



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## SOVIET OCCUPATION OF WESTERN UKRAINE

The "glorious advance," as Moscow calls it, of the Red Army into former Poland, has during the past week occupied practically all of former Polish Ukraine.

Soviet activity in this region during the past week appears to have been concentrated upon firmly establishing their rule over it. Realizing the danger to them of a hostile native population, the invaders are striving in every way possible to win their good will, if not friendship. Taking their cue from Soviet Premier Molotov's declaration over the radio on the eve of the invasion, that the "Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukrainians," the Soviet propagandists have swung into action to convince Western Ukrainians that they are being liberated.

One of their first acts of the Red invaders has been to confiscate and distribute among the common people the large estates of Polish landowners.

Secondly they are conducting a systematic hunt of fugitive Polish police and army officers, which in the past had been guilty of many violent excesses against the Ukrainians, and either "liquidating" them on the spot or interning them into the depths of Russia.

Thirdly they decorate every village, town and city they occupy with a mass of Red banners, Communist slogans and signs of welcome to them, in order to give the impression that the populace is meeting them with great joy and happiness.

Furthermore, they are re-opening many Ukrainian schools which the Poles had closed, as an apparent sign that they will do their best to promote Ukrainian cultural development.

Finally, in setting up municipal administrations in various centers, they are permitting members of the local populations to serve in them, together with their Red Army representatives.

In brief, they are striving to give effect to the words of the Moscow daily Izvestia, which in its editorial last Sunday declared that: "The dark days of injustice and misery for the Ukrainians... previously ruled by the Poles are past. With the support of the Soviet Union they are beginning to build a new life with freedom for their national culture, schools and literature."

In connection with all this, read editorial on this page.

The advance of the Soviet forces has reached, at the time of this writing, a line 40 kilometers (about 25 miles) southwest of Drohobych, center of Galicia's oil district. In their retreat, the Poles are said to have dynamited the oil wells and destroyed pipe lines and superstructures, making the wells useless for about a year. The invaders are making every effort to repair all damages. In Boryslav, famous not only for its oil wells but also as the locale of many of Ivan Franko's stories, 140 oil wells are reported to be working now.

Everywhere the Soviet propaganda machine is working full blast to show to the populace the greatness of the Soviet Union and of its great solicitude for the formerly Polish-oppressed Western Ukrainians. Motion pictures showing achievements under the Soviet regime are displayed at every opportunity. Soviet newspapers are being established wherever possible. Printed leaflets from the Soviet high command are distributed among the people. One such proclamation is signed by Semyon Ti-

## THE SAME OLD TACTICS

MOSCOW has at last achieved her centuries-old ambition, that of extending her misrule into Western Ukraine as well. That region had always been the most troublesome for her. For despite Polish oppression (even under Austrian rule) it was the source of the Ukrainian national movement, which ceaselessly and irresistibly surged over the border into Russian Ukraine and gave new vigor, life and energy to its counterpart there.

Now, however, Moscow has all of Ukraine under her control, excepting Carpatho-Ukraine under Hungary, Bukovina under Rumania, and Lemkivschyna under Germany. Now, as The New York Times leading editorial last Wednesday declared, "Russian determination to bolshevize Ukraine [Western] and thus destroy forever the focus of Ukrainian nationalism" is clear.

The tactics Moscow is using in pursuit of this aim, are strongly reminiscent of those she used some twenty years ago when her Red hordes invaded the Ukrainian National Republic. Then, as now, Moscow displayed great solicitude for the poor and oppressed Ukrainian people, recognized them as a nationality, and promised them practically everything under sun. But when the Ukrainian republic was destroyed by the combined might of Red and Czarist Russians, and Red troops occupied its territory, all such solicitude and promises vanished, to be replaced by an oppression so severe and a reign of terror so terrible as to make the former Czarist misrule appear benignant in comparison.

True, for awhile the Red rulers permitted certain cultural freedom in Ukraine, within the framework of Soviet ideology of course; but since the Kiev trials of Ukrainian intellectuals, (Yefremiw, Chekhivsky, etc.) early in 1930, this freedom became a ghost of its former self, and today, judging by the letters that have managed to evade Soviet censorship, and by the reports in Soviet press itself, Moscow is determined to destroy all creative efforts of Ukrainian culture and Russianize the Ukrainian population. Moscow is always Moscow, the center of ruthless Russian imperialism, be it Czarist or Communist.

All this should be borne in mind in reading current reports of how touchingly solicitous Russian invaders are for the welfare of Western Ukrainians; how they address the latter as "blood brothers," how they are reopening Ukrainian schools previously closed by the Poles, and how skilfully they are playing the role of noble liberators of the Ukrainian people. For once they establish a firm hold upon western Ukraine, denationalization and terror will speedily reign throughout the unfortunate land, just as they have in Eastern Ukraine.

It is not enough, however, for us to realize all that. We must make America realize it too, especially the fact that the Ukrainian nation has been strongest bulwark against the spread of Communism.

The Ukrainian Cause will need American support very much, especially when the time comes when the Ukrainian nation once more makes its bid for freedom and independence. It will matter very little if America will still be neutral then. Neutral or not, her influence in European affairs will remain great.

Up to now, our success in exposing the true nature of Soviet rule in Ukraine has been negligible. Even though we have been the most militant foes of communism, little attention was paid to us here. For various reasons, as outlined in this column last month, America was inclined to close her eyes to the true colors of Soviet Russia. Today, as a result of the Berlin-Moscow pact and of Russian invasion of what formerly was Polish Ukraine, America has at last begun to realize that Russia is naught else than a great prison-house of nations. Therefore the time is quite propitious now for winning American sympathy for the Ukrainian Cause.

But above all, America should be made to recognize that which a rising number of American newspaper commentators are beginning to recognize, such as Dale Winters of the Washington Evening Star, who in a recent column strongly stressed that settlement of the Ukrainian problem is the key to European peace.

## RUMANIA MAKES CONCESSIONS

Fearing that its Ukrainian population in Bukovina may rise in rebellion, Rumania was reported over the radio Thursday as having made certain "concessions" to it in an effort to appease it. One governmental decree orders that all Rumanian schools which contain any Ukrainian pupils, should devote two hours a week to studies in Ukrainian. Another decree permits Ukrainians to officially register themselves as such.

## POLAND IS FEUDAL, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

A violent onslaught on the "improvident Polish Government" for having deserted its "brave soldiers" and "poverty-stricken peasants," was launched this week by David Lloyd George, World War Premier of England, in a letter to the Polish ambassador in London, Count Edward Raczyński.

"The Polish peasantry are living in great poverty owing to the operation of the worst feudal system in Europe. That is why the Russian troops are being hailed as deliverers," he wrote.

He declared that the Red Army marched into territories that were not Polish and that had been forcibly annexed by Poland despite the fierce protests and the armed resistance of the inhabitants.

## NEW SINGER

Fresh from her many triumphs in Canada, Miss Olga Lepky, Ukrainian opera, concert and radio singer who came to America last February and then proceeded immediately to Canada, is now back in the states again, planning a concert tour of leading communities. Her home is in Lviv, scene of many of her triumphs. She also made many triumphal appearances in Vienna and Warsaw opera houses. Among her teachers in the old country was the former Metropolitan Opera Company basso, Didur. She is related to Bohdan Lepky, prominent Ukrainian writer and formerly professor of Ukrainian literature at Cracow University.

Since return to Western Ukraine is impossible under the present war conditions, Miss Lepky is planning to remain in America for awhile.

## IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyna

With a biographical sketch of

Ivan Franko

by Stephen Shumeyko

Price 50 cents

## UKRAINE AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

by Dr. Luke Myshuha

Price 15 cents

moshenko, Commander of First Rank, Ukrainian Front Army." It is addressed "To the workers and peasants of Western Ukraine."

"With arms, scythes, pitchforks and hatchets," it reads in one spot, "beat your eternal enemies, the Polish pans who have converted your land into a colony of injustice, who have polonized you, trampled your culture into the mud and converted your children into serfs and slaves."

It further calls upon the people to follow "the example of settling accounts with your enemies that the Russian people, led by Lenin and Stalin, has shown."

## HOW POLAND "PREPARED" FOR WAR

### Poland's Treatment of 7,500,000 Ukrainians in August

A survey of Ukrainian newspapers distributed abroad before the war began showed that during August Polish authorities tried 111 Ukrainians on political charges and found 75 guilty. These were given sentences totaling 132½ years to 301 years imprisonment. Most were charged with membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; the rest with participating in manifestations, attacking Polish colonists or displaying Ukrainian emblems or flags.

At least six Ukrainian priests also were tried, five for "Ukrainizing" names of parishioners in parochial records. Three were found guilty and given sentences ranging from one month to seven months imprisonment. For example, the Rev. Ostap Sterniuk was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Berezhany for registering a Ukrainian as "Malkovsky" instead of the Polish "Malkowski." Another priest was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for telling children not to sing in Polish. In Ivankiv, the Rev. Mikola Kosarchyn received a notice on August 16 to leave town within 24 hours. No reason was given, but he had been active among Ukrainians.

### Political Trials Continued up until

#### War Began.

The trials continued throughout the month. Several educational and sports organizations also were dissolved. On August 4 a Ukrainian was tried in Chortkiv for OUN membership but acquitted. On August 10 the Lwiv Court of Appeals affirmed the sentencing of seven Ukrainians to from 2½ years to seven years imprisonment each for OUN membership. The same day two Ukrainians were sentenced to two years imprisonment each in Zolochiv.

In Lwiv the Court of Appeals heard the case of 41 Ukrainians convicted of participating in a demonstration for Carpatho-Ukraine the previous year. Most were sent back to serve out sentences ranging from six months to 4½ years. In Zolochiv two Ukrainians were given six months each for displaying national Ukrainian emblems.

### Mass Trials in Berezhany

On August 12, 14 Ukrainians were tried in Berezhany for OUN membership. Three were found guilty and sentenced to a total of 31 years imprisonment. Three others were tried on the same charge in another trial and one received five years. On August 16, the appeal of four Ukrainians convicted of membership in the OUN was heard by the Lwiv court; decision was reserved.

In Sambir 13 Ukrainians, including women, were tried for holding a manifestation over the graves of Ukrainian war dead. Two Ukrainians had been killed when Polish gendarmes opened fire in the crowd. All 13 were found guilty and given sentences ranging from six to 10 months imprisonment. On August 16 seven Ukrainians were tried in Chortkiv for OUN membership and received 3½ years each. In Lwiv the same day the Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of a man and a woman on charges of harboring an OUN member. They received 5½ years and six months, respectively. In Lublin on August 18, the Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of three Ukrainians for OUN membership; each was sentenced to from five to seven years imprisonment. In Peremyshl the Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of four Ukrainians on charges of destroying the property of Polish colonists. They received a total of seven years.

### 117 Ukrainians Faced Political Trials in July

The Ukrainian National Information Service [in London] estimates that 117 Ukrainians were tried on political charges in July, receiving a total sentence of 217 years imprisonment. Eight priests were accused of "Ukrainizing" names and sentenced to 27 months imprisonment, although 9 months were suspended. Authorities also prohibited the organization of 124 Ukrainian kindergartens, the erection of several new reading rooms, liquidated 25 reading rooms and several kindergartens and forcibly converted to Roman Catholicism more than 150 Orthodox Ukrainians in Volhynia.

Ukrainian Press Service.

## Break-Up of Eastern Europe Is Symbolized in Lwiv

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

For the reporter whose "beat" has been Europe for a good part of the troubled period between two wars, there must be a personal as well as a universal poignancy in the tragedy of fallen cities and beaten or terrorized countries. It is impossible to think of the grave-like darkness and silence of London these fine Autumn nights without feeling as the Londoners feel. Or of Paris with no children chirping and hopping like birds in the graveled allees of the Tuileries and the Luxembourg. Of Liège gazing somberly at the brand-new monument on the heights where the Germans were held up in 1914. Of Warsaw holding out alone, like a medieval City State, after the national government has collapsed. Of the wide modern boulevard of Bucharest, lined with new houses reminiscent of an American suburb, as populace queues up to gaze on the sprawling corpses of the young assassins of the Premier.

Or of Lwov [Lwiv]. It is hard to think of Lwov without sharing the common despair of the fluent little professor in the university, who spent five hours expounding the Polish side of the Ukrainian question, and the paralyzed old Ukrainian Archbishop looking down upon the city from his high window and lamenting the suffering of his people. The atmosphere was gloomy enough last March. The poor peasants from the near-by villages were sullen or bitter. The talk was bitter in the little restaurants, where the food was so rich and the wine so old. But at least there was talk, plenty of it from both sides. One could not escape the impression that the "pros" and "cons" rather enjoyed their dissensions.

### Light on Stalin Aim

Now Lwiv will argue no more. For some reason, perhaps because it was so "western," the fate of this troubled town seems even sadder than that of Warsaw. For Lwov never belonged to the "Congress Poland" ruled by Russia. As Lemberg it was Austrian for nearly 150 years. Since 1921, when it passed again to Poland, it has been the center of the internal struggle between Poles and Ukrainians and the focal point of the

movement for an independent Ukraine.

With the Russian occupation, Poles and Ukrainians are both defeated. So is the Ukrainian movement, in itself and as a lever for German expansion. The American Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine has addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt and the heads of the principal European governments denouncing the Russian invasion as a "move to enslave 8,000,000 more Ukrainians together with 40,000,000 now under Soviet tyranny." But the Polish Ukraine, once incorporated in the U.S.S.R., has less chance of liberation than the other parts of Poland. To end the movement once and for all, to deprive Hitler of this handy instrument for extending his power into the Soviet Ukraine, must have been one of the chief reasons that induced Stalin to tie up with Germany. Before he is through he may complete the job by grabbing the Carpatho-Ukraine, the remnant of Ukraine which belongs to Hungary. The partition of Poland merely lengthens the already long Russo-Rumanian frontier, but it brings Russia to the Hungarian border and thus for the first time on the direct road to the Danube and the heart of Europe.

### A Destructive Merger

What this means is brought home by the thought of Lemberg under the dominion of Moscow. In a very vivid sense, to an observer who has lately been there, it typifies the first extension of Soviet power since the revolution. It localizes and makes real the incalculable consequences of the combination of Hitler and Stalin. Already, three weeks after the outbreak of the war, the Eastern Front is completely changed. We seem to be witnessing not only the break-up of Poland but the break-up of Eastern Europe. Lemberg is a symbol of what is happening because it stood so long as an outpost of the eastward push of western civilization and now becomes a sign of a push in the opposite direction...

(The New York Times, September 25, 1939)

## The Story of Ivan Mazepa

(7)

### Social and Economic Conditions Then

BEFORE proceeding further with the story of Ivan Mazepa, famous hetman of Ukraine who nearly liberated his country of Russian rule (in 1709), it would be well at this point to examine the social and economic conditions of the country then.

All of Eastern Ukraine, of which Mazepa was hetman, was then under Muscovian (Russian) domination. The domination has its beginnings in the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654), whereby Ukraine under Khmelnitsky allied herself with Muscovy but upon the death of that great Ukrainian leader speedily saw her freedom whittled away by Muscovian machinations.

By the Treaty of Andrusiw with Poland (1667), Muscovy ceded the Right Bank Ukraine (west of Dnieper) to Poland, and kept Left Bank Ukraine for herself. The Right Bank Ukraine soon lost its Ukrainian form of government and its free Kozakdom, although in 1672 Hetman Doroshenko nearly succeeded in freeing it but failed because of armed intervention of Muscovy. Meanwhile Muscovian domination of Left Bank Ukraine steadily grew stronger.

Not alone by force, however, did the Muscovians strengthen their hold upon Ukraine but also by craft. They were especially successful in creating dissensions among the Ukrainians, particular-

ly between the Ukrainian officials and the common people. At first they favored the officials very much, granting them many privileges, large estates and high offices, all at the expense of the common people. As a result the breach between the two classes steadily grew wider. When the antagonism of the common people against their officials grew quite acute, the Muscovians then used this antagonism to keep the officials under their control, threatening to allow the people revolt against them if they did not do as they were told.

In many cases, the Ukrainian higher class, composed mainly of Kozak officials and landowners, yielded to such blandishments and force, and proceeded to enrich itself. Gradually it began to take the place of the old Polish nobility, which had been driven out of Ukraine during the national revolution under Khmelnitsky of 1648-49. Replacing the Polish nobles, the Kozak officials began to consider themselves the new aristocrats of the country. They began to trace their ancestry to some long forgotten lines of nobility and create for themselves various titles and family insignias. Since they had no laws to favor them, these new aristocrats searched the old Lithuanian Statute and the Magdeburg Municipal Law which had served the Ukrainian people many years ago when they were under Lithuanian-Po-

lish rule. These laws conveniently provided them with a basis for the feudalistic system they were introducing into Ukraine. On the basis of such laws, for example, the Kozak Officials claimed they owned the land and villages of non-Kozak people.

Turning their attention next to the uninhabited lands, the new ruling class in Ukraine began to appropriate them, just as the Kozaks and farmers had done in previous times, but instead of tilling the new lands themselves, they forced the common people to do that for them. Becoming more greedy, they began to appeal to the Hetman and even to the Muscovian Tsar, to grant them titles to the villages inhabited by free people who cultivated their own soil. In this unexpected manner the villagers found themselves with all their property and belongings in the hands of newly-risen "noblemen."

### Introduction of Serfdom

The lower Kozak officers, not having such influence with the Hetman or the Czar, proceeded to increase their holdings by purchasing land from the peasants and the Kozaks for a trifle, or, if the latter didn't want to part with it, by forcing them to sell. Frequently land was obtained by violence alone. It mattered not to these aggrandizers that the Kozaks were not allowed by law to sell. Usually they evaded that provision by taking the Kozaks together with the land and making of them their serfs. At first they referred the latter as their "sub-neighbors" or "tenants" but before long they called them "serfs" outright.

During the period of Hetman Saymilovich (Mazepa's predecessor), the duties of serfs were already recognized. Following the example of the old Polish lords of pre-Khmelnitsky era, the Kozak officials placed every obstacle in the way of peasants trying to join the Kozaks. Only those whom they registered as such, could be considered as Kozaks, while all those excluded were considered as "prospective" serfs. Such newly subjected peoples were obliged to pay various taxes, while the stubborn ones were deprived of their little farms to make room for new settlers. In this manner, all the people were forced to recognize the feudal system.

In 1709, yielding to the combined pressure of Muscovy and his own avaricious officials, Mazepa made feudalism legal in Ukraine. Thenceforth every peasant had to work two days every week for the noble in his district and in addition pay him a tribute of a certain amount of crops.

In view of these circumstances, it is no wonder then that Muscovy had a fertile ground in Ukraine for various machinations weakening the Ukrainian nation. That is why, too, the attempted rebellion of Petryk, described in previous installments of this account, with its direct appeal to the masses to rise and drive their various oppressors, both foreign and native, nearly succeeded.

(To be continued)

## The Newark Youth Convention

(1)

Although a news summary of what took place at the 7th annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, appeared in this weekly September 9, a number of requests for more details concerning the convention have prompted us to prepare the following report based on the official minutes of the convention.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held last Labor Day weekend in Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J. was opened Saturday morning, September 2, 11:30, by the retiring president of the League, John Romanition.

Following his opening, greetings to the convention from various organizations and individuals were read.

Mr. Romanition then called for nominations for chairman of the convention.

Stephen Shumeyko of Irvington, N. J. nominated Michael Piznak of New York. John Slobadin of New York nominated Stephen Jarema, also of New York. Mr. Jarema declined the nomination on the ground that he felt that the younger element should be allowed to run the convention. William Choma of Maplewood, N. J. nominated Metro Staroschak of McKees Rocks, Pa. Nominations were then closed. Discussion followed on the merits of the two candidates.

Daniel Slobodian of Elizabeth, N. J. asked whether he would be entitled to two votes, inasmuch as the other delegate from his club was unable to be present at the session. Mr. Jarema declared that no proxy vote was meant by the Constitution where it is stated that in the absence of one of the delegates of a particular club, the delegate present may have two votes, but rather that the latter delegate must be so empowered by his club at the time of his election. He then moved: "That only those delegates who have been given the right by their organization and who have credentials so specifying may cast two votes at the Convention. If two delegates have been elected by a club, each may cast a vote, but must be present to do so, and his vote may not be cast by proxy. Alternates, in any case, must be registered." Pearl Zorena of Arnold, Pa. seconded the motion. It was carried.

Nicholas Piznak of New York suggested that prior to the election of chairman, a roll call of the delegates be made. This was done.

The result of the voting for chairman of the convention was as follows: Michael Piznak—48; Metro Staroschak—30. Mr. Piznak was announced Chairman of the Convention.

Taking the Chair, Mr. Piznak announced he would execute his duties fairly and impartially.

Evelyn Kalakura of Newark, and Mrs. Marie Zenith Markow of Philadelphia, were unanimously elected as Convention Secretaries. The meeting adjourned at 1:45 P. M. for lunch.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30, with John Romanition's report as retiring president.

In his report, he stressed at the very outset the democratic background of the Ukrainian people and of their struggle for freedom. Next he recommended that Americans of Ukrainian descent, especially the younger generation, should continue their labors on behalf of their kinsmen in their native land—Ukraine. Then he mentioned some of the difficult problems facing Ukrainian-American youth, such as those of unemployment and social insecurity. As a means of solving such problems, he urged cooperation with other youth organizations, such as the American Youth Congress.

Turning his attention to the UYL-NA, he declared that it now had over 50 fully paid-up organizations belonging to it. Although the financial report of the League, he further said, now runs into four figures, much more funds are need-

ed for the various purposes of the League. Next he stressed the necessity of greater support for the Trend, official League publication. He declared the Trend already had 356 subscribers. The cost of publishing it was covered equally by the subscribers and the League. The work of the Music Department and the Public Relations Department of the League was then dwelt upon by him. In conclusion he recommended that more regional rallies and music festivals be held, and that a scholarship fund, and an educational fund (which would provide speakers for various occasions) be created, as well as a Ukrainian music library. Finally he recommended cooperation with the American Youth Congress.

Upon motion of Stephen Shumeyko, discussion on reports of officers was tabled until they were all delivered.

Pearl Zorena, retiring Recording Secretary, of Arnold, Pa., then gave a report for both herself and Dola Malevich of Pittsburgh, retiring Financial Secretary.

The report revealed that during the past year the League's "financial accomplishments have been fairly successful as far as the collection of dues is concerned." The report also stated that up to August 1st, only ten clubs had renewed their membership by payment of dues. From August 1st to the Convention, however, fifty-one more clubs paid their dues. Of the total number of dues-paying clubs, the report further revealed, approximately thirty had joined the League during August and first two days of September.

The next report to be given was that of David Chmelyk of Philadelphia, director of Public Relations Bureau of the League. In it he declared that his department, aided by assistants in nine cities, had contacted many youth clubs with the aim of persuading them to join the League, and also was instrumental in providing for the League a good deal of publicity in the American press. He also told of how his department had managed to persuade Philadelphia city officials to have a large electric sign welcoming a UYL-NA rally there displayed on the City Hall. In conclusion he outlined methods how members of the League could publicize their organization.

Stephen Marusevich, head of Music Department, was next to give his report. He told of his efforts to impress upon our singing youth the necessity of presenting many concerts before purely American audiences. In this manner, he said, America will learn to really appreciate our musical heritage. Such concerts, he added, must be of high artistry and not mediocre. Next he strongly recommended formation of independent youth choruses, such as the one in Philadelphia which he and Peter Zaharchuk of that city had formed. The Wilkes Barre chorus which had appeared at the Pittsburgh convention in 1938, he further revealed, had become dissolved following the loss of its director, Stephen Lupinetsky, who had moved to Detroit. The Rochester youth chorus, he further added, was unable to attend the Newark Convention music festival on account of the lack of finances. In conclusion, he invited all to attend the Music Festival the following day.

Anne Zadorosne of Union, N. J., then gave her report as editor of The Trend. A summary of its contents will appear here next week.

Following her report, Chairman Piznak opened discussion on John Romanition's report as retiring president.

Alexander Yaremko of Philadelphia asked why two officers of the League had resigned during the past year and why had they not been replaced. Mr. Romanition replied that Stephen Kurlak had resigned as corresponding secretary because of the lack of time to devote himself wholeheartedly to the

task, while Mary Sarabun had resigned as Vice-President because of her marriage. As to why they were not replaced, Mr. Romanition explained that he did not desire to take the responsibility of replacing them for if he had he might have exposed himself to charges of partisanship in his selection. Mr. Yaremko suggested that in the future any resigned officer should be replaced immediately.

Mrs. Michael Herman then took the floor to suggest the League send two unofficial delegates to the sessions of the American Youth Congress, so that they may study its workings and report as to the advisability of the League joining it following the next convention. She declared that in her opinion the American Youth Congress was worth joining, because (1) It works for the youth and endeavors to solve some of their problems (unemployment, health conditions, N.Y.A., C.C.C., etc.) and (2) Ukrainian Communists are members of it, and therefore membership of the League in it is required for the purpose of presenting to the Congress the true facts about the Ukrainian situation both in the old country and here in America.

Taking a voice in this matter, Stephen Shumeyko declared that although he had opposed all efforts to have the League join the American Youth Congress because he was convinced that the Congress was dominated by Communist influences, still he felt it would be advantageous for the League to send two unofficial delegates to the Congress for the purpose of reporting to the League the results of their investigation.

A motion to that effect was then made and passed.

Walter Bukata of Elizabeth, N. J. then asked Mr. Romanition the following two questions: (1) "Did you as President of the League cooperate in the sponsoring of Ukrainian-American Festival at the New York World's Fair?" and (2) "The League Constitution states that we are to work for the liberation of Ukraine; specifically, how did the League work for the liberation of Ukrainians during the past year?"

Mr. Romanition replied to the first question by stating that no invitation was sent to either the League or to the Newark Convention Committee asking them to participate in the sponsoring of the Day at the Fair. Furthermore, he declared, the League took cognizance of the charges being circulated that in organizing the mass choruses for the Ukrainian program at the Fair, certain religious groups were discriminated against, and therefore the League could not actively support any such partisan action. In reply to the second question, he declared that the League had to manifest its support for the Ukrainian Cause mainly along cultural lines, as well as by publicizing it, for it had no funds at its disposal which it could send for various worthy purposes in Western Ukraine.

In reply to Mr. Romanition's answer to the first question, Stephen Shumeyko revealed that the League had received a written invitation to attend the first general meeting of various Ukrainian-American organizations at which a committee was elected to sponsor the Ukrainian program at the World's Fair, namely the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association. In response to this invitation, John Kosbin and Peter Zaharchuk, Secretary and Treasurer of the League then (1937-38) attended that meeting, and the former was even elected to the executive committee of the exposition association. Furthermore, at the Pittsburgh convention of the League last year, a resolution was passed providing that the League "give its moral and material support to the fullest extent of its ability" to arrangements for the Ukrainian program for the Fair. Despite this resolution, however, the League failed to give such support to the arrangements being made.

The speaker then stated that as English secretary of the Ukrainian-American Exposition Associa-

## A PROTEST

We are very much interested in an article written by a Pennsylvania delegate to the Youth League Convention which appeared in one of the Ukrainian publications recently. Why? Because it showed that there were other delegates, besides ourselves, who returned home very much disgusted with what they had observed at this widely publicized convention.

We, of upper New York State, are independent and neutral, and came to the convention with an open mind. We expected to attend sessions, observe, perhaps learn something new, and enter into the fun. We realized that the Ukrainian Youth League of North America was still in its infancy, and so didn't expect too much of it. Nevertheless, a great deal which occurred simply could not be overlooked, and the following are a few examples.

In the first place, for an organization which is supposed to be entirely free of any religious or political affiliations, the Ukrainian Youth League sessions simply reeked with partisanship.

Secondly, for an organization which is supposed to encompass the Ukrainian youth clubs of all the United States and Canada, to devote so much of its precious time for a public airing of the petty grievances of all the local clubs in and around New York City and Newark, was almost too boring to endure.

Third, for an organization which had a whole year in which to arrange for a convention, to advertise supervised trips to the World's Fair when nothing was definitely arranged, was the prettiest piece of bungling we have ever encountered.

Fourth, for a person who made a public statement of his fairness, to attempt to ignore some convention business (we wondered whether it was because it did not suit his own ends), when all the delegates knew it was definitely slated for a certain time and should have been thus recorded in the minutes of the convention, was the most unsportsmanlike act that we have ever witnessed.

The convention is over, and what is done cannot be undone. Nevertheless, this protest is voiced in the hope that it might help prevent a similar repetition at the convention next year in Toronto.

Convention Delegates of the  
Ukrainian Junior League of  
Rochester, N. Y.

tion, he was in a good position to declare that there was no discrimination practiced against any group that wanted to participate in arranging and executing the Ukrainian program at the Fair. All were invited to participate in the arrangements, but some refused to participate for reasons best known to themselves. Nor was there any discrimination, the speaker further declared, against any choral groups. In organizing the mass chorus, he said, a general invitation was published in Ukrainian newspapers, as well as in the Ukrainian Weekly, to all qualified Ukrainian singers to join it. The fact that most of those who did volunteer were of one religious denomination (Catholic), he said, was no fault of the Ukrainian American Exposition Association and beyond its control.

Miss Anne Dubas then stated that the Newark Convention Committee had received no invitation to participate in the youth affairs being held in New York for the purpose of raising funds for the Ukrainian program at the Fair. John Kosbin, head of the youth committee sponsoring these affairs, replied that he had personally notified one of the officers of the Newark committee, Victor Romanishyn, but that latter had failed to notify his committee.

(To be continued)

## WHAT U.N.A. SPORTS HAVE DONE FOR YOUTH

The Ukrainian National Association has passed its first mile-stone in the fostering of sports for its youth members. Let us analyze this program and point out some of the virtues. You will keep in mind, while reading this analytical article, that the U.N.A. sports movement has only functioned for a little more than a year and is, obviously, in its infancy.

In 1938, fifteen baseball and softball teams existed under the banner of the U.N.A. It would be safe to say that 13 of the 15 would have not existed were it not for Father Soyuz's subsidization. Conservatively, we will say that these teams consisted of 12 men each. That means that the U.N.A. made it possible for at least 180 of its youth to participate in sports. When you considered that at least 10 of the 15 clubs traveled to other cities and towns to play Ukrainian teams on a home and home basis and, in the process, the 12 team members made at least three acquaintances each or a combined total of 308 (not counting the non-players who travel with the team) then you get what is probably the predominant value of U.N.A. sports.

In the 1938-39 basketball season, no fewer than 18 teams took advantage of U.N.A.'s kind offer. Using the same formula as we did for baseball, we are again conservative in saying that since the teams consisted of 8 men each, 144 more U.N.A. youth were able to take part in sports. It is true that some who played basketball also played baseball, but that figure would be less than what we have missed in being so conservative. Now then, saying that 16 of the teams played other Ukrainian clubs we arrive at 768 friendships; allowing half of that total for re-acquaintances, we get 384 more new friends met.

This year, the U.N.A. subsidized 10 baseball and 12 softball teams. Again, we will use the same formula. In analyzing the past baseball and softball season we will count 5 new players to a team, which will make up for the new teams organized. In that case, the U.N.A. provided 110 more of its youth with active sports participation. 17 of the teams played other U.N.A. teams. This time, counting 2 new acquaintances for each member on a trip, we figure the total new friendships to be 768.

Here is what the Ukrainian National Association sports program has done for its youth in just a little more than a year's time: It has given almost 500 the opportunity of enjoying wholesome recreation and developing competitive spirit. These 500 made almost 2,000 new friends. More than 1,000 games were played by the U.N.A. teams and many were reported to the American press, promulgating the Ukrainian name. That isn't all; the U.N.A. formed most of these teams into leagues—the Metropolitan, Eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio-Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Detroit. Generous rewards have been made to the winners.

I have only given you the sports angle in which the U.N.A. is willingly helping its youth. There are many other benefits, both direct and indirect, that can be had by you if you are a U.N.A. member.

Who will dispute the statement that the Ukrainian National Association is the very basis of Ukrainian-American life. It exists for us, by us, and of us—the Ukrainian-American youth. Join it now.

### DIETRIC SLOBGIN.

### ATTENTION OF UKRAINIAN SPORT ENTHUSIASTS LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY!

The Basketball season is nearly here. Girls and boys (18 yrs. or over) who like to play Basketball are invited to attend 1st practice session of N. Y. Ukrn. Cooperative Ass'n Unincorporated, at Stuyvesant H. S., 339 East 15th St., N. Y. C. starting Oct. 1st, from 1—4 P. M. Makes no difference if you belong to another Ukr. club... everyone is welcome... no obligation. Bring your sneakers and gym clothes.

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

### New Branch in Phila

The formation of a new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association in South Philadelphia is reported by Alexander Yaremko as follows:

"Speaking in Philadelphia on September 9th, where in 1912 he was affiliated with the Austrian-Hungarian consulate service, Mr. Basil Zahayevich, U.N.A. organizer, proved by comparison with other fraternal orders and insurance companies, that 'there is no finer organization to belong to than the U.N.A.'"

"Besides financially helping various Ukrainian educational and cultural institutions in America to the tune of \$300,000.00 in donations, the U.N.A. today, according to Mr. Zahayevich, stands out as the foremost Slavonic fraternal order in this country, with a valuation rating of 155%, which is a third more than a few well known American insurance companies have.

"The U.N.A. is a fraternal order functioning on a cooperative and democratic basis, with low administration expenses, and where each insuree has a right to vote and even run for office," the speaker pointed out before 40 people gathered at the Ukrainian Hall. Stephen Slobodian, a well-known U.N.A. worker and member of the Executive Committee, presided over the meeting."

As a result of the meeting, a youth branch consisting of 40 members was formed. The branch, No. 447, will be known as the Society of Ukraine. Its officers are Mr. Miller, president; Mr. Zlupko, financial secretary; Mr. Yaremko, recording secretary.

### New Branch in Scranton

With the cooperation of Mr. Zahayevich, the Ukrainian Youth Club, Branch No. 449, was recently formed in Scranton as the result of a special organization meeting (which made page 1 of the local newspaper). Officers were elected as follows: Joseph Demkowicz Jr., president; Miss Anne Zapotochny, financial secretary; Peter Plishka, recording secretary; Mathew May, treasurer; Mr. Demkowicz, Jr. is also president of the Ukrainian Inter-County Youth League of Pennsylvania; controller of the Ukrainian Progressive Political Club of Scranton; trustee of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church; chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Ukrainian Division of the Republican Party of Lackawanna County; chairman of the 18th Ward, Republican Club of Scranton; etc.

### Meeting in Wilkes-Barre

An organizational meeting was called by the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. District Committee on September 16th at the Ukrainian Cooperative Association Hall, reports John Zwarycz, committee secretary and financial secretary of Branch 157. The officers of Branches 48, 99, 154, 157, 223, and 278 were present, as were representatives from Berwick, Plains, Parsons, Edwardsville, Hanover, and Nanticoke. The Wilkes-Barre N.N.A. Baseball Team, U.N.A. National Championship winner, was also in attendance.

Mr. Zahayevich, the guest speaker, acquainted his listeners with the facts concerning the U.N.A., and gave some instructive advice on organization work. Another organizational meeting will be held in October, at which time a considerable number of persons will be enrolled as members of the U. N.A.

### CARTERET, N. J.

A cordial invitation is extended to all clubs to attend the FALL FROLIC sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club to be held on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939 at the German Hall on Roosevelt Ave. Music will be furnished by Snihur's Blue Danube Orchestra. Admission 35¢. Dancing from 7 P. M. to 1 A. M. Your evenings presence will assure you of an enjoyable reunion of old acquaintances.

### ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939 GRAND OPENING at Clubrooms of Ukrainian Junior League of Astoria, L. I., 31-14 Grand Ave., between 34st & 32nd Sts., Astoria. American and Ukrainian Music. Subscription 35¢.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

### NEWARK HAS CELEBRATION

The Newark Ukrainian National Association "Lions" Baseball Club sponsored a "sports dinner" at the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church Hall, Newark, N. J., on Sept. 23rd, which was attended by about 100 persons representing several localities. The diners were welcomed by Frederick William Seitz, who is the business manager of the team and president of U. N. A. Branch 399. Rev. Wolowina was called upon to say grace.

John Romanition, former president of the Ukrainian Youths' League of North America and a member of the Ukrainian Commercial Committee, said it was disappointing to see the Newark team lose all of its League games in 1938. The guest speaker added, however, that 1939 proved to be an eventful year for the club. He pointed out that continued baseball experience will eventually prove beneficial to the team, and that each succeeding year will find Newark not only stronger but more firmly united as well. Mr. Romanition urged the Newark club to participate in U. Y. L.-N. A. basketball, which would not interfere with its U. N. A. activities.

Michael Husar, the manager of the New York City U. N. A. Baseball Team, stated that, of the 4 teams in the Metropolitan Division this year, Newark was the best organized, and he attributed its success to this fact. He also stated that while New York had difficulty in obtaining a diamond the Newark team had no such trouble. This, he added, proved to be advantageous to the Metropolitan Division Champions of 1939.

Theodore Lutwiniak, the business manager of the Jersey City U. N. A. Baseball Team and financial secretary of U. N. A. Branch 287, stated that Jersey City had the honor of beating Newark in an exhibition game, the first of the season for both clubs. He went on to say that Newark came back to win 2 League games, however, thus ruining Jersey City's hopes for first place in the League standings. He concluded by remarking that the situation "may be different next year."

Miss Anne Zadorsne, former editor of the Ukrainian Trend, U. Y. L.-N. A. publication, complimented the Newark U. N. A. group on its accomplishments in the social and athletic fields.

Gregory Herman, Sports Director and Vice President of the U. N. A., was introduced as an honorary speaker, having come from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to attend the affair. Mr. Herman said he saw Newark had a winning team early in the season. He went on to say that baseball is not all pleasure, there being much trouble in keeping a team together, and complimented Newark for its fine 1939 performance. Mr. Herman said that the many days of practice under a hot sun, the sweat and dirt, internal friction among players on the team, the many obstacles that had to be overcome, all came under the classification of work and not play. Whether the team be a winning or losing one is unimportant, Mr. Herman stated. If it is a hard-working, fair-minded, united team consisting of sincere, honest, loyal men, it is the sort of team that will prove beneficial to all concerned, particularly to the U. N. A. itself. Mr. Herman

### RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP

John Terelesky of Bethlehem, Pa., a member of branch 288 of the U.N.A., has received a scholarship from Lafayette College at Easton, which he will enter this



month. He graduated from Easton High School last June with high honors. He was a very active student there and popular among his classmates.

### A CORRECTION

The beauty winner of the Ukrainian Day contest in Pittsburgh, as reported on these pages last week, was Miss Evelyn Wozniak, 211 Chestnut, Carnegie, and not, as reported, a girl from McKees Rocks.

## MIKE TRESH DAY DRAWS LARGE CROWD

Due to rain the Mike Tresh Day that was supposed to have been held Saturday, September 9, was postponed to the following Sunday. The double-header attracted 25,000 people.

Before the first game, Tresh, White Sox catcher and former Detroit sandlotter, was presented with a set of golf clubs by the Ukrainian St. Mary's Agenda Club. Walter Danielson, president, made the presentation. He was attended by a court of young ladies—Ann Sosnosky, Eva Cook and Olga Dozorc.

Mike Tresh had a pretty good day at bat. He hit three for three and his last single in the 8th inning of the second game knocked in two runs which were the winning runs for Chicago, the final score being 11 to 9.

Five hundred people attended a banquet and dance at the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic church hall Saturday held in honor of White Sox catcher Mike Tresh.

The affair was sponsored by the Agenda St. Mary's Club and it feted Mike Tresh as the only Ukrainian in the major leagues. Speakers included Walter Danielson, Mike Tresh, Judge Arthur J. Rooks, Walter O. Briggs Jr. Secretary of State Harry F. Kelly, Recreational Director C. J. Reid, Rev. Father Stephen Chehansky, Joseph Charnoske—Ukrainian lawyer, Dizzy Trout, Ted Lyons, Ollie Bejma, Mayor Kanar and Councilman George Banish.

After the banquet a dance was held and a good time was had by all.

### Walter S. Danielson,

stressed that the gift jackets he was presenting to the Newark team in the name of the U. N. A. were not being given in recognition of the team's accomplishments, but for the promotion of fraternalism instead. Explaining this, he stated that the dues of many young U. N. A. members were paid by their parents, and that as a result the youth could not feel the U. N. A. as being their organization. Consequently in order to make the youth U. N. A.-conscious, the U. N. A. promulgated its extensive sports program. By this means it hopes to instill a spirit of loyalty in the youth. Contrary to the viewpoint of some observers, Mr. Herman stressed, the U. N. A. did not sponsor the sport program in order to enroll members, but to cultivate fraternalism... friendship, good-fellowship, and sportsmanship. The gifts were being presented as tokens of appreciation, Mr. Herman added, in the hope that it would set a good example. Mr. Herman concluded his interesting talk by remarking that sports constitute a school of individual character, and again pointed out that teams should act as one man, cooperation and fraternalization being important factors.

The gift jackets were presented by Mr. Herman and Mr. Seitz to 14 Newark players. Mr. Seitz stated that the Newark Lions' basketball team would have the use of the new Newark Ukrainian Center on William Street. He added that plans were being made to organize an all-girl basketball team, as well as a ping-pong tournament, this Fall. The affair, which was unusually interesting from beginning to end, terminated after a considerable portion of the evening was spent in dancing.

### 50 ATTEND PHILLY MEETING

Approximately 50 young Ukrainians attended the initial Fall meeting of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club at the Ukrainian National Home on Sept. 21st, reports Dietric Slobogin. Definite plans have been formed for the formation of what will probably be the first all-Ukrainian soccer team in the country. Many basketball candidates reported, including several enthusiastic girls. Dr. Gallan, who has devoted much time and effort to U. N. A. matters, delivered a talk regarding the organization.

The next meeting will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 5th, at 847 N. Franklin St. Any U. N. A. or eligible U. N. A. member may join the club. The group has intentions of sponsoring a dance shortly.

In regard to baseball, the Philadelphians have played 15 games this season, winning 8, thereby finishing above the 500 mark again. In the U. N. A. League, the Quaker City outfit again took the runner-up position in the Metropolitan Division, thus retaining 2nd place in all U. N. A. sports programs sponsored up to date.