

WORTH READING NOW!

A humorous short story of what happened when its author found a mammoth's tooth is the "Mammoth's Tooth" by Osip Makovey, appearing in the overflow of this week's "Weekly" in today's "Svoboda." It is part of the series of "Selected Ukrainian Short Stories," translated into English, that the "Weekly" has been featuring for the past few months. Read it, cut it out, and save it for future reading.

SCOLDS YOUTH FOR VIEWS ON WAR

Student organizations were urged to press educational aims in an effort to allay youth's attitude of "disgusted detachment" and bewilderment about the urgent issues of the day, by Dr. William A. Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, last Wednesday night at the closing session of a three-day conference of students sponsored by the International Student Service in New York City.

Dr. Neilson described two schools of thought that he said students gave as the grounds for their indifference. One, he said, advanced the contention that this war was only another imperialistic conflict among the European nations, with power, prestige and commercial advantage at stake; the other argued that undesirable internal conditions should be righted before the country interfered in the quarrels of remote nations.

Regarding the first view he said: "The period of imperialistic expansion of the western European powers is over, and for a long while now the policy of the British Commonwealth, for instance, has been one of decentralization and the granting of more and more independence to their dominions. Secondly, whatever may be charged against England and France during the growth of their empires, their way of life is, like ours, one that implies the recognition of the rights of the individual to speak his mind and decide his own destiny. These rights are the fundamental issue of the present war."

Concerning the second view, the N. Y. Times reports Dr. Neilson as having conceded that American democracy suffered from political corruption, legal defects, injustice to minorities, industrial "tyranny" and unemployment. He cited the unemployment problem as an important cause of youth's lukewarm attitude toward democracy. However, he held that while such conditions should be reformed, they must not blind youth to the essential value of American democracy and to the "tremendous" privileges that its members enjoy.

"A way must be found," he said, "of making all our people, but especially the rising generation, aware of the value of their heritage."

SOKIL AND RUDNITSKY OPEN MUSIC STUDIO

A studio for vocal and operatic art was opened last week in New York City by Maria Sokil—Ukrainian prima donna of many famous European operatic theatres and European opera in his country and well appearances on the concert stage, in the N.B.C. radio studios and in the Philadelphia Opera Company—together with her husband, Prof. Antin Rudnitsky, the distinguished opera conductor, composer and pianist.

Prof. Rudnitsky at present coaches such musical celebrities as the Metropolitan Opera star Jan Kiepura. A pupil of Egor Petri and of Artur Schnabel, Prof. Rudnitsky will also give piano lessons at the studio for both beginners and advanced students.

The studio is located at 13 West 88th Street, New York City. Telephone—Trafalgar 7-3632.

THE YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS

The Vital Youth Problems

If the Eighth Annual Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America held two weeks ago is any indication, our young people do not regard with any real seriousness the vital problems of their proper adjustment to their American environment and Ukrainian background. Rather they seem more concerned with the partisan struggle that has been raging among them for the past two or three years to gain control of organized Ukrainian-American youth life.

The problem of assimilation, for example, which is certainly the most important one facing them now, and in many respects the most controversial, evoked from the delegates at the congress no more than two expression of opinion, and both were wholly irrelevant to the issue. Yet when any matter pertaining to the past or future administration of the league was raised, the number and clash of opinions on it became so great that the air fairly crackled with the heat engendered by them; and they took up so much time that several talks on important subjects could not be delivered.

This dearth of interest among our youth in the basic problems of their adjustment to the American scene, is no recent manifestation either. At the Newark gathering of the UYL-NA last year, for instance, not even one of these problems was presented in form of an address for serious deliberation. Yet there was a time when deliberation upon these problems was the chief feature at such league congresses or conventions, when the delegates went home from them with a clearer understanding of these problems, and when, as a result, some deliberate and planned effort was made by them to solve these problems and thereby enable themselves to become better Americans and of greater assistance to the Ukrainian national cause.

The present deplorable situation, of course, must be remedied, and very soon too, if our young folks are to realize their collective inherent abilities and possibilities as Americans of Ukrainian extraction. Today young people everywhere are giving serious and intelligent consideration to the vital problems facing them.

A most inspiring manifestation of such a serious approach to the problems confronting youth, for example, was the International Student Service Conference held during the first half of this week at the International House in New York City. Its theme was "Students and the Future of Democracy." The manner in which its participants debated upon this and associated subjects, the soundness of their reasoning, and the clarity of their expression, was enough to inspire anyone there. It's a pity that some of our young Ukrainian-American leaders did not attend it, at least in the role of observers. They would have at least seen how a youth conference should be conducted.

Of course, those who attended that student conference were the pick of the student body in this country. But then, there is no reason why the young people who attend our various league congresses and rallies cannot be the pick of Ukrainian-American youth. There is no reason why the clubs cannot elect as delegates to such affairs persons who are aware of the importance of the problems facing them and their kind, and who are able enough to discuss them intelligently.

Such is the type of delegates that our youth conferences need, whether they be of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, or any other youth organization. Else these conferences will in the end become just a farce, or, in the words of one observer from the older generation, a "КО-медія."

MOSCOW AS NEWS CENTER NO LONGER EXISTS

News Is Severely Censored

Reporting from Varna, Bulgaria that the Moscow Bureau of The New York Times has been closed owing to the exigencies of the new Soviet censorship instituted last January 1, G. E. R. Gedye, erstwhile head of that bureau, revealed in his dispatch last Wednesday that because of this severe censorship Moscow has ceased being a news center.

"It is perhaps interesting," he wrote, "that the first non-Communist newspaper to establish itself in Moscow—and the last United States newspaper to maintain its representation there—after having patiently waited six months for some sign of improvement has had to recognize the determination of the censorship to make and keep the Soviet Union a sealed book."

"Moscow remains today one of the most political centers of the world," Mr. Gedye continues. "As a news center it has ceased to exist and every correspondent still there knows that his work is entirely valueless. It is even misleading, for he is able to present only that version of events which the Soviet authorities desire to be accepted abroad. Since January 1 it has been impossible for any foreign correspondent (other than the Germans) to communicate freely with his paper. Correspondents have been reduced to the role of precis-writers to Tass and the official press. More exactly, they are allowed to summarize only such portions of the Moscow statements as it is thought desirable for the outside world to know. They have been and still are—again, except for the Germans—prevented from telephoning abroad and from communicating freely in "service messages" with their headquarters. They are frequently prevented from making any reference to events in and connected with the Soviet Union which they can hear openly discussed on the broadcasting stations of the whole world..."

STUDENTS CONFERENCE DEBATE CONSCRIPTION

One of the main issues debated upon at the International Student Service Conference held at the International House on Riverside Drive in New York City last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, was conscription. There were two general points of view expressed.

One point of view believed that the attacks upon the trade union leaders and attacks upon American minority political parties conformed with the method of establishing fascism. As part of this threat it was said, the present conscription plan represents the entering wedge for an attack upon the liberties and the living standards of the people as a whole as well as a gratuitous insult to the traditional patriotism and democratic spirit of the American trade union.

The other point of view felt that an increase in our armies is absolutely necessary to guard against the threat of a German attack. Conscription in the minds of this group is the most efficient and most democratic means of raising the additional man power. It was felt that any conscription act should be as democratic as possible and should be administered by progressive pro-labor men. The hope for such lies in the partial uncertain liberalism of President Roosevelt, said the delegates.

UKRAINE, POLAND AND THE PEACE TREATIES

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

Translated

(Concluded)

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NOT satisfied with hanging Bilas and Danylishin, the Polish authorities immediately imposed a strict ban upon all demonstrations commemorating the death of these two heroic revolutionaries. Even memorial services in churches for them were forbidden. Nevertheless such demonstrations and memorial services did take place and often, too, with the result that many of those who participated in them, especially the younger generation, were arrested and jailed. This ban, incidentally, was continued up until Poland's very downfall.

The Polish authorities would not even permit Poles to say anything kind about these two young men who had given up their lives for the Ukrainian national cause. Thus when Josef Lachowski, author of "Genjusz Niepodległości" (The Genius of Independence) and "Powstanie Listopadowe" (The November Revolution), declared upon learning of the sentencing to death of Bilas and Danylishin that "They are heroes who someday will be recorded in history," he was immediately summoned by the authorities to give an account of himself for having made such a "treasonable" utterance.

In such times of national oppression and suffering the Ukrainian people could perhaps find some solace only in the pastoral letters of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptitsky, venerable head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, wherein he constantly exhorted them to remain courageous. "We should take good cheer from the fact," he wrote in one of these letters, "that the good and just Lord sees all our sufferings. In his hands lies the fate of all nations. From our sufferings there may emerge, if God so wills, something that will be everlasting benefit to our race..." These words, however, were stricken out of the pastoral letter (dated July 20, 1938) by the Polish censor, but they managed to reach the Ukrainian people through other channels.

An Appeal to Political Reason

Back in 1862, Michael Chaikowski, gave in the preface to his "Kozak Stories" what he deemed was an explanation why the Poles warred against the Ukrainian Kozaks: "Just as for centuries the Poles have been famous for their prowess with the sword, so for centuries they have been known for their political ignorance."

While in 1937, the "Polish-Ukrainian Bulletin," published by Poles in Warsaw, had this to say:

"...desiring to sum up in one sentence the development of Polish-Ukrainian relations, we must stress that we are approaching a new Khmelnytsky Period, i.e., a terrible defeat of our national strivings in the borderlands. Over these borderlands there now hovers the shadow of a new Khmelnytsky."

As we thus can see, there have always been individuals among the Poles who have recognized the importance and strength of the Ukrainian national movement for freedom and independence. They have known that the Idea behind this movement is the same one that finds expression in the Pantheon of the French people in Paris, namely: "Either live a free man, or die!" The Polish masses and the Polish government, however, have refused to recognize this. In the words of the periodical "Bunt Młodych" (Youth's Revolt, — January, 1937) "Polish public opinion cannot stand an examination as in it din takes the place of vision, demagoguery the place of a program, and paste the place of decision."

We have no way of telling how long it will take before the Ukrainian people in their native land will be able to unite themselves and become free and independent. Yet we do know that their movement towards this goal is now advancing with rapid strides. They now have but one mighty foe, the USSR, which is bound to collapse soon. As for Poland, the situation is uncertain. We do know, however, that the Ukrainian people do not wish the Polish people any ill-fortune and enslavement. All that they wish is that the Polish strivings for freedom should not again include any plans to enslave the Ukrainian territories and people, for that again would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the principle of national self-determination which was enunciated some twenty-two years ago by the President of these United States of America, from which the Poles are once more hoping to get moral and material support in their struggle for liberty. Furthermore, the Poles should realize, that the American principle of national self-determination, upon which Poland rose at the close of the last World War, is applicable to all peoples, the Ukrainians just as well as the Poles. That is something Polish propaganda in America must realize once and for all, too, and stop demanding that form of freedom for Poland that would bring enslavement and terror for the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian people, we say, must have their freedom and independence on the territories on which they are a preponderant majority. And such freedom they will have. If Poland continues her attempts to hinder the Ukrainian march towards freedom, she will thereby complicate her own struggle for independence and prolong the effects of the catastrophe that has fallen upon her.

Such are some of the facts, then, that we Americans of Ukrainian descent, consider our duty to present to the American government, as well as to the American public, and to that portion of it which is of Polish descent, so that all may know that we are acting on behalf a just and unsullied cause and that our action in its behalf is also just and unsullied.

UKRAINIAN INFLUENCES UPON MUSCOVITE CULTURE

(From Prof. Ivan Ohlenko's "History of Ukrainian Culture," translated by Stepan Davidovich of London)

(Continued)

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III

DURING the 17th century Ukrainian books, even more than Ukrainians, found their way to Muscovy. Literary works, religious books, school texts and scientific treatises published in Ukraine soon spread throughout the Muscovite Tsardom. To this day you will hardly find in Russia an archive, a library or a church without old Ukrainian books. They were used in every part of Russia from the Vologda to Astrakhan. We know, for example, Yoanyky Haliatovsky's "Nebo Novoe" (New Heaven) was read in Moscow and in the governments of Vladimir, and Astrakhan, in Vologda and the Velyky Ustuz as well as throughout Ukraine.

There were many Ukrainian books in the libraries of the tsars, patriarchs, bishops and boyars as well as in the libraries of those lay people who could read and write. From various descriptions of 17th century Muscovite libraries you see that Ukrainian books were welcome. One student of this subject writes: "Little Russian books were widely read not only in Western but in Muscovite Rus." The Ukrainian historian Inokenty Hyzel even worked for the abolition of duties on Ukrainian books which were sent to Moscow.

The "Psalter of Rhythm" by Semen Polotsky became so popular that both Tsar Ivan and Tsar Peter had it set to music. In 1667 the Tsar ordered that each archbishopric should buy the "Metch Dukhovny" by Baranovich and should pay for it three roubles a copy. The Ukrainian "Trebnyk" by Petro Mohyla was the standard text used during services by the Archbishop Aphanasy Kholomogorsky. Concerning another book by Mohyla "Lyphos" the Metropolitan Dosphey Sochavsky wrote: "I have often heard about and only recently read this supreme work which unfortunately is not often printed; this great book is the land-mark and the solid bastion of the Orthodox Church and a great weapon against schismatics."

A 17th century priest in the province of Orlov refers to the Ukrainian teacher's Bible prepared by Tranquillon as "the beacon." He claimed to have memorized it in full. He said that those of his parishioners in Orlov who had a chance to read the book were very enthusiastic about it. The Patriarch Ioakim read the book in Church in 1675. Hysel's book "Peace with God" was considered a most authoritative treatise and was used as such by Patriarch Adrain in 1696.

The works of St. Dimitri Rostovsky also found their way into Russia. His book "Runo Oroshennoe" went through eight editions and this day you will not find a religious handbook which does not quote extracts from it. His "Chety Myney" which was the product of twenty years labor was also widely read. One scholar is of the opinion that this book, together with the prologue, "remains the standard grammar of the Rus language. It is an outstanding piece of work which undoubtedly could not have been prepared by any of the Muscovite scholars."

It would be impossible to enumerate all the books which found their way to Muscovy during the 17th century. But few Russians understood the Ukrainian language and the more indispensable books had to be translated into Russian. During the 17th century almost all the writings of Haliatovsky, Smotrytsky, Rostovsky, Mohyla, Tranquillon, and Hyzel were translated.

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Thus the influence of Ukrainian scholars and Ukrainian culture became felt in all branches of life in Moscow. It was reflected in architecture, painting, clothes, music, law, literature and in the Muscovite language itself. Various Ukrainian craftsmen were invited to Moscow and there was a special quarter called the Polish quarter, (at that time the Ukrainians were often known as Poles in Russia.) A contemporary writer says this about Ukrainian merchants in Moscow in 1652: "With the Polish ministers there came merchants with their wares who were under the protection of these ministers and paid no duty. They brought to Moscow wares from Lithuania from Polish Rus, and from other countries. They exhibited fine woolen clothes and delicate silks. They also brought trinkets from here and there and from these they made good money because Muscovite people would sooner buy useless things than good things; they would pay any price for things they fancied."

Ukrainian craftsmen went to Moscow either of their own accord, or they were invited. The Russians wished to be and were, accepted as journeymen and apprentices in order to learn how to make cloth, powder, soap, caps and various tools.

Ukrainian merchants brought German clothes to Moscow before the reign of Peter. We read in the Chronicle of the Eye Witness that Tsar Fedor "ordered that the Great Russians should wear Little Russian clothes and that Muscovite clothes should be worn in Little Russian style." The Dvynsky Chronicler writes that in 1697 there came into the city of Archangel refugees from Turkish slavery—"one was Yakim the Little Russian and the other was Constantine the Ukrainian and both wore German clothes."

Ukrainian singers took with them to Moscow the singers' costume which has remained in Russia to this day. This costume was first in-

troduced among the Court singers and in 1842 by order of Tsar Nicholas I it was introduced in cathedral choirs throughout Russia.

Ukrainian influence in Muscovite churches was so strong that Ukrainian pronunciation was introduced and remained until the beginning of the 19th century and in some instances remains to this day. Many Ukrainian customs were also accepted in Moscow. Thus Count Boris Galitzin who was Peter's tutor liked to do his hair in Cossack style. In 1666 a monk from Mezhihirod was appointed as Tsar's keeper of the orchard and brought with him plums, grapes and pears from Kiev. Even the Tsar's baker was a Ukrainian because as they said "he baked excellent bread and pyrohy."

The art of printing was highly developed in Ukraine and during the 17th and 18th centuries Ukrainian printers exerted considerable influence in Muscovy. The Muscovites usually numbered leaves instead of pages and only under the influence of Ukrainian printers did they begin to number pages. They used to run the words together and place the title of the book at the end until Ukrainians taught them to separate the words and to place the title at the beginning.

In his desire for well printed books Peter I sent Russians to study printing in Kiev and Chernyhiiv. Thus, in February 1701, by order of the Tsar, "Mykhailo Dimitriev was sent to Kiev and Chernyhiiv to learn the art of printing books, of preparing inks and all allied arts." It is said that the Kiev printing houses were famous for their fine script, their paper and their clean work.

Similar influence was also reflected in architecture. In 1673 one Ukrainian Petro Vysotsky erected near the Tsar's village copper lions which moved and roared. Gravestones and monuments which were so common in Ukraine were introduced into Russia. Ukrainian painters went to Moscow and their influence can be seen in Muscovite iconography; Western ideas reached Ukraine either through Poland or directly, and from here they were carried to Moscow. These innovations caused the 'Old Believers' to complain: "The Holy pictures are no longer the same; their eyes are puffed, their cheeks are pink and fat and their vestments are German."

"Just as Muscovite literature in the second half of the 17th century," writes the Academician F. I. Buslaev, "was under the strong influence of Southern Rus from which Western ideas were carried into North Eastern Rus, so Muscovite painting of that time was deeply affected by the Southern Rus masters who were skilled in the adornment of manuscripts and printed books."

(Editors Note: Because of lack of space the reference notes are omitted here. They will appear together with others omitted thus far in the near future.)

LEADERSHIP AND OUR YOUTH

(Address prepared by PEARL ZORENA for the Eighth Annual Congress of the UYL-NA, held in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, August 31 and September 1 and 2, 1940).

THINK back! How frequently do you hear the older generation complain about our lackadaisical attitudes and lament the fact that our disinterested attitudes are going to result in the disruption of our Ukrainian activities here in America?

We have this much commented upon point of view that there is a scarcity of capable leaders in all lines of organized Ukrainian life.

For a moment, we needn't go any further than the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America for substantial proof.

Each year opportunities for leadership have been presented to us—opportunities which, if we would have grasped them, would have given us a wealth of experience. Calls have regularly been made for volunteer workers in the fields of material and cultural development. The actual results from the responses have been quite meager compared to what they could have been. Upon the inauguration of a new project the flame of enthusiasm flares high, but before we can get "warmed up" to the task, the flame has become dimmed considerable, and we say, "Oh, well, why should I do it?" It is quite easy and natural for one to follow the line of least resistance.

And then it is so very easy to sit back and say, "What have they done?" But let's put the question to ourselves, "What have we done? When we die, will we leave a monument of attainment?" You've heard the remark, (haven't you?), that "to the man who never heard of you, you don't exist."

Developing Leadership

Leadership is an inherent quality possessed by not just a few. It lies dormant in many of you because it has not been developed. To develop it, there must first be a goal, a high ideal, that, when attained, will be an accomplishment. Perseverance and steadfastness of purpose are essential. And, equally important, if not more so, is a thorough knowledge and understanding of what it's all about. Don't be like the child to whom the educators refer in the quotation:

"A primrose by the river brim
A yellow primrose is to him
And it is nothing more."

Be curious! Seek knowledge! Discover why the primrose is by the river brim and why the primrose is yellow.

How often have we repeated a borrowed statement and hoped no one would challenge us, for we knew that awful truth—that we could not defend ourselves with facts!

Read! Study! Discuss! Learn! We have so many opportunities in this democracy of ours to really learn and understand. All it takes is just a little effort on our part.

A teacher remarked to us one day, "We get our views from heredity rather than from educational influences." If that is true, and we must admit it is, why do we educate youth today? Why? Because of progress. We cannot be self-complacent. We must go on—progress never ceases! And you do realize that the level of accomplishment is always being raised. It isn't what we do, you see, it's the level on which we do it that counts. We cannot fall, as Mill put it, into the "deep slumber of decided opinion," for we have to agree with Bruce Barton that "When we're through changing, we're through!"

Friends, your heredity is your capital. Make your environment your investment!

Specialization

The Ukrainian people settled in these United States and our fathers took jobs in factories because, at that time, labor was in demand and the wages were adequate for their needs. We, of the first and second generations, have we also followed the beaten path to those

factory doors? Or have we, in addition, specialized in some field? There is an outlet for any type of specialization. I'm not referring only to professional employment and I'm not minimizing the importance of the factory laborer. Far from that! But what I wish to bring out is the need for specialists! These specialists can be leaders! There is our opportunity to bring the Ukrainian name before the people. People in a mass can't do much as a group; we need leaders to lead the mass. If the leaders aren't good, there won't be much good in the mass. The leader need not be the president, the secretary, or a director—he can be any one of us.

Our Opportunities

Now, just what are the opportunities for leadership in our organized Ukrainian-American life? As I see it, the future of our life in America is balanced precariously on the successful continuation of the development of our cultural heritage and material success. To clarify that: Cultural heritage includes our songs, our folk dances, our customs, and our literature. Material success includes furthering the development of this, our country, and the furthering of our ideals and principles, both here and abroad.

There are numerous opportunities for leadership in the development of our cultural interests. How many active youth choruses directed by youth do we have? Is there one in your locality? If your answer is "Yes," all well and good, but if your answer is, "No," can you do something about it? With the beauty of our songs and with the abilities of our music lovers, we should have a chorus of international fame and many choruses of national fame.

It's up to the youth to disregard and to tolerate those inherited views toward religious and political beliefs and unite towards the furthering of this contribution of our songs, our folk dances, and our customs to American culture.

Read Our Literature

Our literature presents a vastly unexplored field for most of us. Too many of us prefer light reading—mystery thrillers, and possibly the Superman, the Batman, and the other warriors of fantastic crimes. If we could only realize the importance of knowing the history of our Ukrainian background and the development of our culture! Too many of us feel, "I don't need that knowledge; I can get along without it." That is one of the reasons we do not have more capable leaders for positions in our organized Ukrainian-American life. An opportunity presents itself where there may be advancement straight to the top rung of the ladder, but the youth finds himself unprepared to meet the responsibilities and unable to fulfill the duties pertinent to the position. Experience is a dear teacher.

The material factors of our organized life are for those who are business-minded rather than aesthetically inclined. It isn't necessary to point out the many places in any given community where youth, possessing the proper tools of administration, could serve a group, and thus establish themselves as leaders. Of course, we realize that the older people will be reluctant to place into office a younger person who hasn't proved his worth. Leadership isn't a quality capable of being assumed on a moment's notice. It must be developed. If you wish to exercise your abilities and are not given the chance, organize something new, but something worthy. Have its purpose other than social. The project should arouse attention, create interest and enthusiasm, and though this medium, you can sell yourself as a leader. For example:

There is a federal organization becoming quite popular throughout the country which could serve

as an outlet for youth interested in finance. It is the Federal Credit Union, operated for the purpose of lending money to its shareholders. Branches of this association are rapidly becoming affiliated with many of our churches and clubs, and we find the youth taking active part in the leadership of it.

There's A Way!

You have often heard the remark, "Where there's a will, there's a way!" Those of you possessing inherent qualities of leadership—do you have the will? It's up to you yourself. No one is going to come up to you and say, "Here, I know you are a leader—I've just the spot for you." Instead, you will have to discover and interpret opportunities in terms of successful achievement and advancement.

Let us not limit that successful achievement and advancement just to ourselves. We can't be selfish where we, the Ukrainian-American youth, have to face the problem of unity.

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has as one of its purposes, "To organize into one single unit all Ukrainian youth organizations so as to achieve unity in purpose, irrespective of religious or political beliefs."

We're united here this week-end for the purpose of discussing problems vital and pertinent to us and to our times. For three days we have this absolute unity. Upon whose shoulders does the responsibility fall for maintaining it for the remainder of the year? Would you say it is the duty of the Board of Executives—of the presiding officers of the member clubs—of ambitious and active youth leaders—or, whom have you?

A specific name answer need not be given, for it isn't any one of those—it's each and every one. There must be complete cooperation at all times in order to assure perfect attainment of our goals. How often do we deplore the fact that we can't get cooperation? The situation has been similar year after year—enthusiasm to high heavens for the newly-elected officers. The minority fussing and thinking about next year. During the year, effort is expended to fulfill the purposes of the League by showing marked progress in each undertaking. Cooperation is lacking; the results are not as outstanding as they would have been had everyone transferred the chip from the shoulder to the pocket and worked as one for one cause.

Let's Join Them

It has said, "If we can't beat them, let's join them." Let's forget personalities and remember the League. Let's all join in full cooperation with the elected board of executives and work for our accepted principles and ideals. You who have been sent here as delegates have the responsibility of returning to your respective clubs with the details of these meetings—and by details, is not meant how many hours of sleep you got or other social achievements, but the constructive work accomplished by this congress. And, it will be up to you to interest your club in furthering this work as it applies to you. Make use of the various educational departments of this League. The results you will achieve will reveal your abilities as a leader. If you are successful to any extent, make your district your field.

If this League were to run a help-wanted ad, I'll wager it would be for district leaders. And this is the point where we sadly become cognizant of the fact that there is a dearth of active young leaders.

My plea, young delegates, is:

Let's analyze ourselves and the youth with whom we associate in relation to our activities in our organized Ukrainian life. Let's discover just where we are heading and what we are taking with us. If it is at all in our power to advance the ideals and principles of Ukrainian life and to further the development of cultural or material aspects, let's take the initiative to do it! For if the opportunity presented in this generation isn't utilized to its fullest extent, how can

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

The Get Acquainted Club

A few weeks ago we announced that a "Get Acquainted Club" would be formed if our readers showed interest in corresponding with U.N.A. members in all parts of the country. The purpose of the club was to get friends for those members who wanted them. We asked our readers to cooperate by writing us letters giving their descriptions, etc., for publication in this column. All persons who are seeking friends would write to the members whose letters appeared here. To keep the club restricted to U.N.A. members, however, we decided not to include the letter-writer's address when we printed his plea. Those desiring to write to the letter-writer in question would have to write to us. We will give the desired address to the U.N.A. members that want to correspond.

For a time it seemed that our idea of a Get Acquainted Club would come to nothing, as not even one letter was received. This morning, however, we received a letter from Dietric Slobogin of Baltimore, Md., which stated that he wanted to join the club. So now that we have our first member we'll consider our club as good as formed.

Dietric, or "Diet," should be well-known to most readers as he has written many sport items for the Weekly. He hails from Philadelphia and is a member of a U. N. A. branch there. Diet helped organize the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club, which has participated in U.N.A. sports the past several baseball and basketball seasons, and took active part in other activities. Right now he is in Baltimore where he is doing Civil Service work. He would like to make acquaintance with young Ukrainian Baltimoreans, as he is a stranger in that city.

Would you like to write to Diet? Write us for his address. In your letter please state what U.N.A. branch you are a member of. We hope Diet finds a few friends in Baltimore.

If you feel like writing to young people like yourself send us a letter giving some information about yourself. We'll be happy to print your letter. To join our club it is only necessary to write a letter, so don't hesitate to take advantage of this opportunity to find friends. Young Army men should be the first to join the club, as most of them get lonely and a letter from a friend is usually welcomed. Wherever you are you can find friends so let us help you find them. Write that letter while this is still fresh in your mind, and send it to P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

DIFFICULTIES IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.S.R.

'Izvestia,' also published an article decrying the backwardness of the metallurgical industry, which it attributes to the personnel of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. According to 'Izvestia,' delivery of raw materials to the plants is lagging behind schedule. Responsibility must also be shared by those Commissariats which supply power, heat, transport and motor installations to the metallurgical industry. For instance, during the first quarter of 1940 the Novo-Kramatorsk plant of the Stalin Oblast supplied only 496 out of 1,117 tons of equipment ordered by the rolling mills.

Instead of looking after the welfare of engineers and technicians in factories, says Izvestia, the Commissariat shifts them around from one plant to another. During the last year 2,665 workmen were transferred in this manner.

we set an example for the coming generation? Interest produces interest. Only by preserving and making dear to us all those things that lie close to the hearts of our parents can we ensure the future of our organized Ukrainian life here in these United States of America.

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

PSYCHONEUROSES

The woolly night envelops the tranquil country-side,
The crickets chirp; a soft night breeze rustles the leaves
Of poplars that gather close and vainly try to hide
That ugly pile of brick that sullenly stands and grieves.
Inside a long white corridor, a glaring light
Casts ghoully shadows that creep up to doors, look in
And flee in fright.

Inside one room eight sprawling men toss and moan in fitful sleep
And curse the peaceful night.

We hear the talk of war down here --

"The world again we'll save!"
The statesmen shout; the people cheer,

Bands play and banners wave.
We hear the talk of war again--

Even we, the not-quite-dead;
So faintly through our veil of pain --

Oh Lord! My throbbing head.
We know just what there is to war --

The stench, the blood, the dead--
Bill knows though he can talk no more --

His eyes are filled with dread.
I guess he's living through that day
When shell-shock stilled his tongue --

That's twenty years ago, I'd say--
Dear Lord, we were so young.

There's Harry, he don't look so hot,
He'll talk to you of war;
His face shows that he's not forgot --

Good God! Don't slam that door!
Those trembling hands of his denote
His nerves are shot to hell.

He hides his fists inside his coat
But trembling pockets tell.

We know just what there is to war --

The stench, the blood, the dead--
'Twas twenty years ago or more
It ended, so they said.

But it hasn't ended yet for us
For we're the not-quite-dead;
To die for a cause is glorious --
We had to live instead.

And every night for years to come
We'll fight the war again;
What glory in delirium?

What splendor in our pain?
The lucky ones are those who died --

There goes that door again!
The boon of death we were denied
When we were left insane.

Inside one room eight sprawling men moan through the night
And snatch at ragged bits of gruesome, dream-filled sleep;

In the blue-golden lamp's dim and ghastly light
Across each twisted face fat, greasy shadows creep.

PROF. DUMKOPF'S QUESTION BOX

(Editor's note: Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we are not able to present any pearls of wisdom from the pen of the great Professor this week. When last seen, the Professor was headed for the 8th Avenue subway in the company of a beautiful blonde right after the UYL-NA Congress broke up. Any information to his present whereabouts will be ignored.)

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

CIVILIZATION: 1) A device for increasing human ills. 2) A machine for the perpetuation of the weak. 3) An ingenious contraption for spreading disease and hunger. (Seen also war, harlot, politician, liar, hypocrite, forger, jail, policeman, lawyer, gangster, grafter, capitalist, slums, poverty, etc.)

MOSTLY "COISES, WE'RE FOILED"

(Columnist's note: We had a choice collection of comments of the political situation with which to close our column as usual but since we have been exposed as Fifth columnists, nazis, fascists, communists, terrorists, assassins, spies and saboteurs for supporting Willkie by the super-patriotic scare-sheet, PM, we are headed for the tall timber until the heat is turned off.)

ETAION SHRDLU

UYL-NA NOTES

The Executive Board of the UYL-NA will hold its first meeting Friday Evening, September 20th, commencing at 8 P. M., at Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Plans for the coming year, appointment of department heads, reorganization of the Trend, selection of the next convention site, and other vital matters will be considered.

The Executive Board has already received letters recommending certain candidates as directors of the several departments of the League. The Board would appreciate receiving the name of additional candidates so that the final selections may be made from as wide a field as possible. Please mail the names of prospective candidates to John H. Roberts, 282 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It will be remembered that the selection of the convention city for the next Congress was referred to the Executive Board. The Board, of course, will find it necessary to scrutinize the invitations of all cities which are interested in acting as hosts of the next convention. All bids should be referred to Joseph Lesawyer, 357 West 23rd Street, New York City. The invitations should be as complete as possible, setting forth details concerning facilities for the Congress, as well as information concerning the potentialities of the local convention committee.

During the closing hours of the Eighth Congress of the UYL-NA, one of the delegates announced that Boston had withdrawn its invitation to entertain the next Congress of our league. The writer has recently been informed by the United Youth Clubs of Boston that the statement of withdrawal was unauthorized and that they would be more than happy to welcome the UYL-NA to Boston in 1941. The Executive Board accordingly will give due consideration to the proposal of the Boston group.

Until the Trend has been reorganized so that it will appear at regular intervals, announcements of the League activities will be reported in the above manner in the various Ukrainian publications.

JOHN H. ROBERTS

GET YOUR QUEUE for a good time and tan your cares away at the ORIENTAL SHINDIG sponsored by the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality of Jersey City, on SAT. SEPT. 21st, at Ukr. Centre, 181 Fleet St. Starts 8 PM. Plenty of riksha parking space. Free souvenirs, good music. Subscription, 50¢.

30th ANNIVERSARY OF ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN CHURCH

CARTERET, N. J.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 15, 1940.

PONTIFICAL LITURGY by the Right Rev. Bishop Bohdan, in the Church, 641-649 Roosevelt Ave., 11 A. M.

PARADE, with Carteret High School Band playing, dedication of the new Pavilion, blessing and raising of the American flag, at 679-693 Roosevelt Ave., at 1:15 P. M.

DANCE and BAZAR with Oley Bro. orchestra, at 7 P. M.

NEWARK, N. J.

All American DANCE sponsored by Ukrainian Center Girls to be held at the Ukrainian Center, 180-186 William St., Newark, N. J., on SATURDAY Evening, SEPT. 14, 1940. Music furnished by Oley Brothers and their Orchestra. Admission (inc. Ward. & Tax) 50 cents.

NEW YORK

LAST DAY to enter course in Ukrainian Folk Dances for beginners, taught by Michael Herman, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., at 8 P. M. For further information telephone Independence 3-0265.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.S.R.

"Izvestia," the official organ of the Council of Deputies, published recently a decree issued by the SovNarKom of the U.S.S.R. (Council of Peoples' Commissars) and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, increasing the authority of foremen and leading skilled workers in heavy industry. Commenting on this decree, "Izvestia" wrote:

"The leading craftsman is the real supervisor of the section allotted to him and he takes full responsibility for the execution of orders. From now on he will have the right to penalize those guilty of wrecking or breach of labor discipline and he can hire or discharge workers with the approval of the Departmental Superintendent. He will decide the rate of pay for various categories of workers as well as the amount of bonus to be paid for work of good quality delivered on time. To this end there is to be set up a fund amounting to 2% of the annual pay-roll. The foreman and the leading craftsman will be obliged to introduce Stakhanovite methods of production and will be responsible for labor discipline. These men will be recruited from among engineers, technicians, and highly qualified workers. In machine-tool factories their pay will be raised sufficiently to place them in a category above the average qualified workmen, and will amount to between 550 and 1,000 roubles a month."

This decree is simply another step to entrench a new Bolshevik ruling class composed of so-called outstanding people. Incidentally, it is also a method to increase the exploitation of the industrial population. It will apply notably in the Donbas in Ukraine, where are found the largest rolling mills and machine factories. In view of the fact that most of the leading craftsmen and foremen in the Ukrainian factories are not Ukrainians, these new regulations will only increase national antagonism in Ukraine.

KOLHOSP TRADE IN U.S.S.R.

(The following extracts from a Soviet paper, "Kiev Visti," No. 87, tend to show that the Communists have not succeeded in transforming human nature, and especially have not been able to suppress the normal human acquisitive instinct which, having been deprived of normal outlet, manifests itself in various undesirable ways.)

"Speculators have not been eliminated as yet at the produce markets. Various kolhosps send their produce without specifying the amounts shipped and the prices to be charged. In consequence, their representatives exploit this fact for personal gain. For example, the Chervony Partisan kolhosp of the Odessa province shipped 350 kilograms of cabbage to its stand at the Voroshilovsk market. It did not state the prices to be charged, so that the agent, Boryarsky, sold the cabbage at prices ranging between 3 and 5 roubles per kilogram and pocketed the difference. Another example is the Spartak kolhosp of the Biliavsky region. Their agent, Weingard, also sets his own prices.

"Representatives of the City Council and the local Department of Commerce investigated this problem. They uncovered numerous abuses such as stealing and raising of prices. They also unearthed many speculators. In the kiosk owned by the Stalin kolhosp, they found hidden 15 quarts of milk and 15 kilograms of cheese. Makarenko, the kolhosp's representative, was going to sell these at higher prices for personal profit. The investigation also showed that Kreichmar, Petrenko and Fialko, all inhabitants of Odessa, sold meat at the market although they were not connected with any kolhosp. They were speculators who had gained admission to the market by saying that the meat came from their private farms.

Ukrainian Bulletin, London.

THE U.N.A. SPORTLIGHT

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

The Wilkes-Barre baseball team, which finished in 1st place in the Pennsylvania District of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League, was scheduled to play at Millville, N. J., on Sept. 8th, but the game was postponed due to wet grounds. Millville finished in 1st place in the Metropolitan District, and the purpose of the game was to decide the Eastern Championship. Both teams, however, will go to Edgely Field, 33rd and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, on Sept. 15th, to play the game. The contest will be played on Field 4 and will start at 2:30 P. M.

Regarding U.N.A. softball activity, Chicago Branch 398, which took top honors in the Chicago District, lost to Hamtramck, Detroit District titleholders.

Ambridge, Pennsylvania District softball titleholders, went to Rossford on Sept. 8th to play the semi-final game. Rossford, Ohio District winners, defeated Ambridge 9-4. The championship game will be played between Rossford and Hamtramck at Hamtramck on Sept. 15th.

FRIENDLY CIRCLE WINS SLUGFEST

In an 11-inning softball game that was tied 5 times, the Friendly Circle, U.N.A. Branch 435 of New York City, managed to outlast the "Texans" at Blue Mt. Lake on Sept. 8th, reports Fred Belghaus. Of the 47 hits made in the game the U.N.A. team collected 27, winning by the close score of 16 to 15. It was the Circle's 4th win and the club has yet to lose.

M. Kondrasky connected for a homer in the 6th, scoring Ribek and Hawrylko ahead of him to tie the score at 9-9. The Texans scored twice in the 7th, thrice in the 8th, and once in the 9th, but the U.N.A. boys were on a batting spree of their own and tied the score 3 more times by scoring the same way in the same innings. The 10th saw both sides scoreless, but in the 11th Andrushin got his 5th hit of the day by singling into center field with 2 out. Andrew Semko then smacked the 1st pitch over the left fielder's head for a 3-bagger, scoring Andrushin with the deciding run.

Joseph Belghaus went the distance for his 2nd win. Of the 27 hits made by the winners Ribek and Andrushin each got 5, Kurlak, Hawrylko and Kondrasky each got 4, Semko got 3, and F. Belghaus got 2. The score by innings:

R H E
Texans: 400 023 231 00—15 20 0
Br. 435: 300 303 231 01—16 27 0

PROTEST TO "PM" AGAINST FIFTH-COLUMN ARTICLE

Faced by a growing campaign that seeks to link Ukrainians with Nazi activities, Ukrainian-American organizations are taking steps to clear themselves and restore the good name of the Ukrainian immigration.

Developments:

1. The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine protested to "PM", New York daily, and demanded that it retract an article headlined "Ukrainians Help Nazi Plots Here," which appeared on Sunday, September 1. Previously it had demanded retractions from The Hour, a mimeographed weekly bulletin published in New York, and from The Polish Daily Zgoda, of Chicago, and also demanded that Wilfred Funk, Inc., of New York, recall its book, "The Fifth Column Is Here," by George Britt.

2. The Ukrainian Press Service also protested to "PM" against its charges that the service was financed in part by "money from Nazi Germany."

3. The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, at its Eighth Annual Youth Congress in New York, August 31-September 2, passed a resolution protesting to "PM." The Hour, The Polish Daily Zgoda and the Funk company against their "general characterization" of the Ukrainian immigration as pro-Nazi. The resolution emphasized that Ukrainian-Americans were loyal American citizens.

4. The Polish Daily Zgoda, edited by K. Piatkiewicz and published at 1406 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill., which had printed similar charges of Nazism against the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, wrote that "we deeply regret" the incident and that a retraction would be made immediately.

Ukrainian Press Service