



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## HOW TO HELP THE UKRAINIAN CAUSE

In these very momentous times when the fate of Ukraine is in the balance, what can we, members of the younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans, do to help tip the scales in Ukraine's favor.

Essentially there are three courses of action open to us in this respect, and each of them is as important as the other.

The first is to regularly and materially contribute (a) towards the Fund for the Liberation of Ukraine, by which the militant movement directed towards that end is supported, and (b) to the several other funds which go towards the upkeep of leading Ukrainian cultural institutions, such as Ridna Shkola, the Ukrainian-supported school system in the old country which Poland represses in every manner possible. These funds, it can readily be realized, are well-nigh indispensable to the steady development of the Ukrainian national movement for independence in all its fields, and therefore every resource should be strained and every sacrifice made to swell them to the point where they can meet the needs imposed upon them. Thus far the older generation, our parents, have cheerfully borne the burden of contributing to these funds. Yet it is high time for us, their grown-up children, to take some of this burden over on our own shoulders. It may not be easy, we know, still everyone of us can lay aside each week a small sum—even a few cents—and at the end of the month send it to its proper destination, through the "Obyednanye." Every little bit helps.

The second course of action which we should take to help the Ukrainian Cause, is predicated on the general realization that the American public opinion, especially those who mould it, can be of great aid to it if they are so inclined. This means that in every manner possible we should acquaint America with the fact that the fight the Ukrainians are waging for their national independence is no recent manifestation but a prolongation of a centuries-old struggle. It is well in this respect, too, to recall to America the grave injustice that was done at the close of the World War to the Ukrainian people when the right of national self-determination was denied to them by the victorious Allies, including America herself. Every possible medium, especially the press and radio, should be employed by us towards this end. Yet those who undertake this very important task, should first make sure that they themselves know the facts in the case of Ukraine. If they don't, they should immediately make a study of them. Otherwise they are likely to do the Ukrainian Cause more harm than good.

The third method of helping Ukraine is closely identified with the preceding one. It is to make the Ukrainian-American population sufficiently influential to sway the American public, especially the American Government, to recognize the justice of the Ukrainian aspirations to be masters of themselves and of their own. The time may soon come when at some international tribunal Ukraine will need a strong champion, or at least some one to speak a good word for her. When, for example, at the close of the war the Supreme Allied Council at Versailles had handed the Western Ukrainians and their territory over to the tender mercies of Poland, in direct contravention of its former promise to them of self-determination under Wilson's fifth point, and when, furthermore, the early appeals these unfortunate people made to the League of Nations went unheeded, it was the Canadian Delegation to the Second General Assembly of the League of Nations that forced through a resolution requesting the Conference of Ambassadors (successors to the Supreme Council) to take action on these appeals. The fact that two years later, on March 14, 1923 the Conference rendered a very unjust decision against the Western Ukrainians, by placing them wholly under Polish rule, is beside the point. The important thing to remember here is that at the League Assembly the Ukrainians found a champion. And who had prevailed upon the Canadian Delegation to assume this role? The Canadian-Ukrainians! How? By hav-

### ALL OUT FOR U.N.A. BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL!

As announced last week on these pages by Gregory Herman, Athletic Director of the Ukrainian National Association, the U.N.A. will sponsor baseball and softball teams this year composed of U.N.A. members only. As in the preceding year, the organization will furnish financial assistance to such teams. The assistance will include the cost of the equipment, while uniforms and traveling costs will have to be borne by the teams. Teams composed of girls will receive the same consideration as boys' teams. Both will be required to play under the name of U.N.A. and belong to the U.N.A. League.

Members of the U.N.A. desiring to form a baseball or softball team, are advised by the Athletic Director to apply for financial assistance through the local branch secretaries. A team may be organized of players belonging to several U.N.A. branches in the city. Due to the large number of prospective applicants, the last day for filing applications for assistance will be May 31st. All requests for help, coming after that date, will be rejected. Applications should be mailed to the U.N.A. Athletic Director, at 261 Madison Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

### HUNGARY OBSCURES EXISTENCE OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Reminiscent of her treatment of Carpatho-Ukraine when it was under her misrule prior to the World War, are the attempts being made by Hungary at present to obscure the very existence of that region and of its Ukrainian population.

Where several weeks back, for example, even Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, had referred to Carpatho-Ukraine by its proper name, today there is a fast growing tendency at Budapest to refer to it as "Podkarpatska Rus." In place of former Hungarian promises to grant full autonomy to this region, inhabited by an indisputably Ukrainian population, there is now only some talk of having it governed by some manner of a "Russian Committee."

### "NO CENSORSHIP IN POLAND"

According to the Polish authorities "there is no censorship of correspondence in Poland." From a large body of contrary evidence, we give the following, from "Dilo," Lviv, February 17th:

"The Ukrainian M.P. Tarnowsky sent a letter on February 7th to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in which he stated that on December 28th last the Ukrainian Catholic parish office in Turka addressed to a Madame Olga Bardysh a Baptismal Certificate, to Vyheda, district Dolyzna. However, instead of the certificate, the lady received a love letter, addressed to a Miss Peper of Turka... In the course of time it was revealed that the certificate had been forwarded to a gentleman who had been expecting the love letter! The M. P. asked the Minister if there is in Poland any privacy—even in correspondence."

### POLISH TERROR IN UKRAINE CONTINUES

Poland's policy of terrorizing her seven and one-half million Ukrainian minority is steadily growing more severe, according to the reports that appear even in the censored old country press.

Heavy punishment is being inflicted on those who during the period of Carpatho-Ukraine's autonomy attempted to enter it. Arrests among the Ukrainian population are a daily occurrence. For writing out birth certificates in Ukrainian, for conducting church services or for preaching in Ukrainian, Ukrainian priests are being imprisoned all over the country. Ukrainian sport or cultural organizations are being arbitrarily dissolved without the slightest explanation. The singing of Ukrainian songs at a concert, or the public recitation of Ukrainian poems taken from a primer book, even when done under a permit granted by the authorities, is often punished. Political trials are taking place all over the country, the defendants usually being charged with membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists or with "anti-state activities." Persons prominent in Ukrainian cultural activities are also being subjected to arrest.

### BOOK OF CHILDREN STORIES FROM UKRAINE

"Masha, The Little Goose Girl," a book of stories from Ukraine written in English by Marguerita Rudolph, with brightly-colored illustrations by Emma Brock, and published last week by Macmillan Company (New York, 64 p. \$1.50), is as charming a collection of children stories as one could want.

"These are stories of a beautiful old country called Ukraine, and of the peasant life in Ukraine long ago," the authoress writes in a prefatory note to the book. "In these stories I want to tell you all the things I knew and felt as I lived there in a small village." That was, she brings out, some twenty years ago, before the Revolution.

The book received warm praise in The New York Times Book Review last Sunday. The stories, the reviewer writes, are "bright with the impressions of sun and wind, of the warm earth under bare toes, of the bubble and squeak of rising bread, which are the lot of children growing in close relation to the soil, no matter to which flag that soil belongs."

Masha watches the geese and protects them from danger. She carries dinner to the men in the fields miles away. She helps to wash the clothes in the creek, and goes to hunt mushrooms in the woods. She has a part in the task of making bread and of packing away the cabbages for the winter. And when the women gather together in the evening to spin and to sing, she tries to help too, as long as she can keep awake. These stories show how a little Ukrainian peasant girl spends her days—days of work but also of happy adventure.

ing won sufficient influence in the government circles of their adopted country. How much, then, can we, American-Ukrainians, accomplish along similar lines, especially since we are much more numerous and better organized than our kinsmen across the Canadian border, and, equally important, since a rapidly growing number of us are American-born.

Such, then, are the three courses of action open to us, to help the Ukrainian nation wrest its freedom of foreign misrule and establish its own independent state.

# KYRYLO THE TANNER

(An old Ukrainian legend)

ONCE upon a time, near Kiev, there lived a King. Not far from his castle, in the depths of a great forest, there dwelt a Dragon. And every year the King's subjects had to send one of their maidens or lads to him as a sacrifice. At length came the year when the King himself had to send his daughter to be devoured by the Dragon. In every way possible he tried to save her, but to no avail. And so his daughter was taken to the Dragon's lair and left there. The Dragon, upon coming out to devour her, was so struck by her wondrous beauty that he decided to spare her. Nevertheless, he kept her imprisoned in his retreat.

One day, the Princess, taking advantage of the Dragon's fondness for her, ventured to ask a few questions of him.

"Tell me," she said, "is there anyone in this world who is mightier than you?"

"There is," replied the Dragon. "And he lives in Kiev, on the banks of the Dnieper. His might is so great that when he makes a fire in his fire-place, its smoke shoots up to the very sky. When he takes hides to the Dnieper, for he is a tanner by trade, he carries on his shoulders not one or two of them but twelve! And when he soaks these hides in the river to make them soft, I often grab a hold of them under water to test his strength. But 'tis all the same to him whether I hang on or not. With one mighty tug he pulls the hides out on the bank and nearly lands me as well. This man, Kyrylo is his name, is the only one that I fear."

Upon hearing this, the Princess began to think. How could she let her father know about this mighty man? There was not a soul around whom she could send as a messenger to her father, except her pigeon. She thought and thought and finally evolved an idea. She sat down and penned a note to her father. "In your kingdom, my dear father," she wrote, "there lives a man named Kyrylo. He is a tanner. Beg him to try his strength with the Dragon, and free me from this prison! Beg him, esteemed father, with words and with gifts, so that he will not refuse. I shall be eternally grateful to you and him for the rest of my life."

Having penned this message, she fastened it beneath the wing of her pigeon and let him out of the window. The bird flew high into the sky, circled once around, and then flew straight as an arrow to the castle of the King, and alighted in his courtyard. Some of the King's children were playing there. When they saw the pigeon they immediately recognized it as the pet of their sister, whom they believed already dead. Crying with delight they ran to their father. "Daddy, daddy!" they cried. "Our dear sister's pigeon has come back!"

The King became overjoyed. Then he grew sad. "The cursed dragon," he exclaimed, "has eaten my darling daughter!" But he went out into the courtyard, nevertheless, and coaxed the pigeon to come close enough for him to take it in his hands. He started to fondle the bird, when—lo!—there was a little note tucked under its wing. Eagerly he pulled it out, unwound it, and began to read... Immediately he summoned his counsellors.

"Is there such a man in my kingdom," he asked, "whose name is Kyrylo the Tanner?"

"Yes, your royal highness. He lives down by the Dnieper."

"How can get him to free my daughter?"

And thus they debated far into the night. Finally they decided to send a royal delegation composed of the wisest of old men.

The delegation approached the house of Kyrylo, standing on the bank of the Dnieper, with great trepidation. Opening the door tremulously they beheld, seated on a stool with his back to them, the powerful figure of Kyrylo. He was kneading with his hands, not one hide, but twelve of them! All that the watchers could descry of his face was a snow-white beard, bobbing up and down with his movements. Finally, one of the old men, bolder than the rest, ventured a slight, hesitant cough.

Kyrylo started visibly, and he whirled around. While he glared at them, they began to deliver their message from the King.

But Kyrylo did not want to listen to them. His rage at being disturbed at his beloved labors grew so great that with one movement he ripped the twelve hides in half!

The old men pleaded with him, they begged him, they even knelt before him... But to no avail. Still they begged and begged, and, when they saw that it was all of no use, they left, with their heads hanging low in dejection.

What could be done now? The poor monarch shook his head in despair. Sorrow reigned throughout the land.

"Would it not be better to send a delegation composed of younger men," one of the King's men suggested.

So the King sent another delegation, composed of such young men. But again to no avail. Kyrylo remained deaf to all pleadings.

Again the King took counsel with his wise men. This time it was decided, as a last resort, to send his own children to Kyrylo. Thus the children came to Kyrylo, in fear and trembling, and began to beg and entreat him to be merciful and help free their beloved sister from the cruel Dragon. At length, when they began to weep broken-heartedly, Kyrylo could no longer withstand their pleas and tears. "Hush," he said. "Go back and tell your father that I will help him."

No sooner had he given his promise than Kyrylo the Tanner hastened to the King.

"Give me," said he, "twelve barrels of tar and twelve wagonloads of hemp."

Although the King, naturally enough, was quite surprised by this strange request, he made haste to comply with it. The twelve barrels of tar and twelve wagonloads of hemp were brought before Kyrylo.

Taking the hemp, Kyrylo proceeded to wind it around his body in such a manner that it formed an armour-like protection for him. Then taking the tar he smeared it over the hemp, making it more impenetrable. After making sure that everything was ready, he took into his hand a mighty club weighing twelve "pouds" (a "poud" equals 36.07 pounds). Thus equipped and armed, he went forth to meet the Dragon.

The Dragon was taken rather aback when he saw approaching him the only man in the entire world whom he feared. "Well, Kyrylo," he said finally, when he had gotten over his first alarm, "did you come to battle or did you come to make peace with me?"

"To the devil with your peace!" retorted Kyrylo. "I've come to fight you!"

And with these words the great battle began. The very earth re-

## DOWN TO EARTH

Very unexpectedly  
An inspiration  
Came to me.  
I hastened to  
Pour out my  
Soul into verse.  
And in my haste  
Became oblivious  
To my surroundings  
So familiar.  
Through the haze  
Of a mystical atmosphere,  
I visioned something  
The world would remember.  
With rare enthusiasm  
I plunged into the task  
Of making sense  
From jumbled thoughts  
In my head.  
And suddenly—  
Mother sends me  
For rye bread!

Helen T.

verberated from it. Every time the Dragon would make a dash upon Kyrylo and fasten his great teeth upon him, the latter with one mighty wrench would tear himself loose, leaving in the Dragon's teeth a chunk of hardened tar or a clump of hemp, and before the Dragon could get away and get set for another charge, Kyrylo would fetch him an awful thump over the head, so hard that the the Dragon would fall to the ground.

A number of such mighty blows and the Dragon began to feel dazed. And to make things worse for him, his exertions were causing him to get heated up, so much so that he was nearly aflame. Being unable to endure the heat any longer he ran down to the river to cool off his body and quench his thirst. This brief respite gave Kyrylo a breathing spell and time to wind some more hemp around himself and then smear tar over it.

When the Dragon dashed back from the river at Kyrylo again, the latter smote him with his club, thwack! thwack! thwack! over his head and ribs, until the very hills resounded with the echoes of the blows. Above the deafening din of this raging battle could be heard the ringing of church bells from the town, where the people had gathered and were praying for Kyrylo. Also, high above the Dragon's lair, on the tops of the surroundings hills, multitudes of people had gathered, their hands crossed, praying devoutly for the defeat of the Dragon. For if Kyrylo won then they would be free forever from the Dragon, and no longer would they regularly have to send him a sacrifice, in form of some boy or girl.

Suddenly, as if in answer to their prayers, and after a particularly savage onslaught of the Dragon on Kyrylo, the latter fetched the Dragon a devastating blow on his head. The Dragon leaped high into the air, and then collapsed limply to the ground. The people on the hill-tops clapped their hands in unrestrained joy, and a tremendous cry reached the heavens—"Glory be unto Thee, O Lord!"

And then Kyrylo, after having slain the Dragon, freed the beautiful princess from her prison and gave her back to her father—the King. The King was beside himself with joy. He did not know in what manner he could thank Kyrylo for his mighty deed. But Kyrylo refused all proffers of any material reward and returned to his tanning of hides. The King thereupon proclaimed that the spot on which Kyrylo had killed the Dragon be henceforth known as "Kozhemyakiw" (The Tannery), in honor of Kyrylo, and as such it remains known to this very day.

We would fain end the story

## DIGEST OF AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(12)

Turning our attention to Ukrainians in America, we find a number of comments on them in a book entitled "Immigrant Gifts to American Life," (1932) by Allen H. Eaton, published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

In his preface the author summarizes some of these gifts to American life. Referring to the Ukrainians, he says—

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

In a subsequent chapter entitled "Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Buffalo," the author again comments upon the Ukrainians.

"One of the most beautiful groups of costumes in all the exhibition was that sent in by the Ukrainian groups now living in Philadelphia and Chicago. They were made on attractive lines and were brilliant with embroidery, lace, and beadwork. In the designs and gorgeous coloring they seemed to combine the forms and colors of both the Orient and Occident, and they probably caused more surprise and delight than any other costumes in the exhibition. The Ukrainians carry out original ideas in all their crafts, which include textiles, enamels, woodcarving and staining, pottery, leather work, and wood inlaid with other woods or with metals and beads."

Under "Other Exhibitions of the Homelands," the author describes the exhibition at Albany, where the Ukrainians also took part. Here again he has the highest praise for them.

"Undoubtedly the most colorful single feature of the Albany entertainment program was that given by the Ukrainians of Troy. They had been asked to present something which would reflect the spirit of their homeland and they gave a representation of a wedding ceremony and festival as it would be carried out in the village of Ternopol, Eastern Galicia, the former home of many of them. The wedding celebration began at the point where the parents of the young people, having gone carefully over the matter, had given their consent to the marriage, and it continued thru the dramatic and picturesque wedding feast including the ceremony held in the village church. All the participants were dressed in their native costumes, the musicians played upon instruments they had brought from Ukraine, and the music was of course the folksongs and tunes of the old home country. The entire celebration, which took about two hours, was in the native language and it was indeed a fine representation of the spirit and traditions of these interesting and picturesque people."

here, but we cannot leave it without mentioning one more incident connected with it. After Kyrylo had slain the Dragon, he picked up its carcass and threw it into a huge bonfire, where it burned until nothing remained. The ashes he took and scattered them to the four winds, but—from these ashes came all sorts of bugs, insects, mosquitoes and flies to forever plague mankind.

## MID-WESTERN U.N.A. YOUTH RALLY

The Easterners will be interested to learn that the young Ukrainian-Americans of the Mid-West are going to hold a U.N.A. Rally, Sunday, May 28. We learned of the great success of the first youth Rally held in the East last Thanksgiving Day, and it aroused our desire to hold one in our section of the country. The opportunity at last presented itself, and we are now busy planning a Mid-Western U.N.A. Youth Rally.

At the first meeting of the Rally Committee, delegates from seven U. N.A. Branches of Metropolitan Detroit were present, and all of them enthusiastically favored a U.N.A. Rally. Thereupon they elected an executive committee with Mr. Peter Popowich of Branch 141 as President, Miss Olga Shustakewich of Branch 183 as Secretary, and Mr. Emil Zablocky of Branch 94 as Treasurer. A number of committees were drafted, to which all delegates were assigned, and tentative plans for the Rally were drawn up.

These plans are as follows: the Rally will last only one day (upon suggestion from the Eastern Rally Committee), the day being Sunday, May 28. Registration will begin at 12:30 P. M. The afternoon will be spent in listening to several interesting talks, and taking part in an open discussion on them and other lively topics. This will be followed by a banquet and dance. The Rally will be held at the Ukrainian National Temple in Detroit. A fee of one dollar will be charged for the Rally activities.

Detailed program arrangements are being worked out by Mr. John Evanchuk, who has informed the committee that the guest speaker at the rally will be Mr. Stephen Shumeyko of New Jersey.

U.N.A. youth groups are being contacted in Cleveland, Toledo, Akron and Rossford, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Lansing and Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Windsor, Ontario, as well as other nearby cities. All of them are invited to take an active part in this Rally.

The purpose of the Rally is to bring the young people of the Ukrainian National Association together in closer friendship and harmony; to make them feel that they are a part of a large and unified organization; to make them realize that the responsibility of the organization will soon be placed in their hands, and that they should be ready to take over and carry on as successfully as our parents have in the past and at present; to make all our young people realize the importance of such an organization as the Ukrainian National Association, by bringing to their attention the work it is doing to meet the needs of the Ukrainian people in America as well as in Europe.

More details concerning this second U.N.A. regional youth rally will appear on these pages in succeeding issues.

OLGA SHUSTAKEWICH,  
Secretary of the Mid-Western  
U.N.A. Youth Rally Committee

### LECTURES IN PHILLY

The sixth of a series of free public lectures on topics relating to Ukraine, was given at 645 North 15th Street, Philadelphia under the auspices of the Ukrainian Cultural Centre on April 6th when Dr. Walter Galan spoke on "The Rise and Fall of Carpatho-Ukraine." This talk, as well as the previous ones, all received 'before-and-after' newspaper publicity which has helped to attract several non-Ukrainians to attend these clarifying addresses. The next talk is scheduled at the above address on April 20th when Alexander Yaremko will speak on "The Nazi Dismemberment of Poland and Roumania."

A. Y.

## UKRAINIAN BUREAU

The recently founded Ukrainian Bureau at Washington, D. C. has issued the following statement for publication:

The Ukrainian Bureau is an independent institution, established by citizens of the United States, of Ukrainian descent.

The purpose of the Ukrainian Bureau is:

To acquaint the United States with Ukraine and the efforts of the Ukrainian people to re-create their independent and sovereign Ukrainian State within the ethnographical boundaries of the Ukrainian lands now occupied by various countries in Europe;

To give to the Ukrainian problem, which occupies an important place among world affairs today, and to the Ukrainian national movement for independence, a rightful interpretation conforming with that of the Ukrainian national leaders;

To point out that the Ukrainians were among the first nations in Europe to introduce democracy into their national life many centuries back, and that only about twenty years ago they succeeded in re-creating, for a period of several years (1917-1920) an independent Ukrainian National Republic which was recognized de jure or de facto by most of the European powers; that, at that time, the Ukrainian Government was also represented by a special mission in Washington; that today the Ukrainian people strive toward a resuscitation of an independent state in accordance with the principle of "self-determination of the people," which was advanced by the great President of the United States toward the end of the World War;

To acquaint the American people with the history and culture of Ukraine and with present-day political and social conditions of the Ukrainian people under their various occupant regimes; and, in general,

To work for the creation of a just and sympathetic understanding of the entire Ukrainian national cause by the American public.

The activity of the Ukrainian Bureau consists of: publication of literary works on Ukraine, and the furnishing of information, by correspondence and personal contact, to all those who might desire such.

The Ukrainian Bureau is maintained by public donations of Ukrainians in the United States.

The Ukrainian Bureau carries out the policy, and is under supervision of the Council of the Ukrainian Bureau composed of the undersigned persons, and is headed by one of those persons as the Director of the Bureau.

The necessity for the establishment of the Ukrainian Bureau in Washington, D. C., and the permanent maintenance of such, was agreed upon by the undersigned, at the meeting held in New York City on February 28, 1939. The Ukrainian Bureau was incorporated with the Council of Corporation of the District of Columbia on February 15, 1939.

### Council of the Ukrainian Bureau:

- Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky,  
St. Paul, Minn.
- Dr. Luke Myshuha,  
Jersey City, N. J.
- Mr. Nicholas Muraszko,  
Jersey City, N. J.
- Mr. Gregory Herman,  
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
- Mr. Dmytro Halychyn,  
New York, N. Y.
- Mr. Walter Cherewatiuk,  
New York, N. Y.
- Mr. Eugene Skotzko,  
New York, N. Y.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The establishment of the Ukrainian Bureau was necessitated by the present state of international affairs. Amidst the titanic political and ideological contest that is go-

ing on in the world today, the Ukrainian nation raises a voice on behalf of its natural and historical rights. It is one of the largest nations in Europe which, due to its historical misfortune, was subjected for the past several centuries to the rule of other neighboring powers. It was only about twenty years ago that it revived, for a period of several years (1917-1920), its sovereign and united Ukrainian National Republic which was recognized, de jure or de facto by most of the European powers.

Today the stateless Ukrainian nation strives with all its means toward the re-creation of an independent Ukrainian State, composed of all the Ukrainian territory in Europe, within its ethnographical boundary, stretching from Hungary, Rumania, and Poland down to approximately the Don River in the East, and from White Russia and Russia proper down to the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

The present-day Ukrainian national problem is in itself an independent issue. It originated with the Ukrainian people, and no one is entitled to speak in behalf of the Ukrainian cause but the Ukrainians themselves and the leaders of the Ukrainian national movement.

After the World War, the young Ukrainian Republic was not adequately prepared to defend herself against her neighbors, and so at the end of 1920 the Ukrainian nation again found itself divided and ruled by Soviet Russia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. (As a result of the most recent developments in Europe, Carpatho-Ukraine, formerly ruled by Czechoslovakia, appears to be passing into the hands of Hungary, though not without a heroic resistance on the part of its national guard). The Ukrainian movement for independence was enhanced by the fact that the new occupants did not live up to the obligations which they undertook in regard to the Ukrainians within their states by international treaties, or by the case of the Soviet Union. Ukrainianism under the rule of those new regimes was and continues to be constantly on the defensive, and cultural life was not given opportunity to develop.

Of those who cherish the ideals of freedom and justice, and the principle of "self-determination of the people," a principle which was so justly raised by President Wilson during the World War, the Ukrainians want to ask support in the realization of these ideals and principles for Ukraine. To those who pursue a realistic policy, they wish to point out that so long as the large Ukrainian nation remains stateless, Ukraine may prove to be a constant source of unrest in Eastern Europe and, by being a tempting goal to others, will, though involuntarily, continue to present a menace to peace.

For centuries, and particularly so today, Ukraine has been the victim of misrepresentation on the part of the powers who rule the conquered country. There is nothing the Ukrainians can do to prevent the flow of insinuations which attempt to link the Ukrainian question to other causes, and in the face of the all-prevalent opinion of Ukraine being an alleged objective of designs on the part of some quarters, the Ukrainians can only insist—may we repeat—on being the sole bearers and interpreters of the Ukrainian national ideal, and they endeavor to keep the picture of the Ukrainian national question clean and clear in the opinion of the outside world.

Motivated by that intention and by the desire to help their brothers in Europe in attaining their aim, Ukrainians in the United States have set up the Ukrainian Bureau in Washington, D. C.

March 24, 1939.

### SECOND WORLD'S FAIR BALL

Representatives from the various New York and New Jersey Ukrainian youth clubs who, as a Central Committee, sponsored the First Ukrainian World's Fair Ball which was held last January, met again on Tuesday evening, April 11th. Plans were made for a Second Ukrainian World's Fair Ball which will be held again at the modernistically decorated Manhattan Plaza in New York on May 13th.

Due to the success of the first ball, both from the social and financial standpoint, and having received numerous requests from various organizations and individuals for a second, the Committee feels confident that the affair will meet with even greater success.

The net proceeds from the January ball after all expenses were paid amounted to \$202.96, which sum was turned over to Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, treasurer of the Ukrainian American Exposition Association.

There is not very much time left before June 18th when American Ukrainians will make their representation at the New York World's Fair. A successful showing, which will reflect favorably upon Ukrainians everywhere, depends to a great extent upon the financial backing of the venture. Individuals and organizations who have not yet made their donations to the Exposition Association are urged to do so now. Those who have contributed have an opportunity to further assist in the Ukrainian showing at the Fair by attending the Ball on the 13th of May. An attendance of 1500 people at the dance is expected.

STEPHEN KURLAK,  
Treas., C.C.U.Y.C.

### WIN STATE AND CITY BERTHS

On the Woonsocket High School team, which won the scholastic championship in Class B and C, were two Ukrainian lads, Nick Hladyk and Captain Tom Kiczak—reports Metro Korolyshyn. The first was chosen All-State Forward and the second All-State Guard. Hladyk was the second highest scorer in the state, totaling 303 points in 21 games, while Kiczak was unparalleled in taking rebounds off the defensive boards. Captain Kiczak is also regarded as one of the finest and most sportsmanlike athletic leaders that Woonsocket High ever produced.

In the City League the Holy Trinity Boys' Club, composed entirely of Ukrainians, has won the championship. Three of the Holy Trinity team earned berths on the Woonsocket City League All Star Quinet. They are Mike Martynik, Walter Weal, and Mike Procczyn, who made the two forward and left guard positions, respectively.

According to an article in the "Woonsocket Call," "Martynik is generally recognized as the outstanding all around performer in the circuit, and his selection as left forward on the All Star aggregation is certain to meet with approval.

"A tireless worker, and a dangerous scorer, Walter Weal proved an able running mate for Martynik in the forward court, and these two lads caused opposing guards plenty of anguish with their passing and shooting.

Referring to Mike Procczyn, the "Call" has this to say about him: "Mike Procczyn has often been termed the 'perfect team player,' and he lived up to his reputation throughout the entire season.

### NEW YORK CITY.

The Ukrainian Civic Center invites you to a lecture "UKRAINE—WHICH WAY?" to be given on TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1939, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. The speaker, will be Mr. Paul B. Taylor from the staff of the Foreign Policy Association. Discussion after the lecture. Admission free. Last month we had a Ukrainian speaker present this subject. This time, we shall hear another point of view from a non-Ukrainian. Don't fail to come and join us in an interesting evening.

\$6.92

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Last year the Ukrainian National Association entered the field of sports. Through the Ukrainian Weekly, the U.N.A. announced it was ready to give financial assistance to any Ukrainian baseball, softball, and basketball teams that would play under the U.N.A. colors. As a result, there are today a considerable number of U.N.A. teams and clubs in several States. Indications are that many new teams will be formed this year. The majority of the teams have participated in the U.N.A. leagues, and trophies have been given to title-winners. In a word, the U.N.A. athletic program owes its success to the enthusiasm with which it was received.

This year, however, only U.N.A. members will be permitted to play U.N.A. ball. Last year the teams were allowed to register three non-members, but this resulted in slight misunderstandings, and so it was decided to change the ruling. When one considers the fact that many U.N.A. members who desired to play ball were turned down by team managers who could not make use of them, one would immediately understand how these rejected players felt upon learning that the managers have accepted non-U.N.A. members for the teams. "Who has a better right to play U.N.A. ball if not a U.N.A. member?" the disappointed players asked bitterly. There is only one answer to such a question. Consequently, all non-U.N.A. members who have hopes of playing U.N.A. ball are going to be told that, in order to benefit by the U.N.A.'s generosity, they, too, must become members. That this is only fair no one will deny.

It is true that, last year, non-members who were playing U.N.A. ball were doing so with the understanding that they would become members within a few months' time. This, however, still was not fair to the fellow who was a member. Furthermore, some of the non-members who participated in U.N.A. sports did not become members. To offset all future misunderstandings is the purpose of the new ruling.

Finding player material limited to U.N.A. members only, managers of teams will be more or less handicapped this year. Players are not easy to find... and all good players are not U.N.A. members. The only solution to the problem is to get the desired players to join the U.N.A., and this is not as difficult as it seems.

We all know that, to belong to athletic club, we have to support the club financially by paying weekly "dues" (actually a contribution). The club could not exist without the dues, as evidenced by the fact that many such clubs are disbanded, reorganized, and reformed every year in every city. If the club forms a baseball or softball team, the club members are asked to pay higher dues. If the club sponsors an affair, the members are asked to dispose of tickets in addition to paying dues. Funds are so vital to the club that fines are imposed upon the members who are absent from meetings. The weekly dues range from ten cents to as much as fifty cents, depending upon the financial condition of the club; the average sum, however, is twenty-five cents.

Managers of U.N.A. teams and secretaries of U. N. A. youth branches should impress upon prospective members the fact that they can be U.N.A. members for a premium as low as the dues of the athletic clubs. An ordinary club cannot be compared to a U.N.A. youth branch. A club may exist a year or two, but a U. N. A. branch is a permanent part of a powerful and financially sound organization. A member of the U.N.A. receives insurance protection for his money, and enjoys more privileges and benefits than any ordinary club could ever hope to give him. The U.N.A. offers its youth more where athletics is concerned.

## THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

### Rankin Basketball News

Summarizing the activities of the Rankin, Pa., Ukrainian National Association Basketball Team, Daniel B. Futryk reports that the team was formed in November, 1938, and, like other U.N.A. teams, found it difficult to get started. The team lost its first few games, but the players became acquainted with each other during these defeats, and the team improved as a result. A record of 31 wins and 11 losses was chalked up, this being considered very good for a first-year team. The Rankin boys established a winning streak of 15 games during the season.

The Rankin lads played the Akron Ukrainians, U.N.A. Mid-West Champions, and also tussled with the Braddock A. Z. A. Western Pennsylvania Champions, as well as the Arnold Ukrainians. The Rankin combination scored two victories over the Ambridge U.N.A. team, the counts being recorded at 29-14 and 27-12.

The outstanding player on the Rankin team was Lodyer Brujay, who amassed a total of 420 points during the season to win high-scoring honors. Also contributing to the team's good season record were Joseph Camic, Joseph Berko, D. and J. Futryk, Walter Wit, and Walter Camic. The team won two trophies in two independent tournaments; L. Brujay and J. Camic received awards for outstanding performances. In the Ukrainian Youths' League of North America tournament, the Rankin group lost to the Arnold Ukrainian title-winners.

In addition to being basketball players, the Rankin boys have proved themselves to be capable debaters at the Rankin Christian Center, where current topics, such

Very recently an attempt was made to form a baseball team in a certain city. Twelve candidates were chosen for the team, and it was found that only one was a U.N.A. member. Upon being told that they would play ball in a league embracing three states, with opportunity to win trophies and such, and with no worries as to equipment and the like, the eleven non-members showed renewed interest. They were also informed that the U.N.A. athletic program was not restricted to baseball, and that they would be able to participate in other sports. It was revealed that, to join the U.N.A. youth branch sponsoring the baseball team, they would not have to pay a high premium. As a matter of fact, it was found that some of the boys could be U.N.A. members for a monthly premium as low as 83 cents! This, obviously, is even lower than the dues some ordinary clubs impose upon members. For this small premium the U.N.A. would issue a certificate that would protect the member in case of death, sudden or otherwise, and at the same time entitle him to all the benefits and privileges of membership, which are too numerous to elaborate upon at this time. Finally, after two years' membership in the U.N.A., the member will receive dividends, regardless of how small his premium may be. Surely no ordinary club offers so much for so little. Seeing things from this angle, the eleven non-members voiced their intentions of joining without further delay.

It is a simple matter to enroll members for the U.N.A. teams. It is only necessary to convince the players that the U.N.A. is an organization worth joining. Managers and officers of teams and branches should consider the angle treated in this article, for it was written for their purposes.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

as national defense, are considered; Michael Seyman, Stephen Krul and D. Futryk have established themselves as the Center's prize debaters. A Ukrainian weight-lifting champion in the 112-pound class is included among the Center's attractions.

The basketball season having passed, the Rankin boys will form volleyball and softball teams. For further information concerning this, interested persons should write to Daniel B. Futryk, 213 2nd St., Braddock, Pa.

### Final Workout for Jersey City

All players who have been accepted for the Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team, as well as those who desire to qualify, are requested to appear at the Ukrainian Center, 181 Fleet St., Jersey City, on Sunday, April 16th, at 10:15 A. M. There will be a stiff workout at Marion Oval Beginning promptly at 10:30 A. M. As the team will open its season at Pershing Field on April 23rd, it is important that all players appear for this final practice session.

Interested parties desiring to play the Jersey City U.N.A. Team are asked to write to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. 88, Jersey City.

### Philadelphians to Practice

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club will have its first baseball practice of the season this afternoon, and all who wish to play should report to Dietric Slobogin at Edgely Field, 33rd and Dauphin Sts., Phila., at 2:15 P. M. sharp. If a sufficient number of candidates appear, two groups will be formed to play an intra-squad game. Do not postpone your intentions of playing until later, as it is not a practice of this club to accept players after the season has opened.

### U.N.A. ORCHESTRA

Attention U.N.A. Members. If you are living in Newark or its vicinity and are musically inclined and interested in joining a U.N.A. Orchestra, you are cordially invited to attend our next practice to be held on Monday, April 17th in the hall of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church at 49 Beacon St., Newark, N. J.

Frederick W. Seitz.

### TO GIVE CONCERT

"The second annual concert and dance of the Ukrainian Civic Choir of Rochester, N. Y. will be given next Saturday at the Ukrainian Civic Center, Joseph Avenue.

The group is under the direction of Sophie Doroffy, and the concert is colorfully enchanted by native costumes worn by the singers.

("Rochester Evening News")

### NEW YORK CITY.

The Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle, under the leadership of Michael Harman, invites you to its FIRST OPEN HOUSE PARTY in Folk Costume, on SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1939, at 6:30 P. M., at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Admission 35¢. Refreshments. General Folk Dancing, Waltzes, and Lively Polkas, but no swing! If you can't waltz, polka or do folk dances, come anyway and you'll learn at our party. Wear folk costumes or comfortable clothes and shoes so that you can work up a healthy perspiration when you let yourself go at our Folk Dance Party. 86,92

### SECOND UKRAINIAN WORLD'S FAIR BALL

THE WEATHER MAN predicts "FAIR" on the night of MAY 13th when 1,500 people will congregate at the MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66 East 4th Street, New York City for a lively session of DANCING and MERRIMENT abetted by two excellent orchestras between the hours of 8:30 P. M. and 2:30 A. M. If you attended the FIRST FAIR BALL, or if you stayed away because of the rain, or because it was Sunday, the Committee invites you to this SECOND FAIR BALL to be held on SATURDAY evening, MAY 13th. The admission price, 65¢.

## PERTH AMBOY CITY MARSHAL HONORED

Newly-appointed City Marshal of Perth Amboy, N. J., John Kodan, a Ukrainian, was feted at a testimonial dinner recently sponsored in his honor by the Perth Amboy Ukrainian American Democratic Club, Inc., at the Ukrainian National Home.

The official presentation of the City Marshal badge by the Commissioner of Public Safety Harold D. Runyon, before a capacity crowd of 300 people, was one of the highlights of the affair. City Marshal Kodan was also the recipient of a pencil and pen set awarded by the Auxiliary of the club and a wallet presented by the Ukrainian American Democratic Club, Inc. Commissioner Runyon added comments in regard to City Marshal John Kodan's unquestionable character and of his ambition to strive not only for individual betterment but also for the betterment of the Ukrainian people in general.

Commissioner Runyon cited the rapid advance of Detective John Swallick, a Ukrainian, who was appointed three years ago to the Perth Amboy Police Department as a patrolman. His numerous zealous achievements resulted in his being promoted from a patrolman to the detective bureau. Detective Swallick was the recipient of countless medals as the result of his bravery in resuscitating a drowning man. This heroic accomplishment resulted in his being awarded the Garretson Medal for Bravery, which is awarded to the patrolman or detective who performs the most heroic feat in a certain period. Detective Swallick is one of the crack sharpshooters of the Perth Amboy Police Department Pistol Team.

Attorney Walter Wawerczak, a Ukrainian, depicted various episodes of the late City Marshal John Wawerczak's life who was Mr. Kodan's predecessor. He also related the important part the deceased City Marshal occupied in enhancing the prestige of the Ukrainian people and his activity in endeavoring to persuade the Ukrainian folk to organize what is today the recognized Perth Amboy Ukrainian American Democratic Club, Inc.

Mayor Edward Patten outlined the history and the duties of the City Marshal. He also lauded the club for its cooperation in civic affairs, and wished Mr. Kodan the utmost in his aspirations.

Michael Piznak, a Ukrainian attorney from New York City, reviewed the progress of the Ukrainians in this country. He stressed the fact that it is only through organization and venerable leaders like City Marshal John Kodan that the Ukrainians are steadily gaining worthy recognition in the United States.

Commissioner Stephen Balinski pointed out the opportunities in politics for energetic young men and young women.

Telegrams were received from Attorney Henry Spitzer, who is connected with the law offices of David T. Wilentz, New Jersey State Attorney General, and from City Recorder Louis F. Selyei. Both are vacationing at Florida.

Other speakers were: Samuel P. Kanai, Lester Torok, David Stepacoff, John Reager, Detective John Swallick, John Labecki, Edward Langan, John Hospidor, Joseph Bolko, Nicholas Markow, Joe Kopystecky, Philip Stutski and George Otowski.

John Fedynshyn acted capably in the role of toastmaster. Charles Dryhnych was chairman of the affair, assisted by the members of the Ukrainian American Democratic Club Auxiliary.