



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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U.N.A. YOUTH RALLY HELD IN DETROIT

A lively interest in the Ukrainian National Association and its leading role in Ukrainian-American life was manifested by the several hundred young people who attended the U.N.A. Youth Rally last Sunday, at the Ukrainian National Temple, in Detroit. Consisting of talks and a general discussion in the afternoon and a banquet and ball in the evening, the rally indicated a growing need for more such affairs in various U.N.A. centers, for besides spreading better understanding of the U.N.A. among the young people such rallies also promote among them a spirit of fraternity.

The U.N.A. Youth Rally in Detroit was formally opened by Peter Popowitz, head of the rally committee. He introduced Dr. Ambrosius Kibzey, member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the U.N.A., who welcomed those present to Detroit and to the Ukrainian National Temple. John Panchuk, Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, was then called upon to act as Chairman of the proceedings.

A series of key-talks on subjects pertaining to the U.N.A. were then delivered. The principal one, given by Stephen Shumeyko, representing the U.N.A. Home Office, brought out the fact that through the U.N.A. our rising generation can best unite itself on a nation-wide basis and achieve the greatest success in the pursuit of its aims. The next speaker, Olga Shuster (Shustakevich) dwelt upon those elements of the U.N.A. which are creative and to which a good portion of Ukrainian-American life is indebted for its existence. Following her, Dr. Anthony T. Wachna of Toronto, Canada, elaborated upon the type of youth that the U.N.A. needs as members and likewise counseled the youth not to forget their Ukrainian tongue but to use it at every possible occasion. John Panchuk then spoke and illustrated how a member of the U.N.A. gets more for the dues he pays to it than for the premium he pays to a life insurance company. Peter Zaharchuk of Philadelphia then spoke of the recent acceleration of sport activities among the youth as a result of the U.N.A. sports program. He was followed by Stephen Marusevich of New York City, who explained the need for a library of Ukrainian music here in America and what some U.N.A. youth in his locality are doing to help create it. The concluding speaker was Roman Maraz, prominent Ukrainian-American artist, who painted a word-picture of Taras Shevchenko as an artist-painter, supplying many interesting details thereto.

At the banquet in the evening a presentation was made by Stephen Shumeyko of the U.N.A. basketball trophy, to the Hamtramck U.N.A. Baseball Team, 1938-39 mid-western champions of the U. N. A. Basketball League. John Ivanchuk, who had prepared the program for the rally, acted as Toastmaster at the banquet. Among those whom he introduced and who spoke were: Rev. Chehansky of Hamtramck, Rev. Pobutsky of Detroit, Volodimir Dydik, member of Board of Advisors of U.N.A., Dr. John Yatchew, an attorney of Windsor, Canada, and Mrs. N. Skustakevich. A dance followed.

ATTEND UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

As announced by the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association late last week, a Ukrainian program at the New York World's Fair will definitely be held — Sunday, June 18.

Every obstacle in its way has been at last removed, and the original written promise of the Fair authorities giving the Ukrainians such a day, but later rescinded by them, has now been renewed in form of a regular contract, signed by Grover Whalen himself.

What helped to finally convince the Fair authorities that a Ukrainian program should be presented at the Fair, was the fact that they were made to realize that the program would be solely a presentation by young Ukrainian-Americans of the Ukrainian cultural contributions to American life, especially in form of song and dance. They were made to further realize that these young people considered it their inalienable right, as young Americans of Ukrainian descent, to present such a program at the Fair, and that if this right was denied to them, they were prepared to enlist American public opinion in their fight for it.

Now that the Ukrainian program at the Fair is assured, our Ukrainian-American youth, not to mention the older generation, is faced with the grave responsibility of proving to the Fair authorities and all others concerned that they ardently desire to have such a presentation of their Ukrainian cultural heritage and that it has their complete support. There is really only one way they can offer such proof, namely, by attending the presentation of the Ukrainian program at the Fair. No matter whether they live in the New York Metropolitan Area or out West somewhere, all of them should make every sacrifice possible to be present at the "Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent," at the New York World's Fair, in its gigantic Court of Peace, on Sunday, June 18, 1939, between the hours of 12:30 to 3:30 P. M. They should attend in such huge numbers that their presence at the Fair, which on Sundays fairly teems with people, will be noticed by everyone there. To make themselves even more noticeable, as many of them as possible should wear their Ukrainian costumes, which are bound to attract admiring attention.

Therefore, let every young Ukrainian-American who can possibly make the trip, start planning it now. The larger the group that comes from any particular locality, the cheaper will be the traveling and other expenses. Our youth clubs should take the initiative in arranging this trip for as many as possible from their locality.

Undoubtedly, a great many of our young people intend to visit the Fair, which is truly the finest and most impressive ever held in this country, so why not visit it on June 18th and thus witness at the same time its colorful Ukrainian program, including a concert by a mass chorus under the direction of the world-famous Prof. Alexander Koshetz, and a mass exhibit of Ukrainian folk dances by talented groups.

Aside from thus publicly manifesting their support of the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair, and enjoying its beautiful program, our young people who will attend it from all parts of the country, will also have a splendid opportunity of meeting one another, renewing old friendships, and forming new ones. This opportunity will present itself to them not only at the Fair on Sunday, but also at the International Institute in New York City (341 East 17th Street) on Saturday, June 17, where an Open-House will be held for their benefit, including entertainment and dancing, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian-American youth clubs that regularly meet there.

So don't hesitate, but begin planning now to attend the "Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent" at the New York World's Fair, on June 18,—the greatest Ukrainian cultural manifestation ever to be held in America.

PROGRAM FOR UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL AT FAIR

"The Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent," will take place at the New York World's Fair, Sunday, June 18, between 12:30 to 3:30 P. M. Its program will feature a concert by a mass chorus of 500 singers under the direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz, and a mass exhibit of Ukrainian folk dances under the direction of Andrew Kist. Both will be presented at the Court of Peace, which has a seating capacity of 10,000 and a standing capacity of 100,000. Soloist will be Michael Holynsky, famous tenor.

Social Event For Young Visitors on Saturday

Saturday, June 17, the Ukrainian youth clubs that meet at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th Street (between First and Second Avenues), New York City, will hold an Open-House at the Institute for the benefit of those young out-of-towners who have come to attend the Ukrainian program the next day at the Fair. Entertainment and dancing will be provided for them. All are invited, and admission will be free.

Further information can be obtained by writing to Stephen Shumeyko, English Secretary, Ukrainian-American Exposition Association, P. O. Box 1014, Church St. Annex, New York City.

NEGOTIATOR LAUDED

At a meeting held Friday, May 26, of the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association, in charge of Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair, reports were delivered by the executive officers and the announcement that a Ukrainian program will definitely be presented at the Fair was made by Dmytro Halychyn, president of the association. (His report appeared in yesterday's "Svoboda.")

In his announcement, he declared that chief credit for the successful negotiations which finally led to the signing of the contract by Grover Whalen, head of the Fair, providing for a Ukrainian program there on June 18, belongs to Michael Piznak, attorney for the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association.

UKRAINIAN BULLETIN APPEARS IN LONDON

The first number of the "Ukrainian Bulletin," furnishing information about the Ukrainian cause, appeared in London, England, May 17th. It is published by the Ukrainian National Information Service in London, recently founded by the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada in cooperation with British Ukrainians.

In its initial 4-page issue, the Bulletin states that the Ukrainian National Information Service "will strive to give accurate and objective information concerning Ukraine for the sake of a clear and, it is hoped, sympathetic understanding on the part of British people towards the just aspirations of the Ukrainian nation." In addition, the Bulletin intends to publish material dealing with Ukrainian cultural values. The address is Kings Bourne House, 229-231 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1.

THE U.N.A. IS THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF YOUR PARENTS. BECOME A MEMBER OF IT NOW!

TWO DIFFERENT PEOPLE

By LANCELOT LAWTON

(Editor of "East Europe and Contemporary Russia," London)
(Concluded)

Racial Origins

NOT until the beginning of the XIX century did Russians deliberately and persistently spread the idea that the Russian people consisted of three branches: Great Russian, Little Russian, and White Russian. The history of Ukraina went back to the IX century whereas that of Moscovia originated only in the XII century. Thus Moscovia came into existence nearly four centuries after Ukraina. How then could these two countries be one and the same?

Racially their peoples were compounded of quite different elements. Kluchevski, the classic Russian historian, declares that the Great Russian stock arose from a mixture of eastern Slav tribes with degenerate Finnish tribes and adds: "... there can be no doubt that the Finnish element played a part in the formation of the facial type of Great Russian, since his physiognomy does not by any means reproduce everyone of the features generally characteristic of the Slav. The high cheek bones and the squat nose of the Great Russian bear credible witness to the influence of a Finnish admixture in his blood." On the other hand the same authority shows clearly that as far as can reasonably be ascertained, the Little Russian stock was exclusively of Slav formation.

Authorities following Kluchevski, who had much fresh material upon which to found judgement, did not doubt for a moment that the Ukrainian and Russian peoples were fundamentally different. Professor Chepurkovski, of Moscow University, expressed the opinion that ethnographically the eastern Great Russian had much in common with the Mordvini, Cheremissi and Bashkiri, and that Great Russians living between the upper Dnieper and upper Volga were akin to Lithuanians, Zirians and Permiaks. The Ukrainians, said the same authority, were different from these Great Russians; they were similar to their western neighbors. The same conclusions has been reached by other equally notable authors of scientific works, including: A. A. Spitsin, A. N. Puzin, A. A. Korsakov, V. S. Ikonnikov, and more recently A. E. Presniakov, M. K. Liubavski and M. S. Hrushevsky.

In *Ukrainskaya Zhizn*, 1912, the academician Korsh well summed up the matter in the following language: "So evident is the distinction between Ukrainians and other Slav people that it is unnecessary to speak of it. Their difference from the people of the State-nation (Great Russians) manifests itself:

1. In language. The language of the Ukrainians is subdivided into dialects which are independent of the various branches of the Great Russian language.
2. In physical appearance and structure. It is possible to distinguish at sight between a Ukrainian and a Russian.
3. In characteristics. The Ukrainians have a humour peculiarly their own and a marked vivacity and sensitivity.
4. In customs and habits. So deeply rooted are their customs and habits that the Ukrainians preserve them even when they live in the midst of a Great Russian population.

1) It was Karamzin, the historian of the Russian Empire, who first imparted to Russian historiography that chauvinistic spirit which has been so characteristic of it ever since. He was the historian of the State, not of the people; unfortunately, many of his successors, particularly authors of school textbooks, followed in his false footsteps.

2) It should be added that the costumes, cookery, the domestic architecture of the Ukrainians are markedly different from those of the Great Russians.

"All such differences are real and could have resulted only from the fact that each people has led its life distinct from the other for many centuries. For that very reason the differences will endure, only becoming modified somewhat under the influence of human culture in general."

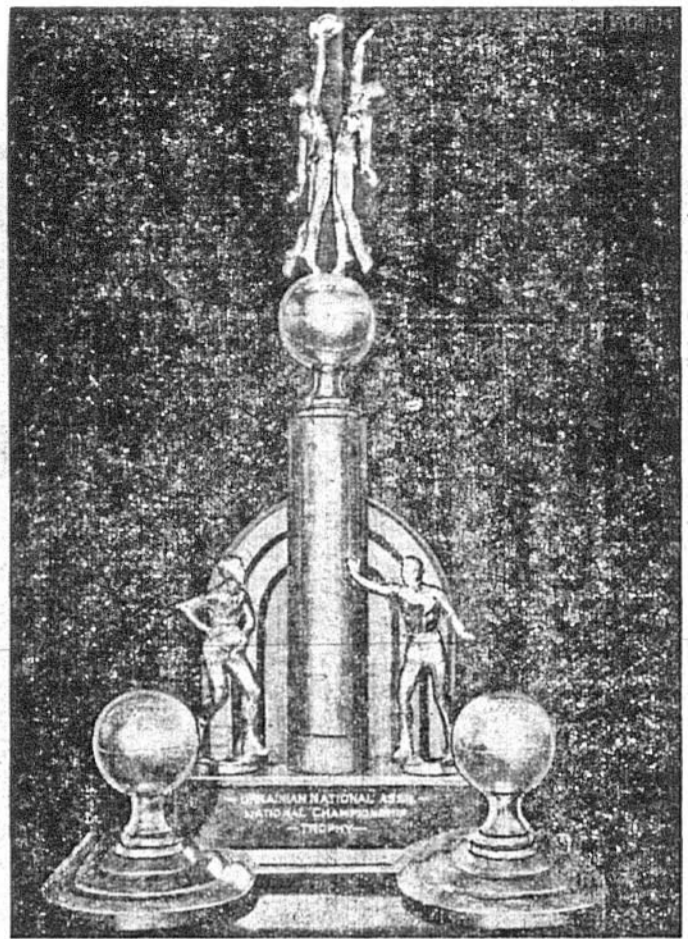
Language

After much study and debate most scholars agreed that the Russian and Ukrainian languages were fundamentally different. This decision was reached after consideration of their phonetic maturity, morphology, lexicography and literary tradition. While some philologists, as for example, Shakhmatov and Korsh supposed that at one time there existed an "Old-Slavonic" (praslavianski) language, common to all Slavs, they one and all declared that as early as the IX century the language of Kiev Rus had its own individual traits which distinguished it from other Slavonic languages and that in course of time these differences became so accentuated that it was only possible with the aid of a dictionary of the Kievan Rus language to explain many of the obscurities of ancient Kievan literature.

In 1906 the Academy of Sciences was requested by the Council of Ministers to give a considered opinion upon the Ukrainian language. For this purpose, under the presidency of F. E. Korsh, a special Commission was composed consisting of A. S. Famitsin, V. V. Zelenski, F. F. Fortunov, A. A. Shakhmatov, A. S. Lappo-Danilevski and S. F. Oldenburg. A report prepared by F. E. Korsh and A. A. Shakhmatov was approved by the Academy and submitted to the Council of Ministers; its main conclusions were that historic circumstances had brought about a complete differentiation between South-West Russia (Ukraina) and the region inhabited by Great Russians, that this differentiation was reflected in the languages of the two peoples, that instead of providing them with a common language, historical development had deepened dialectical differences manifested from the time when the two peoples first appeared on the stage of history, that in view of the fact that there was in existence a Little Russian language, as spoken by the people of Poltava, Kiev, Lvov, the Great Russian language spoken by the people of Moscow, Yaroslavl, Archangelsk and Novgorod, could not be considered as "all-Russian." Finally, the recommendation was made that the Little Russian people should have the same right as the Great Russian people to speak their own language in public and to print in it.

In 1906, the year when the report alluded to was issued, in response to an inquiry from the Council of Ministers, the Universities of Kiev and Kharkov endorsed the findings of the Academy, and added a request that Ukrainian literature should be given the same rights as those enjoyed by Russian literature, that the Holy Scripture should be translated into Ukrainian, that teaching in the primary schools in Ukraina should be conducted in Ukrainian and that Ukrainian periodicals should be permitted to enter Russia from Galicia.

Numerous Ukrainian authorities, including Professor S. Smal-Stotski and Simovich, could be cited on the subject of the Ukrainian language, but in view of the clear and emphatic verdict of the Academy of Sciences—the chief Russian authority on philological matters—it would be superfluous to do so. I would merely add one individual opinion, that of the academician Korsh: "The maturity of a language from an historical and cultural point of view is established



U. N. A. basketball trophy. One such trophy was won by the Berwick team, champions in the East, and another by the Hamtramck team, champions of the Mid-West, in the U. N. A. Basketball League. The trophy is 30 inches in height, and is gold-finished.

when it is a medium for the expression of the thought and feeling of a people who have their own culture and history and who form an ethnographic unit. Judged by these criteria, the language of the Ukrainians is as much a language as that of the Great Russians."

The Ties Between North and South

It is only necessary to refer to Russian historians to demonstrate that from the beginning, the ties between Moscovia and Rus—that is North and South—were slender. Kluchevski says that it was "in the person of Andrei Bogoliubski, that the Great Russian first entered upon the historical stage," and he added "that entry cannot be deemed a happy one." It was Andrei Bogoliubski who, from Suzdal in the North, organized the expedition which in 1169 sacked Kiev. As a consequence of this outrage, and the growing contempt of his successors for Kiev, added Kluchevski, the estrangement between North and South became permanent.

Kluchevski declares that Moscovia was the ethnographical centre of the Great Russian stock; for a long time the people who were destined to create Moscovia were hemmed in between the Volga and Oka; their passage northward of the Volga was barred by colonists from Novgorod who were half free—booters; north-east, east and south they were cut off by alien peoples; while to the south and south-west they were denied access by the united Polish-Lithuanian Empire. Moscovia arose in the midst of this population confined between the Volga and the Oka, a population which, according to Kluchevski, was effectually isolated from Rus or Ukraina.

The branch of the Rus dynasty in the North fell under the influence of Tartar customs, which already had much in common with those of the Finno-Ugrian population of this region; and it was from a mixture of certain tribes of Slav new-comers with this indigenous population that the Moscovite (Great, Russian) stock emerged. Thus we have a possible explanation of how the rulers of North became an eastern despot-

ism imbued with uncontrollable desire to rule over others; of how they acquired their savage bellicosity and uncompromising characters. When in 1654 history brought the Ukrainians and the Moscovites face to face to negotiate a treaty, they had no mutual ties. The conferences were conducted with interpreters; the Ukrainians spoke of themselves as *Ruski*—people from Rus—and the Moscovites of themselves as *Moscovites*, that is people from Moscovia. Although both belonged to the Orthodox Faith, they did not feel that they shared a religion in common. To the Ukrainians the Tsar was merely an "eastern Orthodox Tsar," not a *ruski* tsar, for they alone were *ruski* and no tsar ruled over them.

Culture in the North and South

The South originated and promoted culture in the North; in other words, it was the Ukrainians who first imparted knowledge to the Great Russians. Ukraina was nearer to the West than Moscovia and maintained constant communication with foreign seats of learning. Moscovia, on the other hand, shut herself in and refused to allow her subjects to go abroad. Russian scholars freely admit the indebtedness of their country to Ukraina. Their writings on this subject would fill several volumes.

In all spheres of learning, art, and craftsmanship, in orthography, poetry, law, costume and custom, Ukrainian influences predominated in Moscovia. As early as the XIV century, many Ukrainians were employed as teachers in Moscow. In the XV and XVI centuries translations of Western books penetrated to Moscovia, but these translations were made by Ukrainians. Books printed in the Rus language were used as text-books in Moscovia.

After the Treaty of Pereyaslav, concluded between Ukraina and Moscovia in 1654, Ukraina's cultural influence in the North greatly increased.

In *Theofan Prokopovich*, which was written in 1881 (p. 61), Professor Morosov (a Russian) records that Peter the Great saw that the Moscovite clergy were immeasurably behind the Kiev clergy in matters of education, that in Moscovia there were no people competent to educate the clergy, and that, therefore, it was necessary to seek the advice of scientists from Kiev. In his *History of Rus-*

3) *Ukrainski Narod i Ukrainski Yazyk*: *Izvestia Obshechey Slavianskoi Kulturny*; 1913; vol. II, bk. 1.

Some Reflections upon the Magyar Conquest of Carpatho-Ukraine

THE Sich, hurriedly converted into a Ukrainian army on the 15 of March, was inadequately armed. On the 16th of March the unit at Hust had 343 rifles and 15 heavy machine guns. This served to outfit two shocks units, one of which operated near Irshava, where it took 100 Magyar prisoners. Wounded Magyars were placed in the hospital at Hust, where they were cared for by Ukrainian doctors and sisters of mercy. These prisoners stated that Magyar soldiers had orders not to take Sich militia-men prisoners, but to shoot them on the spot.

At 2 a. m., March 15th, the Magyars attacked Sevlush. Czech soldiers helped to defend the city with the aid of armoured cars and tanks. At 11 a. m. Sevlush units of Sich came to the front since the Czechs held out only long enough to save their belongings. Magyar pressure increased and the Sich militia-men were forced to retreat. At Kopana station, Sich militia-men fitted out seminary and commercial high school students of Sevlush with arms taken from the Czechs. At Korolevo the Magyars began a general attack on the 16th of March. After a short stand, Sich soldiers fell back towards the station at Kopana and the bridge across the Tisa. At 12 o'clock, 100 Sich militia-men came from Hust to reinforce those already at the front. They counter-attacked, but

were beaten back with artillery fire. Sich losses were considerable.

Towards noon on the 16th of March, reports from heavy guns could be heard in Hust from the Ukrainian Magyar front near Sevlush and Velyka Kopana. Magyar planes came over and machine-gunned the suburb.

Sich retreated eastwards; one group tried to cross the Tisa into Rumania, but before it could wade the steam, Magyar soldiers were upon it. Every man fell under machine gun fire. Twenty-five corpses were counted later.

The first Magyar division which came to Hust led eleven members of Sich, four of whom carried heavy logs. The convoy went along shouting, "We will lead them thus along the way to Jasina and there we will make gallows out of these logs and hang them. The same will happen to all of you who wanted Ukraine."

During the night of the 17th, people heard subdued shots in Rumunaska and Iska streets. In the morning they found seven mutilated bodies in the garden of No. 142, Izka Street. Their arms and legs were broken, so that bones stuck through the flesh and their faces were so mutilated that it was difficult to identify them. Four other bodies in a similar state were found at No. 103, Rumunaska St. According to a Magyar officer's statement, 45 persons were killed in this manner that night in the vicin-

sian Literature the academician Puipin (also a Russian) wrote: "In the XVII new forces penetrated and finally dominated Moscow's cultural life; these forces were the education, literature and general culture which had developed in Southern Rus, especially in Kiev. There were no real personalities at home; Moscow had to call upon men from Kiev for scientific and pedagogical work."

Peter the Great sent men to Kiev and Chernigov to learn the art of printing. In the first half of the XVIII century students were made professors of the Moscow Academy. In the XVII century Ukrainians occupied all high positions in the land. In 1786 public schools were created in Russia, and Ukrainians were appointed as teachers. At that time Kiev Academy was to all intents and purposes a teachers' college for all Russia.

Balkanization

It is sometimes said that the Eberation of the Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. would result in what is vaguely termed the "Balkanization of Russia"; in other words it is suggested that the consequence would be the division of Russia into a number of small nations, whose quarrels would continually menace

the peace of Europe. To prove the fallacy of such an argument it is only necessary to mention that the total area of the Balkan nations (Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Bulgaria) is 185,653 square miles, while that of Ukraina alone is approximately 360,000 square miles; and that the total population of the three Balkan nations is 26,217,200, while that of Soviet Ukraina is 36,000,000, and of Ukraina, as a whole, 48,000,000. Thus the area and population of Ukraina alone are almost twice as large as those of Balkans. Another consideration which should be borne in mind is that in the delimitation of Balkan frontiers national interests were frequently ignored and political and strategical motives dominated.

Natural Resources

The wealth of Ukraina in raw materials may be judged from the following facts: in 1934 in world production: of petroleum she held the eighth place; of hydro-electric energy fourth place; of bituminous coal fourth place; of pig iron first place; of iron ore, third place, and of sugar, fourth place.

Ukraina possesses 4 per cent of the estimated world supply of petroleum, which is 5,766,000,000 tons.

Ukraina's average annual cereal produced is given below as a percentage of world and U.S.S.R. production:—

	World production in tons	Ukraina's % of world output	Ukraina's % of U.S.S.R. output
Wheat	138,000,000	7.8	45.0
Maize	110,000,000	3.2	80.0
Potato	197,000,000	9.7	25.0
Rye	47,000,000	16.6	35.0
Barley	41,000,000	11.7	65.0
Oats	64,000,000	5.6	25.0

The following table gives the numbers of livestock in Ukraina as compared with the U.S.S.R.:—

	U.S.S.R.	Ukraina	Ukraina's % of U.S.S.R.
Horses	15,400,000	5,000,000	32.5
Cattle	45,800,000	12,000,000	26.2
Pigs	25,000,000	8,000,000	32.0
Sheep	61,100,000	16,000,000	26.2

The following table gives some of the leading exports from that part of Ukraina now known as Soviet Ukraina:—

	(in millions of tons)	
	1913	1934
Coal	7,200,000	19,700,000
Cereals	4,500,000	1,000,000
Ore	1,070,000	980,000
Steel and Pig Iron	1,600,000	3,370,000
Sugar	1,000,000	640,000

ity of those two streets. In the morning of the 17, these bodies were taken away in carts and dumped into two graves. Such transports increased in number and were so frightful that even Magyar women had attacks of hysteria.

On the 17th, the Magyars shot four Ukrainians near these graves and left them there for three days. The faces of these victims were completely disfigured. Their eyes had, literally, come out of their sockets and were hanging from faces, lacerated with bullets. The number thus killed was: from the 17th to the 18th, 12; 18th to 19th, 7; 19th to 20th, 4; 22nd to 23rd, 13. During succeeding days, they no longer shot Sich soldiers. Instead, they took them near the Tisa, drove bayonets through them and then threw them into the river. During the first two or three days of Magyar occupation, people in Hust saw about 200 murdered victims buried in a few common graves. They were mostly prisoners; among them young students from the gymnasiums in Hust, Bilky and Sevlush.

In Tiachiv, the Magyars led out nineteen prisoners, told them to sing "Sche ne vmerla" (Ukrainian national anthem), took them through the city and later shot them out in the fields. Sixteen persons were shot in the cellars of the Tiachiv prison alone. Forty-two members of Sich, who came from Galicia, were taken from Tiachiv to the Polish frontier. Some were shot here, others were taken to Bereza Kartuzka concentration camp.

On the 18th of March, the Magyars placed seventeen Sich men of Kopana before the firing squad, right before the eyes of their parents. In Perechin they shot ten Sich soldiers.

In Drahov, on the 26th of March, upon information received from local Jewish informers, the Magyars arrested 29 members of Sich, both men and women, and took them to prison in Tiachiv. Along the way, drunken Magyar gendarmes perpetrated the usual offences against the prisoners. In Sokyrnytsia, 40 members of Sich were arrested. Some were killed on the spot, others were denied food for a few days and were then given salted bacon and polluted water from the Tisa. In several cases, death from poisoning was the result.

(Ukrainian Bulletin, London).

UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

The Church Persecution

We quote the following from further cases of Ukrainian Catholic clergy who have been deported from their parishes, or sentenced to imprisonment by the Polish authorities:

Rev. Father Huhlevych, sentenced to ten months imprisonment, conditionally, by the district court of Lwiv, on a charge of "Ukrainianising the names of his parishioners."

Rev. Father Bemko and Shkworok, sentenced to ten months and eight months imprisonment respectively, and the Rev. Fathers Hunkewych and Sobchak sentenced to seven months, conditionally, by the district court of Stanislawiv, on the same charge.

"Novy Czas," Lwiv, May 9, 1939.
Rev. Osyp Badan of Zawadka, deported from the Border Zone by order of the district governor of Turka.

"Novy Czas," Lwiv, May 4, 1939.
Rev. Ostap Sterniuk of Perehin-sko, deported from the Border Zone by order of the district governor of Dolyna.
"Narodna Sprava," Lwiv, May 7th.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE

(Under Hungary)

"Nash Prapor," Lwiv, May 8th states that Father Voloshyn, former Premier and President of Carpatho-Ukraine, has arrived in Bratislava, in order to maintain closer touch with the thousands of his fellow-countrymen who, after resisting the Hungarian invaders, were forced to flee into Slovakia. (Ukrainian Bureau, London).

Insects Have Favorite Colors, Too

It's been known for a long time that blue is the favorite color of most men. But now research work conducted by Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky [Ukrainian], associate professor of entomology and economic zoology [U. of Minnesota], has shown that blue is also the favorite color of most insects.

Since May 1932, Dr. Granovsky has been nabbing unwary night flyers with light traps set up near the Ag gymnasium. Attracted by lights, the insects fly against baffle plates and drop into bottle of cyanide, where they remain until Dr. Granovsky or his assistants take them to the laboratory to classify them by species and sexes. The lights in the traps are of five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and white.

Next to blue, it has been found that white and green attract the most insects.

Dr. Granovsky's experiments have also shown that each species of insect has its favorite color and that even between the sexes of a given species there are often differences in color attraction.

But the colored light experiments are not the only light trap experiments that Dr. Granovsky has conducted.

Near the Ag gymnasium he has also set up traps which make it possible for him to determine the amount of insect flight during each hour of the night.

At 8 p. m. the first of seven white lights snaps on. It shines for an hour, attracting insects to its cyanide bottle. Then it automatically snaps off and the next light is lit, filling the second cyanide bottle during the next hour. In turn, each of the seven lights burns for 60 minutes.

The next morning Dr. Granovsky or one of his assistants collects the bottles, each partly filled with insects caught during one hour of the night, and classifies the insects.

One of the first things that the experiments showed was that male insects are attracted to light much more than the females.

They also showed that most female insects fly early in the evening, for about 3 hours after sundown. The males, on the other hand, fly later, often until after midnight.

Furthermore, it was found that those females carrying eggs are attracted to light much more than those not carrying eggs. This fact, according to Dr. Granovsky, is economically important because the insect population of many species could be decreased by utilizing light traps to kill egg-laden insects.

From the experiments it is possible to determine how abundant a given insect is each year, the season of the year the density of insect population is the greatest and the climatic conditions most favorable for the growth of each species.

Such things as humidity and temperature, according to Dr. Granovsky, have important effects on the density of insect population. Temperature records, both of the air and the ground, are kept while the traps are in operation.

PAUL VEBLEN,

("The Minnesota Daily," University of Minnesota, May 23, 1939)

NOTICE TO FAIR DANCERS

A final rehearsal of those folk-dancers who have been preparing for the Ukrainian program at the New York World's Fair on June 18 under the direction of Andrew Kist and W. Lawryk, will be held next Saturday, June 10, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Carpathian Hall, 217 East 6th Street. The rehearsal will be directed by Mr. Kist, Michael Herman, and other instructors.

All other young people who know how to dance Ukrainian folk dances, and who have danced in public, are asked to attend a special rehearsal which will be held for their benefit next Friday, from 7 to 9 P. M., at the Carpathian Hall. Children under 14 years of age should come at 5 P. M.

Ukrainian-American Exposition Association.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

According to Mr. Farrar Newberry in his "Address for National Fraternal Week," it is commonly believed that American fraternalism began with the organization of the first benefit lodge in Meadville, Pa., in 1868. Mr. Newberry, who is a member of the Executive Committee, National Fraternal Congress of America, states: "From that small beginning at Meadville, there has developed a gigantic reservoir in which is gathered a liquid fund today surpassing the billion mark. The initial lodge has multiplied to number 100,000 in all societies in which today are grouped 8,000,000 men, women, and children in almost every village and city in every State. These 8,000,000 represent families comprising perhaps 35,000,000 of our people. It is believed these lodges are holding annually a quarter of a million meetings."

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal order with 33,000 members in twenty states, representing several hundred villages and cities. It has 425 branches or lodges, each averaging twelve meetings annually. Although these figures seem small when compared to Mr. Newberry's grand totals, it should be remembered that the U.N.A. is the largest and most financially sound Ukrainian fraternal order in America.

Since 1894, the U.N.A. has endeavored to promote fraternalism... the principle upon which it was founded. That it has made progress in this direction cannot be denied, inasmuch as there is evidence of it in almost every Ukrainian community in the country. Mr. Newberry states that a high American court called the fraternal order a "little republic"... and, of course, this indirectly refers to our U. N. A., which is controlled through a representative form of government. America is a fraternal order on a large scale, as it were... for it, also, strives to promote fraternalism amongst its hundreds of millions of mixed peoples. It is obvious that the U.N.A., which always has the interests of its members foremost in mind, is an organization deserving the full support of all Ukrainians who have faith in fraternalism.

Mr. Newberry, in speaking on fraternalism, aptly stresses the purpose of fraternal orders such as the U.N.A.: "The aim of fraternalism, as championed so completely by the National Fraternal Congress of America, is to establish, through the plan of representative government and the lodge, a system of family protection to be carried at absolute cost to the member and operated solely for that member and his family. Its purpose is to teach through ritualism and constitution principles at once uplifting and void of reference to social or political creed; through the instrumentality of cooperation to make practical the spirit of brotherhood by lending material assistance to members and their families in times of sickness and distress; to furnish through forums for discussion, drama and debate, opportunities to these members for self improvement; to offer pleasant social contacts for the formation of new and binding friendships; to teach fellowship with thrift, patriotism with charity, and to preserve the independence of family and of home."

Mr. Newberry had a great deal more to say where fraternalism and fraternities are concerned, but our space is too limited to permit any further comment at this time. We urge our readers to help the U.N.A. in its efforts to promote fraternalism, and wish to remind them that the best way to do this is to join the U.N.A. itself.

ANOTHER SESSION OF N. Y. FORUM

Another session of the Ukrainian Forum will be held Monday, at 8 P. M., at the International Institute, 341 East 17 Street, New York City. The topic to be discussed will be "The Need for a Ukrainian Community Center in New York City." All are invited to attend and take part in the discussion.—Stephen Shumeyko, chairman.

A Friend in Need

HOW often does the reassuring clasp of a friend's hand brighten up some of life's darker moments. Most of us know the feeling of encouragement which follows a sincerely spoken, "Come on, cheer up, things are not as bad as they seem," when we really think that they could not be worse. But perhaps there are some fortunate few who never felt lost and disconsolate and to whom such emotions are strange.

The subject of our little story, however, was not one of these. For him—let us call him John Andrushyn—things were beginning to look pretty bad. Being alone in a big city would hardly be called a cheerful proposition, but having no job and no money made the situation almost hopeless. This was the state of affairs confronting John. But by a fortunate turn of events, John also found the "friend." It may be surprising at first, but true nevertheless, the Ukrainian National Association plays the second role in this little drama in one man's life.

John Andrushyn had just lost his job. The fact that many others had suffered the same experience made matters no less worse for him. For after all, even though not married, being without a job made things pretty complicated for a young man in his early thirties. And Allentown was not on the verge of any era of prosperity to make the future appear any brighter.

After a period of job-seeking, which saw the little savings it took so long to accumulate, quickly diminish, John became convinced that there just weren't any more jobs open in Allentown. Perhaps, thought he, a larger city like New York would offer more opportunity for a young man in desperate need of work. This was dangerous reasoning, for had not hundreds, even thousands, of others thought the same as our John, only to find that the WPA and relief problems were just as bad there as in other cities.

Nevertheless, a New York-bound train pulling out of Allentown one morning found among its new passengers a grim and determined individual wearing his best suit and carrying the rest of his belongings in a suitcase apparently newly-purchased. The bulge from John Andrushyn's wallet was not so noticeable as he walked down the aisle in quest of a seat. He would have to find a job in New York very soon after arriving there if he expected to eat and sleep, thought he.

The scenery rushing by his window as the train swiftly bore him toward the money center of a great democracy did not interest John very much. It was more important to remember the names of people whom his friends instructed him to see in New York, especially that of the Ukrainian who operated an employment agency, good-natured and jovial Taras Michalshyn. Once he located the agency by the address in his pocket there would be nothing to worry about, thought John, as a hopeful smile passed across his slowly-relaxing features.

John had very little trouble in finding Michalshyn's office upon his arrival in New York. And Taras was as friendly and cheerful as his friends back home had told him he was. But, explained he, calls for male help were not coming in as plentifully as the applicants who filled his office. It would be wise, he continued, to find a room and get settled first and then to call at the office every day. If something suitable would come in, he would gladly send him out on the call. Undiscouraged by this John did get a cheap room and prepared himself for the task of finding a place for himself in this oversized city.

The cost of living in New York was not as high as he expected. By buying himself a second-hand

electric stove and a few pots and other small equipment, John was able to make the little money he had last longer. Hot soup from the can sometimes tastes even better than a 'pouree' at the finest hotel in Allentown after a day of tramping in the dusty, refuse-littered streets of lower east side New York. Of course, the landlady did not look at these preparations with favor, and threatened to take back the little cranny in the wall which the sign outside the hall door referred to as a "furnished room." But the hopeful promise of increased remuneration soon eased the situation, and John Andrushyn prided himself for being such a successful exponent of appeasement. Shades of Chamberlain!

A week had gone by and to John it seemed that his last few dollars were as fleeting as the days. A few more days of hopeless waiting and he would not have enough money to pay for a job even if it were given to him. Perhaps if confided to Michalshyn, the latter might be able to help him, even though such situations were, no doubt, common occurrences in an employment agency. Michalshyn was not surprised when John spoke to him of his predicament, in fact, he knew it all the time, he said, "but I was waiting for you to say something first." The young man felt somewhat relieved since an opening had been made so easily. But his hopes grew dimmer when Taras explained that he could not very well lend him any money since "business was bad." "But," continued Taras, "are you a member of the Ukrainskiy Narodniy Soyuz?"

"Yes, I'm a member of a U.N.A. branch back home," replied John expectantly.

"Well, why didn't you say so before?" asked Taras. "If you had worn your lodge pin, I wouldn't have to ask you in the first place and I could have saved you a lot of worry. But now listen to what I'll tell you. I'm expecting a friend of mine some time this afternoon who is the secretary of one of the largest New York branches. If you wait around until he comes, I'm sure he'll be able to help you. It doesn't matter whether you are a member of a lodge here in New York or in Frontier, Wyoming. As long as you are a member of the Ukrainian National Association your fraternal brothers will help you wherever you are. And look, here come Michael Shumajda now, the secretary I was just telling you about."

Without much formality the now hopeful young man was presented to the newcomer whose manner was pleasant and sympathetic, and the situation was briefly explained. It would be a simple matter for John to transfer his membership from the lodge in Allentown to the one in New York, Shumajda told him, and then a loan against the reserve on his membership certificate could be arranged with the Home Office. As a matter of fact, since the circumstances were so pressing, the secretary was sure that John could have the money by the next morning.

And so it was. The next morning, John found himself in the modern, two-story combined business and editorial offices and printing plant of the U.N.A., speaking with the Supreme Financial Secretary who assured him that the Association was always willing to help those of its members who were in need of assistance. The necessary forms were completed and very soon a happy young man lightly descended the marble steps of the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America, convinced that membership in a fraternal society has many benefits which are not to be found in a commercial insurance company.

P. S. John did get a job.

STEPHEN KURLAK

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

Baseball News

Information has been received from the U.N.A. Athletic Director that up to May 30th teams from the following cities have registered: Wilkes-Barre, Centralia, St. Clair (2), Berwick, McAdoo, Jersey City, Rochester, Carnegie, Newark, Chicago (Branch 398), Pittsburgh, Cleveland (Branch 102), Little Falls, and Rossford. As there was one more day left before the deadline, other teams may have submitted registrations. With 15 teams enrolled, the 1939 season will soon be on its way, and the late comers need not be surprised if their applications for help and league membership are turned down.

The Berwick U.N.A. Basketball Champions in the East had their day last Sunday, May 28th, when they received a beautiful trophy from the hands of the U.N.A. President, Mr. Muraszko. The event took place in the pavilion of a park owned by the Ukrainian parish, where a banquet was held in their honor. Mr. Muraszko delivered the main address. Other speakers were: Mr. John Roll, president of U.N.A. Branch 164; Mr. D. Kapitula, a Supreme Controller of the U.N.A.; Mr. G. Herman; Rev. Skrotzky; and Mr. Gelety. Mr. Woznik served as toastmaster. In a nicely worded speech, Maxie Kalanick accepted the trophy on behalf of the team. The party was further enlivened by the appearance of the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. baseball team and several Centralia boys, returning from a baseball game played at Centralia.

The U.N.A. Baseball League season opened with Wilkes-Barre taking the first official game from Centralia. On June 4th, Wilkes-Barre will travel to McAdoo. It is hoped that other teams will be ready to play in another week.

Jersey City Splits Two Games

The Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team met the Newark U.N.A. Lions at Irvington's Olympic Park Stadium on May 28th, and suffered its second setback of the year when the opposition bombarded Jersey City pitcher Michael Steblecki for 8 runs in the first inning. George Stelmach relieved Steblecki in the disastrous frame, but despite good pitching, the 8-run barrage proved to be too much for Jersey City, Newark winning the game 11 to 8. Stutsky did the pitching for Newark, striking out 8 batsmen.

The score by innings:

	R	H
Jersey City:	311	012 0—8-9
Newark:	801	002 x—11-10

On May 30th, the Jersey City team defeated the Young Ukraine of Brooklyn at Jersey City's Pershing Field, the score being 8 to 4. Michael Stelmach did mound duty for Jersey City, and proved effective in the tight spots. Yuruckso started for Brooklyn, being relieved in the 5th canto by Bilash. Jersey City's first-inning 4-run bombardment carried the team to a win.

The score by innings:

	R	H
Brooklyn:	200	101 000—4-9
Jersey City:	400	300 01x—8-7

Newark Wins Doubleheader

The Newark U.N.A. Lions defeated the Irvington Junior Police, 18 to 4, with Henry Pankow pitching. The game, which was part of a doubleheader, was voluntarily terminated by Irvington. Newark defeated Jersey City, as reported elsewhere, in the second game of the twin bill.

The Newark-Irvington game by innings:

Newark:	514	53—18
Irvington:	010	21—4

Philadelphians Lose

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club dropped a 7-2 decision to the Abanell A.A. on May 28th in a Fairmount Park League encounter.

The Philly nine will face the Indiana A.C. in F.P.L. game on Wed., June 7th at 33rd and Dauphin Sts., beginning at 6 P. M.