



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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Berlin-Moscow Pact and Ukraine

Although it is too early as yet to predict how the Soviet-German non-aggression pact will affect the fortunes of the Ukrainian national movement, still several possibilities may be envisioned in this direction.

In regards Soviet Ukraine, it is quite safe to assume that since the Soviets are now on Germany's side, the so-called western democracies, including America, are likely to begin to take some interest in the national aspirations of the 33 million Ukrainians under Moscow's misrule. There will no longer be any reason for them to ignore or gloss over the terrible conditions under which the Ukrainians are forced to exist over there, as they have done in the past. For Russia has definitely shown to them that she is no longer with them. America, furthermore, will now have additional proof of the fact that, as we pointed out here last week, as a democracy she never had nor ever can have anything in common with Russian autocracy. The policy of the democracies, therefore, will in all probability be aimed at weakening Russia and thereby deprive the axis powers of a possible ally in case of war. And one of the ways to do it, of course, will be to advocate freedom for the various nationalities now in that "prison house of nations," especially for the Ukrainians, the most numerous and powerful of them all. For without Ukraine under her control, Russia will become just a third or fourth rate power. Such a policy, incidentally, can be pursued by the democracies in time of war or peace.

Just how far, however, will the democracies commit themselves to the policy of advocating such a dismemberment of Soviet Union, will largely depend on the strength of the Ukrainian national movement in Soviet Ukraine and also upon how skilfully the representatives of this movement abroad play their hand. In connection with the latter, it is to be hoped that Ukrainian foreign diplomacy, if we may call it that, will avoid the mistakes it was guilty of some twenty years ago when the fate of Ukraine rested in the balance and when skilful diplomacy might have tipped the scales of international relations in favor of Ukrainian independence. The lesson learned then, should be borne in mind today.

When we come to consider what the future may hold for Western Ukraine, now mostly under Poland, we find the matter more involved than in the case of Soviet Ukraine, and dependent upon whether Germany and Poland go to war with one another. If no such war takes place, we are likely find that the democracies will soft-pedal the Polish mistreatment of Ukrainians, for Poland is now definitely on their side. In the interest of preserving internal stability in Poland, they may, however, from time to time urge Poland to mend her ways in this respect. But perhaps Poland may do that of her own volition, in an attempt to win Ukrainian support in the event of any struggle with Germany or any of the latter's allies. On the other hand, Poland may persist in the policy favorite with autocracies in such cases—and generally excused on the grounds that a state of war emergency exists—that of attempting to cow her minorities by savage repression. In that case, of course, there is a possibility that such repression might cause the Ukrainians to become desperate and to revolt, the consequences of which are incalculable for both sides.

Suppose, however, Germany and Poland do come to blows, and that the former, as it is quite likely, speedily brings Poland to her knees. What will happen then, will depend upon whether Germany will partition Poland with, let us say, Russia, and perhaps some other power, such as Hungary or even Rumania, or whether she will prefer to rule Poland herself. In the former case, outside of Germany herself Russia will probably get the largest slice of Ukrainian territory, probably what she had before the last war. In the latter case, the Ukrainians are likely to get some autonomy, probably more than they have at present. For despite the reported German assurances to Russia that no attack against Ukraine is contemplated,

NEW CENSUS IN SOVIET UKRAINE

The recent census of the population of the Soviet Union as announced in the Soviet press, discloses the following figures as regards to Eastern Ukraine:

The entire population of Eastern Ukraine is 30,960,221 souls. (In 1926 the population of Eastern Ukraine, as announced by the Soviets, numbered 29,042,934. Within 12 years the natural increase did not reach even two millions!—Ed.) Urban population within that period increased from 5,373,533 in 1926, to 11,195,620 at present, that is, by 108.3%, but the rural population decreased in that period by 16.5%.

It would be interesting to learn the number of those executed, starved and placed in camps in the wilderness at hard labor. (La Parole Ukrainienne, Paris, June 25, 1939).

UKRAINIAN MASS AT FORDHAM

The Catholic Ukrainians of Poland and those of America will both have representation at the 18th annual congress of Pax Romana, international Catholic student organization, which will convene at Fordham University in New York City from Sept. 2 to 9 with a preliminary study week at the Catholic University in Washington, beginning August 27. From the Polish Ukraine there will come from 5 to 12 delegates. They will arrive August 27th on the S.S. De Grasse. Other Ukrainian delegations from Europe have already arrived.

Monday evening, August 28, 7:30 D.S.T., a Ukrainian Catholic evening service will be held, while the following morning, at 10, a Mass in the Byzantine Rite (Ukrainian) will be held, at the Catholic U. Shrine in Washington. A Ukrainian male choir composed of choir directors of the N.Y.-N.J. area will sing at both services. Our Labor

LAST-MINUTE BULLETIN

A radio bulletin at 1 p. m. yesterday (Friday) reported that twenty-four Ukrainians and Germans in the Polish army were shot at Lodz. It appears that they had refused to fight for Poland.

UYL-NA CONGRESS

The 7th annual congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will take place next weekend, September 2, 3, 4, in Hotel Douglas, Newark. Saturday will be devoted to greetings and officers' and departmental reports of the league, beginning at 10:30. Sunday, between 11 and 1, speeches will be heard. Monday will be devoted to resolutions and election of officers. A Music Festival Sunday afternoon and a banquet and dance Sunday evening, will be held at the Essex House. Saturday evening a welcome dance will be held at the Ukrainian Centre on William Street.

EXHIBIT OF "UKRAINIAN GIRL"

On September 6 to 16, an oil painting of a Ukrainian Girl, will be exhibited in the Kresge Department Store Art Gallery, Newark, N. J., now being painted by T. Ralph Bogut, Director of the Academy of Art, 847 Broad St., Newark, N. J. The model selected for the painting is Miss Stella Ptasznick, 453 So. 18th Street, Newark, who will wear a complete Ukrainian costume.

The studio of the Academy of Art is open daily from 10 to 6, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evening from 6:45 to 8:00 p. m., exhibition of paintings open to the public during the time specified.

Day, beginning at 10:15 A. M., a Solemn Pontifical Mass in the Byzantine Rite, will be celebrated in the Fordham University Chapel in New York; a mixed choir composed of New York area Ukrainian choirs will sing.

Germany is not likely to overlook the advantages to her of having a powerful bloc of Ukrainians living on their native territory outside the boundaries of the Soviets. Such a bloc, even if it be limited to Eastern Galicia, will be a constant threat to the Soviets and their hold upon Soviet Ukraine.

Yet whatever degree of autonomy one may expect for the Ukrainians under German rule, one may be quite certain that abuses of it will speedily ensue, mainly by the Poles. To put this matter in a nutshell, Germany will probably rule her Polish and Ukrainian minorities in the same traditional manner of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, by playing off one against the other and by strongly favoring the Poles, who will use their influence to dominate and persecute the Ukrainians, just as they did before the World War.

In addition to all these possibilities, there is also the possibility that in the event of a Polish-German conflict, the Western Ukrainians will seize the opportunity (just as the Poles themselves did during Sudeten crisis by seizing Teschen) to rise and establish their own independent state, similar to the Western Ukrainian Republic of 1918-1919. If this happens then the democracies will have a chance to redeem their broken promises made to the Ukrainians twenty years ago and thereby show that they are democratic in spirit as well as in name.

Such are some of the possibilities that appear now with the signing of the Berlin-Moscow accord. Each of them is charged with many other possibilities, nevertheless all of them point unswervingly to the utter necessity for all Ukrainians to strengthen themselves as a nation and to center their reliance for their salvation upon no one but themselves.

In the meanwhile it would be well for all powers to realize once and for all that no solution of European troubles is possible as long as the 45 million Ukrainian nation is denied its freedom and independence.

THE STORY OF UYL-NA CONGRESSES

ON the eve of the 7th annual congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, it would be well for our young readers to recall what took place at the previous congresses. This we do for their benefit, beginning in this issue of the Weekly and concluding in the next, in form of excerpts from the news reports and editorial comments that appeared in the Weekly concerning these youth congresses. We begin this resume of the youth congresses with the second one, held in New York City in 1934, as the first one (held in Chicago, August 16, 17, 1934) took place approximately two months prior to the first appearance of the Weekly (October 6, 1933). The most important thing to remember about the Chicago congress was that it produced the UYL-NA, under whose auspices the succeeding Ukrainian Youth Congresses of America were held.

SECOND—1934 News Report

The Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America, held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, took place last Saturday and Sunday [Sept. 1, 2, 1934] at the International Institute in New York City.

Close to a hundred delegates (not more than two delegates from an organization) together with about fifty young guests participated in the sessions of the Congress. They were drawn from all parts of the country.

The proceedings were opened at 11 A. M. Saturday by Stephen Shumeyko, Pres. of the U. Y. L. of N. A. Then followed the usual preliminary steps. Waldimir Semenyna was elected chairman, and Miss Ann M. Bencal and Theodore Luciw, secretaries. Following the election of the necessary committees greetings were delivered by representatives of Ukrainian organizations.

The first part of the two days' session consisted of a series of addresses delivered by representatives of American-Ukrainian youth. Waldimir Semenyna gave a talk on the influence of Ukrainian literature upon the Ukrainian movement for independence; Theodore Luciw spoke on the duties of American-Ukrainian students; Marie S. Gambal, on Ukrainians or Americans?; Miss Anastasia Oleskow, concerning the influence of our youth on the Ukrainian cause; Walter Bukata, on the practical approach towards the solution of our youth problems; Michael Piznak, on character as an aid to Ukrainian advance; Stephen Jarema, on internal youth organization life; Alexander Yaremko, on sports as a medium of propagating Ukrainian ideals; and N. Hawryko on the attitude of our youth towards the old country.

Each address was followed by a discussion in which a great many of those present took an active part. At all times the conduct of the participants was most exemplary. Both the English and Ukrainian languages were used in the addresses and discussions.

Following the addresses and the interesting discussions succeeding them, the business session of Ukrainian Youth's League of North America came next. The officers and the district leaders gave their reports, which were accepted by delegates. Then followed elections of new officers for the League for the year 1934-1935. The following were elected: Stephen Shumeyko of Newark (Maplewood), N. J.—President; Anastasia Oleskow of Chicago—Vice-President; Walter Bukata of Elizabeth, N. J.—Secretary; and Stephen Danielson (Danylyshyn) of Hamtramck, Mich.—Treasurer. The delegates voted to appoint district leaders for each state. A Publicity Committee was elected which included W. Semenyna, W. Bukata, Margaret Semenkiw, Elizabeth Dyczko, Stephanie Kudrick and S. Jarema.

Resolutions were voted upon. Their text will appear in future issues of the Ukrainian Weekly.

Saturday noon the participants had luncheon together. In the evening a tea was given by the International Institute. Sunday the young people enjoyed a dinner together, and all the activities wound up with a Gala Dance given in the same auditorium where the Congress sessions were held. The girls of the Ukrainian Civic Center of New York acted as hostesses under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Dyczko.

All those who participated in this Congress will remember it for many years to come, and those who did not—have cause enough for regrets. Before parting the delegates resolved that the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress is to be held at the same time next year in Detroit, Mich.

Editorial Comment

... It is indeed a pleasure for the Ukrainian Weekly to know that its readers and members of the Ukrainian National Association played such an important role at this Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress. It is but further proof of the time-established fact that members of the Ukrainian National Association during its 40 years of active existence have always been in the van of American-Ukrainian life and progress. And therefore, when today our young members of the U.N.A. take a leading part in such an important manifestation as the Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America they are but carrying on the tradition and heritage handed down to them by the Ukrainian National Association. "Father Soyuz," as the Association is affectionately known, stands proudly by, while his children manfully shoulder some of his tasks.

But all this is of secondary importance. What really is important is the sight of our American-Ukrainian youth on their own initiative and expense travelling from all parts of the country to the Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress in order to fan brighter the flame of Ukrainian life here in America.

At a time when our pessimists with much grave shaking of heads predict that their passing will be followed by the speedy demise of Ukrainian life in America, with all that is splendid and fine,—at such a time, as if to give lie to them, we have American-Ukrainian youth representatives gathering from all parts of the country, and coolly and dispassionately examining the problems facing them, problems that have their origin in the Ukrainian ancestry and American environment of these young people. And what is still more inspiring is to see these young people with sincerity and seriousness concern themselves with the Ukrainian national movement for independence, despite the fact that they are bound by inseparable ties to America. They examine ways by which they can best help this movement. They seek to perpetuate American-Ukrainian life. They urge all our young people to acquaint themselves better with all the fine elements of Ukrainian life, culture and tradition. And finally, they seek methods by means of which these elements can be drawn to attention of the American people, so that they can realize that Ukraine is not some insignificant backwoods nation, but a great nation with a proud history, tradition and a fine culture—a nation that is entitled to take its place among the leading nations of the world.

Somebody said that great events forecast their shadows. And verily is this saying true in the present instance. We believe that the Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America is but a shadow of what is to come:—a great colony of Americans of Ukrainian descent, living together in peace and harmony, preserving the best of the Ukrainian life that their long de-

ceased parents had brought with them to these shores; while across the seas, in the land of their famous ancestors, there flourishes a mighty state, a state which these American-Ukrainians helped to build, and that mighty state is none other than a free and independent Ukraine.—(Ukrainian Weekly, September 7, 1934).

THIRD—1935

News Report

Hailed as the finest and most constructive ever held, the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America came to a successful close of its two-day session [Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 1935] last Sunday evening in Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., where it was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Although official figures are not yet available, it can safely be said that well over 100 youth delegates (at most two to a club) together with another 100 youth guests attended the Congress from all parts of the country. Representatives of the older generation attended in the role of spectators.

The Congress was opened by the President of the UYL-NA—Stephen Shumeyko, who in both Ukrainian and English set forth the aims of the American-Ukrainian youth. John Panchuk of Detroit acted as Chairman. Miss Katherine Zubinsky of Chicago and John Ivanchuk of Detroit served as English and Ukrainian secretaries, respectively. Key addresses were delivered on the following subjects: Problems of our youth—Mary Ann Bodnar; Our youth finding itself—John Panchuk; Influence of Ukrainian political parties on our youth—Anastasia Oleskow; Role of our youth in American political life—Steven G. Danielson; Future of Ukrainian Language in America—Joseph D. Stetkewicz; Let us be frank—Bohdan Katamy; Sports and our youth—Alexander Yaremko; Significance of Youth Field Days—Walter N. Nachoney. Discussions followed each address.

The Congress resolved that the main goal of the League's program will be: (1) to help our young American-Ukrainians obtain a better knowledge of their Ukrainian background, in order that they may become better American citizens and more effective supporters of the Ukrainian cause, and (2) to promote better and more extensive sport relations among our youth, in order to advance their moral and physical development and secure greater unity among them. In pursuance of the first part of the resolution a Ukrainian Cultural Center was officially approved by the Congress. In regards to the second part it was resolved to take steps to associate the Sport Division of the League with the Amateur Athletic Union, and to hold Youth Field Days throughout the country. It was further resolved that a commission composed of leading American-Ukrainian students of the Ukrainian language together with those prominent Americans who interest themselves in the Ukrainian language be formed for the purpose of stabilizing the spelling of Ukrainian words in the English language.

The following were elected as officers of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America for the year of 1935-1936: Stephen Shumeyko, (Maplewood, N. J.)—President; Anastasia Oleskow (Chicago) and Stephen J. Jarema (N. Y. City), Vice-Presidents; Margaret D. Semenkiw (Baltimore) and Stephanie Monasterska (Philadelphia), Secretaries; Stephen G. Danielson (Hamtramck, Mich.), Treasurer.

It was resolved that the Fourth Ukrainian Youth's Congress will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

A pleasantly surprising feature of the Congress was the collection that was made among the delegates in both their individual as well as representative capacity for the benefit of the League treasury. It netted a sum over \$100.00.

Sunday evening a banquet was held for the delegates and guests in the hotel ballroom, followed by

a dance. Representatives of various local and national organizations spoke, including Dr. Luke Myshuha, of "Svoboda." Mr. John Panchuk presided as toastmaster.

Editorial Comment

We are very glad indeed to record in the annals of our youth life that the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America was crowned with full and unqualified success. We do so because it is the duty of the Ukrainian Weekly itself to observe carefully and record faithfully the manifestations of American-Ukrainian youth progress.

The question naturally rises:—Exactly what can be considered to be the prime achievement of the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America? Without a doubt this is indeed a very difficult question to answer, when we take under consideration all of the important youth problems that were deliberated upon and all the splendid resolutions that were passed there—all towards the end of securing the unity of our youth for its own common benefit and for the benefit of both America and Ukraine. Yet aside from all this, it can truthfully be said that the most striking achievement of the congress was the fact that the youth truly guided its own steps. The youth gathered there let it plainly be understood that it would brook no outside interference. Especially did it want to be left unhindered in its task of liquidating those evils that have sowed discord and dissension among the older generation.

Despite this independent attitude of the youth, it should not be gathered that youth assembled at the Congress ignored or lightly regarded the achievements of the older generation, or that it failed to perceive the value of cooperation between the young and old. Not at all. Although the youth expressed its criticism of the older generation, yet on the whole this criticism was of a just nature and expressed in a dignified and gentlemanly fashion. Where credit was due, the youth gave it, especially to those who despite all difficulties never faltered in their task of building a newer and finer American-Ukrainian life.

It is also important to note that our youth assembled at this Congress came to a realization of the strength and talent that lies within its ranks, ready to be awakened in the service of the youth and its ideals. Furthermore, it was also very apparent that the youth assembled at the Congress was fully aware of its potential strength and role in American-Ukrainian life. The deeply attentive silence that met the key addresses, the lively and constructive discussions that followed them, all pointed out the truth of this.

Without a doubt, it is very necessary that many more such youth congresses be held, if we are to really achieve concrete results in all the matters that were dwelt upon at the Congress. And yet we are certain that if the youth continues to further advance as it has thus far, then all these matters will eventually be adjusted in such a manner as to bring the greatest possible gains to the American-Ukrainian youth and all that it represents.

Such a congress as the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress makes it evident to all that where good seed was planted by the pioneers of American-Ukrainian life, nothing but crops grow there. No doubt, a good portion of our youth will be lost to American-Ukrainian life, many others will remain an inert mass, yet what encourages us to greater hope for our youth's future is the fact that there not only will be but there already is a considerable number of clear thinking and idealistic youth among us,—youth which deep down in its heart venerates the ideals of its parents but seeks to attain them in its own imitable manner. That is youth's right. And tis indeed good that it is so. (Ukrainian Weekly, Sept. 6, 1935)

THE STORY OF UYL-NA CONGRESSES

(Continued from p. 2)

FOURTH—1936

News Report

The most momentous and largest youth manifestation in Ukrainian-American history took place last Saturday and Sunday (Sept. 5, 6) when youth representatives from all parts of America, and some from Canada too, met and deliberated upon their many vital problems at the Fourth Ukrainian Youth's Congress, held in Hotel Sylvania, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

As a fitting and capping climax to this momentous event was the First Ukrainian-American Olympiad, held Monday (Labor Day) at the Northeast High School, on a scale unequalled before among Ukrainian-Americans. It was sponsored by the UYL-NA and the local United Ukrainian Organizations, and ably directed by Walter N. Nachoney, head of the Olympiad Committee.

The Congress was attended by 360 registered participants representing their clubs and localities; while the Olympiad attracted 150 Ukrainian athletes for the closed events and about 70 A. A. U. athletes for the open events, and a crowd of spectators estimated by local newspapers to be the largest ever to attend the field, which has a capacity of 5,000.

Not only were both these events reported extensively by practically all local press and the Associated Press as well, but Philadelphia officially extended its welcome to both the Congress and Olympiad in form of a large electric sign on the walls of the City Hall reading "Welcome Ukrainian Youth's League," and in form of greetings expressed by a representative of the local chamber of commerce.

The congress sessions were opened by Stephen Shumeyko, retiring president of the UYL-NA, who spoke in Ukrainian of the purposes of the congress. John Romanion of Irvington, N. J. was elected as Chairman, and Mildred Zinn of Detroit and Evelyn Kalakura of Newark—Secretaries.

The first key address, delivered by S. Shumeyko, dealt with the question whether our youth should permit themselves to be totally assimilated or whether they should preserve that part of their Ukrainian heritage that lends itself to the American scene. The discussion that followed indicated that the youth favor the second road. The second address, by Joseph D. Stetekewicz, dealt with the vital need of our youth learning the Ukrainian language, and the discussion that followed pointed out the means by which this knowledge can be gained. Next came an address by John Kosbin on intermarriage, in relation to Ukrainian solidarity and individual happiness, upon which a lively discussion arose but no conclusion reached, except that more attention should be paid to the problem. Then followed an address by Stephen J. Jarema and discussion upon what part our youth can play in the local and national life of America, especially within the sphere of political action. Succeeding this was an exposition by John Panchuk of the danger of communism to our youth movement, which talk elicited from the youth examples of this danger. How our youth club programs can be made more interesting and beneficial, next engaged the lively interest of the congress, with Mary Ann Bodnar posing the question in her talk on it. The value of sports to our youth was then dwelt upon in the address by Walter N. Nachoney, and the discussion that followed indicated that considerable progress has been made in this field. Next came a talk by Steven G. Danielson that elicited some good suggestions in regards the question of finding practical means of financing the Ukrainian-American youth movement as expressed through the UYL-NA. One of the chief high-lights of the congress in the point of interest aroused was the talk given by Maria Nahirna concerning her experiences during her recent trip

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

WILKES-BARRE WINS EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP BY DEFEATING NEWARK, 5 TO 1; LUCAS IN STARRING ROLE.

For the 2nd consecutive year, the Wilkes-Barre Ukrainian National Association Baseball Team has won the U.N.A. Eastern Championship.

Having defeated the Newark team last week by a 7-5 score in the 1st game, of the 2-out-of-3 playoffs, Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania Division champions, handed the Metropolitan Division stars another setback, 5 to 1. The game was played at Hanover Field on Aug. 20th, and the victory gives Wilkes-Barre the Eastern Championship U.N.A. trophy.

Newark got off to a fine start by scoring a run in the very 1st frame, when Berkey trotted across the plate. After that Lucas, Wilkes-Barre's hurler, tightened up and kept the visitors away from the dish by scattering hits, while striking out 15 and walking only 2 men. Wilkes-Barre went scoreless until the last half of the 7th. At this point of the contest, "Zack" Skwarlo connected for a 3 bagger. Successive drives by Lucas, Katulka, and Hawryshko brought 5 big runs across the dish. The box score appears in the "Svoboda."

Lucas, in addition to pitching flawless ball, also received 2 hits out of 2 official trips to the plate, driving in 2 runs and scoring once. J. Karmazyn started for Newark with 2 hits out of 4 tries. Harzula and Stutsky did the pitching for the Metropolitan Division representatives, with Stutsky being charged with the loss.

The Wilkes-Barre boys have set a record that will be difficult to duplicate. In 1938 they won all of their U.N.A. League games; as Pennsylvania Division champs they won the right to play New York City, Metropolitan Division champs. They took 2 games from the Manhattan boys to win the Eastern Championship for that year. This year they won 9 out of 10 in their division, suffering their only loss at the hands of St. Clair's Branch 31. They took 2 out of 2 from Newark to win the Eastern Championship for the 2nd time.

The Wilkes-Barre team has both pitching and batting power and, unless some ambitious fellows get together and organize a stronger team, the Champions may do it again in 1940.

Congratulations, Wilkes-Barre!

through Ukraine. She was particularly effective in making the delegates realize under what conditions Ukrainians in their oppressed native land have to exist. The general session came to a close Sunday noon with an able exposition by Michael Piznak of the meaning of Ukrainian nationalism and its significance to our youth.

In the business session that followed the retiring President of the UYL-NA cited the great advance made by our youth and the League since the time when he first assumed the President's office at the League's founding at the First Ukrainian Youth's Congress three years ago.

The results of the elections that followed the officers' and departmental reports were: President—John Panchuk of Detroit; Vice-Presidents—Stephania Monasterska of Philadelphia and Walter Samotis of Cleveland; Secretaries—Mildred Zinn of Detroit and Evelyn Kalakura of Newark; Treasurer—Walter Dutchak of Scranton. Advisory Board:—Stephen Shumeyko of Maplewood, N. J.; Stephen J. Jarema of N. Y. City; and Anastasia Oleskow of Chicago.

The outstanding social events that enlivened the three day program were: a luncheon Saturday noon, a welcome dance that evening in the Ukrainian Hall, and a banquet and ball in the hotel Sunday evening,—the last event attracting a capacity crowd of 450 persons. Dr. Paul Dubas of Philadelphia was Toastmaster. One of the speakers, Dr. Luke Myshuba, editor of "Svoboda," spoke in the name of the older generation, declaring that the principles upon which America was built are exactly the same towards which the Ukrainians strive, and therefore Ukrainian-American youth should espouse these principles to the best of their ability.

Next year's congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. (Ukrainian Weekly, Sept. 12, 1936) (To be concluded)

On Securing An Education

In our endeavor to obtain more recognition on this continent, and to help the Ukrainian cause abroad, let us never forget that one of the most important mediums through which such can be attained is through education. In every nation education stands as a bulwark of defense and is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.

For instance the present conflict in the Orient proves this when you consider that 90 million Japanese have almost overpowered 400 million Chinese, simply because of their ingenious methods of warfare achieved through perpetual education.

In advocating the claims of education, I am not referring solely to preparation for what are known as the learned professions. No greater mistake could be done than to confine the benefits of a liberal education to those only who intend to be lawyers, doctors, clergymen, etc.

The world has now advanced to that stage which makes it imperative that every young man and woman, be given the advantages of higher education, whether the learned professions are sought or not.

Today in Canada and the United States, young men and young women are afforded unprecedented opportunities in the matter of education. Soon the portals of knowledge shall open and thousands upon thousands of students will be clamoring through, ready to select their desired courses. I hope there will be many Ukrainian students entering all those cathedrals of learning because the taste of that knowledge and the ambition to secure it are indispensable to the true development of Ukrainian youth.

How many young Ukrainians there are in such cities as Chicago and New York, Detroit and Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton who disregard the splendid opportunities these days to acquire an education. Many cases could be cited where wealthy Ukrainian parents are neglectful in giving their children the benefits of high education.

The chances for education are provided when we are young and will never come again, for time does not move in a circle but forward, onward and the opportunities of youth are flying away with fleeting years. Once gone they are gone forever.

Do not allow self-conceit to allure you into the belief that you do not need study or practise. Get an education at whatever cost. The temptation will come to you to indulge in constant recreation and let books alone. But here, allow me to quote Sir Wm. Osler's advice to medical students:

"Put your affections in cold storage for a few years and you will take them out more ripened."

If you desire honorable participation in human affairs in the future; if you wish to exert an influence among your fellow men; if you want to be eminently useful in and helpful to society, you must not neglect intellectual discipline. For in it is hidden the secret of success as revealed by the poem:

"Strength Invisible."

"Not in thy massive masonry
However staunch great pile it be
Not in thy stately magnitude
However fair it's symmetry,
No in for subtler things abide
The sources of thy strength and fame
Back of thy portals, vaulting wide
Ideals are welded with a name."

Perhaps many young Ukrainians are saying to themselves by now—"Well, if I had the money of course I could go to college, but not having it I must content myself to do without an education." This, my folks, is poor philosophy and a fatal mistake. History is crowded with examples of noble men who arose from obscurity, battled against poverty, surmounted all obstacles and finally won, not because of their money, they had none, but by perseverance, pluck

and manhood. Young man, do not give up the chase because of your limited means. Rise superior to adverse circumstances and hew your way out through the rocks of difficulty. Do not let the lack of funds stand in your way. You can always borrow money for an education, even from a Ukrainian laborer who often realizes what it means to have some. You have health, strength, vigor and no one to keep but yourself. Keep laboring on with faith and fortitude remembering that "where there's a will there's a way."

Education is a safeguard. Crime is nearly always associated with ignorance. Nothing but a broad enlightenment will prevent crime in such localities. Most of the crimes committed in our cities are perpetrated in dens of infamy and alleys of filth, where the most illiterate are found.

In combating this crime and illiteracy our great industrialist Henry Ford has instituted several programs of practical education in an endeavor to teach the mechanic and the agriculturists, the businessman and the housewife. Besides supervising his experimental laboratories adjoining Greenfield Village, where you will find boys carrying on with their vocational activities, he has also opened schools in the Brazil Jungles for the rubber workers and their children, and also a school in England to teach mechanized farming. Henry Ford tells us, "that education is not something to prepare you for life. It is a continuous part of life. And since learning an income is a part of life it should be a part of education."

Thus, education if wisely carried out can secure, undoubtedly, more difficult forms of social adjustment than government, law or religious authorities. Education has always been considered the best means of securing a progressive social order.

With this in mind, I am glad to relate that recently the Ukrainian Professional Association convening at Newark, drew up a resolution designed to encourage more Ukrainian youth to strive for a university education, if at all possible, so as "to widen their horizons and inflame their intellects," besides becoming professional men and women of renowned service to any community. To stress this I quote Prof. Huxley "I cannot overemphasize the value of a university education. Most essentially does higher education equip one with a broader outlook on life in general." In the words of Prof. Huxley, we as Ukrainian professionalists must encourage Ukrainian parents to give their children the benefits of a higher education and to lead them out into the world with an assured way of making a livelihood.

Each year there are more and more Ukrainian students graduating from colleges all over the country. This is most inspiring to all Ukrainian people concerned as it definitely disseminates our cultural characteristics and in time will help the Ukrainian cause.

At this moment the Ukrainian Weekly and its esteemed editor should have words of praise bestowed upon them for the noteworthy service they are rendering all of us in publishing such valuable extracts on Ukrainian history, literature and recent developments. Likewise, the current idea of publishing all recent graduates is greatly supported, although don't forget Canada and its many, many, graduates each year.

Recently there has been some disharmony prevailing among some of the Ukrainian youth groups, but nothing serious. I am certain that all this will soon be smoothed out as the dictum still holds that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us remember that the greatest blessing of a person with intelligence should be the enlightenment of ignorance and the transformation of prejudice and intolerance into tolerance.

A. T. WACHNA B.A. M.D.
Windsor, Ont.

"Until Death Do Us Part."

Regardless of the language used, the meaning of this quintuplet bears a solemnity not to be considered lightly. Mental resolutions, fervent promises, ardent hopes—"never will I forsake thee, my love." But, alas, for human frailty, even those who are joined in holy matrimony "before God" find themselves all too suddenly torn asunder. Erudite sociologists look askance upon the steadily increasing number of couples whom even the most intimate bond fails to hold together. Is it any wonder then, that we raise our eyebrows in undisguised interest when we read that the less personal bond of fraternalism has held together fifty, one hundred, aye, even two hundred members over periods of 25, 30 and 40 years. And we need look no further than our own Ukrainian National Association for an outstanding example of this binding spirit.

More than a few U.N.A. branches have celebrated their silver anniversaries this year. One, the Brotherhood of St. Vladimir (Branch 130) recently celebrated its 35th anniversary of its entering the Association. It is true that its existence has not been entirely free of factional disputes, but what group of people or even what two people (shall we say, man and wife?) can go through life together without an argument? As long as each individual is capable of thinking for himself it is inevitable that thoughts will clash. With modifications, differences of opinion often make for progress.

And so it has been in the case of the Ukrainian National Association. There were times, years past, when the very structure which some Ukrainian pioneers struggled so hard to build in America was shaken to its very foundations by dissent and controversy. Yet today it can be stated with conviction that the Association ranks highest among Ukrainian fraternal and among the highest of all fraternal in the United States. According to the list published by the "Fraternal Monitor," a monthly magazine "devoted to the Fraternal Benefit System," the Ukrainian National Association holds 52nd place among the 136 fraternal societies classed in the so-called "millionaire" group.

Although it took 45 years to reach this position, future progress shows every indication of being more rapid since more and more of the young people are showing greater interest in the organization. Even at the present time something of a record is being made every month as the number of youth branches increases from 3 to 4 to 6 and even 7 branches per month. Those invisible yet perceptible barriers which seemed to separate the older from the younger generation at last show signs of crumbling. Surely the dawn of complete harmony between the two, as far as objectives are concerned, cannot be far off.

"Fraternalism"—the tie that binds. The young man or young woman about to make the momentous decision should not hesitate. There should be no doubts about the course to pursue. The Ukrainian National Association fills the fraternal needs of every Ukrainian, be he or she young or old. A membership certificate in this outstanding organization is more than just another "insurance policy." It is a guarantee that the Ukrainian national spirit will not die with the older generation in this country. And is there a Ukrainian who calls himself one who could calmly allow this to happen?

STEPHEN KURLAK.

Meeting in Hazleton, Pa.

Every member of the Ukrainian Social Club of Hazleton, Pa., Br. 430, is urged to attend the meeting scheduled for Sunday, August 27th. It will take place, after Mass, in the church hall. Important matters are to be discussed, according to the following officers: Wasil Temchatin, president; Walter Yanowski, vice president; Mary Poman, treasurer; Mary Kostuk, secretary.

WHY I DO NOT SMOKE

Editor's Note: The article below was written by a Miss Dorothy Akers, Ranke, a college graduate, and it appeared in the July issue of "Better Nutrition." It appears in this weekly in response to a request made to us by one of our readers of the older generation. He declares that the article represents the view of quite a number of young people with whom he spoke on this subject. We welcome other opinions on this subject from our young people, either pro or con.

If the "I" in the above title sounds too personal, you will forgive me, an unknown college girl, when you realize that it is less egotistical than to say, "Why Girls Should Not Smoke," because that would imply that I am an authority on the matter. And of course I am not.

Plenty of people who have a right to write such an article have been before me, and have given you forceful, technical reasons why tobacco is especially harmful to women. But let me approach the problem informally, from the point of view of one of the younger generation.

I assure you that I am a perfectly normal girl and I don't smoke. I am twenty-one, and, like any of Eve's daughters, I want to be as attractive as possible. The first requirement, of course, is good health. There is nothing charming about yellowed teeth, a sallow complexion, jaded nerves, and that famous pariah about which even your best friends won't tell you. I want a clear skin, a clean smile, and breath untinged by tobacco.

In time nicotine yellows the skin of the face as it does the fingers, causing tired lines, sharp features, a languid anaemic look, a coarsened voice, and an appearance of premature old age. Some one has suggested that the old saying that a woman is as old as she looks might well be changed to "A woman is as old as she smokes."

Most of us rejoiced at the change from the boyish styles to the present graceful fashions. Girls wisely want to appear feminine again. Cigarette smoking is masculine and unfitting. How grotesque it is when a girl is in chiffons or trailing evening dress! I spent part of my life within sight of an illiterate, unkempt old Irish woman. Winter and summer she wore a small dirty shawl over her head and sat crossly on her doorstep, a frown on her leathery old face, and a pipe in her mouth. But Mrs. H—and her corn cob pipe was not so incongruous a sight as an attractive, well-dressed girl with her mouth askew to accommodate the ubiquitous cigarette.

Tobacco, however, affects more than the outward appearance: it is harmful to the general health as well. The average young woman of today has a glorious heritage of good health. Cigarettes are petty thieves cleverly stealing this heritage little by little.

I was interested to learn just how bad is the reputation of tobacco with the medical profession. A bit of study brings to light the following dismal facts: Smoking injures the heart. The tobacco heart is an irritable heart, frequently intermittent in action and not to be depended upon under calls for severe physical exertion. Tobacco causes high blood pressure; it poisons the nerves, hurts the eyes, lessens resistance to many diseases, notably tuberculosis. It sometimes induces cancer; it stunts the growth of the young and it impairs efficiency and athletic power.

Nicotine is only one of an impressive list of poisons contained in tobacco smoke. And nicotine is so deadly that we read of a case in which less than one grain of nicotine, less than two drops, caused a person's death. When the younger generation carelessly refer to cigarettes as "coffin nails," they speak far more truth than poetry. For nicotine is a slow poison and a habit forming drug.

Unfortunately, once a woman starts smoking, she is apt to indulge in the habit even more often than a man. It is a feminine char-

acteristic to go to extremes—especially regrettable in this case because cigarettes are undeniably more harmful to woman than to man.

Though I am still one of the younger generation, I have enjoyed the fine friendship of a number of sweet old people. And I, too, want to grow old gracefully. Querulousness and irritability come with smoking. Advanced years bring more frequent illnesses and with most sickness the patient is not allowed to smoke. An inveterate smoker, deprived of the weed, is an especially fretful and unpleasant person to have around.

Recently I was chatting with a classmate of mine,—a pretty girl, always dressed to the last minute of fashion's dictates. Your first impression would suggest that a serious thought never enters her neat little head. But I knew that she does not smoke, and I asked her why. She looked up, at once alert and interested.

"Aside from health reasons," she said, "I think it makes a girl appear so cheap and common. I know I certainly shouldn't want my mother to smoke. And incidentally if I ever have any daughters I wouldn't want to set a bad example for them. I think most girls smoke because they want to do what the crowd does. But boys say that few girls do it well. This summer the boy I dated most boasted, 'My girl doesn't smoke!' So I'm proud that I don't smoke. It's being different not to, these days."

I quite agreed with her. A few years ago when a woman smoked, it was with something of a pioneer, adventuresome spirit, however misdirected. Now it is distinctive not to smoke. To smoke is to follow the line of least resistance. One of the arguments always heard when a person is defending a doubtful habit is the old standby, "personal liberty." But nicotine does away with one's personal liberty and becomes an insidious master, to its unthinking slaves. And as for me, I want to assert my personal liberty and stand up for my right not to smoke—in these days when one is constantly offered cigarettes and when huge ads proclaim, "Be nonchalant," and "Not a Cough in a Carload." Why worry about the cough, if you've no intention of smoking the carload? And who says, "Ten Million People Can't Be Wrong?" They can too. A whole shoal of fish may be caught in a net—big ones and little ones together—but that does not prevent any one of them from being a poor fish.

A popular student of a large university gave me his opinion thus: "Why do I hate to see a woman smoke? Because in most cases it is obviously a foolish and pointless affectation. She acts as though this little attempt at sophistication is certain to win the plaudits of humanity. The girls who smoke for the pleasure of it are a minimum. Ninety per cent of them smoke for the same reason they take a drink of liquor—it's 'putting on the dog,' 'hot stuff.' Anything like that gets me."

"The sweet young thing lights up, inhales luxuriously, assumes a bored look, gazing at the world through half-closed eyes, and naively imagines that the world is at her feet. But it's not."

"Lots of fellows who are themselves inveterate smokers are loudest in their denunciations. Their explanation is something like this: 'Well, it just gets me—that's all.'"

"The fact is, a woman who smokes jars one's sense of the aesthetic. Smoking is somehow not feminine, and we like women who are thoroughly feminine."

And so I do not smoke. I trust to keep my good health, clear complexion, strong, white teeth, clean breath, my personal liberty, and my self-respect. Also, I shall keep my pin money,—or at least I shall see that it is spent where it does not literally go up in smoke.

FINAL APPEAL

I make a final appeal to all our young American-Ukrainians to attend the biggest and best convention program to date.

Our committee has worked faithfully all year to put this convention across. We have striven to make our temporary function create permanent effects in the minds of our young people who will attend.

The business program will be directed to reviewing the work of the past year and planning a constructive program for the coming year. It will be quite concise, consisting of officers' and departmental reports. Emphasis will be on resolutions. Delegates should also concentrate on ways of strengthening our League financially and improve its functioning organically.

Our entertainment schedule is complete with a Welcome Dance, Music Festival, Banquet, Semi-Formal Dance and World's Fair Bus Rides. You will have full opportunity to witness the World of Tomorrow on Friday and Monday evening of Labor Day weekend. Our aim is to please you.

I know you will be enlightened by the discussions of our youth leaders and energized by our social program. Please feel free to call on any committee member—for you comfort is our committee's first aim.

Let us know when your group is coming and at what time by writing to Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J. so that we may meet and greet you at the terminals. Make your reservations for rooms and bus rides now before it is too late. The price of the combined ticket which includes every event except the bus rides is \$3.85. For further information please write to the hotel.

We also have the assurance of the press representatives that we will have the full press report on the convention.

Our hotel management is extremely co-operative and promises to be lenient especially towards impromptu Ukrainian singing which delights them.

Newark is waiting for you. You old timers and new-comers, let's further the friendships which are the keystone of our youth life by renewing them on Labor Day weekend. До побачення.

JOHN ROMANTION.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

New Branch in Northampton, Pa.

A new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was recently organized in Northampton, Pa., through the cooperation of Mr. Basil Zahayevich, reports John Kowalchuk. The new assembly, No. 442, consists of 28 charter members. It has been named the Poet Fedkovich Society. Temporary officers have been elected as follows: Michael Kuba Jr., president; John Kowalchuk, financial secretary; Russell Demchuk, treasurer.

The members of the Northampton branch are very enthusiastic about the U.N.A. and hope that the organization will soon boast of 100,000 members. "We are with you 100%," writes Mr. Kowalchuk. "Long live the U.N.A.!"

Meeting Held in Ormrod, Pa.

Alexander Balla reports that U.N.A. Branch Number 124 of Ormrod, Pa., held a meeting recently as part of a campaign to organize 30 or 40 new members within the next few weeks. At the meeting, Mr. Zahayevich spoke on methods of business of the U.N.A. as compared with other organizations. The members in attendance have promised to do their share in organizing new members into the U.N.A.

Mr. Balla, who is the secretary of the St. Nicholas Society, Branch 124, writes: "We all hope that the U.N.A. attains its goal where new members are concerned. We will certainly do our part."