

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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## CONN. YOUTH HOLD STATE CONVENTION

Representatives of various Ukrainian-American youth clubs in Connecticut convened on Decoration Day at the fourth annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, held at New Britain, in the Ukrainian Hall.

Various plans were considered to strengthen the state organization and its constituent clubs. Among the proposals adopted was that of the Scholarship Aid Fund, which will begin functioning as soon as the necessary preliminaries are disposed of. The formation of Ukrainian university societies in the state was given serious consideration.

The principal speaker at the convention was Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the "Ukrainian Weekly".

Trophies were awarded to the U. N. A. Branch 54 of Meriden for winning the bowling championship in the men's and women's divisions.

The following were elected as officers of the U.Y.O.C. for the coming year: President, Michael Vennett, New Haven; 1st v. p., Andrew Melnyk, New Britain; 2nd v. p., Irene Preston, Hartford; Rec. Sec., Olga Lokot, Hartford; Fin. Sec., Ann P. Solecki, East Hartford; Corr. Sec., Vera Malanchuk, Wallingford; Treas., William Korolyshyn, Ansonia; Auditors, John Romaniuk, Norwich, Nicholas Hanzuar, Plainfield, and Joseph Melnyk, New Britain; Public Relations Committee, John Seleman, New Britain, Stephanie Salabay, Southington, William Gina, New Haven, Katherine Sagan, Hartford, Myron Tymchyshyn, New Britain. The Scholarship Fund Committee consists of Alexander Mereschak, president of the older folks Connecticut Ukrainian State Organization, Michael Vennett, Mary Blahitka of New Haven, Vera Malanchuk, Irene Preston, Andrew Melnyk, and William Korotash of Ansonia.

Michael Vennett (Venechuk) the new president of the U.Y.O.C., is a consulting engineer by profession and a Yale University graduate.

## OLYPHANT DELEGATES PRESENT NOVEL SOUVENIR

As a token of their appreciation of the invaluable services of Prof. Alexander Koshetz in the field of Ukrainian music, the Olyphant delegates to the Congress of American Ukrainians held at Washington on May 24 presented to him during the concert that evening a souvenir piece of anthracite, highly polished and bearing an appropriate inscription on its face. The presentation was made by Leo Sorochinsky, director of the Olyphant Ukrainian chorus.

A similar souvenir was given to Senator Robert Wagner and several other notables at Washington by the Olyphant delegation, including George Homick, chairman, Joseph Ukrin, and S. Markevich, committeemen.

The coal souvenirs were mined especially by members of his chorus, Mr. Sorochinsky said during the presentation to Prof. Koshetz.

## N. Y. YOUTH RALLY TODAY

The Eastern Regional Youth Rally of the UYL-NA will be held today at Hotel Edison, New York City, beginning at 1:30. Dance (dress optional) will begin at 8:30. Various speakers will appear at the rally session. One of the subjects to be treated will be the current anti-alien legislation. Open discussion will follow each talk.

## NEEDED: WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION

The American-Ukrainian Congress is of the past. In its wake it has left an inspiring memory; also the sober realization that unless the unity manifested at the congress is prolonged, unless it manifests itself in definite action in support of Ukraine's claim to freedom, the congress will have been in vain.

The initiative and leadership of such unity and action now lies in the congress presidium, consisting of the "Big Four" representatives. It is indeed a grave responsibility that they have. Their task, however, will not be very difficult if they continue to receive the overwhelming support they got at the congress.

Here then is a splendid opportunity for all of us to demonstrate the sincerity of our oft-repeated avowals of devotion to the Ukrainian national cause.

## HELP TO RECORD UKRAINIAN SONGS

No one who attended the American-Ukrainian Congress concert in Washington on May 24th, went away without hoping to hear once more the specially-selected and trained chorus that triumphed under Koshetz there.

As if in answer to such hopes, a movement is now under way to continue the existence of this great chorus, so that it may make further appearances, and, even more important, that it may make phonograph recordings of its selections.

The need for the latter is especially vital. Such recordings will set a standard which will elevate the art of Ukrainian choral singing far past its present high level. Likewise it will afford everyone an opportunity to hear the beautiful Ukrainian folk songs at their best. Finally it will bring further glory to them and to the Ukrainians.

The chorus that sang in Washington is really one of the finest ever heard anywhere. American critics who were there were among the first to recognize that. Therefore it would be a pity indeed if the Washington concert marked its first and last appearance. A greater pity it would be, moreover, if its singing is not recorded, especially in these times when the technique of recording has reached near-perfection, well capable of capturing for our enjoyment and inspiration the beauty of the Ukrainian song and genius of—Alexander Koshetz.

Support this popular movement to continue the existence of this Koshetz-trained and directed Ukrainian mixed and male chorus. It is estimated that about 2 or 3 thousand dollars will be needed to make such recordings. One lover of Ukrainian music has already contributed one hundred dollars toward the fund for this purpose.

Send your contribution, big or small, in care of the "Ukrainian Weekly" or to the "Obyednanye."

We will publish the names of all contributors.

## WE WONDER...

We were taught at school that the reason why a male bird is usually adorned with more beautiful plumage than the female is in order to invite more flattering attention from her.

Modern man, apparently, has been less concerned with such attention, for his clothes have been notoriously somber.

We see by the magazine advertisements, however, a great change. Men are beginning to wear more colorful plumage. In fact, the new and novel male accoutrements that one can now find in the men's shops are likely to startle the most brightly-plumaged bird of the jungle.

Why all these bright colors?

Has man been studying bird life, especially its amorous goings-on, and has realized what he has been missing thus far?

Or, gamboling out in the open, on the beach, the links, the courts, the woods, has he begun to adopt some of nature's ways, including style of dress for the male species.

Or—  
Seeing himself in a bathing suit, has mere man begun to realize how badly he is in need of brightly-colored plumage to attract the girls?

## CLEVELAND COMMUNITY DEDICATES CULTURAL GARDEN

Approximately five thousand persons witnessed the dedication of the Ukrainian Cultural Gardens in Rockefeller Park in Cleveland last Sunday.

Flanked by busts of three great Ukrainians, Volodimir the Great, Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, all sculptured by Alexander Archipenko, the huge throng heard addresses by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, head of the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University, who was the principal speaker; Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio; Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland; Chief Justice Carl W. Weygant of Ohio; and Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, which made a gift to the Gardens of the Volodimir bust.

The dedication ceremonies were preceded by a concert held Saturday evening, at which appeared Maria Sokil and Olga Lepkova, accompanied on the piano by Antin Rudnitsky, Ukrainian composer and pianist. Choral numbers were sung by the Dumka Chorus of Detroit, directed by Ivan Atamanetz. The Ukrainian Cossack Dancing Guild of Cleveland under the leadership of Stephen Herman performed several native dances. Dr. Luke Mysbuhá, editor of "Svoboda," delivered the principal address. Mrs. Harold H. Burton, wife of the Cleveland mayor, opened the concert with a few suitable remarks.

At the banquet held Sunday evening, an address was delivered by Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association.

Omer E. Malitsky, president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland, presided at the dedication ceremonies and concert, and was toastmaster at the banquet.

## TWO YOUTHS SERVE FOR DAY IN CITY GOVERNMENT

Two young Ukrainian-Americans of New Britain substituted for city officials during the Youth Day on May 15th in that municipality. They are Peter Oles, who was "Chief of Police," and Peter Wallack, the "Superintendent of Schools." Their pictures appeared in the local press. Officials whose places were filled during that day extolled the two and the others, saying that they discharged their duties intelligently and praised them for their good manners and good sense.

Peter Oles is a member of the New Britain Ukrainian Chorus and Ukrainian Dancing Group. He also belongs to various clubs in the New Britain High School which he attends. Peter Wallack is vice president of the Civic Forum, senior patrol leader of boy Scout troop 21, and holds other offices as well. Both are 17 years old and will graduate this month.

## KAY KEYSER SELECTS UKRAINIAN GIRL AS COLLEGE QUEEN

Chosen by radio star Kay Keyser as the "fairest in the land," pert, dark-haired Julia Kishel, Ukrainian, was recently chosen as queen of the 1940 Baldwin-Wallace College yearbook, the "Grindstone."

A sophomore who prepped at John Adams High School, Miss Kishel lives at 3535 East Boulevard, Cleveland.

She is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, the Sokol Society, Branch 336. Her father, Harry Kishel, has been president of the organization for eleven years.



# LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

## His hopes of publishing an independent journal

THIS independent journal that Franko hoped to launch was in bear the name of "Prapor" (Banner) and its policy was to be decidedly progressive, one that would satisfy the Dnieper Ukrainians and at the same time propagate progressive ideals among the Galician Ukrainians. Despite his high expectations in this venture, however, Franko was doomed to disappointment. The journal did not materialize; mainly because the Kiev Ukrainians could not or did not raise the necessary funds. And so Franko had to return once more to L'viv and accept the position of editor of the "Zorya," subject, however, to the censorship of its chief editor, Alexander Borkowsky. This step so enraged Drahomaniv that for a while the relations between the two of them stood in danger of permanent rupture, especially since Drahomaniv was very hostile towards the populists and belabored them at every possible occasion, as in the Polish "Prawda" (Warsaw) and the "Kraj" (Petersburg).

## His marriage

Nevertheless Franko did not forsake his dream of his own independent journal, and having made friends in Kiev during the previous visit, he decided to visit Ukraine's ancient capitol once more. His mission was again fruitless; but he brought back with him this time a wife, Olga Khoronzhynska, whom he met and married in Kiev in the spring of 1886.

The little funds that the Kievans gave him Franko used upon his return for the founding of the "Naukova Biblioteka," which published, among others, a fine work by Pavlyk about the libraries in Galicia. Eventually this institution became the "Literaturno-Naukove Biblioteka," which published some of Franko's works, such as the large work concerning Vishensky, the poem "Death of Cain," and a review of Shevchenko's "Perebenda."

## Loss of editorship

Nevertheless the relations between Franko and the older gene-

ration instead of improving constantly grew worse, so that finally, in the autumn of 1886, he was discharged as editor of "Zorya" for having published in it some verses by Rudansky and a number of literary reviews by Hrinchenko, which, in the eyes of the populists, were immoral. It was of no avail that Franko had shown these contributions to the chief editor before publishing them.

## Forced to become a Polish journalist

Finding himself and his dear ones in very straitened circumstances, Franko was forced "to enter the service of neighbors," as he later wrote of this period from 1887 to 1897 when he was associate-editor of the Polish newspaper "Kurjer Lwowski," in which capacity he "served ten years of serfdom."

For Franko as a writer this period was indeed most unfortunate, for the writer now became a paid artisan, the Ukrainian poet became the Polish journalist. The bibliography of his works, prepared for the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his literary activities, fairly swarms with Polish titles during those ten years, with only now and then a Ukrainian title among them. It is true, of course, that among his Polish works—for the most part of an economical, literary-scientific and critical nature—there is a large number devoted to Ukrainian affairs; nevertheless this period was indeed a great loss to Ukrainian literature, for it coincided with the best and most creative years of his life.

In the "Kurjer Lwowski" he spared no effort to make a good job of the duties assigned to him. Having more freedom of expression in the Polish press in regards Ukrainian matters than he did in the Ukrainian press itself, he took full advantage of it and mercilessly lashed away at all those elements in Ukrainian life that were weakening it. Every dereliction of duty by those charged with it found Franko reporting it, criticizing those responsible for it, and giving sound and constructive advice how to remedy it.

## Disillusionment

His work on the Polish newspaper was of value to him in another respect. As he wrote later: "At the time of the close of the nineteenth century when the younger Ukrainian generation broke all ties that bound them to the older generation and some of them transferred their activities to Polish newspapers—without ceasing, however, to labor for their Ukrainian ideals—the change of Ukraine for them brought with it a new thought: the possibility of compromise and common labors between both the Ukrainian and Polish radical and progressive circles for the attainment of common goals, especially the overthrow of the landed and reactionary ruling classes within the country. It took ten years," Franko adds with bitter disillusionment, "before these Ukrainian idealists finally realized that there was nothing they could gain from the Poles and that only by sowing upon one's field can one earn his own bread."

## Some of his works in Polish

Besides his regular journalistic output there appeared in the "Kurjer" in serial form several of his novelettes, such as "Manipulantka," "Yatz Zelepuha," "Pantalakh," and several others. Other papers, too, published his works, such as the "Kraj" (St. Petersburg), "Prawda" (Warsaw), "Przeгляд Społeczny" (L'viv), "Kurjer Warszawski," "Głos" (Warsaw), "Ruch" (L'viv), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (L'viv), and a number of others. He also wrote a little in German, and (beginning in 1888) some of his stories were translated into Russian and published in this form in the "Kievskaya Starina."

## "Pansky Zharti"

Let it not be supposed, however, that during the period of his connection with Polish publications Franko completely "broke the Ukrainian pen," for he actually was of some service to Ukrainian literature during that time. Early in the year 1887 he wrote one of his most famous poems, "Pansky Zharti" (Landlord's Jests), which one

critic, Gregory Cehlinsky, who did not care so much for his lyrical poetry that appeared in his collection "Z Vershyn i Nyzhyn" (From Heights and Depths). First edition, published in 1887, contained "Pansky Zharti" also), characterized it as "monumentum aere perennius," an epic poem of the finest quality and beauty.

The theme of this poem concerns the abuses suffered under the system of serfdom which existed legally in Eastern Galicia until 1848. In it Franko portrays an old priest who was a veritable father to his flock, doing all that he could to help them. His labors on their behalf met with the displeasure of the local wealthy landlord Migutsky. When the latter learned that the villagers were about to destroy their saloon and build a school, he became very angry at the priest for his "seditious" teachings. But on the side of the villagers was a government commissar, a German, who, courting Migutsky's daughter, suffered a sharp insult from him. This official informed the villagers that the emperor had in mind to free the peasants of their serfdom. In order to merit this expected freedom, the villagers determined that on New Year's Day they would swear off drinking. But when they came to the church to do this they found the doors closed upon the order of the landlord. Indignant, the villagers rang the bells as an alarm. At this moment a number of hoodlums in the landlord's pay came running up with whips and an order to the peasants to begin cutting lumber in the forest on this holy day. The people rebelled and bloodshed was imminent when the old priest appeared and quieted them. And when Migutsky, who was standing by, began sneering at him, he quietly warned him that:

„Nec suoi termini sine,  
I sto nixto takix terminy.  
Bezkarne ne nepersynaie."

(Everything in the world has its boundaries, and no one can overstep them without suffering the consequences).

(To be continued)

# UKRAINIAN TERRITORIES UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION

AN article written by Dr. S. Volodymyriv which appeared in "Svoboda" quite recently, deals with those Ukrainian lands which have been seized by Germany following the downfall of Poland.

The fourth division of Poland and the inclusion of the Ukrainian territory within the U.S.S.R. has reduced the percentage of Russians within the Soviet Union to 45 per cent, and has raised the Ukrainian percentage to 25 per cent. Outside Soviet Ukraine the only Ukrainian territories are Carpathian Ukraine under Hungary, the Priashiv district under Slovakia, Bukovina and Bessarabia under Rumania, as well as certain territories which have been included in the Greater Reich.

More than half of the present German Soviet frontier runs through Ukrainian ethnographic territory and certain Ukrainian territories for the second time in history have been included within Germany. Thus, in the year 1795, after the third division of Poland, Prussia seized the northern sections of Pidliashe, which she kept until 1807, when it was taken over by Russia. Other sections of Ukraine came under another Germanic State, Austria, when in 1772 the latter annexed Galicia and three years later annexed Bukovina.

The last partition of Poland has enabled Germany to seize the following Ukrainian territories: Southern Pidliashe, the Kholm Land, the northern part of the

L'viv district, the central portion of the Sian Land, and western and central Lemko Land. Formerly these territories were included in three Polish Voevodships: Krakow, L'viv and Lublin.

The Lemko regions under Germany consist of a long narrow strip (200 kilometres long and 5 to 35 kilometres wide, average 20 kilometres), which stretches along the crest of the Carpathians, bordering upon Carpathian Ukraine and which actually belongs to the Baltic basin of the Sian and Vistula rivers. This land of forest, mountain pasture, and beautiful scenery is a tourist centre and contains numerous mineral springs and unexploited natural resources. The percentage of Ukrainians there is between 90 per cent and 95 per cent, with a very slight Polish addition. It consists of the southern sections of four districts formerly included in the Krakow Voevodship: Novy Sanch, Novy Torh, Horlytsia and Yaslo, and the southern sections of four districts of the former L'viv Voevodship: Korosno, Sianik, Lisko and Turka.

The second unit, the Sian, now under the Greater Reich, is on the left bank of the Sian river and forms a triangle where the river changes its course. Dyniv, Svybodna, Rozbzh Okruhly, Chastkovytsi, Baratin, Potik Luh, and Radymno form the north-western side of the triangle, while the Sian river forms the eastern and southern sides. Here the population is

mixed with Poles, and the Ukrainians make up only 60 per cent. Formerly it was divided between the districts of Yaroslav and Perymysl.

The third section, now under Germany, is the northern part of the L'viv province, consisting of sections of five districts: Lantsut, Yaroslav, Liubachiv, Reva-Ruska and Sokal.

The historical Kholm Land is the fourth region under Germany. Its name is derived from the town of Kholm, which in the 13th century was the favourite residence of Danylo Romanovich, the Grand Duke of the Halich-Volodymyr State. To this territory belongs the southern part of Pidliashe (the land under Liakh or the Pole or in proximity with the Liakhs). The

Kholm Land and Pidliashe form the eastern section of the former Lublin Voevodship. They consist of eight districts: Rubeshiv, Tomashiv, Kholm, Volodava, Bila, Bilhoray, Kratnostav, and Zamostia, situated within a large arc formed by the river Buh. These are the territories which bore the brunt of Polonization and Catholic proselytism. Here the Ukrainians are in the minority, Polish pressure during several hundred years having been partially successful. On the whole the Ukrainians make up one-third of the population. The following table, based upon unreliable Polish statistics of 1921 and 1931, and on somewhat more reliable Austrian statistics of 1900 and 1910, gives an approximate statement of the population.

Area in sq. kilm.	Villages with Ukrainian majority		
	Ukrainians	majority	
Lemko Land .....	3,000	190,000	280
Sian Land .....	450	35,000	50
Parts of the L'viv province .....	2,000	100,000	80
Kholm land and Southern Pidliashe	9,000	210,000	450
	14,450	535,000	850

To this must be added about 50 villages in Poland proper with a Ukrainian population of approximately 60,000. Also there must be added thousands of refugees from Galicia and Volynia, as well as thousands of Ukrainian prisoners who were members of the former

Polish army. Together these make up approximately twenty thousand. Therefore, even on the basis of these inexact figures which were usually meant to minimize the numbers of Ukrainians, there are at present under Germany about 600,000 Ukrainians.



## FRIENDLY CIRCLE

ONE night last summer, in August to be exact, eight young people met in the home of one of their number, and after a brief discussion, decided unanimously to organize themselves into a branch of the Ukrainian National Association. A few weeks later there appeared in the WEEKLY a short news item to the effect that the Supreme Executive Committee of the U.N.A. had granted a charter to a new youth group in New York City and assigned to it Branch Number 435. It stated further that the new lodge was to be called the FRIENDLY CIRCLE.

Within less than a year since its formation, the group now has twenty-five members. This number entitles a lodge to the privilege of sending a delegate to the Association's quadrennial convention. Although this in itself is not an outstanding achievement, since some of the new youth branches are being organized with fifty or more charter members, it might be of interest to other small groups to know what was done to increase membership in the club.

The Friendly Circle was organized in a spirit of friendship. Its first business meetings were novel if not original. Each month would find the group in the home of one of the members, no two meetings being held in succession at the same home. Because a social usually followed, matters of business were quickly disposed of. It was while they partook of sandwiches (once there were "holubtsi"), cake and coffee, that the members really got acquainted and formed friendships. The fortnightly outings helped a great deal too. Beginning with a bicycle outing in Long Island, the group has had a hike in Ramapo Mountains, a picnic-ball game in Cunningham Park, also in Long Island, and winter sports in Bear Mountain Park. Although the actual membership at the hike and picnic was only about 15, approximately 50 young people attended the outings. Word-of-mouth advertising was attracting friends for the Friendly Circle.

Further increase in membership made it necessary to find meeting rooms to accommodate the 20 to 30 persons, members and friends, who attended the monthly meetings. A meeting now was a problem indeed for the member host or hostess. A committee selected for the purpose, was successful in obtaining rooms in one of the finest Y.M.C.A.'s in the country—West Side "Y." Accommodations were found to be ample and attractive, and centrally located for all of the members.

The change in locale, however, did not affect the old club customs. Refreshments and socials still follow the business sessions. Dues, too, remain unchanged. The small assessment of ten cents per month to the club treasury is all that is expected from each member, besides the U.N.A. dues. It is expected that the sponsored affairs at an early date will help build up a treasury to cover all future expenses.

Having been fortunate in making such arrangements for its members and their friends, the Friendly Circle, whose meetings are held on West 63rd Street every second Friday of the month, feels confident of its future growth, and expansion of its activities. A newly-formed softball team in two games with pick-up teams, was successful in winning both. With the athletic grant recently received from the Association, to which all ball teams are entitled, the lodge hopes to equal a winning softball team. The girls in the club, not wanting to be left out of the sports field, are forming a tennis league among themselves for which it is hoped the Association will provide some form of subsidy.

Friendly Circle requires no special qualifications of its members, or prospective members. Any socially or athletically-minded young man or woman of Ukrainian descent capable of passing the medical examination is eligible to join. Bound fraternally as a social and sports club, members of friendly



The Wilkes-Barre Ukrainian National Association Male Chorus was organized on February 21st, 1940, and consists of 25 members of the fraternal order's branches in McAdoo, Nanticoke, Hanover, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Eugene Melnyczuk is the director. The present officers are as follows: Charles Baruta, president; Alex Leciston, treasurer; John Zwarycz, secretary.

During the celebration of the Free Cossaks Society's 20-year jubilee, held at the Ukrainian Hall in Sayre, Pa., the chorus sang a number of selections which were well-received. The society is Branch 236 of the U. N. A.

The Society of St. John the Baptist, Branch 223, Wilkes-Barre's largest U.N.A. group will present a mammoth anniversary celebration in July. U.N.A. supreme officers are expected to participate and the male chorus is expected to sing.

A Ukrainian women's club in Elmira, N. Y., desires to have the chorus sing at its affair in July. The chorus is preparing for engagements of this sort in the East. Inquiries should be sent to the secretary, John Zwarycz, 314 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The names of the singers in the picture are as follows (1st row, seated, left to right): Peter Malischak, John Hladish, Peter Sawchuk, director Eugene Melnyczuk, secretary John Zwarycz, Michael Senjuk, treasurer Alex Leciston; (2nd row, standing): Stephan Chelak, Stephan Bunda, John Elko, Michael Sawchuk, Nicholas Mickalyshyn, Myron Konnick, Myron Shpur, Walter Trund; (3rd row, standing): Stanley Yavor, Wasyl Waligun, Stephen Halushka, John Wadyka, Gregory Kolodychuk, Theodore Hrynkiw. Singers not in the picture are president Charles Baruta, Michael Lockman, Wasyl Rudawsky, Wasyl Sawchuk, and Michael Elko.

The Wilkes-Barre Male U.N.A. Chorus is the first chorus to be organized solely of members of the Ukrainian National Association.

### DANCE CLUB PERFORMS AT N. J. STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Among the chief participants in the Recognition Day program recently given at New Jersey State Teachers' College was the Ukrainian Dance Club of Jersey City.

The program, dedicated to newly-naturalized citizens, included a number of speeches. Among those who spoke were Governor A. Harry Moore and Commissioner Arthur Potterton, who substituted for Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. The Dance Club supplied the only entertainment of the evening, which consisted of four Ukrainian folk dances. Nicholas Tomchuk and Mary Anne Wagner performed a dance, which the audience enjoyed greatly. The public particularly enjoyed the Sword Dance. Credit must be given to them for their able performance.

Credit is also due to their director, Nicholas Tomchuk, who is a student of Pratt Institute. He is a member of the U.N.A. and president of "Sons of Ukraine." He has molded together a fine group of dancers. They have made several public appearances since the formation of their clubs a few months ago. Among the places at which they danced were in Kearney at the Western Electric Musical Appreciation Program, which, incidentally, is directed by Stephen Wagner; in Jersey City, at Lincoln High School, Dickinson High School, Public School No. 6, Public School No. 22; International Institute and the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Anastasia Wagner, honorary president of the Ukrainian Women's League of America, arranged most of the appearances.

JOHN M. KLAPKO,  
Member of Br. 287 U.N.A.

Circle are ever-conscious of the greater Ukrainian National Association of which they form a part.

STEPHEN KURLAK, Sec'y

### CULTURAL CENTRE HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

Despite a heavy downpour all day Thursday, May 16th, the fifth annual "Ukrainian Cultural Centre Open House Night" at the Philadelphia International Institute drew as large an audience as any other nationality this year.

As in previous years, the Embroidery Display of Mrs. Zadorozna, the beautiful Easter Eggs, and the picture-literary display of Al Yaremko attracted keen attention of the Americans present.

Sixteen children from the Ukrainian Catholic Orphanage featured the program with five folk dance selections, namely, Kozachok, Zaporozhsky Herts, Honey Viter, Chumak, and Kolomeyka Vpered. Their costumes were beautiful and a picture of four of the dancers appeared in the Philadelphia Bulletin on May 17th. The orphans also sang the Hayivka, while Luba Holovaty, Philly's Ukrainian Shirley Temple, danced a Kozachok Solo. For their cooperation, \$5.00 was donated by the UCC to the Orphanage.

A "Ukrainian Information Please" quiz was conducted by Al Yaremko, with Miss Anna Bilyi, John Orlak and David Chmelyk as the "experts." A four-sheet compilation of "Facts On Ukraine," including an ethnographic map of Europe, was prepared by Al Yaremko and distributed among the audience.

### "IVAN FRANKO IN HOLLYWOOD"

A portrait of Ivan Franko, Ukrainian writer and patriot, graces the wall of James Cagney's tropic apartment in the motion picture "Torrid Zone" in which Anne Sheridan, the Oomph Girl, stars with Cagney.

It would be interesting to learn how a picture of Ivan Franko ever got into Hollywood and then into this picture.

AL YARR

### KURLAK-LENCHUK NUPTIALS

A trip to the altar will be taken this evening, by a well-known young Ukrainian-American, Stephen Kurlak, who will wed Miriam Olga Lenchuk. The ceremony will take place at the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church on 7th Street in York City, at 7.

The bride-to-be is a charter member and present vice-president of U.N.A. Branch 435. The groom-to-be is a graduate of the College of the City of New York (B.B.A., 1932) and is prominent in Ukrainian-American activities. He was president for two years of the Ukrainian University Society of New York, treasurer for two years of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J., organizer and present secretary of the Friendly Circle, Branch 435 of U.N.A., treasurer of the Ukrainian Youth Committee for the Ukrainian Day at the World's Fair of 1939, financial secretary of the UYL-NA, and vice-chairman of its Pittsburgh convention in 1938. He is employed in the Financial Department of the Ukrainian National Association.

### WPA CONDUCTS FREE COURSES AT "CULTURAL CENTRE"

The "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" of Philadelphia has arranged to have a WPA instructor conduct classes in Parliamentary Procedure, Debating, Public Speaking and Diction every Thursday and Friday evening at its meeting place, the International Institute, 645 North 15th Street.

Any Ukrainian may join any or all of these instructive classes. They are, of course, free.

AL YARR



### APPOINTED YEARBOOK MANAGER

Mr. Orest A. Zorena, a junior in the Department of Business Education of Indiana State Teachers College, was appointed to the position of Business Manager of the college yearbook, "The Oak." This past year, Mr. Zorena served as Assistant Business Manager of the same publication. The basis upon which the Business Manager is elected is scholarship, experience, and social standing.



Mr. Zorena has also been very active in many other extra-curricular activities. These include: member of Sigma Tau Gamma Professional Social Fraternity, treasurer of the Varsity "I" Club, treasurer of the Winter Sports Club, member of the Sophomore Tribunal, assistant Sports Editor of the college newspaper, "The Penn," member of the Executive Loan Fund Committee of the Varsity "I" Club, Intramural Sports Manager, Varsity Boxing Manager, and member of the YMCA.

While at home he is a member of the Ukrainian National Choir of Arnold which is under the direction of Rev. Gregory Pavlovsky.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

### BASKETBALL

By a ruling of the Ukrainian National Association Executive Committee there will be no eastern championship in 1940. The aspirants for championship in the east were New York, Berwick, and Mahanoy City, leaders of districts 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Mahanoy City eliminated New York in race for the trophy by winning a game played in New York. Berwick, however, did not win the District No. 2 title until May 2nd. By that time the Mahanoy City team had disbanded, and the final game with Berwick could not be played.

The Executive Committee had made it plain that championship cannot be won by forfeits, and that the games must be played for the trophy.

### BASEBALL

The number of teams that have registered for the coming season is the same as that of 1939. Softball, however, has spread like wildfire. At least 30 teams, baseball and softball, will wear the U.N.A. emblem on the uniforms this summer.

Important notice: If you have not registered your team with the U.N.A. Athletic Director to this date, don't waste your stamps by sending your registration now. It will only be rejected and returned to you. Blame your manager for being late... blame anybody—but the last date for registrations was May 31st.

### JERSEY CITY H.N.S. BEATS NEW YORK SITCH

The Ukrainian Holy Name Society of Jersey City defeated the New York Chornomorska Sitch, 5 to 3, at Jersey City's Montgomery Annex on May 26th.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
New York:	00	3	6
Jersey City:	000	031	4x-5

MICHAEL STEBLECKI

## DESTRUCTION OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN SOVIET WESTERN UKRAINE

(NOTE: The following interesting article is taken from a recent issue of the "New Europe" fortnightly published in London. All references in it to "Soviet-occupied Poland" are actually references to Soviet-occupied Western Ukraine, formerly under Poland. There are no ethnographic Polish territories under the Soviets.—Editor.)

Numerous reports received from persons recently arrived from Soviet-occupied Poland indicate that all economic activities there under Soviet occupation are slowly but steadily coming to an end.

All industrial centres have been taken over by the State. At the beginning of the occupation, the Soviet authorities formed local collective administrative councils, but these were soon discarded and replaced by normal Soviet organizations. Numerous trusts have been formed and a web of economic and administrative bureaucracy has spread over the whole country. Only very few independent enterprises remain. As a rule, all industries are controlled by larger units in Soviet White Ruthenia or Soviet Ukraine and sometimes they are subordinated to organizations in the Union (whose competence extends to the whole the U.S.S.R.), as for instance is the case of electrical enterprises. Throughout the administrative machine the highest posts go to newcomers from Russia; Bolshevik methods of work have been forced upon industrial centres and their production is suffering in consequence. The timber industry will soon be completely ruined by these predatory methods.

Several industrial centres have been plundered by the Soviet authorities and the spoils shipped to Russia. The plant of Kolomya and Chortkiw power stations, part of the Stanislaviw power plant, and all furniture from the head offices of several banking houses, such as the State Land Bank (Państwowy Bank Rolny) have been removed to Russia.

The requisitions also covered such articles as non-ferrous metals, pig-iron, textiles, wood and sawn timber from the State forests, sugar, tobacco and alcohol from the Polish State Monopoly, agricultural implements and a large number of locomotives (which are now being adapted by the Bolsheviks for use on their broad-gauge tracks). Coal was also exported to Russia, thus causing an acute shortage of fuel in the various factories exploited by the Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Press announced a few weeks ago that industries in the occupied territory are to be developed, but so far this "development" has not progressed beyond the "paper-planning" so beloved by the Soviet authorities. No actual economic improvement or development of the occupied areas is seriously contemplated. Medium-sized and small factories tolerated after the first decisions of the national councils in October, are now being liquidated, as happened in the Bialystok and Grodno districts, where out of a total number

### THE 'SHOWER'

The earth took a shower today  
'Neath a fierce and lashing spray  
Of rain that spared no roof,  
Nor kept itself aloof  
From anything visible.

It drenched walks and window  
panes  
And rumbled down water drains,  
No bough too small, or tree tall  
To escape any or all  
Of its fury.

Then, when at last  
The raging downpour had passed,  
Crystal drops hung row by row,  
Just outside my very window,  
Like jewels rare.

HELEN TYRCYK

of 60 industrial enterprises (leather factories) 11 were wound up.

Small trades and handicrafts, which are widely developed in this part of Poland (the Soviet authorities themselves calculating the numbers of peasant-artisans at 200,000), are being compulsorily converted into "artels" (a sort of co-operative organisation under official control) with the cumbersome bureaucratic machinery indispensable under the Soviet system.

Even the Soviet Press (Izvestia, December 5, 1939) has mildly criticised the incapacity and disorderly methods prevailing.

The banks have been taken over by the State and their deposits and investments confiscated, while a new central banking organization has been instituted for the purpose of controlling the financial system.

Soviet Russia has been careful to establish a large number of savings banks in occupied Poland ("Izvestia," Jan. 29, 1940): the chief task of these banks in U. S. S. R. territory is the compulsory investment of the savings of the working class in the so-called State loans issued by the Soviet Treasury.

Methods of gradual seizure were employed in the case of commerce. The first decisions taken on this point did not indicate that all commerce would eventually be put entirely under State control. It was not until December 11, 1939, that the law requiring the "nationalization" of shops and the requisition of goods was passed. Some property owners were paid in zlotys, which ceased to be legal tender on December 21. Others received no compensation at all.

In some branches of trade (chemist shops, for instance) a pretence of free trading was kept up by allowing the owners to "give" their property to the State. In many such cases shop owners had to give up all they had earned since September 1, 1939. The extremity of this measure led to a wave of suicides, especially among Jewish merchants. Among the suicides was Gabriel Stark, a prominent merchant of Lwiv.

Private business was replaced by a system of State-controlled shops, or co-operatives, subject to the authority of a single organization composed of Soviet officials. This organization is dependent on the parent organization of the U.S.S.R. All wholesale trade has been taken over by the State.

One of the first visible signs of the sovietisation of trade was long queues of shoppers outside every open shop. There is little consolation for the consumer in Molotov's statement that waiting queues are a sign of prosperity, which does not exist in capitalistic countries, where the people have no money to spend.

A further result of sovietisation is the shortage of goods and the development of speculation and hawking. The Soviet Press is leading an active campaign against speculation, which, however, is a normal and characteristic practice in the U.S.S.R. Country people prefer a system of barter to the acceptance of Soviet currency of doubtful value.

Agriculture is being handled more carefully by the Soviet officials. It is true that on October 28, 1939, the Assembly ruled that all land should be considered as State property, thus laying the foundation for future collectivisation. But in the first stages of the occupation, the Soviet authorities parcelled out the land to peasants who previously owned little or no land, assuring them that it would be for their own use.

The process of distribution was deliberately haphazard. It was put into the hands of a committee of peasants. Figures published in Soviet newspapers showed, however, that some land was being retained for State use. Forests, gardens situated near the towns, and vegetable gardens were all placed under

## UKRAINIANS TO APPEAR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR TOMORROW

An Open House Party will be held by three Ukrainian groups at the American Common of the New York World's Fair tomorrow, June 9, 1940 at 7:00 P. M. The Ukrainian Dance Club of Jersey City (led by Nicholas Tomchuk), the Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle of New York City and the Ukrainian Dancers Club of Elizabeth, N. J. (led by Michael Herman), will demonstrate a series of Ukrainian folk dances.

The exhibition will be augmented by the participation of the audience in special folk dances to be taught and led by Michael Herman. Inasmuch as the American Common stands on the former site of the Soviet Pavilion of last year, the Ukrainians are bound to put extra zest into their dancing on, as they say, "the bones of Stalin," since last year they were prohibited from dancing at the fair because of the Soviet agreement with the fair. Admission to the American Common is free.

### NEW YORK CITY

**CHARM, BEAUTY, GLAMOUR, DISTINCTION, LOVLINESS!** Learn about all these assets and how you can have them at the "FIND YOUR CHARM" LECTURE sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center, International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City on **TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1940 at 8:30 P. M.** Miss Beatrix Baird of the Dorothy Gray Salon will be the speaker. **No Admission Charge.**

### State control.

In many instances livestock was requisitioned and sent to Russia. This was especially true of horses, which are badly needed by the Soviets. The requisition of wheat had a particularly serious result for the people of the countryside and villages. Soviet policy towards the peasants is often inconsistent. In some places the peasants were told they could fell trees in the forests, and afterwards the whole community was held responsible for this act.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that much arable land was left unown last autumn, which will result in great loss to the next harvest. The feeling of unrest is accentuated by fear of collectivisation of goods. This fear is shared by the Ukrainian and White Ruthenian peasants. The policy of collectivisation began to make itself felt in January of this year. Its first outward manifestation was the establishment of numerous courses for the chiefs of collective rural organizations (kol-khoz), country councils, and agricultural technicians.

According to reliable information, the collective exploitation by small farmers owning insignificant plots of land was inaugurated at the same time. One of these collective farms has been established in the vicinity of Baranowicz, one in the Bialystok district, and a few more in South-Eastern Poland. One form the ill-treatment of country dwellers takes is the imposition by the invaders of a high taxes on property—sometimes as much as 115 roubles on a "morg" (about one and a quarter acres). This is the same system that prevails in the U.S.S.R., where the few landowners who escaped collectivisation are burdened with taxes sufficiently high to ruin them. The system was introduced by decrees issued by the Soviet Government in August, 1938, and May, 1939.

These attempts at the collectivisation of agriculture will undoubtedly produce serious complications in the occupied territory. Already we are receiving reports about increasing tension between the peasants and the Russian military forces. The peasants have hitherto opposed the Soviet arbitrary committee in charge of their interests with equal vigour.