

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## A WOMAN WORTH KNOWING

Twenty-five years ago next Tuesday (August 6, 1913) a funeral procession wended its way through the heat-laden streets of Kiev, bearing in its midst the still form of a middle-aged woman whose frail and disease-wracked body had gone the way of all flesh, but whose indomitable spirit and courage had remained to kindle the hearts and minds of future generations.

Her name was Lesya Ukrainka—the greatest Ukrainian poetess.

Much has been written about this remarkable woman on these pages and elsewhere. But undoubtedly much has been forgotten about her by our Ukrainian-American youth. So once more we will refresh their memories, and perhaps inspire them, with the story of Lesya Ukrainka.



### Early Years

Lesya Ukrainka was born February 27, 1872. Her real name was Larissa Kosach, and when she married (not long before her death)—Kvitka, author of the novel "Marusia" (translated into English by Livesay and published early this year by Dutton).

She was born at a time when most of the Ukrainian intellectuals were thoroughly Russianized, scornful even to use their native tongue, which they considered fit only for common people. Despite such environment, Lesya from childhood acted and held herself out as Ukrainian. Undoubtedly her parents set her on this course, especially her mother, who under the pen-name of Olena Pchilka (1849-1930) had become a prominent Ukrainian writer.

Living in a picturesque village set in the beautiful Volhynian countryside, Lesya's early years were among the happiest of her entire life. When she reached nine, however, she fell victim to tuberculosis, a disease that was to torture her for the rest of her life. Unable to be with her playmates any longer, the little girl, bearing her misfortune with peasant stolidity, turned to her books for solace. Stories of action especially fascinated her, and likewise intensified within her the will to do something worthwhile. Following the urgings of her mother, she began to write poetry. She was about thirteen then.

### Her Life An Inspiring Song

The early poems of Lesya reflected only the sorrow and loneliness that realization of the serious character of her illness had laid so heavily upon her heart. When, however, her poems began to appear in print, when she became

conscious that people were actually reading them, misgivings began to enter her mind, whether she had a right to sadden people thus with her suffering. Such method of self-expression might ease her pain, true, but it was just as likely to increase that of others.

If she were to continue to write and be read—thus she must have reasoned—then let her works be useful to her fellow-men. Let them, therefore, be free of all lugubrious overtones; tears and sorrows never helped anyone. Let them sing of spirit and courage, and that life is real, that life is no vale of tears but an arena of unceasing struggle, and only he who struggles can truly live. And yet, she realized, if her song were to inspire others, it had to be truly genuine, it had to come from her heart. Her life itself had to be this song. She herself had to live as she preached. This she did.

### "The First Real Man!"

Such an evolution of thought and conception, taking definite form as she grew older, gradually changed the despondent character of her poems to that of a ringing call to her people to battle against the sea of troubles overwhelming them, especially under Russian misrule.

Her call was heard immediately by the progressive circles of her countrymen. Since Taras Shevchenko's death, the Ukrainian people had been accustomed to poets and writers who bewailed and wept copiously over Ukraine's plight. But here was one, and a woman at that, who unsparingly castigated all such weaklings, branding them "spiritual paralytics... slaves... without honor and without shame," and calling upon them all to rise and fight against

## OUR SCHOOL PROBLEM

Much as our Ukrainian-Americans are concerned with giving their young a sound education, and quick as they are to appreciate the vital cultural role knowledge of Ukrainian plays in its acquirement, they nevertheless neglect most woefully to give the proper support to the institution where in such knowledge can be gained best—the Ukrainian school.

Appeal after appeal is made to them by the clergy in churches and by the lay leaders elsewhere to support the parochial and the few public schools, so that they may fulfil their functions properly, but the most such appeals produce is but a trickle of monetary contributions, leaving the sponsors of such schools together with the teachers at wit's end on how to keep the school going somehow.

Our rapidly-maturing younger generation is more at fault here than the older. Although it extols the virtues of knowing Ukrainian, although its youth congresses and rallies devote much time to the subject, yet the material support Ukrainian schools receive from it is well-nigh negligible. And certainly the young people should give more than anyone else, for these schools were established for their benefit.

Unless this truly deplorable situation is soon improved, we fear, the current decline among our youth in knowledge of Ukrainian will reach a point so low that a rise will be impossible.

We suggest our youth organizations give this problem their serious consideration, and with it a substantial contribution to the Ukrainian school in their locality or wherever it may be.

oppression and servitude. No wonder, then, that Ivan Franko called her, "after Shevchenko, the first real man!"

### In the Shadow of Death

What was all the more remarkable, was that this inspiring message should come from a woman who lived constantly in the shadow of death. For despite all cures and trips to dry climes, tuberculosis steadily spread through her body. Yet true to what she preached, she refused to give up hope and uncomplainingly struggled against that which appeared inevitable—death. At the same time she labored unstintingly to improve her writings, not only their substance but form as well, with the result that some of her poetic works became veritable gems, among the finest in Ukrainian literature.

How constant was this shadow of death over her, can be readily seen from the fact that in 1898, just as she was beginning to attain literary heights, Ivan Franko wrote an excellent and highly commendatory review of her poetry ("Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk, volume III), and prefaced it with the explanation that he would have preferred to withhold judgement upon her poetic talent until it had reached a more mature stage, but that on account of her serious malady he feared it was hardly likely that it ever would. And though she managed to live fifteen years after that (she died August 1st, 1913), his fears were justified, for she died just as she was beginning to attain the peak of her creative power.

Despite her premature death, Lesya Ukrainka produced works that established her as Ukraine's greatest poetess. What is more important, however, she helped to awaken her countrymen from their despondent lethargy and inspired them to go out and fight for that which is rightfully theirs.

We urge our young people to learn more about this truly remarkable woman. She will give them courage and inspiration—when they need it most.

## "A NIGHT IN UKRAINE"

"Do you know the Ukrainian night? Oh, you do not know the Ukrainian night? Just consider one: from the centre of the sky looks out the moon; the limitless arch of heaven stretches afar, immeasurable and ever more immeasurable; the moon glows and breathes; the whole earth lies bathed in silvery light; and the air, refreshing, sensuous, is vibrant with delicate sounds and there stirs an ocean of exquisite fragrance. Divine night! Enchanting night! Motionless, sighing, stand the forests, dark with shadow themselves and casting about them vast patches of shadow. Quiet and calm lie the pools. The chill and the blackness of their waters are gloomily embraced within the dark green walls of the gardens. Virgin thickets of birdcherry and wild cherry timorously stretch their roots into the coolness of the water and now and then murmur among their leaves, feeling mayhap sudden energy and swift resentment when a tender little breeze—the night wind—steals up suddenly and kisses them. All the landscape is asleep. But overhead the firmament is breathless, wondrous, charged with triumph. One's soul too is caught up into the immensity of it, is rapt with awe, and crowds of silvery visions arise in melodious numbers from its depths. O night divine! Then suddenly it all springs into life, the woods, the pools, and the meadows. The magnificent thunder of the Ukrainian nightingale is scattered abroad, so that even the moon in mid-heaven must pause to listen to it. As if under a spell the village on yonder hillock still drowns. Whiter and whiter gleam its clustered huts in the moonlight. Each moment their low walls stand out more dazzlingly from the creeping blackness. Now the songs have ceased. All is quiet. Only here and there a light glimmers in some narrow window. Here and there before the threshold of a hut some belated family is finishing its evening meal."

(From Gogol's "A May Night," one of the stories in his *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*. Translation of A. P. and M. M. Coleman).



# UKRAINE, POLAND, AND THE PEACE TREATIES

(Address delivered by DR. LUKE MYSHUHA at the American-Ukrainian Congress at WASHINGTON on May 24th, 1940)

Translated

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**Poland Tramples Self-Determination Principle; Attacks Ukraine**  
In proclaiming the establishment of their republic, the Ukrainian people did so on the basis of the principle of national self-determination, which had been enunciated on behalf of America by President Woodrow Wilson. It provided that:

"Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the population concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states."

"All well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

Thus it is clear that in attacking the Western Ukrainian Republic, as she did in 1918, Poland thereby trampled upon this principle, to which, incidentally, she owed her own resurrection and independence.

It is worth noting here that in the olden times such wars of brutal aggression as Poland now undertook were led by the "shlakhta," the landed nobility, whereas the 1918-20 war was led by an avowed Socialist, Premier Ignatz Daszynski. The present war, moreover, was in direct violation of Wilson's stipulation that following an Allied victory "an independent Poland should be created which would consist of provinces inhabited indisputably by Polish population."

And now let us review some of the chief events of this Polish-Ukrainian war.

Early in 1919 when the Ukrainian forces were repulsing Polish offensive, an Inter-Allied Commission arrived at the seat of the Western Ukrainian government. It was headed by General Bertelmi, and included an American member. On February 28th it proposed a truce between the two belligerents, on the basis that all territory west of the proposed Bertelmi Line be ceded to Poland, which would include Lwiv and the rich Drohobich oils fields. The Ukrainians refused this proposal, as it was unjust and against the principles proclaimed by the Allies.

Shortly afterwards, while the Ukrainians were successfully counter-attacking along the whole front and penetrating deep into the Polish lines, the Supreme Allied Council sent a message to the Ukrainian High Command (signed, among others, by President Wilson), requesting it to cease hostilities pending a discussion of an armistice. The Ukrainians agreed and halted their offensive. The Poles, however, used this lull to strengthen their positions, and then notified the Council they would negotiate only on the basis of the Bertelmi Line. As a result, hostilities were resumed.

Soon thereafter, in April, the Supreme Allied Council appointed an Inter-Allied Armistice Commission to settle the dispute between the Ukrainians and the Poles. Headed by General Botha, the Commission prepared a draft of an Armistice Convention which was fair, for it conceded the right of the Ukrainians to the Drohobich oil fields. The Ukrainians accepted the proposal, on May 13, 1919.

Meanwhile, a member of the Polish Delegation at Paris, Ignatz Paderewski, had sent a telegram to the Polish Government at Warsaw notifying it that the Supreme Allied Council was determined that the Polish-Ukrainian hostilities come to a quick end. Prof. Grabski, however, the Polish premier then, hid this telegram and did not divulge its contents, but ordered a Polish offensive against the Ukrainians. In later years Grabski admitted this, and gave as an excuse that he had considered it to be a wise and patriotic course to take. He already knew then that the Poles were about to get strong reinforcements, in form of General Haller's Army, organized, armed and equipped in France with the aid of Allied, including American, money. The dispatch of this army to the theater of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict was approved even by the Supreme Allied Council, before whom it was represented by the Polish Delegation in Paris as having been created "to fight the Bolsheviks."

On June 25th the Supreme Council authorized Polish occupation of Eastern Galicia, up to the Zbruch River, with the provisions that the region be granted full autonomy and eventually its national self-determination. As a result, the Ukrainian Galician Army which had so valiantly fought off the invaders for nine months, was forced to withdraw from Western Ukraine and make its historic crossing over the Zbruch River into Great (Eastern) Ukraine, where it was soon joined by the Western Ukrainian government.

There the retreating Western Ukrainians united with the forces of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had been established January 22, 1918 and which one year later had united with the Western Ukrainian Republic. The combined Ukrainian armies now turned their attention to the Bolsheviks who were overrunning Ukraine. In August, 1919 they recaptured Kiev from the Reds.

At about this time, the Ukrainians found themselves confronted by a new foe, General Deniken, who like Haller had received much help from the Allies in order "to fight the Bolsheviks." Like Haller, too, Deniken attacked the Ukrainians, who were doing their best to rid their country of the Bolsheviks. Beset on the one side by the Reds and on the other by the Whites (as the Denikenites were called), the Ukrainian forces suddenly found among themselves a still more deadly foe, the typhus disease, which decimated their ranks.

Just when the situation seemed darkest, a ray of hope appeared for the Ukrainians. The Supreme Council established, on December 8th, 1919, the eastern boundary of Poland along the so-called Curzon Line, which has been recently mentioned in the American press in dispatches dealing with the new Soviet-German boundary line. Although unjust to both the Ukrainians and White Russians, the Curzon Line nevertheless provided for the continued existence of Western Ukraine national independence. Poland, however, refused to agree to this proposal too.

The catastrophic condition in which the Ukrainian people now found themselves, left them completely at the mercy of Poland, which she proceeded to take advantage of to the fullest extent, occupying more and more Ukrainian territory.

On April 22, 1920 Poland concluded an armistice with Semen Petlura, head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, whereby she recognized the republic and its government and promised to cooperate with the Ukrainians against the Reds. But in return for this, Poland forced the Ukrainian government to remain silent concerning the Ukrainian territories which she had already occupied. Even this sacrifice, however, was of no avail to the Ukrainians. For no sooner had Poland with Ukrainian aid turned back the Reds, then she immediately concluded with them the Treaty of Riga (1921) whereby Ukraine was partitioned between the two. She then compelled the Ukrainian forces to disband and interned them in concentration camps. Finally she forced the Ukrainian government, headed by Semen Petlura, to abandon the Ukrainian territories under her rule and go to France.

# LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

(Continued)

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## Contributes to Reports of Shevchenko Scientific Society

AT about this time, Franko was persuaded by Michael Hrushevsky, the famous Ukrainian historian, then professor of Ukrainian history at Lwiv University and the head of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, to contribute to the "Reports" of the latter society. His first contribution was the already mentioned monograph on Ivan Vyshensky, which appeared in 1895. That same year he published in it his masterly dissertation on "Barlaam and Joasaph," which was a romance written in the 8th century, probably by St. John of Damascus, and being a Christian interpretation of Buddha's history. From this time Franko was a steady contributor to the "Reports."

## His Growing Popularity

The wide range and general excellence of Franko's scientific and literary activities began at length to win for him a friendlier attitude on the part of the older generation, which heretofore had regarded him only as a rebel and a heretic, and because of this had refused to give him his just dues. Yet Franko's continued sharp criticism of the "oldsters" kept these friendlier albeit grudging feelings well under cover. Nevertheless his fame steadily grew, especially from the time when, in 1896, he issued his immortal collection of beautiful lyrics—"Zivvale Lestya" (Withered Leaves). It is true, of course, that the appearance of this collection was immediately followed by attacks from some conservatives for some heretical ideas expressed in it, yet such voices were now in the minority. Where the youth had long ago taken Franko to its heart, the masses were now beginning to do likewise.

## "ZIVVALE LESTYA"

Somewhat extravagantly yet with understandable enthusiasm, Antin Krushelnitsky writes in his critical study of Ivan Franko's poetry that very few works of art are equal in greatness to his "Withered Leaves" (Zivvale Lestya), a series of short lyric poems based on the theme of unrequited love.

Though this fact can be appreciated only by reading the poems in their original form, still it is well for our readers to have at least a general knowledge of them.

Wherein lies the magic, of this "lyric drama" as Franko calls it. Most likely—in the fact that "Withered Leaves" is poetry in the truest sense of the word. Every poem, every verse in it, is so finely chiseled, every image in it so beautifully painted, and the tones of human emotion so harmoniously expressed in it—that in reading and re-reading this work one constantly receives fresh satisfaction and joy, new thoughts and emotions.

## First Cluster

Of the three parts into which this work is divided, the first is a

## CMTC PROMOTIONS AT FORT MEADE

At Fort George G. Meade in Maryland the Ukrainian boys have shown their mettle. Joseph Kurinka, Michael Seniuk and Sam Wasnick have become cadet-sergeants. Daniel Futryk of Brad-dock, Pa., has become a corporal.

During a recent week of training on the firing range the four Ukrainian lads qualified as marksmen with a pistol. At all times they are encouraged to make progress by two Ukrainian officers in the camp, Captain Gregory Herman and Lieutenant John Chmelyk.

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cry of anguish of a soul suffering the torments of unrequited love.

As one of the first poems indicates, apparently the poet is not sure himself what draws him so irresistibly towards the object of his affections. Nevertheless the very sight of her is enough to stir within him a great love for her, and such is the power of this love that even one word from her would lift him to the very pinnacle of happiness. But that word does not come. She scorns him and his love. So bitterly he asks her in another of the poems, for what reason does he love her so much.

It is this indifference of her part, verging on outright rudeness, that hurts him so. He strives to make her realize how her conduct affects him, by recalling in another poem the day when both of them accidentally met, and how in his confusion he said everything to her except that which lay nearest to his heart, while she remained so cool and distant, and when they parted she did not even give him her hand, but just nodded casually to him, leaving him there standing like a fool, his stricken gaze following her as she disappeared, and his heart yearning for those unuttered two or three warm words that would have forever crystalized within him that great happiness that for a fleeting moment their meeting had awakened in him.

But, cries he, despite all this, you still are my true love, even though fates have willed it never to be returned.

And yet, he cannot refrain from reproaching her.

In tones of such paths that the lyric poem here seems very much akin to a dramatic monologue, he asks her—how could she ever in such hard, even tones tell him, "Do not hope for anything from me." How could she bring herself to utter such terrible words! Doesn't she realize that they constitute a terrible crime, that they kill the heart, the spirit, and the thoughts of both the living and the unborn.

But, he cannot bring himself to believe that she meant what she said. He cheers himself with the thought that she is too fine and good to deliberately hurt him so. And thus from the depths of despair his tortured soul soars to high hopes again.

These high hopes, however, do not last very long, for again she demonstrates to him that she does not care for him. But so great is his love for her that even though she avoids him, yet there is nothing he would not do for her. And so he tells her, that she should go her way and he would go his way, and thus they will never meet, like two drops of water in the deep. And if on his road he encounters misfortune on its way to her, he will seize it and fasten it to himself; but if good fortune he encounters, he will tell it to speed to her. For what is misfortune or fortune to him without her.

Such is the despair and anguish of his soul that the above mentioned and further poems of the first part of "Withered Leaves" portray. They come to a close in a poignantly beautiful epilogue, bidding the withered leaves of his love to fly away with the wind, for who can recognize in them the beauty of the green forest, who can understand what a wealth of emotion the poet has woven into these humble verses:

Розвійтеся з вітром, листочки зівалі,  
Розвійтеся, як тихе зітхання!  
Недолені рави, невинені жалі,  
Замердеє в серці кохання.  
  
В зівалих листочках хто може вгада-  
Красу всю зеленого гаю [ти  
Хто внає, який я чуття скарб бачу-  
В ті вбогій крші вкладю [ти  
  
Ті скарби вайкраші душі молодой  
Розратини марно, без тямі,  
Жебрак єдиноків на дустріч недоли  
Щу я сумними стежками.

## Ukrainian Memorandum to the Canadian Government

Several weeks ago the Ukrainian Weekly reported an audience The Representative Committee of Ukrainian Canadians had with Prime Minister William Lyons MacKenzie King at Ottawa.

Below is reprinted the text of the petition the the committee presented to the Premier then. It is taken from "Nowy Shliakh" (New Pathway), a Ukrainian bi-weekly published in Saskatoon.

1. The Canadians of Ukrainian origin, loyal to the great country of their adoption and conscious of the benefits of the democratic government and personal freedom that they enjoy under the British flag, pledge to Canada and to the British Commonwealth of Nations and their Allies their fullest support in the present struggle against the aggressive violence of the Third Reich. (Their extensive enlistment in the Canadian Active Service Force has already been an earnest indication of such unreserved support.)

2. In keeping with this pledge of loyalty and with their own political ideals, they affirm their unswerving belief in liberal democracy as a form of government, in the political, intellectual, social, and religious freedom of the individual, and in the right of European nationalities to the fullest measure of liberty. They are thus categorically opposed to the regime of Adolf Hitler, whose racial theories have shown themselves incompatible with the freedom and rights of non-German nationalities and whose political pronouncements to such non-German nationalities have proven to be utterly false.

3. The Ukrainian Canadians, conscious not only of the justice of the Allied cause but of the applicability of the Allied principles of freedom to the Ukrainian nation in Europe, beg respectfully to call the attention of His Majesty's Government to the importance of including the Ukrainian question in any just and permanent settlement of Europe. Next to the Russians the Ukrainians are the largest of the Slavic nations. Numbering nearly fifty millions, they occupy in Eastern Europe a rich, compact, and strategic area, the size considerably larger than that of France. That this great and ethnographically Ukrainian region should continue unhappily under alien rule makes for permanent unrest and strife. Its national liberation on a basis of self-determination in the spirit of the Ukrainian Act of January 22nd, 1919, is therefore essential to enduring peace and human welfare in Eastern Europe. The Ukrainian Canadians realize that the exact form of that settlement, together with the time and circumstances of its application, must depend on the issue of the war and will require as its prerequisite that great Allied victory for which they hope and work. They do not recommend, therefore, any rash and precipitate action that might defeat the very interest that they desire to serve. They beg to urge, however, that the Ukrainian question should not be lost sight of at any stage of the War and should be clearly envisaged by the Allies as a factor which strategically and psychologically may prove a decisive force in the South East contributing to the Allied victory.

4. To further these aims by unified effort among the Ukrainians in Canada, they have set up a Representative Committee of Ukrainian Canadians incorporating, so far as co-operation may prove practicable, the major Ukrainian organizations in Canada. Its component elements to date are the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics (the Ukrainian Catholics, according to the 1931 census, constitute 72 per cent of the Ukrainian Canadian population) and the Ukrainian National Federation (whose membership is composed of Ukrainians of Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox faith). This representative committee stands

## NATIONALITIES IN THE U. S. S. R.

"Isvestia," April 29th, published additional details concerning the census of January 17th, 1939. Among these we find the figures for the larger racial units of the U.S.S.R. Below we reproduce the statistical data bearing upon races with a population over 100,000. For purposes of comparison we include the corresponding figures from the previous census taken in 1926.

Nationality	Figures for		Per cent of total Population	1939-1926
	Dec. 17th 1926	Jan. 17th 1939		
Muscovites	77,791,124	99,019,929	58.41	127.3
Ukrainians	31,194,976	28,070,404	16.56	89.8
White Ruthenians	4,738,923	5,267,431	3.11	111.2
Uzbeks	3,904,622	4,844,021	2.86	124.0
Tartars	2,916,536	4,300,336	2.54	147.7
Kazaks	3,968,289	3,098,764	1.83	78.2
Jews	2,599,975	3,020,141	1.78	115.5
Azerbaijanians	1,706,605	2,274,805	1.34	133.2
Georgians	1,821,184	2,248,566	1.33	123.6
Armenians	1,567,568	2,151,884	1.27	137.3
Mordvins	1,340,415	1,451,429	0.86	108.3
Germans	1,238,549	1,423,534	0.84	115.0
Chuvashes	1,117,419	1,367,930	0.81	122.5
Tadjiks	978,680	1,228,064	0.72	125.7
Kirghizes	762,736	884,306	0.52	116.0
People of Dagestan	788,098	857,371	0.50	108.8
Bashkirs	713,693	842,925	0.50	118.2
Turkomans	763,940	811,769	0.48	106.3
Poles	782,334	626,905	0.37	
Udmurts		605,673	0.36	
Merians	428,192	481,262	0.28	
Komy (Zirians)	226,383	408,724	0.24	
(Votiaks)	504,187			
Chechenians	318,522	407,690	0.24	
Ossetians	272,272	354,547	0.21	
Greeks	213,765	285,896	0.17	
Moldavians	278,905	260,023	0.15	
Karelians	248,120	252,559	0.15	
Karakalpaks	146,417	185,775	0.11	
Koreans		180,412	0.11	
Kabardins	139,925	164,106	0.10	
Leningrad Finns	115,234	143,074	0.08	
Finns	19,467			
Estonians	154,666	142,465	0.08	
Kalmuks	129,321	124,327	0.08	
Lets Lithuanians	141,703	126,900	0.07	
Bulgarians	111,296	113,479	0.07	

A notable feature of the 1939 census is that the authorities paid little attention to the statistical methods or the data used in the last census. For this reason comparison between the present census and that of 1926 can have only relative value. Thus, for example, "Komy" formerly meant an autonomous republic, inhabited by Zirians and several minorities. The Votiaks were not included among peoples who numbered more than 100,000. Another ethnic group must have been grouped with them in the present census. The same applies to the Udmurts. We have no means of verifying whether the census conforms to reality, but there is every reason to believe that the figures were more or less falsified according to the particular needs of the Muscovite Government.

The census of 1926 was more or less a fair scientific study. In 1939 the Muscovite Government was no longer in a position to take a true census because its bureaucratic apparatus had gone too far on the road to disintegration. Thus a complete census taken a year earlier was cancelled because it had been "falsified by the enemies of the people." It is doubtful whether the Muscovite Government itself knows how many inhabitants there are in the U.S.S.R., because local authorities falsified figures on their own initiative. It is likely that the figures have been grossly exaggerated. In 1926 the total population was 147 million, of which almost 78 million were Muscovites and 69 million belonged to other racial groups. According to the 1939 census the total population is roughly 170 million, of which 99 million are Muscovites and 71 million belong to other racial groups. Thus the Muscovite population is supposed to have risen by 27 per

cent. and the alien population by 3 per cent in the last twelve years. In view of the present Muscovite policy towards subjugated peoples this is tantamount to the latter being condemned to extermination. The fact that the Ukrainians, a nation which inhabits the most fertile land in the U.S.S.R., suffered an absolute loss of three million inhabitants shows that the Muscovite Government has adopted a ruthless policy towards subjugated nations and especially towards the Ukrainians.

According to the 1939 census the population of the U.S.S.R. increased by 15.9 per cent since 1926; at this rate the number of Ukrainians, apart from those who were under Poland, should now be 36,000,000. Instead it is slightly over 28 million, or 3 million less than in 1926. Even if we assume that part of this loss is due to the fact that in 1939 many Ukrainians were put down as Muscovites, the position would still seem hopeless. It would mean that the Ukrainian people are faced with the dilemma: either become Russified or die. Nor does the Muscovite Government make any attempt to conceal its plans. Propaganda and deception have become almost unnecessary, following the seizure of Western Ukraine and White Ruthenia.

It is not much better for the other nationalities under Muscovy. For example the Kazaks, a nation which lived from stock breeding, has lost one quarter of its population, together with the probable natural increase during the last twelve years. The places of those who have been destroyed by starvation and persecution are immediately taken by Muscovite immigrant and colonists from other republics.

The publication of the census in its present form is a clear indication that the Muscovite Government has abandoned every hope of coming to an understanding with the non-Russian peoples. Instead it has openly turned for support to the Muscovite national element. Today the Government of the U.S.S.R. is less than ever concerned about what others think of its policies. The only question is whether this Muscovite straightforwardness is not as yet premature. "Svoboda"

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Conducted by  
THEODORE LUTWINIAK

### Questions

It is gratifying to see that many members and non-members of the Ukrainian National Association are taking an interest in the organization. A considerable number of persons have visited the Main Office in Jersey City in recent months, and scores of others have written for information. Naturally, many questions are asked by these visitors and letter-writers. For the benefit of our readers we will devote this week's column to questions and answers of general interest.

Q. What types of certificates are issued by the U.N.A.? A. There are 3 classes of juvenile certificates. Class 1 is a term to age 18 certificate; Class 2, whole life, premium ceasing at age 70; Class 3, 16-year endowment. The monthly dues for Class 1 is 25c, Class 2 50c, Class 3 50c. for each \$100. There are 4 types of certificates for adults... whole life, 20-payment life, 20-year endowment, and whole life with premiums ceasing at age 70. The monthly dues vary, depending on the age, type and amount of certificate desired by the applicant.

Q. For what amount can a member be insured? Does age have anything to do with the amount of insurance? A. The lowest amount for which a member can be insured in the U.N.A. is \$500. The highest amount of insurance for a male member is \$3,000; for a female member, \$1,500. A male member between the ages of 16 and 35 can insure himself for \$3,000; from 35 to 40 the maximum is \$2,500; from 40 to 45 the maximum is \$2,000; from 45 to 50 the maximum is \$1,500; from 50 to 55 the maximum is \$500. A female member from 16 to 40 years of age can insure herself for \$1,500; from the ages of 40 to 50 the maximum is \$500. Males over 55 and females over 50 are not accepted as members in the U.N.A.

Q. Do the juvenile and adult certificates provide for cash surrender, extended and paid up insurance? Does the U.N.A. give dividends? A. The Class 1 certificate provides only for a death benefit of up to \$500. When the member is 18 he surrenders the certificate and is transferred to the adult department. If his Class 1 certificate has been in force 5 years or more he receives, upon transferring, a free year's membership on a \$1,000 whole life certificate or its equivalent if he takes another type of certificate. Both Class 2 and 3 provide for cash surrender after 10 years and extended and paid up insurance after 3 years. All adult certificates provide for cash surrender, paid up and extended insurance after 3 years. All types of juvenile and adult certificates earn dividends after being in force 2 years.

Q. Can a member transfer to another branch? A. All U.N.A. members have the privilege of transferring to other branches whenever such transfer is necessary. The only stipulation is that the member leave no unpaid debts in the branch that he is leaving.

Q. Can a member pay his dues directly to the Main Office? A. The by-laws of the U.N.A. stipulate that members must pay their dues to the branches of which they are members. No premiums are accepted directly from the members.

Q. Can a member save money by paying in advance? A. Yes. By paying annually a member can save up to 6%.

Q. Can a member change his certificate for that of a different class and amount? A. Yes, but if the member desires to retain the original admittance date and if the new certificate calls for a higher premium, he must pay the difference.

Q. Can a member change the beneficiary on his certificate? A. Yes, providing the new beneficiary is related to the insured.

Another column on this style will appear shortly. If you have any questions to ask please address them to the Main Office of the U.N.A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J.

ready to further, in any way within its power, the great war effort of Canada and the Allies and support any just plan that these may approve for liberation of the Ukraine.

The Representative Committee of  
Ukrainian Canadians

Rev. Dr. W. Kusbnir, President  
Prof. T. K. Pavlychenko, Sec.



## FUNNY SIDE UP

### HOW'S THE WATER?

Girls going for a swim  
Once dressed like Mother Hubbard  
Now they have a bolder whim,  
They dress more like her cupboard.

Pardon our enthusiasm today, folks, but after lolling on the beach last week, we wish to offer our reflections on that interesting subject, women's bathing suits. Undoubtedly, you folks too have noticed that the women's bathing suits these days are very becoming... becoming smaller and smaller as each Summer rolls by. We can hardly wait to see the 1950 styles (with our microscope?). But did you know there are two sides to everything, except, perhaps, the modern girl's bathing suit. The way the gals' swim-suits are manufactured these days, there isn't enough wool in them to pull over a man's eyes. These new swim-suits are a two-way stretch. They stretch the bounds of decency and the limits of one's allowance! Funny thing about a girl and a bathing suit. When she's in it... she's mostly out! And, but definitely, the one-piece bathing suit for gals is often the no-peace bathing suit for men!

We met a bathing beauty at the beach last week and we've come to the following conclusion: A bathing beauty who's really a beauty is worth wading for. Well, anyhow, we were trying to teach her to swim... then the Life Guard came over and made us get into the water! The sweet young thing (the girl, we mean) went into the water first. When she came out, we asked her how the water was; she said it was luke-warm. Well, we went into the water for a duck, and came out with goose pimples! Brr, but the water was icy. "I thought you said the water was luke-warm," we asked her. "Well," she replied, "Didn't it luke-warm to you?" Just then a huge wave swept in—and several young ladies had a narrow escape from bathing!

Incidentally, and strangely enough, a lot of cuties on the beach trying to get sun-tanned backs, are also out for greenbacks! Want to know how we got our coat of tan this year? Not at the beach! We've been spending so much time walking along Broadway these Summer evenings, we've acquired a fine coat of sign-tan! Have you heard the gag about the world's skinniest guy who went to the beach one day and got his chest severely sunburned... Two days later his back began to peel! Then there's the sad tale about the disillusioned Miss bent on committing suicide at the beach. The beach was so crowded that the poor gal had to swim around for four hours before she could find a place to drown! Just before we left the beach, we noticed a certain ham actor wading in three feet of water screaming for help. "What are you yelling about," snapped a life guard. "You can't possibly drown there." "Oh, I know that," replied the ham actor, "But in case I do swim out further, I want to be sure the acoustics are right!"

### HOW TO KEEP COOL—FOR FREE

1. Stand in the lobby of any big motion-picture house lobby, where they have air-conditioning. Just look hungry so people will think you're an actor.
2. If you're a midget, go sit in the refrigerator for a half hour.
3. Take a table in an air-conditioned restaurant and tell the waiter you're waiting for a friend to show up for lunch. After half an hour or so, look at your watch, say "Tsk! Tsk!" and walk out.
4. This applies to girls: Go out with a couple of wealthy men. They should have a cool million.

### BROMO SELTZER

### POVERTY

Poverty is no disgrace to a man but it is confoundingly inconvenient.—Sydney Smith.

## ODWU CONVENTION SENDS PLEDGE TO ROOSEVELT

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt at the close of its tenth annual convention in Pittsburgh, on July 7.

The President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

The American Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine begs to call your attention to the fact that its tenth convention meeting in Pittsburgh July 4-7 adopted resolutions pledging its entire membership to absolute loyalty to the government of the United States and to the defense of our country against all enemies.

The Convention also upheld the administration's attempts to bring peace to a warring world and freedom to oppressed peoples, among whom are fifty million Ukrainians in East Europe, who now find themselves under the occupation of Soviet Russia, Germany and Hungary.

Denouncing fascism, nazism and communism, our patriotic organization appeals to the American people for an understanding of the independence struggle of the Ukrainian people and points out that the greatest bulwark against future aggression in Europe would be the creation of an independent democratic Ukrainian state.

Pledged to the defense of American democracy, traditions and institutions, we seek to help the Ukrainian people regain their independence in order that they too may enjoy fruits of freedom and enlightenment which we enjoy in America.

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine:

Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky,  
President  
V. A. Biznyk, Secretary.

## CULTURAL CENTRE OPENS FOLK DANCING COURSE

The high enthusiasm and activity of the Elizabeth Ukrainian Folk Dancers, as reported in the Weekly recently, has inspired some Philadelphians to start preparing for a come-back, one that would be reminiscent of the time when they too danced everywhere to bring fame to Ukrainian folk culture.

With the exception of the occasional public performances by members of the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, Ukrainian folk dancing in Philadelphia has been dead quite a while. Now, however, with the announcement that folk dancing groups are invited to participate in the Ukrainian-American Youth Day program at the World's Fair on September 1st, the Ukrainian Cultural Centre has decided to revive our folk dancing in its locality.

Beginning with last Thursday and continuing every Thursday evening thereafter from 7:30 P.M. to 9 P.M., folk dancing practice will be conducted throughout this entire month in the Centre's auditorium (645 North 15th Street) under the direction of Miss Mary Huchko, Mrs. Marie Z. Marco, and Alexander Yaremko.

All who at one time took lessons and knew how to do Avramenko's dances, are invited to come for rehearsal.

### VULGARITY

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.—Pope.

### COME TO CONNECTICUT

to celebrate the ANNUAL UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Org. of Connecticut SUN- DAY, AUGUST 11th, Sheutson Park, Wakelee Ave., ANSONIA, Marko's 7pc Band. Prominent Guests. Folk dancing and singing—swing dancing. Sport events—good food and refreshments. Starts 1:00 P. M. Adm. 35¢. 180,6

## THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

### CARNEGIE BEATS AMBRIDGE

Paul Cybuck reports that Carnegie defeated the visiting Ambridge club, 8 to 7, after a 12-inning battle. Jula, pitching for Carnegie, allowed 4 hits. He fired in the 8th and was relieved by J. Haluschak. Lysick and Marvan pitched for Ambridge and allowed 8 bingles.

### NEWS FROM ROCHESTER

Rochester's U.N.A. softball players have banded together for the 1940 season and entered a team in the Y.M.C.A. League under the name of Tridents U.N.A. The league is composed of 6 teams, and games are played every Wednesday night. The battery of the U.N.A. 9 is composed of M. Bastuk and V. Kowba as pitchers with Mike Plekan as catcher. The Tridents made their debut with a 4—3 victory over 1 of the fastest teams in the league, Kowba allowing only 5 hits. To date the U.N.A. team has won 2 and lost 2 and is out to win the remaining games to capture the league championship.

In a recent game, Rochester defeated the Knits by a 5—4 score. Kowba did the pitching.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Rochester:	001	021	1—5 7 2
Knits:	102	001	0—4 6 2

### MILLVILLE TAKES 2 FROM PHILLY

As reported in a recent Sportlight, Millville defeated Philadelphia, 7 to 4, at Millville, N. J., on July 13th. Fred W. Matolicz writes that Millville took an early lead when Frank Panczysyn hit a home run with 1 mate on base. Kinkle, pitching for the Millville team, struck out 10 and allowed only 6 hits. He also drove in 2 runs with a double. Panczysyn and P. Romanik also connected for doubles.

Philadelphia scored 1 run in the 2nd inning and 3 in the 3rd to take a 4 to 2 lead, but Millville scored twice in its half of the 3rd to tie the score. The visitors did no further scoring, while the home team scored 2 in the 4th and 1 in the 5th to take the game. Shegda got 2 hits out of 3 attempts for Philly. J. Juzwiak and Bliszczyk shared the pitching duties for the visitors.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia:	013	000	0—7 6 1
Millville:	202	210	x—7 9 1

George Slobogin reports that Millville traveled to Philadelphia on July 20th and defeated the Quaker City team 12 to 0. This was Millville's 3rd consecutive U.N.A. Baseball League victory. Details will appear in a future Sportlight.

### OLYPHANT DEFEATS WILKES-BARRE

Playing on its home grounds on July 21st, the Olyphant team defeated Wilkes-Barre, 4—3, after 10 innings. Reports John Pesota, Wilkes-Barre scored 1st when Proch tripled and Zwarycz walked, Zwarycz broke for 2nd base and Proch for the plate. The relay to the plate was too late and Proch was in safely. Olyphant also scored in its half of the 1st inning when Klachaney walked and came in on Roman's double. Pesota tripled and Roman scored, giving Olyphant a 2—1 advantage over the visitors. Lucas, pitching for Wilkes-Barre, bore down and retired the side, aided by Swokla's perfect peg to the plate when a runner threatened to score. Olyphant scored again in the 5th. Roman scoring from 3rd when Kozemka threw wild in an attempt to pick him off. Wilkes-Barre tied the game in the 6th on a walk to Zwarycz, Hrenenko's double, and Stuzar's single. There was no further scoring until the 10th inning, when Roman walked, stole 2nd and came in on Pesota's single to center.

Both pitchers did well. Czelnisniak of Olyphant allowing 5 hits and Lucas 7. Czelnisniak whiffed 10 while his opponent breezed a 3rd strike past 8 batters. The winning hurler was dangerous at the plate, getting 2 hits out of 4 tries. Proch got 2 out of 3 for the losers. Roman made 2 sensational catches of potential extra base hits to aid the winners.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
W.-Barre:	100	002	000 0—3 5 2
Olyphant:	200	010	000 1—4 7 1

### CLEVELAND TROUNCES AKRON

On July 21st Cleveland traveled to Akron to play the Akron U.N.A. team, Cleveland winning by an 18 to 4 score, reports Nicholas Bobeczko. It was Cleveland's 3rd victory in the U.N.A. League.

Each team scored 4 runs in the 1st inning. Akron's 4 runs came in when J. Koss homered with the bases loaded. Akron did no further scoring, while Cleveland scored in every inning but the 6th. Akron was held to

## HONEYMOON AT THE CONGRESS

It has been brought to the attention of the Committee of the 8th Congress of the UYL-NA, which will be held in Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City over Labor day week-end next, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd; that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bandura, of Spring Valley, N. Y., spent their honeymoon at last year's convention in Newark, and that they intend to celebrate their first anniversary at the coming Congress.

It may be well for you guys and gals who intend to take the matrimonial plunge very shortly to consider the possibility of honeymooning in New York City at the Congress. If you have already been welded, you too can celebrate your anniversary at the Congress. In either event all you have to do is to notify the Committee of the 8th Congress of the UYL-NA, Hotel Pennsylvania New York City, and a special group of vocal experts will greet you at the Congress with their version of "Mnohaya Lita."

John H. Roberts

## PHILLY CHOIR MAKES PROGRESS

One of the striking features in Philadelphian Ukrainian life has been the rapid progress made in musicianship by the newly-reorganized Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir. This progress had its beginning about four months ago when the choir took on a new director, Stephen Marusevich, the young American-born and talented director of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey and also of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of Philadelphia. Within the space of about ten weeks the choir learned an entirely new Mass, and made its debut with it during the Easter midnight services, at which Bishop Bohachevsky officiated. Shortly after Michael Hayvoronsky, famous Ukrainian composer and author of this particular mass which the choir had learned, came especially to Philadelphia to hear his work sung for the first time in its entirety here in America by the Philadelphia Ukrainian Cathedral Choir.

A person who has been most helpful in reorganizing the choir, in guiding and inspiring it, has been the Very Rev. Philemon Tarnavsky, Chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America. To him the choir owes many thanks.

William Humphrey Juzwiak

## NEWSMAN TO SPEAK ON RED INVASION OF GALICIA

A free public lecture which should interest all Ukrainian-Americans will be given on the Roof Garden of the Philadelphia Central YMCA, Tuesday evening, August 6, starting at 8:30.

The speaker will be Melvin K. Whiteleather, noted foreign correspondent and writer for the Philadelphia Bulletin. He will tell of his experiences in Galicia when he accompanied the Red Army during its invasion of Western Ukraine, formerly under Poland, last September.

—ay

3 hits, while Cleveland accounted for 14. J. Hodowancki, pitching for the visitors, struck out 8.

With the exception of J. Koss' homer, Cleveland men got all the extra base hits. P. Spodar and P. Blyk came through with triples, while N. Bobeczko, G. Horosko and T. Blyk hit doubles. S. Bobeczko and M. Spodar hit 2 doubles each.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cleveland:	424	240	2—18 14 1
Akron:	400	000	0—4 3 3

On July 14th Cleveland lost for the 1st time this season. The U.N.A. boys were defeated by the Cleveland Sacred Hearts, 1—0, the lone tally being a home run by M. Chwirchak in the 5th inning. J. Hodowancki did the pitching, allowing but 2 hits. M. Kacz pitched for the Sacred Hearts and allowed 3 hits. This was a non-U.N.A. League game.