had to be played, and of the way they brought the season to a successful close, with the Wilkes Barre team emerging as the champions. In this connection he cited as a fine example of team spirit the Newark Lions, who though finishing last in league standing, nevertheless went through their entire schedule.

### Insurance Benefits

The following speaker, Stephen Kurlak, had as his topic the Insurance Benefits of the U.N.A. His talk, however, included also an outline of the financial structure and the investment policies of the organization. He compared the U. N. A. with other financial institutions on the basis of investment and income, which comparison was strikingly favorable to the U.N.A., and, in some respects, superior. The speaker then set out the various forms of life insurance the U.N.A. offers, and showed how its cost, i. e. premiums, is no higher, but in some cases even lower, than that in leading commercial life insurance companies. This cost for an individual member eighteen years old, for example ranges from as low as 71 cents to as high as \$12.30 per month—capable of

fitting any pocketbook. He ended by advising the youth to consider the insurance contracts of the U.N.A. as a very sound investment.

### Creative Force

The concluding speaker was Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary of the U.N.A. He chose as his subject: The U.N.A. As a Creative Force. "When we examine the history of Ukrainian immigration in America," he began, "we find that almost in every city or town in the United States where the Ukrainians settled, their organized life began with the formation of a U.N.A. branch"; not only began, but continued to develop in every field of endeavor because of the efforts of such branches and their members. Churches, national homes, and other institutions were built by them; mass meetings in behalf their oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine were arranged by them; they raised funds for various humanitarian purposes, both here and abroad; and took the initiative in playing an active part in purely American activities. These are but few of the many examples the speaker cited of the creative power of the U.N.A., the power that for the past 45 years has produced many outstanding achievements. In order that this creative power be retained and developed, however, it is necessary that the youth members of the U.N.A. be more than members in name. They should go out and really work for and with their organization. If they follow this course of action, he predicted, then the U.N.A. will be even more creative. The future of the U.N.A. and all for which it stands, he concluded, depends upon the Ukrainian-American youth.

### General Discussion

Following these talks a general discussion ensued. The discussion was unusually lively and stimulating, even though this was the first time the subject of a Ukrainian fraternal organization was raised at a youth gathering of this type. Though many aspects of the U.N.A. were not quite familiar to those present, they showed by their questions their interest and eagerness to learn more about them. A number of the questions and comments were based upon what the key-speakers had raised. Others were of an entirely spontaneous nature. It was brought out, for example, that a youth club which is a branch of the U.N.A. can continue its active existence indefinitely, while an independent youth club can at best hope to exist about three to five years, rarely more. A lively discussion was had too on the subject of the Ukrainian Weekly, and various suggestions were made as to how it can continue and improve its service to the youth. It was also revealed what part of the Svoboda the young people find of most interest to them, which turned out to be the section containing news and comments of happenings in the old country. Finally a long discussion was had on the great need of national homes or community centers for the youth. Here also, it was pointed out, the U.N.A. can be of great assistance to the youth. All in all, the discussion among the young people present demonstrated that they are keenly interested in the U.N.A. and much concerned with its future. Such interest and concern from this representative Ukrainian-American youth augurs well for the U.N.A. and the ideals which it represents.

## II

The second part of the Rally, the banquet and dance, was held in the same hotel in the evening. It was opened by Michael Boris, chairman of the entertainment committee, who presented as Toastmaster—Michael Piznak, New York attorney.

During the course of the dinner, the toastmaster introduced some of the prominent guests present, from both the older and younger generation. Among the former was John Lysak, member of the Board

of Advisors of the U.N.A., Rev. M. Danilovich, Rev. A. Kuman, and Dr. M. Yankowicz. Among the latter were: Stephen Marusevich, director of Ukrainian Youth Chorus; Dola Malevich, Financial Secretary of the UYL-NA, and her sister Olga, both from Pittsburgh; Peter Zaharchuk, Treasurer of the UYL-NA; Walter Bukata, head of the N. J. Ukrainian Organizations; Dietric Slobogin, of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Club; Michael Hynda, head of the Newark Convention Committee; Chester Manasterski of Aliquippa, Pa., who was down with his sister, Jean, and members of his orchestra; Alexander Yaremko of Philadelphia; Theodosia Boresky of New Haven; Sophia Hnatkiw of Rochester; and Theodore Lutwiniak of Jersey City.

### What Is Patriotism

Of the two guests speakers, Dr. Luke Myshuha and Roman Slobodian, the former spoke first. Taking his cue from an article that appeared in the November issue of The Atlantic Monthly, Dr. Myshuha—editor of Svoboda, recently returned from Europe—spoke on the meaning of true patriotism, in reference to both America and Ukraine. Patriotism, he said, should not be confused with chauvinism or any other of its abnormalities. Rather it should be a pride in the valuable national traits which a people possess and in the real contributions they have made to their country and to civilization. True patriotism will look for inspiration in the ideals upon which the country is founded. It will also look up to its great men, but not in order to fulsomely praise them but to give them the greater and more difficult tribute of study and understanding. Such a patriotism is what America and Ukraine need, the speaker declared, and those liberals who are inclined to regard patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel, should be careful to distinguish true patriotism from its perversions. True patriotism awakens the finest qualities in man, and therefore should be carefully cultivated.

### Adamic Asks For Help

Following this address, the toastmaster presented Louis Adamic, famous American author, who as an interested observer had been present at the afternoon rally session, and had met and conversed with some of those present. Mr. Adamic spoke briefly, explaining that he was not attending the banquet as a speaker but as a writer in search of material on Ukrainians for his forthcoming work, in which he intends to fully bring out the role immigrants played in the development of American life and culture. He asked the young people present to help him to gather such material about their own people, and thereby insure that they will be presented in the proper light in his book.

### The Need For National Homes

The succeeding speaker, Mr. Slobodian, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the U.N.A., based his talk mainly on the gist of the discussions in the afternoon. Dwelling on the pioneering spirit of the builders of the U.N.A., he declared that this spirit is part of the heritage of Ukrainian-American youth and that if they take advantage of it they will achieve far more than was possible for their parents. He brought out, among other things concerning the U.N.A., the fact that the valuation of U.N.A. certificates is one of the very highest possible, 156% or 1½ times more than is required by state law. Turning his attention to the need of community centers for our young people, he stressed that the demand for them in such centers as New York City, Newark, Pittsburgh, or Chicago can be filled, provided the youth take the first necessary steps; the U. N. A. will then come to their aid.

The concluding speaker was Dr. Walter Galan, who briefly spoke on how the U.N.A. youth is organized in his locality, Philadelphia, what progress it is making, especially



# The Truth About Poland

By V. SOBORNÝ and W. BUKATA

## III.

### POLISH TREATMENT OF UKRAINIANS

#### 1. HOW POLAND APPLIED THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION IN HER RELATION WITH UKRAINIANS?

Having seized Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine), and having acquired other Ukrainian territory (such as the provinces of Volhyn, Polissia and Pidlisshe by the Treaty of Riga, 1921) Poland launched a campaign of *national and political persecution of the Ukrainians*. The autonomy formerly enjoyed by Ukrainians under Austrian rule was abolished. Even local (municipal) self-government was destroyed, and Eastern Galicia thereby lost the character and nature of a distinct political unit or body. Ukrainians were removed from the administrative service and the judiciary. The Ukrainian language was no longer permitted in official practice. The Polish government then proceeded to attack the Ukrainian schools. It employed against the Ukrainians the same methods that had once been used by the Russian Czars to denationalize the Poles. A vigorous campaign to *denationalize and assimilate Ukrainians* was begun in 1924. The Polish minister Stanislaus Grabski, declared, "Within twenty five years there will not remain a sign of the Ukrainians—all of them will have been converted into Poles."

First to feel the weight of the Polish exterminative edicts were the Ukrainian primary schools. Whereas under Austria the Ukrainians had 3,114 primary schools (not including Ukrainian schools in the provinces Volhyn and Polissia) in 1925 there remained 2,661, in 1928-29—716 schools and in 1935 only 323! The same treatment was accorded the Ukrainian commercial-technical schools. The university at Lviv, which once was bilingual, was converted into a strictly Polish institution. Ukrainians felt this loss so keenly that for two years (1923-1925) they maintained a *secret Ukrainian university* despite vigorous persecution by the authorities.

To weaken further the Ukrainians, morally and physically, the Polish government began to *colonize Ukrainian territories with Polish settlers*, most of whom formerly belonged to the Polish army and police force. By the year 1932, the Poles had colonized 450,000 hectares of land, thereby literally depriving Ukrainian peasants of the bread necessary for their existence. These "legal measures," however, were only the beginning.

#### 2. BLOODY POLISH "PACIFICATION" IN 1930

Failing to destroy the Ukrainians by "legal-administrative" edicts, the Polish government in 1930 determined to direct against the Ukrainian inhabitants a *campaign of organized terror*. To demoralize the Ukrainians, the government instituted a bloody "pacification" in Western Ukraine—attacking, brutally beating and imprisoning thousands of defenseless Ukrainian inhabitants. Bronislaw Pieracki, then minister of internal affairs, frankly admitted Poland's purpose and policy:

*"Ukrainians must be burned out with white-hot steel and for every act of Ukrainian revolutionary organizations, Poland must continue to punish the entire population upon the principle of collective responsibility."*

This principle of "collective responsibility," conjured up by the Polish authorities, was brutally applied as a convenient pretext to beat and intimidate peaceful, law-abiding Ukrainian peasants. To villages and cities of Western Ukraine, the government sent detachments of Polish infantry, cavalry and police who terrorized and wantonly persecuted the Ukrainians. Wholesale floggings,—resulting in many cases in death of the victims,—mass arrests of Ukrainian youth,—destruction of Ukrainian homes, institutions, co-operatives and banks,—confiscation of Ukrainian newspapers—these marked the reign of terror instigated by the newly liberated "civilized" Poland.

This attempt to destroy the last vestige of Ukrainian life and culture in Western Ukraine was taken cognizance of by the League of Nations; it was discussed in the British Parliament where several score members of Parliament presented petitions to the British government relating to the barbaric conduct of Poland.<sup>3)</sup> This "pacification" shocked the civilized world and revealed the true nature of the re-born Poland. This "pacification" stamped Poland as a barbarous state, for the plights of the Poles against their oppressors prior to 1918 were still fresh in the memory of men when the once "oppressed" nation used its newly gained freedom to become the brutal oppressor of others.

<sup>3)</sup> For a comprehensive treatment of the Polish "pacification" in 1930, see "Polish Atrocities in Ukraine", Emil Revyuk—published by United Ukrainian Organizations of U. S., 1931. "Poland and Ukraine—Danger Spot of Europe", Mary Sheepshanks' Report to "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom."

in the field of sports, and of its present efforts to secure for itself a summer camp.

The banquet was brought to a close by the presentation to the Wilkes-Barre team, 1938 champions in the U.N.A. Baseball League, of a beautiful trophy. It was presented by Mr. Herman, and was accepted for the team by Harry Hrenenko, manager, and William Proch, captain.

The banquet was followed by a dance, at which Ukrainian and American dance tunes were play-

ed by Chester Manasterski and His Orchestra from Pittsburgh. Although still bearing signs of the long and wearying auto trip from Pittsburgh, the boys played in a manner that stirred much praise among the dancers. The group is an unusually good one.

And thus, to the accompaniment of dancing, and festivities in various parts of the hotel, lasting late into the night, the first day of the U.N.A. Youth Rally came to a close.

(To be concluded)

## LOVE AND ECONOMICS

H. G. Wells, famous author and lecturer, stated, "Any woman that hasn't any money is a matrimonial adventure." This statement needn't be challenged.

Today, in this country one-third of the nation is unemployed, including a large portion of Ukrainian-American youth. Many of this one-third are supported by emergency relief from state, county or city charitable organizations. Unemployment has become a lasting and evident factor. A typical case in one large city is where the name of the emergency relief board has been changed to "The . . . Public Assistance Board," which seems indicative of the fact that relief is not an emergency situation anymore.

Today, a young man about to marry and who has no job, is far from a matrimonial bargain. He cannot give the youthful bride-to-be that which is essential in life in order to insure happiness and domestic tranquility. As a result, and despite the assurances constantly given us that we reside in the richest nation in the world, the marriage and birth rate has dropped considerably.

One young person recently remarked that "if two poor people marry, they will be twice as poor." This means regardless of the "butcher, baker, and candle stick maker" cutting prices two for one—as the song goes, the suffering will be multiplied unless supreme economy is stringently exercised.

Today, as in the past, love has no barriers that cannot be conquered. There are solutions to this perplexing problem. Since the dawn of civilization, man and woman have suffered for the love of one another. The same is true

today. Today, evidently, sacrifices are just as great if not greater. Suffering and deprivation have always been the poor man's lot, and more so when he proposes matrimonial obligations to the loved one. When a man financially unable assumes the responsibility of marriage, his struggle to promote perpetual happiness is far greater than the one who possesses financial independence.

America today has more young people than old. Fifty years hence, according to statistics, there will be more elderly people than young. The reason for this is that the economic situation does not allow early marriage, which was so prevalent in the past. Dr. David H. Keller writes that "In former times, even as recently as 100 years ago, young people married very early and it was rather the custom than the exception to have boys of 18 marry girls 16—a thing which today, amounts to almost a curiosity.

"In this modern era, the marrying age has been pushed ahead considerably; the average being 27 for the man and 23 years for the woman."

The love may be as strong and the sacrificial spirit as great as in the olden times, yet looking around the young man hesitates, and at times for such a long period that eventually it becomes too late for him to marry.

Mark Twain wrote about the weather: "Everybody is talking about it, but no one is doing anything about it." Our youth problem and the marriage factor should not only be talked about, but something should and could be done about it.

MICHAEL ELKO.

#### 3. EPOCHAL YEAR: 1938

The year 1938, in which so many history-making political events occurred, marks the turning point in the affairs of Central and Eastern Europe—and mainly in those nations in which Ukrainians live in compactly inhabited territories. Poland, recognizing no obligation toward the Ukrainians within her boundaries (in September, 1934, Minister Beck announced officially in Geneva that Poland from that time would not consider herself bound by any international treaties with reference to minorities!) and having great fear of the ever-growing pan-Ukrainian movement for liberation, again set in motion an *organized campaign of terror against the Ukrainians*. From the beginning of the year the government and the Polish press began a long series of attacks upon Ukrainian cultural, business and religious institutions. Leading Ukrainian non-political organizations were dissolved. Co-operatives were closed and Ukrainian newspapers were confiscated. The Polish press and members of the Polish Sejm (Wojciechowski), Polish generals and others carried on a systematic attack upon the *Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church* and its head, Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky! As a result of this concerted action, many Ukrainian priests were sent to Bereza Kartuzka (concentration camp) while others were arrested and placed in Polish prisons. The reason for these arrests? The conducting of church services in the Ukrainian language, registering births in Ukrainian, belonging to Ukrainian cultural or economic organizations! Following on the heels of this persecution, the authorities shamelessly began to attack the *Ukrainian Orthodox Church*. Whereas in the campaign against the Catholic Church the government concentrated upon individual priests, in its drive against the Orthodox Church it perpetrated deeds that the civilized world has associated only with Attila and Ghengis Khan! *By order of the Polish government more than 200 Ukrainian churches in Volhyn and Polissia were demolished or converted into Polish institutions!* This vandalous conduct of the Poles who pretended to be such devout Catholics and who represent themselves as "the bulwark of European civilization against the Asiatic hordes" can only be compared to the destructive work of the Communists. The Polish government attempts to justify the wanton destruction of Ukrainian churches by the argument that under the terms of a treaty between Poland and the Vatican Poland had a right to confiscate those churches which once belonged to Rome but which because of pressure by Russian Czars became Orthodox. This is manifestly false! These churches were never Roman Catholic but *Greek Catholic or "Uniate"*, and any return to their original rite would make them not Roman Catholic but Ukrainian Greek Catholic or "Uniate." *However, the Polish policy in relation to Ukrainians is not concerned with justice; it seeks only the accomplishment of its objective at any cost, namely—the extermination of every manifestation of Ukrainian life.* The Greek Catholic Metropolitan Shentytsky protested against the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox churches in his pastoral letter of July 20, 1938. The Polish authorities promptly suppressed this testimonial to the unity of the Ukrainian people in defense of their national and human rights.

(To be concluded)



# EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS

## UKRAINE GENERAL

We note a tendency in certain quarters of the British Press to attribute the unrest of Ukrainians in Poland, and elsewhere, to German influence. Even the recent decision of the Uzhorod (now Khust) Government to adopt for Ruthenia its proper appellation of Carpathian Ukraine, has been described by an important newspaper as 'an obvious bid for German sympathies'.

Yet there is no possible justification for such an interpretation. It is a commonplace among students of history and ethnography that the population on both sides of the Carpathians is pure Ukrainian, and the name 'Carpathian Ukraine' has for long been used of Ukrainians, of Ruthenia, and was only disallowed by the former Prague Government for fear of irredentism.

'Encyclopaedia Britannica' states that "The Ruthenians are . . . neither more nor less than Ukrainians" E. D. Mirsky in his "Russia—a Social History" writes: "The name Ruthenian was used by the Poles, by the Roman Church, and by the Austrian administration, but was never accepted by the people themselves." Professor Seton-Watson, in a recent article, rules that "The terms 'Ruthene' (Ruthenian) and Ukrainian are identical."

The fact that Germany uses the correct nomenclature only shows that country to be better informed than many Powers, though the name Carpathian Ukraine has been commonly used by the Soviet Press, both Russian and Ukrainian, and there has been no suggestion that Ukrainians are bidding for Communist support. The truth is that Carpatho-Ukrainians desire their country to be known by its proper name—irrespective of the interests of any foreign Power.

## UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

### Shortcomings of 'Red' Defence

"Communist" of Kiev, recently published an important article by Marshal Budionny, stating that the preparations for defense in Ukraine are seriously hampered by the lack of weapons necessary for military training.

Soviet newspapers of Ukraine continue to print revelations of chaos and inefficiency in the Ukrainian Army, which they are unanimous in attributing to Ukrainian Separatist activities.

### Illiteracy in the Schools

In view of the Communist boast of the high degree of efficiency in the Soviet schools, the following report from "Communist" of Kiev, is illuminating: Inspector Shkaruba, of the Baryshiv region wrote a letter to M. Lebid, a school-teacher, in which he made 37 spelling and grammatical mistakes. The teacher, deciding to use this against the inspector, wrote a letter to the educational authorities, in which he made 167 mistakes!

## UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

### Polish Terror in L'viv

The Poles, who have been swift in demanding for their own minorities the benefits of Mr. Chamberlain's principle of self-determination, were much concerned at the operation of that same principle in Carpathian Ukraine, and gravely alarmed when the Ukrainians of Poland held demonstrations demanding the fulfilment of their own long-standing claims for autonomy. Hard upon the news of the Ukrainian agitations in Poland, comes a report of a large-scale 'pacification' of Ukrainians in L'viv, news of which has spread through the Ukrainian territories and roused the inhabitants to fever-pitch. Reports of this veritable pogrom have been deleted from the Ukrainian press by the Polish censorship, leaving the newspapers with many blank pages.

The worst attacks took place on on November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The Polish mob, led by Polish Na-

tionalist students, with the tacit consent of the police, destroyed, or severely damaged, practically every Ukrainian house, store, and institution in L'viv; injured many Ukrainians, and effected incalculable damage.

The Ukrainians, who organized in self-defense, were able to resist the rioters in a few instances, notably those of the Ukrainian Catholic cathedral, and the residence of the Metropolitan Sheptytsky, which had been marked out as special objects of animosity. On November 3rd the Poles attacked the home of the Ukrainian Disabled Soldiers at 25, Sofia Street, also a kindergarten in the same building, the contents of which were destroyed. During the afternoon, a mob forced its way into the premises of the Ukrainian Students Aid Association, destroying the contents. The Governor of L'viv announced his intention of quelling the riots, but on the following day they continued with unabated fury, and the police made no attempt to intervene. All branches of the Maslo-Soyuz (Dairy Cooperatives) were broken into, their produce ruined, and the sales-girls fired at, one being wounded seriously. The Manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Store, M. Gresko, and M. Kor-duba, of the book department, were fiercely set upon, and had to be taken to hospital. The premises of 'Prosvita' (Enlightenment), the oldest Ukrainian cultural institution, were besieged, the shaft of a wagon being used as a battering-ram. The staff were able to resist successfully, until the police arrived, and proceeded to bludgeon O. Kostyk, the acting-editor of 'Dilo' (the Ukrainian daily) G. Stasiv, the caretaker, and Taranovich, the director of the library. The premises of the 'Zoria' Workingmen's Association at 25, Ormianska Street were also invaded, and A. Sadovy, a member, seriously wounded. All the Ukrainians present were arrested. There was an especially violent attack on the editorial premises of the Ukrainian Press which publishes six newspapers. The staff withstood the siege until the police arrived, who instead of stopping the rioters, set upon the defenders with great brutality, abusing them greatly. The Ukrainians were finally taken to the jail in Sapieha Street, after being subjected to great indignities.

Attacks on Ukrainians, their homes and institutions, lasted practically the whole week. Even the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary was entered, though the organized resistance of the students (who hurled flower-pots and anything else on which they could lay hands at the invaders) succeeded in confining the destruction to the ground floor. Among the pictures destroyed were those of Jesus Christ, and of the Pope, and a large number of devotional objects were thrown into the street.

### What Ukrainians May Expect

"Goniec Warszawski" a Polish newspaper, of November 7th, reports that a general meeting of Polish students at the L'viv Polytechnic, attended by a representative of the Rectorate, passed the following resolutions:

The Polish students demand from the administrative authorities:

(a) Liquidation of all Ukrainian institutions, which, under the guise of economic and cultural activity, form centres of treason and conspiracy against the Polish State.

(b) That all schools with the Ukrainian language of instruction should be liquidated as centres of anti-Polish activity, and because they raise the children to be against the State.

(c) That all Ukrainian and Jewish signs must be removed in Polish (!) L'viv; since they disgrace the memory of those who died 20 years ago in a heroic war for Polishness.

## COLONEL ANDREW MELNYK NOV. HEAD OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION

Colonel Andrey Melnyk, Ukrainian veteran, and a brilliant wartime commander, has been chosen as the new head of the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization, in succession to Colonel Eugene Novonovetz, who was assassinated last May, by an agent of the Moscow G.P.U.

(d) That the officials of the Polish Radio must stop all Ukrainian programs.

(e) That the Government should not negotiate, or attempt an understanding, with representatives of so-called Ukrainian political parties, which are merely a guise for separatist activities towards the Polish State.

(f) That the Academic Liga (Polish Students Association) should expel all non-Polish and inimical elements to the Polish State.

(g) That the educational authorities should remove all Ukrainian and Jewish assistants from positions at the L'viv Polytechnic.

### Poland Wants More Territory

The Polish newspaper "Polityka" of Warsaw, which is moderate in tendencies, wrote on November 10th:

"On November 1st the definite boundary between Poland and Czechoslovakia was demarcated. . . Poland received 1,050 square kilometres with a population of 260 . . . There can be no doubt that on ethnographic principles and due to the present weakness of our southern neighbours—we could have obtained considerably more territory. But we were satisfied with the minimum . . . a modesty which is causing profound dissatisfaction in Poland." (It may be mentioned that of the 260,000 population gained by Poland only 81,000 were Poles).

## CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

### Polish-Hungarian Aims

"Polityka" of Warsaw, November 10th, comments as follows on the likelihood of an attempt by Hungary to annex the whole of Carpathian Ukraine, from which the Magyars have already taken its two chief cities:

"So long as we have not obtained a common frontier with Hungary, we shall not rest content. The Vienna decision was certainly not in our disfavour. By ceding Uzhorod, and Mukacevo to Hungary it pre-determined that what remained of Ruthenia would be forced to join the Crown of St. Stephen. For a dwarf State might exist without railways, roads, and means of transit, but it cannot exist without a capital. . . . When the distribution of Czech lands started, we were certain that Hitler would receive the Sudeten province, but we thought he would receive it in stages. He was, however, strong enough to get it all at once. Hungary is much weaker, therefore she has to work in stages. The first stage has been passed. The next will be the annexation of the whole of Ruthenia. We believe that will come very soon, and we know that Poland will do her utmost to hasten that day."

Ukrainian Bureau, London.

## "JUST PICTURE"

### The Sky

As twilight falls, the sky so blue  
With streaks of pink come shining  
thru,

One by one, the twinkling stars  
Come blinking out at us from afar.

Silvery edged clouds go gliding by  
They pass each other side by side,  
Between two clouds the moon does  
peek

They play a game of hide and  
seek.

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

THAT the youth have become cognizant of the responsibilities they will some day inherit has manifested itself in numerous ways during the last five or six years. Many otherwise indifferent persons have taken a keen interest in the work and progress of the Ukrainian National Association and have proven their sincerity by organizing about 30 youth branches since the time when the U.N.A. began its membership drive not very long ago. The U.N.A. realizes that it owes much to these faithful workers and has done a good deal to show its appreciation. An ever-increasing number of youth are joining the U.N.A. and youth branches are springing up everywhere.

As concrete evidence of their sincere interest in the U.N.A., five youth branches in the New York Metropolitan Area sponsored a U. N. A. Youth Rally in Newark last weekend, the first affair of the kind to be held anywhere. In preparing for this rally, the members of these five branches called upon the youth in other branches to help them, and together formed various committees. All concerned worked diligently and devoted much time to the step-by-step planning of the rally, with the result that despite the dangerously bad weather, the rally proved to be a success.

The U.N.A. encouraged the youth to sponsor such an affair and its officers were grateful in knowing that, finally, its youth have undertaken something as significant as the rally. They know that it is only the beginning. . . . that other rallies will be held in other cities where there are Ukrainian youth—that their work has not been in vain and the future of the U.N.A. looks promising. And that the rally was a significant move on the part of the youth cannot be denied. It means that the youth are preparing themselves for the responsibility of carrying on with the work started by their parents . . . that they have heeded the appeals made to them by their elders—that they have intentions of continuing the work as soon as called upon to do so.

According to Peter Hrabar, president of the "Sons of Ukraine Society," U.N.A. youth branch 287, an important meeting will be held on Sunday, December 11th, at 7:00 P. M., at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City. All members of this branch and interested non-members are urged to attend as the matters to be discussed are of the utmost importance to the future of the branch.

## PHILLY UKRAINIANS WANT BOOKINGS

The Philadelphia Ukrainians, a first class basketball team, would like to book games, home and away, with Ukrainian teams. Write to Peter Zaharchuk, 706 North 24th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### The Ocean

The deep green sea is all around  
And far beneath is sandy ground,  
The smell of salt is in the air  
As we sit on deck in a streamer  
chair.

The gentle lapping of the waves  
Can be heard as the ship sways,  
Up and down and to and fro  
Chugging motors make the ship  
go.

### The Earth

With mountains and with lowlands  
With dirt, mud and sand,  
With forest dense and plains so  
dry  
The earth indeed is very wide.

The endless stretch of paved high-  
ways  
That takes you near places and  
byways,  
On this earth with wide open  
spaces  
Are many different creed and  
races.

SOPHIE FELLO.