



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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SHEVCHENKO-VILLAGE IN UKRAINE

A study of Ukraine recently made by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of Secretary Henry A. Wallace, disclosed there are certain improvements and increased efficiency in farming methods there, but said that there is "room for much improvement."

According to the report, Ukraine, the "Soviet granary," has a total area of 172,000 square miles and a population of 32,000,000... approximately the same size and latitude as Montana and North Dakota.

The report further described the village of Shevchenko, 19 miles southeast of Kiev, as follows:

Shevchenko is a village of 374 homes scattered irregularly on the hillside in a gorge that hides it from view on the level plateau. A rough dirt road winds among the houses, one and two-room, straw-thatched houses, standing in small yards.

At the back of each house is a small garden of an acre or an acre and a half. Fruit trees are dotted here and there about the homestead. A primitive shed shelters a cow, pigs and chickens. These are privately owned.

Among the huts stands a large, well-lighted, two-story, modern-looking schoolhouse, built of cream-colored brick to accommodate 300 or 400 children for a course of seven years. Churches and homes of the great landlords have been destroyed.

Although the houses in which the workers live are of the primitive pre-war type, the barns for housing the collective herds of horses and cattle are well built of fire-burned brick with roofs of slate-like composition. The floors are of fairly modern type.

"A narrow stream meandering through the village has been dammed and the pond stocked with carp. Hundreds of ducks and geese are in evidence. The village lands comprise 4942 acres, of which 3922 are in cultivation. The remainder is used for pasturing a 75 head of cattle owned collectively and 400 head owned privately.

The farm operates a 125-acre nursery and 270 acres are planted in fruit trees. The remainder is devoted to diversified farming, with grain, potatoes, vegetables and milk for sale at Kiev as the main commercial products.

The working membership comprises 390 women and 310 men. Each man and woman has a special job and usually is a specialist.

Each farm operation has been reduced to terms of piece work based on the standard quantity of such work that should be done in a given time. A skilled worker, such as a tractor driver, receives three days pay for each day worked, while a girl watching geese receives only a part day's pay. At the end of the year each worker receives his proportionate share of the crop to be used at home and an average of 10 cents a day cash wages from that sold outside the village.

APPOINTED MURRAY DANCE INSTRUCTOR

Michael Herman, young Ukrainian-American, of Flushing, New York, was recently appointed Folk Dance Director of the famous Arthur Murray School of Dancing. Mr. Herman also is folk dance director of the International House (Rockefeller Foundation), and instructor of Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle of New York City and the Ukrainian Folk Dance Club of Elizabeth, N. J.

STUDY THEM NOW

Highly significant indeed are the direct references to the Ukrainian situation contained in the leading editorial of The New York Times last Tuesday. Commenting upon why Moscow is concentrating troops along the Polish frontier, the Times says that perhaps this concentration is a measure of self-protection, for "While Warsaw continues its heroic resistance, German armies are advancing into Polish Ukraine and threatening its capital [Lwiv]... The last thing Moscow desires is an incursion of Ukrainians from Poland into the Russian Ukraine, establishing contact between the oppressed Ukrainians in Russia and the irrepressible nationalist movement in the Polish Ukraine." Finally the Times envisions the possibility that "Russia may be planning to include the Polish Ukrainians in the theoretically autonomous republic of Ukraina in the Soviet Union. For all anybody knows," it concludes on this point, "this solution of the Ukrainian question may be part of the understanding between Berlin and Moscow."

Aside from the question of how correct are these conjectures, the highly significant feature of it all is the fact that the Times actually makes such references about the Ukrainians. In the past, of course, it has given the Ukrainian situation more news space than any other American newspaper. Its columnist, Anne O'Hare McCormick, reported the defense of Carpatho-Ukraine in a memorable fashion. The Times editorial policy itself, however, took very little or no cognizance of the Ukrainian situation. The present change, therefore, heralded by such un-Times-like phrases as "oppressed Ukrainians in Russia" and the "irrepressible nationalist movement in the Polish Ukraine," is certainly but little short of the sensational.

Apparently, what we predicted in our August 26th editorial is coming true. The Berlin-Moscow pact is opening the eyes of enlightened American opinion to the real nature of Soviet Russia, and especially to the plight of the oppressed Ukrainians there.

If the Times editorial is any harbinger, we may expect greater attention paid to the Ukrainian national movement in the American press than ever before. And, as experience has already repeatedly shown us, a good portion of such press comments, through ignorance or carelessness, will likely present the movement in false colors and thus distort it.

If such will be the case, then it shall be the duty of our young Ukrainian-Americans, to write to the editor of the offending publication and courteously apprise him of the true facts about Ukraine. The bigger he and his newspaper are, the sooner will both strive to make amends.

Yet those who strive to correct any such misstatements about Ukraine, should first make certain that what they write is strictly correct too. Otherwise they will do more harm to the Ukrainian cause than good.

In preparing any such corrections, therefore, they should first consult some reliable sources of information on the subject. Some of them have been cited on these pages many times. Among them in the English language are: "Spirit of Ukraine"; the "Ukrainian National Movement"; and "Ukraine and American Democracy." Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell's book on "Poland, Key to Eastern Europe," is especially recommended. With certain reservations, we also recommend Prince D. S. Mirsky's book on "Russia, A Social History," and Prof. George Vernadsky's "Diplomatic and Political History of Russia." Finally, the "Ukrainian Weekly" itself contains much valuable material on the subject.

While there is still time to spare, our young people should carefully study these works. Now.

**THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HAS
BEEN THE FOUNDATION OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN
LIFE FOR THE PAST FORTY-FIVE YEARS.
STRENGTHEN IT BY JOINING IT. DO IT NOW!**

THE WAR AND UKRAINE

Reports persist that the German column, composed of some Slovak troops, that has reached the outskirts of Lwiv, intends upon reaching its objective to swing northwards and cut off Polish Ukraine from the rest of Poland.

Havas, the French news service agency, recently reported that when this happens, a Western Ukrainian Republic will be proclaimed, in order to prevent Western Ukrainian territories from being seized by Russia.

Meanwhile, Pravda, Communist organ at Moscow, is displaying unusual solicitude for the plight of the Ukrainians under Poland. The Soviets have also massed huge troop concentrations along its border with Polish Ukraine. Moscow declares that this concentration is just a precautionary measure; others see in it all possibilities of Russia seizing Polish Ukraine.

POLAND IS NO DEMOCRACY

In Poland there is no democracy, and there is no liberty of the kind found in the United States. Jews are persecuted and Fascism is in power, according to Michael Kaya, Polish-American contractor of Providence, R. I., recently returned from Poland, as reported by several Providence dailies, including the "Evening Bulletin."

"I love Poland as my native land but I was distressed to find the terrible condition of the people brought on by the last war. They have no personal freedom, their food is rationed, and in the outlying districts many are actually starving. While we were there, I buried an old friend because his family had no money to pay for a decent funeral. There is no real freedom or democracy there as we know it in America," the Bulletin quotes him as having said.

Mr. Kaya, a naturalized American citizen, was visiting his native Poland for the first time since he left the country 30 years ago as a young man of 23.

"Poland is the poorest country in the world," he said to another reporter. "When we landed in Warsaw, we stopped in the best hotel in the city. It was a funny hotel. There was no soap, no towels, no running water, and they said it cost too much. And there were no elevators in the hotel. There are no auto roads. Thirty million people in the country, and only 45,000 automobiles."

He returned on the Gdynia-American motor liner Batory.

ARCHIPENKO TO OPEN SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

Alexander Archipenko, famed Ukrainian-American sculptor and artist, will open in New York City early in October his "Archipenko Art School." Modern creative art, study from life, sculpture, painting, and drawing, will be taught. Further information can be obtained from Mr. Archipenko at Woodstock, N. Y. Registration is at Passadit Gallery, 121 East 57th Street, New York City.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

by Stephen Shumeyko

Price 25 cents

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-88 Grand Street

UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

By EUGENE LACHOWITZ

(Concluded)

(Courtesy of The Trident)

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THE DIOCESES

The largest Ukrainian Diocese is the Greek-Catholic, which has more than one hundred parishes. It is headed by Bishop Constantin Bohachevsky, of Philadelphia, Pa. Considerably smaller is the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese under Archbishop Theodorovych, of Philadelphia. The third is another Orthodox Diocese under Bishop Bohdan Shpilka, of New York. There are also several Protestant Churches. Among the respective churches there exists a continuous rivalry. Sometimes this spurs them to higher standards for the benefit of the community and the Ukrainian cause. Sometimes it does the opposite. As a rule, the Ukrainian churches play a very beneficent role in Ukrainian life in America. In many cases they conduct Ukrainian evening schools, sponsor choirs, dancing schools, etc.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Obyednanye

There are several Ukrainian independent political organizations in America. Among these is Obyednanye, or the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States, located in New York. Its ideology and political objectives are almost identical with those of Svoboda. Besides educational works, it prints books and pamphlets, exhorts the people to participate in various social and cultural affairs, and solicits funds for the needs of both the immigration and of Ukrainian institutions in the old country. During its eighteen years of existence, it has collected and forwarded to Ukraine more than one quarter of a million dollars. It holds congresses every three years with delegates from organizations belonging to Obyednanye participating. The next congress will be held this winter.

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), a member of Obyednanye, is one of the most outstanding independent Ukrainian organizations in America. It was organized ten years ago and now has three divisions: more than one hundred ODWU branches; the women's division called the Ukrainian Gold Cross with more than 50 branches and the Youth of ODWU, numbering 23 branches.

ODWU is a nationalist organization based on the principle that Ukraine can be freed only through the overthrow of the governments of the four occupants of Ukrainian territory. It stands for virtually everything Svoboda and Obyednanye represent but is more emphatic and uncompromising in its convictions. It ruthlessly fights communism. In its place it propagates: an idealistic outlook upon life and a readiness to sacrifice; a heroic attitude toward the future based on a willingness to create rather than consume; faith in God; belief in giving every man an opportunity to bring forward the best within him.

As regards the old country, ODWU untiringly supports the Ukrainian liberation movement. It supports first the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, founded by the late Colonel Evhen Konovalev in 1927 and organized into a functioning body at the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists at Vienna in 1929. This organization seeks to unite the Ukrainian nation on the basis of strong nationalist principles with the view of driving out the invaders and restoring an independent Ukrainian state. The leaders of ODWU are convinced that so long as the Ukrainian people are divided and subjugated, and the oppressors are using every means, no matter how cruel, to crush Ukrainian national consciousness, Ukrainian Nationalism is the only spiritual remedy that could counteract

these aims. Regardless of the partition of the Ukrainian nation among four states, Ukrainian Nationalism seeks to unite the Ukrainian people thus sundered under one standard; it bids them to stand on their own feet, to fight and sacrifice themselves for their own country; it teaches them not to count upon international aid and good will or upon some generous extraneous liberators. Individuals may act nobly as individuals but in national politics they are selfish. Each nation sacrifices its sons only for its own objectives, and rarely for those of other nations. These are the convictions of the Ukrainian Nationalists.

Misrepresentation of Ukrainian Movement

Regardless of these principles, which are being taught every Ukrainian throughout the world, curiously enough it is the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement that is often identified by certain people with "German foreign policy" and even branded as "German intrigue." Some persons do this from ignorance; others from malice, seeking to misrepresent the Ukrainian movement and thus help those countries which now occupy Ukraine. There are even persons who smugly advise Ukrainians "not to trust Germans" because they "want colonies and not the liberation of Ukraine." By giving this "advice" they betray more naivety than they suspect Ukrainians of having. Ukrainians in general, and Ukrainian Nationalists in particular, do not delude themselves as regards German expansionism in East Europe. What they count upon is an opportunity to free Ukraine during a general upheaval.

Despite their sufferings, the Ukrainian people today receive from the so-called "Western Democracies" not sympathy and aid but continual repetitious sermons, rather strained and out of tune after twenty years. "Don't rebel!" the Ukrainians are told. "Take it and hope; you are well off;" But Ukrainians are not well off and do not want to wait much longer. They want their liberty, their religion, their material and spiritual properties, their opportunity to pursue happiness and live their own life. These things are dear to independent democratic peoples; no less dear are they to Ukrainians.

Ukraine was independent when German princes were fighting one another. She was striving for independence when Adolf Hitler was not yet born. Whoever says that the Ukrainian liberation movement is a "German invention" and that only Hitler wants to liberate Ukraine, actually plays into Hitler's hands.

The Ukrainian Gold Cross

The Ukrainian Gold Cross of ODWU once bore the name of the Ukrainian Red Cross. But it was compelled to change its name or join the Red Cross of America, which is a member of the International Red Cross. The reason it chose to change its name rather than join the International Red Cross describes the nature of its social work and objectives.

The main objective is to care for wounded Ukrainian soldiers, invalids and refugees, not only of previous wars, but mostly those of the present. From the viewpoint of the Ukrainian Nationalists, a state of war exists today on all Ukrainian soil. And every war claims its victims. The Ukrainian "wounded soldiers" are those Ukrainian revolutionaries who by the thousands rot in Polish and other prisons or those who were released from prison and are now incapacitated. The International Red Cross would not acknowledge such action, for it extends its humanitarian work through the respective Red Cross officially existing in each country. The Ukrainian political prisoners

under Poland, for instance, could receive help only through the Polish Red Cross. And it would be ridiculous to expect such aid. In order to give this help the Ukrainian women in America organized themselves into a "Gold Cross" and thus solicit funds for Ukrainian political prisoners and refugees alone. During the short existence of Carpatho-Ukraine, the Gold Cross collected more than thirty tons of clothes throughout the United States and dispatched them to Chust...

The Youth

The Youth of ODWU consists of young people, most of whom never saw Ukraine. Yet among them are many fervent lovers of the old country and zealous champions of her liberation. For youth is always more idealistically disposed than elders. Youth loves to champion some just cause. And our youth has had many undeniable proofs that the Ukrainian cause is just. It is American sportsmanship that makes them so indignant over the persecution of the Ukrainians. "They ought to have a chance" is one of the driving forces of their activity.

Their participation in this Ukrainian movement does not corrupt their American patriotism; rather it strengthens it. Witnessing how Ukrainian revolutionary heroes die today on the scaffold or before a firing squad with "Glory to Ukraine" on their lips, they come to understand better the glorious death of Nathan Hale. Watching the technique of oppression abroad, they value American liberty more. Observing how others sacrifice themselves for their country, they are instilled with an idealistic regard of their own nation in opposition to the sometimes greedy and materialistic outlook that accompanies some immigrants who want to enrich themselves quickly no matter what the method.

ODWU has its weekly publication, *Ukraine*, formerly the *Nationalist*, with a bi-monthly English supplement. It also publishes a monthly magazine in English named *The Trident*...

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Hetmancl

The United Hetman Organizations, with its weekly, *Our Banner*, published in Chicago, supports the claims of ex-"Hetman" Paul Skoropadsky to the Ukrainian "throne." A general in the Tsarist Army who was schooled to be more of a Russian than a Ukrainian, Skoropadsky seized the hetmanship of Ukraine in 1918 with the aid of German troops which arrested the legal Ukrainian government. The hetmanship never was the equal of a royal "throne" in Ukrainian history. It more nearly resembled a republican presidency, to which a popular leader was elected for life by the Ukrainian elite. In no case was it hereditary, although in several instances the son of a successful hetman occasionally was elected to the hetmanship. Skoropadsky claimed title through being an indirect descendant of Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky, who was appointed by Tsar Peter the Great of Russia to succeed Hetman Ivan Mazepa, the Ukrainian hero who led Ukraine's third and unsuccessful war for freedom against Russia in the early XVIIIth Century.

With the withdrawal of the German troops from Ukraine after the Armistice of November, 1918, Skoropadsky was driven out of office by his own people. He had ruled less than eight months. They hated his reactionary policies favoring the big and usually foreign landowners and White Russians and his dependency on German bayonets. Taking advantage of his temporary power, he had proclaimed again a union with Muscovy (or Great Russia). Then before fleeing in disguise to Germany, he renounced all rights to the hetmanship for himself and his heirs.

In Berlin, a renowned Ukrainian historian with monarchistic convictions, Viacheslav Lypynsky, tried to reclaim for Skoropadsky the rights to the forfeited "throne," believing that Skoropadsky had become a true Ukrainian patriot.

At first he was successful in winning some support, but he soon saw that Skoropadsky could not change his political philosophy or pro-Russian views, that he always would remain "flugel-adjutant" of the Russian Tsar (his former rank. - So Lypynsky denounced Skoropadsky and disavowed his group in a letter printed in the Ukrainian daily newspaper, *Dilo*, in Lviv in 1930. He branded Skoropadsky a "traitor to the cause." He also revealed that Skoropadsky had gone to Budapest on a "hunting party" in 1929 and "sold" Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary for 50,000 pengoes (about \$10,000).

Skoropadsky and his group in turn denounced Lypynsky as "insane." Nevertheless Skoropadsky's group retained the spiritual heritage of Lypynsky who had ideologically defended the monarchistic viewpoint among some sections of the Ukrainian people.

Skoropadsky has adherents scattered in small groups throughout the United States. These have formed the United Hetman Organizations. Although small, it has great pretensions and like *Narodna Wola*, very critical of others. This group also is supported by a portion of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic clergy, without whose help it could not exist for long.

The Ukrainian Communists

The Ukrainian Communists in America used to be much stronger than they are today. Their organization now consists of small islets of Communists adherents scattered throughout America and Canada. They have their newspaper, *The Ukrainian Daily News (Visty)*, published in New York, in which they obediently defend whatever happens in Stalin's domain. They also aggressively propagate the communistic creed in America with all its corollaries. They bitterly criticize the capitalistic system in America and write brazen lies about the misery and starvation of the American people, evidently with the purpose of giving the people in the Soviets "proof" that the capitalistic system is worse than the communistic.

Ukrainian Bolsheviks in America are organized in a section of the International Workers's Alliance. From it they get substantial financial support. Like other Communists, they dream of coming to power in America and work to further that aim. Their greatest enemies are the Ukrainian Nationalists, whom they lavishly curse and brand as "Hitler's agents." Due to the Nationalists, however, their influence here has steadily decreased. Their cause is further hampered by the occasional arrival of Ukrainians from abroad, many of them refugees from Eastern Ukraine, who tell the truth about conditions in their homeland and the ceaseless struggle for liberation.

Other Ukrainian Organizations

The Ukrainian National Women's League, also a member of Obyednanye, with headquarters in New York, has a score or two of branches all over the country. They render a valuable service to the Ukrainian women in enlightening them in regard to their social duties and maintaining their ties with Ukrainian life.

The Organization for the Defense of Lemko-land, a Ukrainian province, now under Poland and until recently most nationally neglected, has some ten to fifteen branches and publishes a small monthly, *Lemko Bell*.

Youth League

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is a loosely connected organization seeking to unite the first and second generation Ukrainian youth in the United States and has a small periodical, *The Ukrainian Trend*. It holds yearly conventions where various talks are delivered and numerous subjects seriously discussed. The Ukrainian youth from various parts of America obtain an opportunity through the conventions to meet each other and orientate themselves. During their several

Ukrainian Proclamation in Poland

On Thursday, August 24th, at an Extraordinary Conference of the National Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Organization (U.N.D.O.), the leading legal Ukrainian political body in Poland, resolutions were passed formulating a policy for Ukrainians in Poland in the present crisis, and envisaging the creation of a common Ukrainian leadership.

One hundred and ten delegates were present, from all districts of Polish Ukraine, with the exception of a few in the Border Zone which were not represented for reasons outside their control. All Ukrainian Members of Parliament (Deputies and Senators) took part and the chair was taken by M. Wasyl Mudryj, President of U.N.D.O., and leader of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation.

In the Introductory passage of the Resolutions it was stated that the National Committee unanimously

"(I) The present international tension, having reached its highest peak, may at any moment result in armed conflict. We are faced with the possibility of far-reaching political events and cataclysms which may demand from us extremely grave decisions affecting our political fate and the fate of hundreds and thousands of human beings.

(II) At this grave moment, being conscious of its responsibility for the national policy, the National Committee considers that its duty lies in formulating for the Ukrainian people in Poland a general line to be followed until such time as a National Leadership is formed. Ukrainians are now called upon to follow the indications given below, which were decided upon today:

(1) The Ukrainian people must maintain their sanity and self-control even under conditions of the greatest difficulty. There must be no panic. No action by hot-headed individuals, such as is likely to occur at moments of emotion, must be tolerated.

(2) Social and cultural activities should not be neglected, even for

years of existence, they have taken a stand in support of the liberation of Ukraine, but a noisy socialist faction has hampered practical work in this field.

There are also two smaller religious youth groups, Catholic and Orthodox. The former publishes a monthly in English, *Ukrainian Youth*.

Finally, the Ukrainian National Association sponsors a Sport League of the youth in the organization.

Outside of these national organizations are many smaller groups and state committees. There are hundreds of Ukrainian American cultural, civic, sports and political clubs. The latter are divided between Democrats and Republicans, support the respective national political parties and take a lively part in American political life. Their membership invariably consists of those Ukrainians who also are members of the larger Ukrainian organizations.

In conclusion it might be stated that the Ukrainians in America are well-organized in their respective groups, although they lack a central unifying organization, chiefly because of ideological differences. The drive to unite the youth goes on meanwhile, and perhaps in its hands to a great extent rests the future of such an organization. On the other hand, it might be stated with a certain accuracy that the Ukrainian immigration in America and its youth, regardless of internal differences, almost unanimously supports the attempts of their kinsmen in Europe to free themselves and obtain those benefits of democracy and freedom which they have here. Until that independence is achieved, there will be no cessation of Ukrainian activity in America on behalf of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement.

one moment. It is the duty of everybody to remain in their present positions.

(3) All Ukrainian internal affairs must be put in order, and should any differences arise they must be settled in order that no Ukrainian shall be in opposition to another and no Ukrainian organization shall work against another. The morale of our internal life must be strengthened so that the commands of the National Leadership shall be fulfilled in complete unanimity.

(4) Ukrainians should not seek political orientation and they should refuse to listen to any blandishments. We do not see any foreign Power today which includes in its aims the political solution of the Ukrainian problem; therefore all propaganda which suggests that Ukrainians should expect outside help is incompatible with Ukrainian National interests. Propaganda on the wireless and in the Press which is being spread illegally, only seeks to utilize our difficult position and the credulity of certain Ukrainian circles, in order that the sacrifice of Ukrainians should lessen the sacrifices of outside elements, and its only object is to secure subversive action which would serve the interests of those elements. We label all attempts to draw our people into such subversive action as the work of alien agencies, and we warn the Ukrainian people, especially our youth, against these attempts.

(5) Attempts of certain Ukrainian circles, acting illegally and residing abroad, to impugn the authority of all Ukrainian political organizations, and to claim for themselves the Ukrainian leadership, are contrary to Ukrainian national ideals, and against Ukrainian national interests.

At this grave moment, it is not permissible to eliminate any independent Ukrainian group from political collaboration, should any such group declare its desire for collaboration and its willingness to assist in the formation of a single political leadership. Attempts to take advantage of the difficult situation of the Ukrainian people, by a seizure of power, will be labelled as evidence of anarchy and lack of discipline—factors which have already in the history of our people caused disaster to the Ukrainian Cause.

(6) Without losing sight of the aim of the Ukrainian people as a national entity, which is to become a Nation, co-equal and free in the family of European Nations, and without abandoning the struggle for their rights within the Polish State, the National Committee declares that, at this crucial moment, the Ukrainian people will fulfil their duties as citizens, by the sacrifice of blood and property—duties which are imposed upon them by their citizenship.

The Committee states that, unfortunately, this moment, so historical for the Ukrainian and Polish peoples, is being entered upon with political accounts unsettled, and that the Polish-Ukrainian relationship is becoming worse every day, through no fault of Ukrainians. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that historical necessity will lead to a settlement of political differences, in the interests of both Nations."

(Here follow 110 Signatures).

PHILLY OOMPH DANCE

WHO is the "Ukrainian 'Oomph' Girl?" You'll find out if you attend the "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" OOMPH DANCE at the renovated Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23rd!!! Judges will select winner from large cast of beautiful girls entering this contest... Nick Boley's Orchestra booked for upstairs; another band in downstairs dance floor. Dance amidst plenty of "oomph"! Admission '35 cents!

Short Survey of Ukrainian History

(6)

Prince Roman and the Union of Halych-Volhynia

ON his death-bed, Yaroslav divided the kingdom between his two sons Volodimir and Oleh, who were both unpopular. In 1187 the Boyars rose, drove them out of the country, and the following year offered the throne to Prince Roman of Volhynia, an extremely able ruler. In the meantime Prince Volodimir, the elder son of Yaroslav, had returned, supported by the Hungarians, and it was not without a prolonged struggle, and until the death of Volodimir in 1199, that Roman became undisputed ruler of Halych and Volhynia, inaugurating a new era in Ukrainian history.

Volhynia derived its name from its original capital the town of Volhyn (later supplanted by the neighbouring town of Volodimir in Volhynia, so-called to distinguish it from several other towns of the same name in Ukrainian principalities). Like Halych, Volhynia was a fertile, sheltered country, well removed from spheres of invasion, and able to develop, unhampered, its own social and economic life. Already in the XIth century, the territory was one of the most prosperous and profitable of the Kiev dependencies. In 1146, when a grandson of Volodimir Monomakh, Izyaslav II, established a ruling dynasty of Volhynia, it became a separate principality.

Prince Roman reigned from 1188 to 1205, and even in that comparatively short period he succeeded in establishing Halych as the centre of political life in Ukraine. When eventually he gained control of Kiev itself, he set upon its throne a prince of secondary rank. Due mainly to their geographical situation—exposed to invasion from the East—the power and influence of other Ukrainian principalities had rapidly declined. For example, the principality of Pereyaslav, which in the 10th century, was an autonomous dependency, sank to almost complete insignificance after the Mongol invasion in 1240, and the population migrated towards the north and south.

King Daniel

On the sudden death of Prince Roman in 1205, the throne passed to his two sons, Daniel (aged three) and Vasylo (aged one). For some time their mother, Prince Roman's widow, acted as regent, then the pressure of outside adversaries, chiefly the Hungarians, forced her to flee with her family, leaving the country, and the throne of Halych open to rival claimants.

When Daniel came of age, he returned to his native land, captured the throne of Halych from the prince of the Ukrainian principality of Chernyhiw, who had taken possession, and eventually succeeded in becoming the most powerful of all Ukrainian princes. He was the first of his line to be known as 'King,' and under his rule the Kingdom of Halych-Volhynia became widely extended. The Chroniclers excel themselves in his praise. He was a hero who walked in God's ways, one who exterminated the infidel, who swooped upon his prey like an eagle; he was 'the second after Solomon.'

Daniel appointed Vasylo, his younger brother, who acted as his governor-general.

The Mongol Invasion

During Daniel's reign there occurred perhaps the greatest disaster in East European history—the Mongol invasions. For the first time, these most powerful of all invaders appeared in Ukraine. In the winter of 1222, the Mongol hordes were encamped upon the Ukrainian Steppes. In the following spring the Ukrainian princes held a council at Kiev, and decided to lend their help to the Polovtsi (former invaders of Ukraine who had settled on the Steppes, and become subject to Kiev) against the

Mongols. On May 31st, 1223 came the memorable battle of the River Kalka, when the invaders inflicted disastrous defeat on the combined armies of the Ukrainians and the Polovtsi. The Chroniclers estimate that no less than nine-tenths of the defenders perished from the overwhelming might of the Mongols. Several of the princes were killed, but Daniel of Halych, though wounded, managed to escape.

The victors made no attempt to consolidate their victory, but returned to Asia, and were not heard of for fourteen years. In 1237 they reappeared as suddenly as they had left, under the famous Batu-Khan, this time delivering their first blow at the Russian princes of the principality of Rostov-Susdal. During the years 1237-1238 the whole Russian territory was subjugated, and in the spring of 1239 the Mongols again gave their attention to Ukraine. Pereyaslav fell first, then Chernyhiw, and finally in 1240, the armies of Batu-Khan stood ranged before the walls of Kiev which was ruled by Daniel's governor-general. After a short siege the city was forced to surrender, and the Mongols took possession. They then swept westwards through Halych and Volhynia into Poland and Silesia. In 1242, Batu-Khan started his triumphal return to the East, and established a palace on the River Volga, from whence he controlled his vast new Empire.

Not unnaturally, owing to their closer proximity to the source of Mongol domination, the Russian principalities were brought far more completely under Mongol suzerainty and influence than were the Ukrainian principalities towards the West. With the latter the power of the Mongols was far less evident, and provided that the great Khan received his taxes—which were collected by the local authorities, and not, as in the Russian territories, by the Mongol officials—there was little or no direct political interference. Nevertheless, Prince Daniel had to pay homage to the Mongol ruler, and to obtain from him permission to administer his own Kingdom—a state of affairs which strengthened his determination to throw off the alien yoke.

Daniel devoted many years of reign to that end, preparing the ground by working for Western alliances. He made peace with his neighbors, effected the marriage of his son Leo with the daughter of the Hungarian King, established close relations with the Apostolic See, and even attempted to strengthen his kingdom by trying to gain control of the Austrian Duchy by the marriage of his son Roman to Gertrude, widow of the last of the Babenbergs—a project which King Ottokar of Bohemia forced him to abandon. But Daniel's chief hopes lay in the Papacy. He tried to persuade Pope Innocent IV to proclaim a Crusade of Christendom against the Mongols, and obtained from that pontiff a promise of assistance. It seemed as if the hoped-for Crusade would materialize when Daniel was crowned the first King of Halych-Volhynia in 1253, with a crown blessed by the Pope, but the Roman Church was preoccupied with internal problems, and at length, with great courage, but single-handed, King Daniel commenced the colossal task of freeing his Kingdom from Mongol suzerainty. He soon discovered that his forces were no match for the huge armies of the Khan, and suffered humiliating defeat when he was compelled by the Mongols to destroy his own fortifications at Lviv. The failure of his plans weighed upon him so heavily that he died soon afterwards, in 1264.

(To be continued)

NEW YORK CITY:

The Ukrainian Civic Center invites you to a SOCIAL and CARD PARTY on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939 at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City at 8:00 P.M. Admission Free. Games, Fun, Refreshments.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Are You Suspended?

Like all other organizations dealing in insurance, the Ukrainian National Association loses members through death, cash surrender, and suspension.

In the U.N.A., members are suspended when they default payment of dues. When a member is suspended he is considered not good-standing until reinstated. He can be reinstated by paying all arrears of dues. A suspended member loses his privileges of membership. He cannot receive the "Svoboda"; he cannot hold office in his branch and loses his right to vote; he cannot apply for any kind of benefit; his certificate becomes void, unless it has reserve. His name is taken off the good-standing-membership record.

Unfortunately, the majority of the suspended members are young people... American-born youth. When an old person is suspended he is usually reinstated within 30 days... but the youth usually remains suspended. This is probably the main reason why the U.N.A. membership drive has not brought the total number of members to the expected figure... for, though new members are being enrolled by the hundreds, the suspensions always cut into the grand total. When one considers the fact that 100 or 200 members are suspended monthly, one can readily understand the seriousness of the situation.

It has also been observed that a small percentage of new members are suspended after only one or two months' of membership. Some members never even make their first payment of dues. Why this is so is unexplainable, inasmuch as it is customary to take out insurance and pay for it, and not apply for it just out of curiosity as to the contents of the certificates. The applicant knows what he is applying for because it is explained to him in detail. It has been consistently proven that U.N.A. certificates are the best forms of insurance obtainable.

An applicant, of course, has to be medically examined. The U.N.A. pays for the examination. The U.N.A. pays for the applicant's system cards, bookkeeping, photostatic copy of application, filing, correspondence between the Home Office and branch, postage, the certificate itself, printing of various forms for the member's convenience, and several other items... all of which amounts to a sizable sum of money—just to admit the applicant to membership. By his suspension, the member not only loses his insurance but also becomes a dead loss to the U.N.A. Suffice it to say that the U.N.A. suffers as a result... financially—and where membership is concerned.

Some insurance companies request the first dues payment at the time the applicant signs the application. The U.N.A. does not make this request, but gives the applicant thirty days time to make the first payment, reasoning that the member would not apply for insurance if he had no intention of paying for it. Though most new members make their payment on time, a small percentage do not...

A considerable number of members are suspended within the first year of membership, which also is detrimental to the organization. To exist, the U.N.A. must get new members consistently... and, having gotten them, keep them.

I am not going to ask you if you are a member of the U.N.A. I will ask if you ever were a member. If so, why were you suspended? What were the circumstances that compelled you to discontinue your membership? Some misunderstanding, perhaps? I would appreciate it very much if you would write and answer these questions. In return, I will tell you how it is possible to reinstate yourself and once again become a good-standing U.N.A. member. When writing please give the following information: Your name as it appears on the certificate, branch number, roll number, certificate number, when suspended, when admitted,

REVIEW OF POLAND

"Poland" by W. L. Rose (A Penguin Special)

(Dr. W. L. Rose occupies the Polish chair of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies and is to succeed Sir Bernard Pares as the head of that Institution. The Polish chair is subsidized by the Polish Government.)

PROFESSOR Rose's book is reviewed only because, here and there he touches upon the Ukrainian problem in Poland. On Page 57 he states that at the end of October, presumably of 1918, the Poles were masters of Galicia. As a matter of fact they were not military masters of Galicia until General Haller, who was charged by the allies with the task of repelling the bolsheviks, came into Galicia in June of 1919 and pushed the Western Ukrainian Army across the River Zbruch. Legally, they were not master of Eastern Galicia until the Allies and Associated Powers relinquished their sovereignty over that territory in March, 1923.

On Page 85 the author states that "in East Galicia there is a two-thirds or more Ukrainian Minority" and enumerates the difficulties that the Poles had to face in dealing with this two-thirds Minority. Difficulty No. 3 he says was "caused by the existence of the Uniat Church to which nearly half the Polish Ukrainians belonged, whose relations with their Orthodox neighbors in Poland are not good" and difficulty No. 4 was "the wide difference of opinion existing among the Minority as to what they should get, not to mention the differing levels of intelligence ranging from illiteracy to holders of University degrees." The simple truth is that there are no political differences, as the author implies, between Orthodox and Catholic Ukrainians, although no doubt Poland would be gratified if there were.

The author shows that he is ill-informed when he asserts that Ukrainians do not know what they want. It is only fair to let Ukrainians speak for themselves. They want independence and freedom to live their own particular way as the Poles did before 1918. They want Poland to grant them now, those rights which she is obliged to concede under solemn international agreements.

It is difficult to see how differing levels of "intelligence" affect the general issue. Such an argument can be used equally in the case of Poles or any other people.

Our author tells us that "it would have needed a much stronger government than Poland possessed at that time to carry out the statute of local self-government for the Ukrainians in 1922. Between 1922 and 1939 Poland experienced the strong government of Pilsudski; and all that the Ukrainians got was colonization of their historical lands by Polish veterans, the destruction of even that school system which they enjoyed under Austria and finally the wholesale 'pacifications' of 1930 and 1938. Thanks to the school law known as 'Lex Grabski,' the number of Ukrainian schools in Galicia has declined from 3,600 before the war to less than 500 today. In Volhynia the number dropped from 700 to nil. According to Grabski's own words, so-called bi-lingual schools were introduced so that, eventually, Ukrainians should come to rever Poland's national poet, Mickiewicz, instead of their own Shevchenko."

On Page 156 Professor Rose deals with the question of land partition and concludes that "the Ukrainians, however, came out best." The unfortunate fact is, however, that between 1922 and the present time various Polish governments settled approximately 100,000 Polish colonists upon Ukrainian territories and transferred

type and class of certificate. Ask all the questions that come into your mind. Remember, you will not be under any obligation when writing. Address your letter to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

to them over half a million hectares of land; and this in a region which is as land-hungry as any in Europe.

On page 166 the author makes a revealing statement when he says that the lot of Ukrainians in Poland is an enviable one compared with the Jews. We do not wish to indulge in an argument on this subject with Professor Rose but for purposes of illustration we give a few figures from a recent work by Professor Buell: the percentage of Jewish students in Polish Universities was 9.9% in 1938 which is almost in direct proportion to their population; out of a total of 120 to 140 medical students in the Lwiv medical school only two Ukrainians were admitted in 1931, 9 in 1932, 6 in 1933 and 10 in the two following years. In the engineering schools it is not the *numerus clausus* but *numerus nullus* which applies to Ukrainians.

On Page 170 the author admits that "an adequate survey of that position (Ukrainian position) would require a small volume and I am least competent to write it." Yet he then proceeds to devote the next seven pages to "some of the most relevant factors in the whole issue."

He begins by doubting whether the word nation can be applied to the Ukrainians at all and suggests that for the sake of their future they should leave politics alone. It is his belief that there are two and not one Ukrainian people in Poland—those who, belonged to Austria and those who belonged to Russia before 1914. By the same process of reasoning there are also three Polish people in Poland—Russian, German and Austrian.

It should be mentioned that the Polish authorities have done their best to preserve a frontier within a frontier as far as the Ukrainians are concerned. Every effort is made to segregate Volhynia from Galicia: the Ukrainian co-operative movement was compulsorily divided between these two territories in 1934, Galician newspapers are kept out of Volhynia, Polisia, Kholm and Pidlisshe, Ukrainian students from Volhynia are prohibited from entering private Ukrainian secondary schools in Eastern Galicia; in short, co-operation between the several Ukrainian provinces is discouraged in every way. The Ukrainians call this frontier within a frontier, "the Sokal Cordon." In spite of this Cordon and Poland's efforts to preserve it, Ukrainians on both sides have come to feel, think and act alike in their common national interests.

But the author continues; he puts the word nation in inverted commas, insists that Ukraine should be called Southern Russia, claims that Metropolitan Sheptytsky made the Ukrainian national movement, suggests that in Eastern Galicia there are some 400,000 Greek-Catholic Poles; and generally succeeds in presenting the orthodox Polish view. If one were to deal adequately with every subject raised by the author, a Penguin Special would not suffice.

To one of his statements we subscribe fully; "the Greek-Catholic clergy are almost solidly nationalists in sympathy and they do much to carry and strengthen the bonds of understanding. For that reason many of them are suspect by Polish authorities." In other words, to be a Ukrainian nationalist in sympathy and to strengthen the bonds of understanding is enough to be suspected by Polish authorities.

Among the difficulties to be "hundred" before Poland can solve the Ukrainian problem, Professor Rose includes "the existence of Ukrainian bureaus in different capitals of Europe, financed no one knows how..." The author has resorted to an old subterfuge. Lacking evidence which as far as we know is non-existent, he seeks to do harm by indulging in innuendoes. Would it be impertinent to ask the least embarrassing of questions that comes to mind; who financed the various Polish Nation-

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

NEW YORK ENDS SEASON

The New York U. N. A. Baseball Team ended its season on Labor Day, reports Emile Husar, president of the club. "We won 7 out of 12 games. We lost 4 U. N. A. League games, and 1 home game to the New York Sitch, having defeated them in an earlier contest by a 16 to 1 count. We also trounced the Reymond Dodgers, 15 to 0; the Comet Juniors, 5 to 3; the Quakers, 1 to 0. In these 12 games we included a technical forfeit over the Jersey City U. N. A. team, as well as the 8 to 7 victory."

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

From reporter Dietric Slobogin comes the following reminder: "Philadelphia youth are urged to attend the U. N. A. Youth Club meeting to be held Thursday evening, September 21st, at the Ukrainian National Home, 847 N. Franklin St., beginning at 8:00 P. M. Soccer will keep the U. N. A. athletes engaged during the Fall, while Winter sports will include basketball for both sexes, and possibly boxing. A social a month will keep all entertained. Why not join the club this Thursday?"

The Wilkes-Barre-Philadelphia exhibition baseball game will not be played.

JERSEY CITY CLOSES SEASON

The Jersey City U. N. A. Baseball Team closed its season rather prematurely, due to unavoidable circumstances, leaving unplayed 3 U. N. A. League games.

The Jersey got off to a fine start by defeating the Newark U. N. A. Lions in an exhibition game, 21 to 8. They also defeated the Pisani Association, 5 to 2; Young Ukraine of Brooklyn, 8 to 4; Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club, 13 to 6. They won by forfeit from the Cannarozzi A. A., and lost by forfeit to St. Lawrence. They also lost to the Grenades, 4 to 2; Newark U. N. A. Lions, 11 to 8 (exhibition); Newark U. N. A. Lions, 3 to 2; New York U. N. A., 8 to 7. The 3 Leagues games that were not played... with Newark, New York, and Philadelphia—are listed among the games lost by technical forfeit.

CLEVELAND CLAIMS FORFEIT

Nicholas Bobeczko, sports director of Cleveland's U. N. A. Baseball Team, writes that Clevelanders are disappointed in the behavior of the Hamtramck, Mich., ball club. The Cleveland team claims a forfeit over Hamtramck for the latter's failure to appear for a scheduled game. Mr. Bobeczko adds: "Hamtramck failed to appear for games on 2 other occasions, but this time they sent a telegram stating that they would definitely be in Cleveland on September 10th. Hamtramck did not put in an appearance, and did not even send word that they weren't coming, thus making a bad impression on the 200 U. N. A. fans who were at the field to see the game." Mr. Bobeczko goes on to say that he cannot see why Hamtramck should require a whole month to play ball. "With this forfeit we eliminate Hamtramck from the Midwest Division," he concludes.

The U. N. A. does not like to see such situations arise between teams, and would like to remind all concerned that the purpose of the U. N. A. League, both baseball and basketball, is to promote FRATERNALISM... good fellowship. It does not approve of any action that does not promote this friendly spirit. It is our sincere hope that there will not be any further friction between teams.

al Committees which worked abroad for the Polish cause before 1918?

At times the author is very kind to Ukrainians—surprisingly kind. The general tone of this book, however, is not favorable, although there is much truth in the final two sentences; "But their political future lies not in what is taking place or may take place in their (Ukrainian) Polish provinces. It is to be judged rather by what takes place in the Great Ukraine across the Soviet border." We believe that is true. Yet, for their own sake the Poles should bear in mind the final sentence of the chapter on Ukrainians in that remarkable book "Poland: Key to Europe" by Professor R. L. Buell—"Unless this type of imperialism is curbed, the Ukrainian problem may yet prove to be Poland's undoing."

(Ukrainian Information Service, London)