



## WHO'S WHO IN FAIR FESTIVAL PROGRAM

"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..." wrote Allen H. Eaton in his book, "Immigrant Gifts to American Life," published in 1932 by the Russell Sage Foundation.

A few such Ukrainian gifts to American culture, especially their songs and dances, will be exhibited at the American Ukrainian Folk Festival, to be held at the New York World's Fair, tomorrow, Sunday, June 18, from 6 to 9 P. M. at the Court of Peace.

A musical program of the highest artistry and a vividly colorful presentation of dances will feature this Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair. The many thousands that will be fortunate enough to witness this festival, will for a long time cherish a beautiful and inspiring memory of it.

**Prof. Koshetz and Mass Chorus of 500**

The highlight of the musical program at the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will be the concert presented by the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses of the New York Metropolitan Area, consisting of 500 singers, all of them being young Americans of Ukrainian descent. They will be led by Prof. Alexander Koshetz, the brilliant and world-famous exponent and interpreter of the beautiful Ukrainian songs.

To hear a chorus under the direction of Prof. Koshetz is a very rare musical treat. His Ukrainian National Chorus, which toured this country in the early 1920's, was declared by leading musical critics to be the finest ever heard in America. Concerning it the "Nation" had this to say: "The praise that preceded this chorus from all the musical centers of Europe seemed excessive until one heard it, until one saw Alexander Koshetz with his extraordinarily living hand mould the sounds, as the sculptor moulds pliant clay. Here was the noblest and austere and most stridently moral thing in the World—perfection..."

A substantial part of the present mass chorus, 300 singers in all, has appeared under Prof. Koshetz twice within recent years, at the Town Hall in 1935 and Carnegie Hall in 1936. Concerning the first concert, the "New York Sun" wrote: "The vigor and fervor that he (Prof. Koshetz) brought from this chorus, are qualities rarely encountered in our concert halls."

In connection with the second concert, the "New York Tribune" had this to say about it: "The a cappella singing, recalling the notable performances given by the touring Ukrainian National Chorus under Prof. Koshetz' direction in the early 1920's, merited high praise for its impressive volume and range and its general laudable quality among the men singers. The thorough unity of performance and precision of attack also deserved warm commendation. Proclamative fortissimo and dynamic contrasts seemed to be particular features, but the combined chorus was also able to realize the finer points of shading."

And concerning this very same concert, the "New York World-Telegram" wrote of the singing as

## UKRAINIAN FOLK FESTIVAL AT WORLD'S FAIR WELCOMES YOU

The feeling of solidarity that we of the younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans are striving to achieve, is greatly enhanced, as common experience has taught us, by such occasions where we gather from various parts of the country, become acquainted, discover mutual interests as well as admirable qualities in one another, and part on the friendliest terms, looking forward to another such occasion. The Ukrainian youth congresses, conventions, and rallies that have been held in the past, are a good illustration of this.

Tomorrow late afternoon another such occasion—but a far more important one than the usual type of gatherings—will present itself. It will be the American-Ukrainian Folk Festival at the New York World's Fair, in its Court of Peace, beginning at 6 in the evening and lasting until 9.

The great importance of this unusual event as a medium for acquainting the American public with some of the finest elements of our Ukrainian cultural heritage, likewise the necessity of all of us to support it by attending it en masse, has been stressed too many times on these pages to bear repetition here.

What needs to be stressed at this time, however, is this solidarity-strengthening aspect of tomorrow's great affair. Here is an unusually splendid opportunity of making stronger the ties that bind us, young Americans of Ukrainian descent, by attending the American-Ukrainian Festival at the Fair and by making every effort there to become acquainted with one another.

Not alone the Festival but the Fair itself, with its myriads of attractions, which one can best explore and enjoy in company, is most conducive towards acquaintanceship. Therefore, let not this rare opportunity pass unseized.

Let us all, then, attend the American-Ukrainian Festival tomorrow at the New York World's Fair, and there hear the mass chorus of 500 singers directed by the world-renowned Prof. Alexander Koshetz, the vocal solos of Michael Holynsky, leading Ukrainian operatic tenor, the playing by Donna Grescoe, the Ukrainian 10-year-old violin prodigy; see the colorful Ukrainian folk dances presented by 300 dancers under Andrew Kist; and, finally meet one another personally, renew old friendships, make new ones, and together make the best possible impression upon the Fair and its hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the world.

being "memorable," and the music "of a fascinatingly model character, little if any which can have been heard here in public before."

Such is the type of singing that the present mass chorus under Koshetz, augmented by 200 additional singers, will present at the American Ukrainian Folk Festival at the New York World's Fair, tomorrow evening, between 6 and 9 P. M. And although at this concert the chorus will not be favored with the acoustical advantages of a music hall, for the concert will be performed out-doors—at the Court of Peace, still it certain that Koshetz' unusually great talents for choral direction will cause the mass chorus to reach the topmost heights of musical artistry.

**Michael Holynsky—Leading Ukrainian Tenor**

Taking part in the Musical program, too, of the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will be Michael Holynsky. Considered as the finest Ukrainian tenor living, Mr. Holynsky has won great fame for himself on the concert stages and

opera houses of Kiev, Moscow, Kharkiv, Lviv, Warsaw, Berlin, and other musical centers. At present he is in the midst of his American and Canadian engagements which are bringing him additional fame.

Mr. Holynsky has, in the words of the "New York Times" critic, following his debut at the Town Hall last November, "a large, ringing operatic voice... obviously an instrument of capacity." Other critics liken him to Caruso. Following his Toronto recital, for example, the "Toronto Evening Telegram" critic wrote that Holynsky "sang Ukrainian folk songs and Italian operatic arias with the art of a Caruso, and his voice was great—alike in natural loveliness and power and expression, and for its disciplined technique."

**Donna Grescoe—Child Violin Artist**

A final attraction on the musical program of the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair on June 18,

## ANOTHER UKRAINIAN GRADUATES FROM WEST POINT

Paul Yaletchko, son of Rev. Joseph D. Yaletchko of Troy, N. Y. is the second Ukrainian-American to graduate this year from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The first to be reported on this page was John Mial of Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Yaletchko was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army at the commencement exercises last Monday, June 12. He received a Bachelor of Science degree, and has been assigned to serve at Fort Snell in Minnesota. Mr. Yaletchko was graduated from Troy High School and later attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Before entering West Point he attended Fort Totten Preparatory School. He received appointment to the corps through Rep. Fred J. Sisson of the 33rd District. During his plebe and second class years, he was active on the soccer team. He was also a member of the choir and the Chess Club.

## HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As in previous years, the Ukrainian Weekly will soon publish a list of those young Ukrainian-Americans who have graduated from college, university or any other similar institution of learning. It will be published week by week, in the order that the necessary information about the graduates is received.

The following information is wanted:

(1) Name of graduate (2) Address (3) College or graduate school (4) Degree received (5) Honors and honorary societies (6) Student activities (7) Remarks (8) Name and address of person sending in this information.

The graduates themselves are especially requested to send in this information, as obviously they are the best sources of it.

## U.N.A. RALLY IN CONNECTICUT

A rally of Connecticut branches of the Ukrainian National Association held in West Haven last Sunday; attracted over one thousand persons from all over the state. Besides being a very festive occasion, the rally also brought twenty new Connecticut members into the U. N. A., making a total of 151 new members in that state for the first half of 1939.

Speakers were Nicholas Muraszko, President of the U.N.A., who dwelt on the role of the U. N. A. in Ukrainian-American life; Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly, who recommended the U.N.A. as the best unifying agency for our youth; and Anthony Malanchuk, state organizer of the U.N.A., who told of increased activity among Connecticut branches of the U.N.A. John Shuran presided. Entertainment was presented by a score of Ukrainian dancers under the direction of Mr. Gynda; they will participate tomorrow in the American Ukrainian Festival at the World's Fair.

## IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyna  
With a biographical sketch of  
Ivan Franko  
by Stephen Shumeyko  
Price 50 cents  
SVOBODA BOOKSTORE  
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# THE WESTERN UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

By Prof. GEO. W. SIMPSON  
University of Saskatchewan

Radio Address, C.B.C. Over CFQC, Saskatoon, May 11, 1939  
9.30 to 9.45 p. m.

WITHIN the last few weeks Great Britain has entered upon a more revolutionary step in foreign policy than any she has taken in peace time for more than a hundred years. This involves an alliance with Poland. It was contracted to meet the abnormal situation created by the menace of aggression on the part of Germany and Italy; for no matter how much verbiage Hitler and Mussolini may employ in diplomatic exchange there is no denying the bald fact that the former, breaking all pledges, has brutally incorporated the Czechs, while the latter, no less crudely, has seized and swallowed another member of the League of Nations, Albania. To stop further aggression is an obvious necessity in the interests of international security and decency.

Therefore, with one exception, and outside of the League of Nations' obligations which were all too lightly assumed and disregarded, Great Britain has limited itself to commitments in the West involving Belgium and the Rhineland, a region limited in extent, relatively stable in population, belonging definitely to the Western European industrial, social and religious community. Now that Great Britain has joined its foreign policy to that of Poland—and by implication Canada is also involved—it becomes more than ever necessary to examine the situation there with a view to ascertaining how far such an alliance can be reasonably expected to promote a stable Europe. It is certain that the Poles fear Germany; there is no doubt that they are fiercely determined to maintain the continued existence of their resurrected country; and there is also no question that a free Poland is necessary to the balance of power in Eastern Europe. There is, however, one factor in the situation which appears to have been overlooked, but which would be fatal to disregard, and that is the existence within Poland of over five million people [correct figure is seven million.—Editor.] who are not Poles and do not wish to be identified with Poles. I refer to the Ukrainians.

## Important Factor in the Balance of Power

In the strict sense of the word the Ukrainians are not a minority any more than the French-Canadians in Canada are a minority. Just as the French-Canadians rightly regard themselves as the original white inhabitants of the country they occupy, tillers of the land which their fathers and forefathers fertilized by their sweat, blood and bones, so the Ukrainian peasants of Eastern Poland regard that area as their own since their ancestors have continuously occupied it for over a thousand years, indeed for the same length of time that the Polish peasants to the west of them have dug and ploughed the stubborn soil of the Vistula valley. It is true that political and private ownership has changed with the changing centuries but the Ukrainian peasant is there today as his ancestors were a thousand years ago.

At one time the region formed a flourishing Ukrainian principality under Ukrainian princes. Subsequently it was absorbed by the expanding political power of Poland, its lands divided among Polish landowners or left with Ukrainian nobles who were willing to become Polonized. In this stage the relations between Poland and West Ukraine were like the relations in the same period between England and Ireland where the great land owners in the conquered area belonged to an alien political authority, an alien social group, and to an alien church. In respect to religious affiliation the Ukrainian peasantry adhered to the Greek Orthodox rite. Even when the

Greek Catholic Uniate Church was established in 1596 it was distinctively a Church of the Ukrainian people although part of the Ukrainians remained within the Greek-Orthodox rite.

When Poland was partitioned in the eighteenth century a large part of the West Ukraine was taken over by Austria. While Austrian rulers introduced some reforms they did not disturb essentially the social structure. Serfdom, however, was abolished in 1848. At this time there were definite manifestations of the awakening of national consciousness among the Ukrainians, or Ruthenians, as they were then called.

## Ukrainian National Upheaval After 1848

The great national upheavals elsewhere in Europe created tremors here as well. A small, struggling, emerging middle class began to voice national and liberal demands. Students, ethnographers and historians; publicists, priests and poets began slowly to swell the rising tide of national consciousness. In 1868 was established the Society, Prosvita, for the spreading of education among the people. This society has published and circulated over four million copies of books, school texts, calendars and pamphlets. It formed branches throughout the country and eventually was largely instrumental in the establishment of more than three thousand reading rooms. In 1883 was founded a Literary and Scientific Society similar to our Royal Society of Canada which was responsible for the publishing prior to 1914, of over two hundred volumes of high scholarly merit. Journals and newspapers in the Ukrainian language were circulated. Folk schools were organized. A Chair in Ukrainian history was established in the University in Lemberg and in 1894 was occupied by the distinguished scholar and historian, Hrushevsky. Ukrainian political parties were formed. Thus by 1914 a lively national consciousness had been awakened. The activity so expressed did not as yet crystallize around any single political policy. Some nationalists looked to Russia as the liberator from Austrians and Poles while others looked upon Galicia as the Ukrainian centre of gravitation which, when Russia was defeated by the inevitable war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, might draw to itself the freed Ukraine.

The Great War came with crushing severity to Galicia. Overrun like Serbia, devastated like Belgium, this region of the Western Ukraine was ground between the upper and nether millstones of opposing imperialisms. The collapse of both empires suddenly opened up the prospect of freedom. The Western Ukraine was proclaimed as Republic in November, 1918. An independent government was set up and army was quickly improvised. What followed is a familiar story.

It was clearly the original intention of the Paris Peace Conference to give to the Ukrainians the right of self-determination in this region. Not only did the Ukrainians here wish to remain free from Poland but they desired also to join up with the other parts of the Ukraine to form a united Ukraine. It soon became clear, also, that the Poles who had realized their hope of a resurrected country, desired to extend the boundaries of their newly created state as far south and east as possible. The Poles had the larger army. The Ukrainians had to fight not only Poles but Bolsheviks from the north-east and Russian counter-revolutionary armies. It was sometimes a two-sided, sometimes a three-sided, or even a four-sided conflict. Eventually the Poles re-

mained in occupation of the Western Ukraine. The occupation of the Poles was finally affirmed by the Council of Allied Ambassadors in 1923 on the assumption that Poland would grant to the Ukrainian area a large measure of autonomy. When this was not realized the disappointment and bitterness of the Ukrainians was extreme.

The quarrel between the Ukrainians and the Poles is deep-seated. Generations of social and political oppression have bred in the Ukrainians a hostility toward the Poles similar to that bred in the hearts of the Irish against the English. But whereas the English have pursued for over half a century a policy of reform, and of liberal amends for former outrageous injustices, no comparable modifying attitude has as yet exerted its softening influence on relations between Poles and Ukrainians. On the contrary, the history of the region from 1923 to the present day has shown increasing distrust. There are some liberal Poles who see the problem in its larger aspects, but unfortunately these do not influence governmental policy, which seems to be growing ever more narrowly nationalistic and dictatorial.

## Ukrainian Demands

The Ukrainians for their part desire first of all recognition of their existence as a separate national group competent to manage their own affairs in their own way. They have no aristocracy, nor have they in their predominantly agricultural community any large vested groups.

As common people, struggling from year to year to meet the hard problems of economic survival, they have built up one of the best cooperative movements in central Europe. This they believe ought to be proof of their essentially democratic spirit. To judge a national movement merely in terms of agitators, extremist and nuisance makers, is to make an altogether superficial evaluation. Agitators will inevitably spring up to organize existent discontents but the important fact is the reality of the discontent and the possibility of its removal.

## Measure of Fair Deal

If Great Britain, tacitly supported by Canada, guarantees Poland's boundaries, Great Britain and Canada should frankly declare their interest in seeing that the Ukrainians in Poland should be given a fair deal. By fair deal is meant first of all that the present pacification measures, arrests and persecution should cease. Secondly it should mean that the Poles should recognize the Ukrainians as brother Slavs and not as hereditary dependent subjects. Thirdly, if complete independence is not at the moment practical then full autonomy in a federal system of government with adequate guarantees such as the French-Canadians have in Canada is a matter of elementary justice.

The Ukrainians in Poland would be only too happy to be associated with democratic Great Britain and America. To the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian emigrants in America nothing could give greater satisfaction. The complete ignoring of the Ukrainians in the international situation makes the task extremely difficult. Normally one country does not interfere, and should not interfere, with the internal affairs of another nation; but, if we are under the greatest of all obligations, the obligation to go to war to guarantee the security of a country, we cannot escape the question as to whether that country's policy is, on the whole fair, just and reasonable. In the light of past history these adjectives cannot be applied to the Polish treatment of the Ukrainians. In the interest of justice, in the interests of international stability, and in the interests of Poland itself, an immediate attempt should be made to solve the Ukrainian problem.

(The Ukrainian Tribune,  
Edmonton, June, 1939)

# The Bread Basket of Europe

ACCORDING to the latest news from across the ocean, it is most evident that Europe and the whole world will soon plunge itself into a universal bloodshed, mass murder and destruction, for no other evident reason than lack of logical reasoning by diplomats and rulers. As the matter stands now, the only element we can see is greed for power, greed which shakes the very foundations of many a nation and which annihilates almost completely that of European states.

The world's best diplomats use all their cunning, spend most of their time trying to outwit one another, and behind it all the ever-mounting arsenals and armies of best brains and human flesh and blood wait for the ever-feared signal.

The principal cause of the European strife is selfish attempts to get hold of the European bread basket—Ukraine. Billions of dollars are already spent in the preparation to combat by force anyone who would try to get a share of Ukraine wealth which is divided between four oppressive states. Strange though it may seem, the little infant country, Carpatho-Ukraine, which was born some months ago and recently murdered by Hungary, even after its death proved to be the only people so far to actually resist by armed fighting the system of intimidation and force inaugurated by greedy dictators with intention to swallow the Ukrainian soil.

Abandoned by Hitler, who had guaranteed their borders, and hopelessly outnumbered by the invading force, the Ukrainian volunteer fighters bitterly resisted the shameful Hungarian advance, and by action showed that they preferred death to domination. If liberty therefore in the ultimate analysis can only be guaranteed by willingness to make supreme sacrifice, then this little group in the Carpathian Mountains has already paid the first instalment for the re-establishment of the European freedom and struggle for democratic principles.

## The Debt Europe Owes To Ukraine

The Christian world in Europe has never realized, nor does it even now realize, the great debt it owes to Ukrainians in the past. Always a nation of courageous fighters and defenders of freedom, the Ukrainians have from the very first inception of their state warded off the Mongol hordes of the East and thus saved European civilization from destruction. The early history of Ukraine is really a succession of Tartars and Turkish invasions and an heroic attempt at the expulsion of barbarous Asiatics from the homeland. While the foundations of the strong Western states, those who refuse now to help gain independence for the Ukrainians, were being built up in Europe, Ukraine by force of circumstances had to play the role of shock-absorber and buffer state, and therefore indirectly helped to save others from a bitter fate which ultimately became her lot. Is it not a sad commentary on history and civilization when those who saved others must now be forced to bow in abject obedience to those whom they have saved, to people of whom they are not an integral part and to whom by no principle of justice should they owe allegiance? And yet such is the case. And it is this forced bowing in abject obedience that will eventually cause another bloodshed.

## European Peace Lies In Ukraine's Freedom

The Western states of Europe, and the whole world, are clamoring for peace, but there is no peace, and there will be no peace, for peace cannot be built by injustice and oppression. Every living person awaits with keen anxiety the return of prosperity, too, but there is no prosperity either; for we cannot have the latter without a propagation and realization of



# SHEVCHENKO THE ARTIST

(Talk delivered by JOHN MARAZ, Ukrainian-American artist, at U.N.A. Youth Rally, Detroit, May 28, 1939)

WE all know that Taras Shevchenko was born a serf and lived half of his life a serf. This greatly influenced his career as an artist. As a child he had a great ambition to paint. This ambition was furthered in him by the fact that in his locality there lived a number of so-called church painters—"bohomyazy." He wanted to study under one of these church painters. One of them considered taking him as a student if his master would give his permission. But his master did not agree with the idea and took him to be one of the house-boys, the so-called kozachok.

Eventually, however, Taras' master saw that the boy was a better artist than a painter, so he sent Taras to study under Jan Rustin, who was a professor of Vilno university. His master did not remain in Vilno, but moved to Warsaw and Taras went to study there under Franc Lumpi. At the close of 1831, his master took him to St. Petersburg where he was given to work under an ordinary decorator named Shirajayeff. Taras never gave up the idea to become a great artist so every morning before going to work he went to the Summer Park and there he made sketches of statues which had been brought from Venice and other countries.

One day a Ukrainian artist by the name of Soshenko found him in this act and after becoming acquainted with him, he introduced him to Venechianko, also to Brulov, the head of the Academy, and to Hryhorovich, the secretary of the Academy. These artists recognized Shevchenko's talent and decided to buy his freedom. Brulov painted a portrait of a famous poet, Zhukovski, raffled it off, and with the proceeds set Taras free. Now was the chance for Shevchenko to enter the Academy and to study art.

His work proceeded very rapidly. In 1845, he received a silver medal of Second Award of a free painter. In 1843-1844 he visited Ukraine where he painted great many landscapes. Later on he received a position to teach art at the Kiev University. He joined the Society of Cyril and Methodius, whose purpose was to win greater freedom for the Ukrainians under Russian misrule. Because of his membership in the society he was soon arrested and sentenced to

serve time in penal battalion in the distant steppes of Asia. There he was forbidden to write and paint. But one time an expedition was formed and he was assigned to it to paint scenes from the surrounding territory. Later on he was again forbidden to paint, but the commanding officer, General Uskov, said "What's not forbidden is allowed," so Shevchenko worked in clay and made seven sculptures but they were not preserved and their artistic value is unknown to us. Uskov tried his best to get permission from the government for Shevchenko to paint, but was refused. Nevertheless, Shevchenko continued to paint, secretly of course. In 1857 he was finally set free. Immediately he started to work hard on his etchings, composing a series of twelve pictures about "The Prodigal Son," and many others. Because of this he was chosen, in 1859, as a member of the Academy for his etching on copper.

Shevchenko was the first man in Russia to do etchings by the so called "wet process". Where he found this method, no one knows.

## Similarities and Differences Between Shevchenko and Rembrandt

To understand the artistic ability of Shevchenko one must know well the influence that worked on this young artist and which helped him to produce many fine jewels of art. In the Academy Shevchenko encountered the powerful influence of Brulov. At that time Brulov was the pillar of Russian art and his students copied his style. Shevchenko, however, was different. He sketched in an original fashion. At first Brulov attempted to influence him to adhere to the standard style, but when Shevchenko persisted in doing it his own way, Brulov not only allowed it but gave him a French artist, De Laroch, as a guide. French artists, however, did not appeal to Shevchenko. His soul was much closer to the Dutch people, who were closer to Ukrainian people than the French or Belgian, for they were not interested in the Roman or Greek art but in their own life, happiness, griefs and sorrows. That is why Shevchenko is compared to Rembrandt, the greatest artist of Holland. Both of them took the same types to paint. They took nature as it was, without attempting to beautify it, instead they gave it their inner inspiration, and painted their canvas in the simplest way. The longer one looks at their paintings, the longer one wants to see them. Rembrandt very carefully painted the lower class, its rags and its dirt. This gave character to his painting. Shevchenko also painted old people. One must remember his beggars at the cemetery, or the incident at the Academy when he saw a beggar boy giving a piece of bread to the dog. Shevchenko gives brilliant high-lights and luminous shadows and his shadows have more realistic tendencies than those of Rembrandt, for the latter used the theatrical method in painting. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that he was more realistic than Rembrandt. In their portraits, for example, a man's face interested them most, as it enabled them to express the sitter's inner feelings. In other respects, however, there is a great deal of difference between both of the masters, especially in the field of archeological finds. Rembrandt liked to collect old things and had a great collection of them but only collected, from the collector's view-point, regardless whether such a collection would aid him in his art. Shevchenko, on the other hand, was always fond of archeological studies and sought to use these studies to improve his painting. Shevchenko never liked to paint without first undertaking an exhaustive study of his subject, as, for example, when he painted Kochubey. Neither Rembrandt nor Shevchen-

ko had possessed mythological motifs. When Shevchenko had to paint when he was at the Academy, he took his own Ukrainian motifs.

In the landscapes both of them make use of poetical feeling. That is why Shevchenko is likened to Rembrandt not only by myself but also by Russians of Shevchenko's time. They gave him the nickname of the "Little Russian Rembrandt."

## Different From Russian Artists

Shevchenko stood apart from Russian artists because the Russian art was to paint for a commission. It was sometimes called "aristocratic art," because it was painted to the liking of the aristocratic sitters. Though most of artists of that period were of the poor classes, yet they were infected by their masters and kept painting the same way. But not so with Shevchenko. When he came to the Academy he was a grown man who had seen life with his own eyes and therefore was not affected by the Academy. The titles of his paintings alone clearly indicate that he was thinking of his own people, of their history, or their famous monuments and landscapes. Many of his paintings, of course, lack the Ukrainian motif, but this is because of his non-Ukrainian surroundings in which he had to spend a good portion of his life. Also to blame here is the fact that sometimes he had to paint a lot of paintings for the popularization of art among the lower classes. For his historical conceptions, however, Shevchenko took only from the Ukrainian history, such as "Gifts in Chyhyryn," "Khmelnitsky with the Crimean Khan," "Death of Khmelnitsky" and "Death of Mazeppa."

## Went Far In Popular Art

In the popular art Shevchenko goes farther from the Russian artists and also the artists as a whole in the world. One must remember his series of drawings "The Prodigal Son." In his first painting one sees the prodigal son with other ruffians and beside him the bottle of whisky, candle and some other trinkets. In another picture we see how he drinks and sits in rags on the grave of his father. Further on we see him in the company of robbers. Further we see the prodigal son holding in the hand a crucifix that was just snatched from the corpse and showing this to his fellow-robbers that are sitting near. And in another picture we see the prodigal son sitting in the prison chained to the floor. At last is painted the most horrible scene of them all, the punishment of the prodigal son. One must see only once this horrible torture to remember it to the end of his life. Two hundred men are placed in two rows facing one another, several feet apart, and each one is given a willow branch. The prisoner is brought out from the cell and tied to two rifles. In front of him two soldiers are moving, to make sure that the prisoner does not move too fast, so that every soldier has a chance to leave his mark on his body. Sentence is pronounced and after that one only hears the rattle of the drums—one-two-three—and the green line moves left and right, and in a few moments the body is covered with the long blue, red stripes. The body becomes blue and afterwards pieces of flesh and blood fly in the air. Shevchenko took for his painting the moment of preparation for this horrible punishment. The sentenced man is half-dressed. Beside him is a bucket of water and willow branches, while by him some of the soldiers are seen in the mist. In the last painting we see the prodigal son after the horrible punishment, when he has been put into chains with the other prisoners. One can easily see his physical torment and just as easily appreciate his more acute spiritual torment in being jailed with the lowest type of criminals. With this series of paintings Shevchenko approaches the famous English artist William Hogart of the 18th century and in scope of subject-matter even passes him.

## BEAVER COLLEGE GRADUATE

Among those who received their degrees on June 6 at commencement exercises of Beaver College for girls in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, was Helen Tekla Slobodian, Ukrainian-American, daughter of Roman and Anna Slobodian, of 341 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N. J. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education.

Proficient in her studies, unusually active in student affairs, and an ardent propagator of Ukrainian culture and aspirations among both the faculty and students, Helen can look back upon the four years at Beaver as very useful and therefore well spent.



HELEN SLOBODIAN

Helen says that the "Ukrainian Weekly" aided her greatly at college in keeping abreast of Ukrainian activities and in serving as a source of information on Ukrainian history, literature, music, and art. The interest she aroused at her college in things Ukrainian compelled her to donate a number of booklets on the subject to the Beaver library.

Her student activities included chairmanship of a recent senior class concert and a tea dance for the benefit of the Beaver Foundation fund. Among her club activities listed in "The Beaver Log" are included the following: Dormitory Council 4; Epsilon Alpha 1, 3, Recording Secretary 2, President 4; Glee Club 1, 2, 3, Secretary-Treasurer 4; Honor Court 4; Song Contest participant, 1, 2, 3, 4; Spring Week-end Chairman 4; Student-Faculty Relations Committee 4; Psi Alpha 2; Choir 1.

We all know that Shevchenko liked children and in his paintings one sees his feelings towards them, as in the painting showing himself watching the child playing with the kitten. In another picture we see a girl who has been a victim of ill-treatment by a Russian officer. This shows that in this popular art Shevchenko went one step farther than Hogarth.

## The Greatest Etcher In Russia

Shevchenko's landscapes do not contain a great many small details. He paints nature without beautifying it artificially but knows how to see it with his own eyes and put that quality that a Ukrainian feels when he is in the happiest mood, although one detects in it a bit of bitterness to the whole world.

Shevchenko was known as the greatest etcher in Russia of his time and everybody looked up to him as such. His first etchings were published in the "Zhivopysnaya Ukraina". They include The Village Council, Ambassadors in Chehyryn, and Fairy Tales. In them Shevchenko clearly displays his own way of lighting up his canvases.

Shevchenko was a great artist and at the same time a still-greater poet. His word pictures reached the masses much easier than his paintings. The time will come, however, when Shevchenko as a painter will not be separated from a Shevchenko the poet.

the former. The key to European and the world's peace lies in the "bread basket" of Europe, the objective of Hitler, the Ukraine. Remove Hitler's objective by creation of a sovereign Ukrainian state, comprising over 45,000,000 courageous fighters, which will serve as a buffer state against aggressors, and the objective for the world peace will immediately be accomplished without spending billions of dollars and without exposing humanity to misery, murder and bloodshed. Instead justice would be done for those people who have saved civilization from destruction long ago, the Ukrainians.

The joint will of those nations who pretend to value justice and peace above everything else, among which the British Commonwealth of Nations is in the lead, should earnestly and conclusively decide upon this peace problem, to wit: Shall we set up the Ukraine as an independent state or are we going to allow powerful aggressors to quarrel and murder civilization over the spoils and continually endanger the peace of the world? The answer of long vision lies in the appeasement of the Ukraine's right to freedom and the creation of a sovereign state, a free entity, minus Hitler, minus Stalin, and minus other oppressive greedy powers.

PAUL BUCHKOWN.

Windsor, Canada.



**YOUTH and THE U.N.A.**

In this column last week, the types of certificates issued to juvenile members of the Ukrainian National Association were given extensive consideration. It was brought out that the U.N.A.'s juvenile certificates are very satisfactory, and that a child can be insured under any one of three plans for as little as twenty-five or fifty cents a month.

This week, the types of certificates issued to adult members of the U.N.A. will receive attention, inasmuch as many requests for this information have been received recently.

It must be remembered, however, that the U.N.A. issues certificates from \$500 to \$3,000, and that the rates of insurance are computed according to ages. It would be best, therefore, to quote here the rates on \$500 certificates at age eighteen, inasmuch as it is typical. To give rates on certificates of all amounts and ages is impossible, but all persons desiring the complete figures will receive the U.N.A. rate book on request.

The Class W or whole life certificate has become very popular for, under this plan, the member receives protection for as long as he lives at very little cost. As long as the member is insured under this form of protection he need not worry about his beloved ones in case of death, for the full amount of the insurance goes to the beneficiaries designated by him. The monthly cost of this certificate is only eighty-six cents complete (\$500 certificate at age eighteen), and, regardless of how long the member lives, he will not be required to pay over this small sum. Any one can easily afford to pay for this highly desirable form of insurance, and it should be remembered that this certificate, and the three described below, earn dividends after being in force but two years. Furthermore, all the certificates issued to adults have cash surrender, paid up, and extended insurance options, which makes them all the more attractive.

The cost of the Class O certificate, whole life but with the premium ceasing at age seventy, is only ninety-two cents a month. This plan of insurance is, of course, based on the whole life arrangement, but the member need not pay any further dues when he reaches age seventy. After that age, the member is fully insured with no further payment of dues. His beneficiaries will receive the full amount of the insurance if he should die before reaching age seventy.

A certificate that has gained wide popularity in recent years is the twenty-payment life or Class P plan of insurance. The member pays his dues for twenty years but receives life protection. The full amount of the insurance goes to his beneficiaries if he should die within twenty years, and the same if death occurs after twenty years though no further payments are required. When the cost of this certificate is considered (\$1.29 a month), it becomes apparent that it is a worthwhile form of protection, and the person in possession of such a certificate knows that his loved ones are provided for in the event of his death.

The Class E or twenty-year endowment certificate, which requires a monthly premium of \$2.20, is ideal for those who desire protection and security at the same time. The certificate holder pays his dues for twenty years, after which he receives the full amount of the insurance. If he should die before the certificate is in force twenty years, his beneficiaries receive the benefit. It is akin to a twenty-year savings account, but has an added advantage in that death is provided for. If the member lives to receive the full amount of the insurance, that would mean that he received twenty years' protection at no cost. Although indications are that the U.N.A. members insured under this class will live to "cash in" on their certificates, there is always that

**THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT**

**BASEBALL NEWS**

On June 10th, the managers and representatives of the 6 teams composing the Pennsylvania Division of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League met in Centralia with the purpose of establishing a closer association between the clubs. The U. N. A. Athletic Director presided at the meeting and explained the 1939 rules (which appear on the registration blanks). All persons present pledged their teams to a strict observance of the rules.

A discussion on the various phases of the game followed, and a set of rules was adopted to govern the conduct of the teams during official games. The rules follow:

1. The home team furnishes the umpires for the game, but the visiting team may bring an umpire who will share duties with the home team's umpire.
2. The managers decide whether the umpires alternate every other inning or after 4½ innings.
3. Not more than 2 men from each team shall enter into the settlement of a dispute on the diamond.
4. An umpire has the authority to put an abusive player out of the game.
5. The home team furnishes the balls for the game.
6. The winning team keeps a ball.
7. The visiting team gets 60% of the collections at the game.

After a tentative schedule had been drawn up, the boys thanked John Wyszczanski for his hospitality and the use of his home, where the meeting was held. Good fellowship and a mutual high regard among the managers of the 6 teams indicate that the U. N. A. games this Summer will be vigorously played, and equally enjoyed by the players and the spectators.

**GAMES FOR JUNE 18th**

St. Clair's Branch 31 will play at Wilkes-Barre, Hanover Diamond. Berwick will play St. Clair's Branch 9 at the latter's field. Centralia will play at McAdoo. New York and Jersey City will not play due to the Ukrainian Festival at the World's Fair.

**ST. CLAIR BEATS CENTRALIA, 8-7**

The Holy Trinity U. N. A. Youth Club of St. Clair, which represents Branch 31 of the U. N. A., defeated the Centralia U. N. A. baseball team at the latter's diamond on June 11th. During the 5-inning contest, which saw Centralia's 3-run lead wiped out when St. Clair staged rallies in the 3rd and 4th frames, M. Hercha of St. Clair connected for a home run while his mates, Kuzio and Kormash, came through with 2 doubles and a single each for a perfect day at bat. Balandovich of Centralia tripled, while Kostoff hit 3 times out of 3 trips to the plate. R. Hercha did the pitching for St. Clair, while Kenintz and Wyszczanski shared Centralia's mound duty. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Clair:	.....012	50-	8 10 4
Centralia:	.....300	13-	7 9 5

St. Clair's Branch 31 is scheduled to meet the Heckoharsville Cubs at the latter's field on Thursday, June 15th and will play Wilkes-Barre's fast-stepping U. N. A. team on June 18th, the official game to take place at Wilkes-Barre, according to Stephen Herbal.

small percentage that pass away within the twenty-year period.

The rates on all four classes of insurance also provide for benefits in the event of accident or incurable sickness.

For further information regarding the certificates treated here, interested persons are asked to write to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

Non-members of the U.N.A. are urged to join Now, as rates are arranged according to ages, and the older person is required to pay more than the young one. Join the U.N.A. and be in a position to enjoy the privileges that 33,500 of your fellow Ukrainians are enjoying.

Let the Ukrainian National Association, the organization that has your interest foremost in mind, be of service to your kin.

**NEWARK—NEW YORK GAME NOT PLAYED**

The Newark U. N. A. Lions traveled to New York City on June 11th to open the official season for the Metropolitan Division of the U. N. A. Baseball League. The Manhattan lads however, failed to supply regulation base bags, this being due to the city park department's failure in notifying the team that the bases would not be available. The New Yorkers expected this equipment would be forthcoming, inasmuch as the department had supplied the bags last year. Caught unprepared, the Big Town squad substituted stones for bases, but the Newark nine refused to play because of the danger of injury, and claimed the game on forfeit. The U. N. A. Athletic Director rejected the claim.

Instead of playing Newark the New Yorkers played an exhibition game with the local Owls. Stephen and Michael Czarnecky did the pitching and catching for the first 4 innings, and John Bodnar and Stephen Czarnecky took over these duties for the remaining 3 cantos. In the 3rd inning, M. Czarnecky singled, Bodnar tripled, and Emile Husar cleaned the bases with a home run. The U. N. A. boys won the game by a 4 to 3 score.

**WHO'S WHO**

(Concluded from page 1)

will be Donna Grescoe, the 10-year old Ukrainian girl violinist from Winnipeg, Canada who is regarded by some as a violin child prodigy. She won a \$5,000. scholarship at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago and is now studying in New York City under Mischa Mischakoff, Toscanini's concert master. The child-artist recently played on Major Bowes Hour on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

**Ukrainian Folk-Dances**

The folk-dance program at the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will present a galaxy of folk-dances from every section of Ukraine, some of them being over a thousand years old, others of a more recent origin. These dances will be performed by several hundred young people, under the direction of Andrew Kist, formerly an instructor at the State school of Ukrainian folk-dances in Carpatho-Ukraine.

One of the features of this dance presentation will be the performance of the Ukrainian Folk-Dance Circle of New York under the leadership of their instructor, Michael Herman. Other participating groups are Dance Ukraine under Eugene Patryk and Ukrainian Dancers Club under Walter Rybka.

Among the dances that will be exhibited by these dancers at the Fair, will be Hayevka—a spring dance, Arkan—dance of the Ukrainian mountaineers (Hutzuls), Kolomeyka—a fast, whirling social dance for couples, Hopak Kolom—a circle dance, Zhurayle—dance of the flying cranes, the Zaporozhian sword Dance, and Metilitalia—the dance of the winter winds.

**CENTRALIA, PA.**

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John's U. N. A. Youth Branch 426 will be held after church services in the St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church Hall, on Sunday, June 18, 1939. All members are requested to be present and are urged to bring their monthly dues. As this meeting the by-laws of the U. N. A. will be explained along with other important routines. An activity program will also be arranged for the branch and athletic funds. — Stephen Koschoff, Secretary br. 426.

**AKRON, OHIO**

The combined branches of the Ukrainian National Association of Akron, Ohio, Branch 295 and the youth group 186, will hold a GRAND PICNIC, SUNDAY, JUNE 25th, at Evergreen Park in Akron. Dancing, prizes and various entertainment will be offered. A good representation of Ukrainians, young and old alike, is anticipated. Youth clubs from Cleveland, Youngstown and surrounding territory have been invited. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

**EAST EUROPEAN CRISIS**

"How can we be intellectually curious without being interested in European affairs?" Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, president of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, asked Friday, May 19, at 1:30 p. m. in room 211. Prof. Granovsky talked on "East-ern Europe and the Present Crisis."

"Our interests must be turned toward peace at home and abroad," Prof. Granovsky said, "and this calls for world cooperation."

He blamed most of the present diplomatic ills on the Treaty of Versailles, and stated that "if they had but listened to Wilson's 14 Points we wouldn't have the present threat of war!"

Before the World War there was one "sick man," Austria-Hungary. Now there are five: Rumanian, Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. However, the latter has been engulfed during the past several months.

The artificial creation of Czechoslovakia could not possibly exist because of national feeling. Prof. Granovsky reasoned. Conglomerations of different nationalities cannot live harmoniously under the same government.

**No Peace for Rumania**

"There will be no peace for Rumania as long as she holds territory that isn't Rumanian." And Yugoslavia is just as artificial as Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia is composed of over nine different nationalities.

"Over half of Poland is not Polish," Prof. Granovsky declared. It is impossible for Poland to survive under its own poor government and with such problems as Danzig. It has to maintain a huge army to hold oppressed minorities in check.

"Ukrainian youth is not allowed to attend high schools or universities. ... Ukrainians cannot sell property to other Ukrainians or their own relatives without the permission of the Polish government."

There are over 50,000,000 Ukrainians divided among Russia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary, and Prof. Granovsky firmly believes that they will not be contented until they obtain their freedom and set up their own state.

Russia holds the majority of these Ukrainians—by force, not of their own free will. "They will sabotage, not fight for Russia. ... Russia may oppress the non-Russians, but it won't compel them to fight. The peasant is interested in earning a decent living not war."

Prof. Granovsky stated that the democracies were in the best position to help the minorities and should do so.

Prof. Granovsky was born under Russian rule, and some of his relatives at present are under Polish and some under Russian domination. He is at present associate professor of entomology and agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Over fifty of his professional papers have been published since 1903, when he first took an active part in the Ukrainian independence movement. The Ukrainian club of Wayne University sponsored Prof. Granovsky's lecture.

HAL BAETZ,

"The Detroit Collegian,"

May 19, 1939.

**WORTH READING!**

**UKRAINE AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY**

by Dr. Luke Myshuha

Price 15 cents

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

by Stephen Shumeyko

Price 25 cents