

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

English supplement of SVOBODA, Ukrainian daily, founded 1893.

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

No. 34

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1940

VOL. VIII

YOUTH, SHOW YOUR METTLE

A week from tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, September 1st, our young people will demonstrate how capable they are of promoting a truly great exhibition of Ukrainian contributions to American culture. On that day they will, through the medium of the UYL-NA, present at the American Common of the New York World's Fair a Ukrainian-American Youth Day Program, composed of a choral concert, folk dance exhibition, folk fashion show, vocal solos, and other such features.

The success of this highly ambitious program, will depend upon (1) how well the program will be presented, and (2) how well our young people will attend it.

If it will be the success it richly deserves to be, and if our young people attend it by the thousands, then September 1st, 1940 will become one of the most significant days in the life of our younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans.

We urge all our young people to attend this great Ukrainian-American Youth Day Program at the New York World's Fair!

PURPOSES OF THE CONGRESS

What should be the primary aim of the coming UYL-NA sponsored Eighth Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America? That is a question which every delegate attending it and everyone else interested in it should ask himself.

The answer, in our opinion, is:—To give the younger generation representatives attending the congress the widest possible opportunity of expressing themselves, freely, and frankly, on the vital problems and issues confronting them, so that any future action they may take on them will be the best possible. If this aim is attained, then the congress will have been justified.

The issues confronting our young people are bound to be far-reaching in their effect upon them. Therefore the manner in which they are treated is of the greatest importance.

Among these vital issues or problems are those that confront all young people today. They arise from the present world-wide upheaval and the great social, economic and political changes constituting it. Therefore the problems arising from these cataclysmic changes should be frankly yet carefully deliberated upon also.

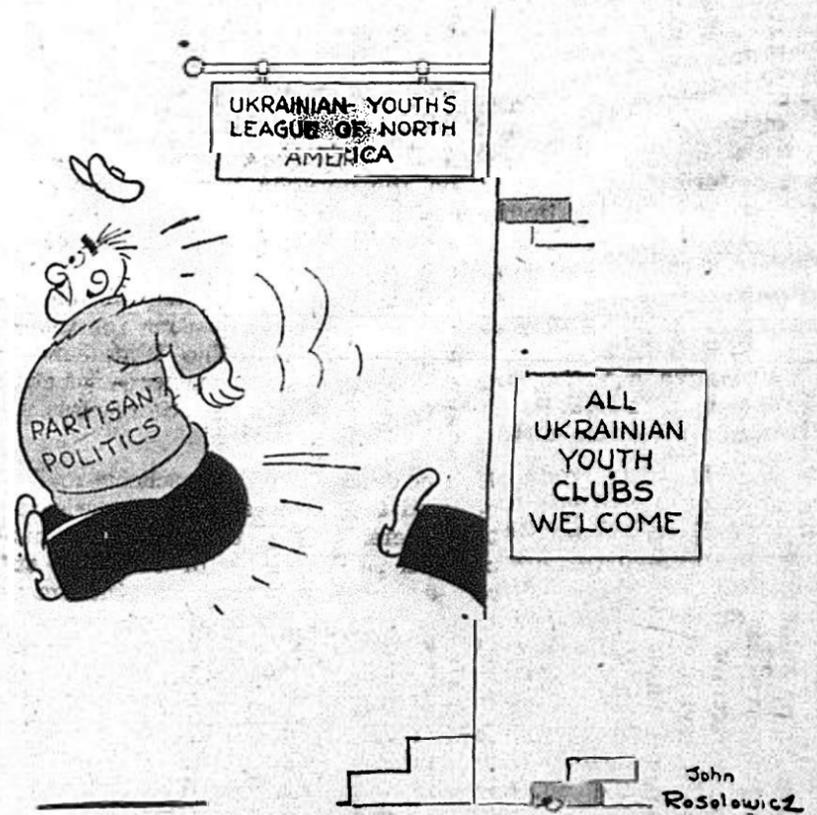
We use the word "also" advisedly, for these complex problems have better and far more suitable forums for their discussion than the coming Ukrainian Youth's Congress. The latter, it should not be forgotten, is being convened primarily to give our young-people an opportunity to meet and grapple with problems peculiar to them, those that spring from the combination of our youth's American environment and Ukrainian background, and that cannot find a forum elsewhere.

Such a forum established especially for our young Americans of Ukrainian extraction is of the utmost necessity today. For today the older generation is retiring before the onslaughts of time, leaving the future of Ukrainian-American organized life, in the hands of their children. Such a forum as the coming congress can help these young people to appreciate their position in this respect and act accordingly. And yet, such an appreciation cannot be reached without a frank and unhindered discussion and exposition of views, participated in by all the delegates attending the congress.

A good deal of such discussion, it is expected, will revolve around the so-called Ukrainian sentiments of our younger generation. If this discussion is to be of real value, however, it must first make clear whether these sentiments are really a part of our youth, or whether they mere illusions, of little or no account in the youth's plans for the future.

BE SURE TO ATTEND —

UYL-NA YOUTH'S CONGRESS, Labor Day weekend, Hotel Pennsylvania, and UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN YOUTH DAY PROGRAM AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, Sunday afternoon, September 1, at the American Common.



THE UNWELCOME VISITOR

(Reprinted by request on the eve of the 8th Ukrainian Youth's Congress of the UYL-NA)

LATE NOTES ON THE EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UYL-NA

The Executive Board announces that the first session of the Congress will commence promptly at 11:00 A. M. Saturday August 31st, instead of 1:00 P. M. as previously reported. (Not Ukrainian time but Congress Savings Time).

A special feature at the Congress will be the art exhibit which will be on display in Parlor Numbers 2 and 4 in Hotel Pennsylvania. The exhibit will be supervised by Miss Mildred Milanowicz and will include fifteen exhibit tours, all of which are private collections. Some of the outstanding items: An exhibit of model Ukrainian living quarters; historical and authentic museum costumes; household linens; ceramics; inlaid wood work and an art collection of contemporary Ukrainian artists. Archipenko's sculpture and painting will have a prominent place in the exhibit. The exhibit will be open to visitors during the three day week-end.

The Athletic Department of the UYL-NA advises that a Basketball trophy and a Bowling trophy, each emblematic of national championship will be presented at the Congress, to the Chester Ukrainians.

(Guess they must have bowled over their Basketball opponents)

There may have been some confusion concerning the prices of hotel rooms as a result of the error in the reservation cards sent out by Hotel Pennsylvania. The Congress Committee has arranged for the following minimum charges for rooms:

Single rooms \$3.00 per day
Two in one room . . \$5.00 per day
(\$2.50 each)
Three in one room . . \$6.00 per day
(\$2.00 each)

(Don't ask me how much for 12 in a room)

The New York World's Fair will come to an end in about sixty days, which means to many who do not live in New York that the Labor day week-end will be their last opportunity to see the Fair.

(Be Fair to yourself, if you have the fare, come to the Fair and you will fare well—fah!)

JOHN H. ROBERTS

ADDRESSES SCHEDULED FOR CONGRESS

Timely topics will be the subject of the principal addresses to be delivered at the Eighth Ukrainian Youth's Congress to be held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America over the coming Labor Day week-end, August 31, and September 2 and 3rd at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

How to make club programs interesting and constructive, will be the subject of an address by Mary Ann Herman. Leadership and our youth is the subject Pearl Zorena will dwell upon in her address. John Romanition will speak on "Our League Publication." Lt. David Chmelyk will have as his topic the advantages that our young men can derive by serving in the military forces of our country. Roman Lapica will address the congress concerning the Ukrainian situation in the light of present-day world events. Stephen Shumeyko has chosen as his topic "Assimilation."

CHORUS TO BROADCAST FROM FAIR AS PREVIEW TO SEPT. 1ST FAIR SHOW

Next Wednesday evening, from 8 to 8:30, a program of Ukrainian songs and a talk on Ukrainian cultural contributions to American life, will be broadcast from the American Common at the New York World's Fair over New York City's municipally-owned station WNYC.

Following the broadcast an exhibition of Ukrainian folk dances will be presented at the American common.

The program will be a preview of the Ukrainian-American Youth Day program at the Fair the following Sunday, September 1, which will be held in conjunction with the UYL-NA sponsored Eighth Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America.

Appearing in the program next Wednesday will be the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under the direction of Stephen Marusewich; Anne Trocianecky, soloist; and Stephen Shumeyko, speaker. The dances will be presented by Ukrainian dance groups from Elizabeth, Jersey City, and New York. Piano accompaniment to the singing will be by Vera Stetkewicz.

UKRAINE, POLAND AND THE PEACE TREATIES

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

Translated

(Continued)

(5)

NO amount of oppression of Ukrainians by Poland, however, could quell their spirit. On every front they steadily forged ahead. Their progress was especially noticeable in the cooperative movement, to which the Polish Government liked to point when it desired to impress the outside world how "well" off the Ukrainians were under its rule.

The nature of this cooperative organization among the Ukrainians can be best seen in the allusion to it contained in a speech by a Pole, Dr. S. Rostworowski, given in Posen before an audience composed of the better-educated farmers, on the question why the cooperative movement was declining in the Polish sections and rising the Ukrainian sections of Poland. The speech was printed in the December 20 1935 issue of the "Gazeta Rolnicza": Answering the question he posed Dr. Rostworowski said: "There, in the east (among the Ukrainians) the cooperatives are making steady progress; the reasons for this are not economic in nature but primarily political. The Ukrainians are passing through a period of strong national consciousness—something which we ought to fear, or perhaps be happy about—nevertheless such is the uncontroversial fact.

"The Ukrainian youth which emerges from high schools and universities find all civil positions closed to them, as a result the sons of priests, teachers and well-to-do farmers, have to return to their native village as unemployed. For example, in the village of Sushno, district of Radekhiv, there recently were eighteen such graduate students who found avenues leading to the practice of their respective professions closed. Such are the young people who found cooperative organizations and work in them at a salary of about 50 to 60 zlotys a month."

Rostworowski counselled the Polish intellectuals to do likewise, to go out into the villages and labor there for about ten dollars a month, just as the Ukrainian intellectuals were doing. Such Poles, however, could not be found, for there were plenty of government positions awaiting them.

The real Polish attitude toward the growth of cooperatives among the Ukrainians was well expressed by the "Manchester Guardian" (October 14, 1930 issue), in a lengthy article entitled "The Tragedy of Ukraine":

"The Polish terror in the Ukraine is not worse than anything that is happening anywhere else in Europe. The Ukraine has become a land of despair and desolation..."

"The Polish 'punitive expeditions,' of which I am about to give details, are not directed against individuals, but against a whole people, particularly against its cooperative creameries and institutes—its whole civilization in fact.

"Indeed, it is a whole civilization, and a very high one, that has been wrecked within the last three weeks. The co-operatives, schools, libraries, and institutes have been built up in years of work, sacrifice and enthusiasm by the Ukrainians almost entirely out of their own

resources and in the face of immense difficulties. They feel the loss of these things almost as much as their inhuman physical sufferings."

It is worth nothing here that during the new "pacification" which Polish authorities conducted just before the collapse of their nation, Ukrainian cooperatives were again wrecked, especially "Maslosoyuz," in a manner worse than that of 1930. During this time, too, the authorities banned the celebration by the Ukrainians of their "Festival of Songs." In addition, they seized the "Sokil-Batko" sport and cultural field, which the Ukrainians had purchased with the aid of their emigrant kinsmen in America and which they had developed only after years of labor. Finally, in 1938 the Polish authorities refused to allow the Ukrainians to hold an All-National Congress of Ukrainian Culture in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the oldest Ukrainian educational society in L'viv, the "Prosvita" (Enlightenment).

The Polish ruling circles were wont to point out also that despite everything the Ukrainians under Poland did manage to produce from amongst themselves thousands of intellectuals. This requires some explanation. In the first place, the Ukrainians never did get that university which was promised them for 1925 by legislative act of the Sejm itself. Likewise they could never obtain permission to establish a Free Ukrainian University which they offered to endow and conduct entirely by themselves; so that they had to establish it secretly, and it existed until most of its faculty and students had been lost because of arrests by the police.

Denied thus every opportunity of gaining a higher education, and prevented in most cases from entering the Polish universities and technical schools, many of the Ukrainian students had to flee abroad and seek their education there. Most of them went to Czechoslovakia, for in Prague there was a Free Ukrainian University while in Podesbrady there was a Ukrainian Agricultural Academy. The few Ukrainian students who did manage to surmount the barriers erected against their entrance into the Polish universities, found study in them most difficult on account of their constant conflict with the police, which resulted from their Ukrainian patriotic activities, such as taking part in Ukrainian concerts or amateur theatricals, doing librarian work or lecturing for the "Prosvita," engaging in athletics in the "Sitch," "Sokols," "Luh," or some other such Ukrainian sport organization, or being active in the Ukrainian Boy Scout organization, the "Luh," which eventually the Polish government dissolved.

As an example of the type of persecution Ukrainian students were often subjected to, is the following incident: On July 1, 1935 the Polish criminal court in the city of Ternopil (Tarnopol) sentenced Mary Rudivna to pay a fine of 300 zlotys or serve 14 days in jail, while Irene Schurkivna and Alexandra Yarimochivna were given the choice of paying a 100 zloty fine or 7 days in jail, for having been found guilty of singing the Ukrainian national anthem, "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," at memorial services conducted by Ukrainian clergy at a cemetery on "Zeleni Sviata" (Ukrainian Memorial Day); the singing was construed as being against Article 18 of the Code, which forbade any act which fostered disrespect to the Polish nation. In addition, Elias Posmichukh, president of a society organized solely to take care of the graves of the war dead, was sentenced to pay a 100 zloty fine or go to prison for 7 days, for having allowed on that occasion the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

(To be continued)

LIFE AND WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO

(Concluded)

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"To Brazil"

AN unusually poignant portrayal of the terrible hardships Ukrainian emigrants suffered in giving up their native country for foreign and unknown lands, is found in the "To Brazil" section of Franko's collection of poetry "My Izmarahd." At the same time this section casts an illuminating sidelight upon the Ukrainian peasant's character, upon his undying hope that better times are bound to come to him and his, and upon the high courage with which he meets the cruelest bludgeonings of misfortune. Especially powerful in this respect is the "Letter from Brazil" (List iz Brazyl'yi) which simply but movingly describes what a group of Ukrainian emigrants had to encounter during their seven months journey from their native village to the jungles of Brazil. Of the forty that left, only eighteen managed to reach their wretched destination. Most of the others perished on the way. The following graphic excerpts tell how:

Та на одній пересідці яюсь
згубився і пропав Юрків Антоць.
Сім хлопців дітей, Онншиха й Чапліха
і Хруш старий там вмерли. Збулись
ліха.

На морі вмерло дев'ять душ народу;
іх занісць погребу, метали в воду.
(В Бразилі) три місяці чекали ми на

три хлопці вмерли тут і три кобїти.
Пять хлопців до послуг продали ми,
з сім дівчат пішло в такі домї.
Про хлопців досі ми не мали вісти,
дівчата раді: є що пити й їсти...
Та може дасть нам Бог ще підняться.
Було нас сорок, є ще вісімнадцять.

It is with this undying spirit that the letter end:

Сим кінчимо. Прашайте! Ждїть від
[нас
Звісток, як нам заблісне ліпший час.

And thus concludes this review of "My Izmarahd." As the reader no doubt has noticed himself, the collection does not at all times agree with Franko's aims in writing it, as expressed in his foreword to it. Perhaps this is because the various part of it were written at different times. In any case, however, the fact remains that "My Izmarahd" with all its varying moods—of gentleness, of sympathy for the suffering, of scepticism and irony, of despairing reflections upon the conditions of that time,—is a valuable addition to Ukrainian literature, especially those parts of it which are written in the subjective tone. We certainly recommend that our youth read them.

"LITERATURNO-NAUKOVY VISTNYK"

Near the close of the year 1897 the Shevchenko Scientific Society in L'viv, which hitherto had been publishing the bi-monthly literary periodical "Zorya," resolved to discontinue the latter and replace it with a monthly patterned on Western European models. And in order to gain the support of all the Ukrainian people in this venture, the Society invited various representatives of the Ukrainian political groupings of that time to act as the editorial committee of this new periodical.

Accordingly, this committee became composed of O. Borkovsky, editor of "Zorya"; O. Makovey, editor of "Bukovina," and a member of the Populist Party; Ivan Franko, from the Radical Party; and Prof. M. Hrushevsky, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

The first issue of this new periodical, called the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk" (Literary-Scien-

tific Herald), appeared in the early part of 1898, and continued to appear regularly thereafter once every month, averaging 200 pages to each issue.

Franko as Editor

Although the editorial committee underwent changes with the passage of time, yet the fact is that up until the transfer of this periodical to Kiev in 1907, the real editor of it was Franko. Every month he contributed to it his poems, original short stories and novelettes, literary criticisms, articles of contemporary interest, translations of foreign works including belle lettres, prose, and poetry. He also engaged contributors to the periodical, and never begrudged them the time or effort to advise, help, and encourage. He even did the proofreading.

Some of His Contributions to It

The very first issue contained an unusually interesting and able series of articles by him on the subject of "Secrets of Poetic Creativeness," which were followed by his reviews of the works of Zola, Hauptmann, Liliencron, and other leading European writers of that time. Then came his unusually fine literary criticisms of the works of Lesya Ukrainka, Staritsky, Samiyenko, Tobilevich; treatises on Petrushevych, Hushalevych, and other similar writers; and a series of interesting articles on the "Last Ten Years of the 19th Century," which later (1910) formed the basis for the informative and thought provoking book "Moloda Ukraina" (Young Ukraine).

These were, mind you, but a sprinkling of his literary products which appeared in the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk."

Its Richness in Quality

Examining and reading the issues of this periodical, especially during the period of Franko's edit-

orship of it, one is astounded by the richness in quality of the varied material contained in them. This amazement is only increased by the realization of under what great handicaps they were published then,—not the least of which is the fact that the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people then was not as deep and all-embracing as it is now. Anyone who possesses a complete set of the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk" from its first issue up to World War is very fortunate indeed, for he possesses a veritable treasure-trove of Ukrainian literary achievements. They present what, in our opinion, can rightfully be called the Golden Age of Modern Ukrainian Literature.

The Ukrainian Publishing Company

Besides the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk," about which we wrote last week, Franko also contributed a great deal of his writings and editorial talent to the Ukrainian Publishing Company, which was formed (1899) in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the appearance of Ivan Kotlyarevsky's famed travesty "Aeniad." From this time on, practically all of Franko's works appeared either in the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk" or in the publications of the Ukrainian Publishing Company.

Franko Gradually Retires From Politics

At about this time (1898) Franko began to gradually retire from active participation in the Ukrainian political life and devote himself more and more to purely literary and other cultural activities.

Among his last important political acts was to candidate, in June, 1898, to Parliament. He lost however, mainly because of the Government's strong opposition towards him as well as the passivity of the Ukrainian populists, who failed to

UKRAINE IN THE NEWS AGAIN

As soon as it began to appear that the Soviet-German "marriage of convenience" was beginning to encounter the long expected difficulty and that either of the parties might soon sue for a "separation," the word "Ukraine" appeared in the news again. For instance, a dispatch to the "New York Times," dated London, July 20, 1940, reported to the effect that Germany has allegedly resumed her love for the Ukrainians, that German propaganda again stirs up the "Ukrainian irredenta," that a "free German Ukraine" has been set up in the Ukrainian territory acquired from Poland, and that the German Gestapo is busy suppressing the "pro-Soviet" movement of the Ukrainian peasants. It also stated that the Ukrainian Nationalist leaders are joyfully cooperating in that task with the Germans. The dispatch adds that such information was obtained from the Polish circles in London, which received them directly from the German-occupied Poland.

It is, indeed, a cruel and unenviable fate to which the Ukrainians in Europe are subjected: to be taken notice of by the Western countries, and the world at large, only when some new German intrigues are discovered. It is a tragic experience for them to see their sincere efforts at liberation evaluated only as an "irredenta" that thrives on artificial injections of German propaganda and German money. No other subjugated people on earth are so unjustly labeled "for life" as are the Ukrainians, whose real ideals and aims, which are freedom and a sovereign Ukrainian State, never find a true understanding, appreciation or serious treatment, but instead are being continuously misinterpreted, more than often deliberately.

The information about the Ukrainian movement coming from other sources are always given preference to those coming directly from the Ukrainians themselves. This time, fortunately, the "New

York Times" correspondent admits that this news was given out by the Polish source in London. In view of that this rumor requires not much comment beyond saying that obviously the Poles have not yet abandoned their ill feeling toward the Ukrainians even now and that they do everything possible to harm their cause. We may add that the "New York Times" man in London could have obtained much more reliable information on that subject from any of the two Ukrainian Information Bureaus in that capital.

We keep in mind one fundamental difference that underlies the relationship between the ideologies of the European totalitarian belligerents and their actual practice, namely: that these totalitarian States, whose own philosophies are based on extreme Nationalism as an expression of a supreme sovereignty of a nation, today attempt to introduce in Europe a "new order" whose foundations will have little, if anything, to do with the conception of a real sovereignty of any nation but their own.

With that in mind we maintain that the Ukrainian nation cannot and does not expect from such a "new order" any opportunity for the complete realization of its ultimate aims: independence and sovereignty of Ukraine. We trust the leaders of the Ukrainian national movement in Europe and believe in them, and for this reason we have not a slightest doubt that their conviction in that respect is identical with ours.

Whatever Germany or, for that matter, any other country may try to do in regard to Ukraine, will be of their own making and the Ukrainian people will not acquiesce in that, unless it fully satisfies their national aspirations. The Ukrainians are as much crushed and impotent to resist a military might in the present circumstances as are the Poles, the Czechs, the Belgians, or any other conquered nation. The Germans, as well as the Russians,

support him as they should have. As it was, he lost only by ten votes. Nevertheless, although he soon quit politics and the Radical Party to which he had belonged, yet his prestige was so great among the Ukrainian people that he soon became what some of his biographers have called the "spiritual leader" of the Ukrainian people, above all party lines and differences.

QUARTER-CENTURY JUBILEE OF HIS LITERARY CAREER

This hold that Franko had by this time obtained over the Ukrainian people, the high regard and great love they bore him, was clearly shown at the occasion of the quarter-century jubilee of his literary career, in 1898. On October 31st of that year a program in his honor took place, arranged by his many friends and associates.

This day was one of the happiest of his whole life, for it clearly disclosed how highly regarded and loved he was by his countrymen. Various congratulatory messages and gifts showered upon him from all parts of the country, including money (of which a goodly portion he donated in turn for the publication of the musical compositions of Lysenko, Ludkevich, and Vorobkevich, which were based upon his poems). Another prized gift was a book prepared by Michael Pavlyk, consisting of 127 pages filled with nothing else but the titles of his numberless literary works for the past twenty five years. His character, patriotism, and great services to literature and the Ukrainian nation were emphasized by the speakers at the commemorative exercises, among whom were Professor Hrushevsky, S. Novakivsky, N. Kobrynska, Harmatiw, and Pavlyk.

His Goal

To all these eulogies and congratulations, Franko replied simply but eloquently. And in regards his cited achievements, he spoke very modestly, in fact, quite cri-

tically. He said that felt himself to be "neither any unusually talented person, nor a hero, nor any exemplary character." He merely regarded himself as that "baker who bakes bread for home use," or that "mason who cements all fissures and holes in a building." "As a peasant's son, raised on hard peasant's bread," he continued, "I felt it to be my duty to dedicate the labors of my life in the cause of these common people. And raised in the hard school of life, I have long set before myself two goals. The first is to perform this duty, and the second is labor unceasingly in its behalf."

BE A DELEGATE

The "Ukrainian Youth's League of North America" will hold its annual national convention in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, this Labor Day week-end.

Important topics affecting the League will be brought up before the assembly and a lively discussion is anticipated. The League must be infused with greater all-around activity. New Officers will be elected. Much is to be done.

In order to make this congress more representative of our youth (nationally), and permit a greater number to express their opinions, youth clubs should arrange to send delegates (not guests) to this all-important convention.

The yearly club dues are five dollars and each club is entitled to two delegates. Let us hope to see this year more delegates from outside the Metropolitan section of New York. Be a delegate to qualify as a voter!

AL YAREMKO

DEADLINE FOR DUES, AUG. 30th.

All clubs are urged to mail their dues (\$5.00) by check or money order to the UYL-NA Treasurer, Peter J. Zaharchuk, 706 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa., by Friday, August 30th, 1940. The deadline set for membership and right to send (2) delegates to the 8th Congress of the UYL-NA.

have all the power required to force upon the conquered Ukrainian population any change, but it must be remembered that such changes cannot be considered everlasting.

We cannot help noticing that the more the European conflict deepens, the more it assumes the aspects of a struggle for certain fundamental principles in human relationship. The principles to which the United States of America, as a neutral nation, wholeheartedly subscribes, are the principles of freedom for each nation on earth, including the freedom to freely develop its relations with other nations. These principles must be upheld and any "new order" must be based only on them. Furthermore, not only the nations which disappeared during or immediately before the present European war must be considered, but also those that have been in bondage for centuries. Then, and only then, with a real and constructive satisfaction be given to all the peoples, a satisfaction that alone can prevent such violent eruptions as the present one from occurring every quarter of a century or so.

The attainment of such a universal condition of peace and stability must, therefore, become the final goal of all the efforts of the civilized world. Some of the oppressors nations, like Soviet Russia which holds Ukraine in yoke, today retain the non-belligerent positions. Nevertheless, if "the civilization as it is today" is to be preserved, or rather bettered, and if such a horrible amount of destruction and suffering must be paid as a price for some progress to be made by human beings toward a happier life, as it seems to have always been paid in the history, the hearts and minds of the still free peoples cannot fail to strive toward one fundamental objective: the liberation of other nations who are not free to live their life as they please, and whose serfdom only breeds a worldwide discontent and continuous strife.

In view of that we, who for natural reasons feel morally obliged to sympathize with our Ukrainian kin folks in Europe and help them all we can, feel privileged to ask the people of the United States and our Government to include the Ukrainians among all those nations who became the victims of recent events, and to accord them as much sympathy and moral support as they do to those other victim nations. We wish that the American people and its Government would pay as much attention to the just cause of Ukraine's liberation, and would find time enough to acquaint themselves with the fundamentals of the Ukrainian problem to such an extent, as they are doing it in respect to other victims of oppression. And we also wish that the free American press would apply to the Ukrainian issue the principle of "fair play" and show toward it more understanding; that once in a while it would present it on its historic merits and in broader aspects, and not evaluate it merely in the light of sporadic rumors and international intrigues.

The Ukrainian nation is one of the many other European nations suffering under the rules of various foreign regimes. And whenever the hour of their liberation strikes, be it sooner or later, the Ukrainians hope that it will also be the hour of their triumph, and that they will not be left outside the family circle of the free nations as they were at the end of the last World War.

Coming back to the alleged German efforts in Western Ukraine, we wish to announce that all the news which we are able to receive from that part of Ukraine, do not substantiate this rumor. All the reports reaching us only indicate, from that part of Ukraine, does not der German occupation are free to exercise their cultural privileges, of course under a strict supervision of the German authorities, they are not allowed to carry on any activity of a political nature.

(Ukrainian Bureau, Washington)

3,000 ATTEND UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, N. J. — Three thousand persons from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut attended the Ukrainian National Festival on Sunday, August 18, in Singer's Park, sponsored by the ODWU District Committee of New York, and New Jersey and the Ukrainian State Organization of New Jersey.

Highlights of the event included a celebration of mass by Bishop Ivan Buchko, a concert by the Dumka Chorus of New York under Prof. George Kirichenko, folk dancing by youth from Elizabeth, N. J. under the direction of Michael Herman, athletic exercises by members of ODWU Branch 10 under Peter Zadoretzky, and addresses by Eugene Lachowitch, associate editor of Svoboda; Marie Klachko, secretary of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, and Roman Lapica, president of the Youth of ODWU.

In an impassioned sermon, Bishop Buchko, who recently came from Western Ukraine, declared that love of God and love of country go hand in hand and that no man can live without either. He called on the people to unite in the present situation and help their kinsmen in Europe achieve independence by every means at their command. He praised the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and gently reproached those who attack it to the detriment of the Ukrainian immigration.

During mass he was assisted by the Very Rev. John Shuchovsky of Perth Amboy, the Rev. Dr. Dmytro Gulyn, of Bayonne, the Rev. Theodosius Greb, of Elizabeth, and the Rev. Volodymyr Andrushkiv, of Passaic. The Sts. Peter and Paul Church Choir of Jersey City directed by William Gela sang.

After addresses of welcome, by John Klock, chairman, and Myron Leskiw, vice chairman of the Festival, Mr. Lapica asserted that democracy was slowly being wiped off the map of Europe, and that it was up to America to preserve its institutions as a beacon in a world at war. He said only a triumph of democratic England over Nazi Germany would restore Europe to the path of justice and freedom. He urged the audience to remember that the Ukrainian immigration and its children were now part of the great American people, and that they must be ready to defend America.

Mr. Lachowitch said: "In Europe we were taught to love Ukraine above all. Today we are in America, a land that has given us refuge and liberty. We must remember that America must now come before any other country, that we must do only those things that will help America and refrain from doing those things that would harm or impede America." He emphasized, however, that remaining loyal to the land of their adoption, the Ukrainian immigration still can help the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom on their native land.

Miss Klachko made a ringing appeal for Ukrainian women to take their rightful places in the ranks of those seeking to obtain justice for the Ukrainian people. She reminded her audience of the fate of numerous Ukrainian heroes who died for their country, and declared that it was the duty of every Ukrainian woman to participate in the Ukrainian movement. In conclusion, she said, the Ukrainian people must retain their faith in God, for only a Christian nation can be a free and a just nation.

(The Ukrainian Press Service)

ATTENTION! GALS!

Orders taken for CORSAGES for the UYL-NA BANQUET. Write to PETER "CORRIGAN" SLOBODIAN, 706 No. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa., and place your order for any kind of corsage you wish. Very reasonably priced. Corsages will be made up fresh that evening and delivered to your room before the Banquet.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Let's Get Acquainted

A friend of mine remarked, not so long ago, that I should make this column a little more informal. He suggested that I treat the reader as a personal friend and so make the column more interesting. This suggestion fits in quite nicely with some ideas I have been toying with for some time. This is as good a time as any to start a "get acquainted" movement, but it'll take a little cooperation to get the ball rolling.

We all know that there are several thousands of young members enrolled in the Ukrainian National Association. We know that these persons live in all parts of the United States and Canada, and that many of them are in the U. S. Army and Navy, Coast Guard, etc., while others are working or attending colleges away from home. We also know that the U.N.A. is a fraternal order and the main purpose of this particular column is to promote the spirit of fraternalism. A step forward in this direction is to get these people acquainted with each other.

How? Well, we know what a typical U.N.A. branch does to promote fraternalism. It has meetings and sponsors affairs at which its members meet and get acquainted. This, of course, would be local inasmuch as it would interest only the members of the branch. What I have in mind is slightly different. Briefly, it's a "Get Acquainted Club" on national scale where the members meet each other by letter. This isn't a new idea; it has been used with considerable success by many different types of organizations. Such a club would get friends for young people in places strange to them. In New York City, for example, there are many Pennsylvanians attending school or working. Assuming it to be a fact that these young people have made few friends of others like themselves, our club would help them find friends simply by asking interested New Yorkers to write to them. Young men in the Army would be able to locate fellow Ukrainians in their own company. Civil Service workers will find friends; while students in strange cities may find Ukrainians in the very universities they are attending.

Now, if this idea meets with your approval, we'll proceed to organize our club. We have already called it the "Get Acquainted Club," and, as that sounds like a good name, we'll keep it until someone suggests a better one. Dues? We won't need any. Qualifications for membership? Well, any U.N.A. member who writes a letter giving his name, address, age, description, and anything else he'd care to include, would automatically become a member. He should state just exactly what type of person he would like to hear from... student, Army man, Navy man, etc.—and should specify if his correspondent should be from a certain city, state, or territory. He should give his U.N.A. branch number, also. The letter will be published in this column minus the writer's address. Any reader desiring to get acquainted with this particular letter-writer should communicate with the writer of this column and, if the reader is a U.N.A. member, the desired address will be sent to him. In this manner we can restrict the club to U.N.A. members. No membership cards will be issued. Rules? It would be well if the club members answer all the letters they receive so as to avoid disappointment. As only U.N.A. members will be concerned, it would be well if all who join the Get Acquainted Club read Paragraph 164 of the U.N.A. By-Laws, entitled "Duties of Members."

What do you readers think of all this? Have you anything to add or criticize? We will consider all suggestions carefully. Taking it for granted that you are interested, I'll invite you to become one of the members of our proposed Get Acquainted Club. Write your letter, ask to hear from your fellow U.N.A. members, and we'll print

DID YOU READ IT?

"The Congress should reclaim its constitutional powers over money"... and in a summary of the same platform we have:

"Sound money, with control of the currency vested in Congress as provided by the Constitution."

So reads the Republican Party platform for the coming election in November. That is what the Republican Party stands for and promises to fulfill if its candidate is elected.

Did you read it? Did you, as a citizen and voter, at least read this when every paper in the country printed the Republican platform on Thursday, June 27, 1940? Did you at least stop to wonder why this plank was in the platform when you know that our money is at present controlled by the government? Or is it? If it is then why does the Republican Party promise to fulfill the above plank?

The truth is our money is not controlled by Congress, though Article 1, Sec. 8, part 5 of the Constitution reads:

"The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

Who does control our money?

"The Federal Reserve System, and that's the government," say most people when asked this question.

The Federal Reserve System is not the government! The Federal Reserve System is a private corporation of which the government does not own one cent!

"Well then, why didn't someone tell me that the control of money is in the hands of private individuals instead of in the hands of Congress as the Constitution stipulates?" you may now ask.

Well, the Republican Party is telling you. Did you read it? They also told you in 1932, when their platform read as follows:

"We pledge a sound currency at all hazards. We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin all money and regulate the value thereof."

It couldn't be in plainer English!

The Farmer-Labor Party platform of 1934 reads:

"Congress shall exercise the constitutional power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof."

The Progressive Party platform for 1938 reads:

"The ownership and control of money and credit, without qualifications or reservations, must be under public and not private control."

Now how about the Democratic Party which has been in power for the past seven years?

The first plank of the 1932 Democratic Party platform reads:

"We maintain that the depression of 1920 and the depression of 1929 were due to the indefensible contraction of credit for private profit at public expense and we pledge the Democratic Party to preserve a sound currency at all hazards. The Democratic candidates pledge their endorsement of this platform 100 percent. We promise to restore property values and to endeavor to establish a dollar of uniform debt-paying power."

The Democratic Party won the election and President Roosevelt in his inaugural address further clarified his stand on money by saying:

"The money changers must be driven from the temple."

For seven years the people have been waiting for the "money changers" to be "driven from the temple." But to no avail! In the past seven years the "money

it here in this column. If there are no results, let us know and we'll reprint your letter.

Of course, if no letters are received, the whole idea "bites the dust." That's where cooperation comes in. Please write and help form the Club. Communications should be addressed to Post Office Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

CHAMPIONSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

The 1st game of the championship play-offs in the Ukrainian National Association Baseball and Softball League will be played Sunday, Sept. 8th. In baseball, the winner of the Pennsylvania District will visit the winner of the Metropolitan District. In softball, the winner of the Chicago District will play the winner at Detroit, and the winner of the Pennsylvania District will go to the winner of the Ohio District for semi-finals. Final game in softball will be played on Sept. 15th.

Rules for Season 1940 will operate in the championship games. New players or transfer of players between teams will not be authorized.

Trophies will be awarded to the teams winning the championship, 1 for baseball and 1 for softball. Individual trophies will be awarded only to the players of the teams that win the championship, provided that they play in the championship games.

The District Athletic Directors will take the necessary measures to complete the schedules in their districts and designate the district winner before Sept. 1st.

The above announcement was released by Mr. G. Herman, U.N.A. Athletic Director.

SOFTBALL IN CHICAGO

The 4 teams of the Chicago U.N.A. branches completed the 1st round of a double round robin series on July 27th, reports Joseph Wojc. Branch 301 and Branch 398 are tied for 1st place, each having won 2 games while losing 1. Branch 22 and Branch 393 are fighting to stay out of last place, each having 1 win against 2 defeats. All the teams are evenly matched, thus making it necessary for each team to continue playing heads-up ball.

COME TO THE UYL-NA CONGRESS!

COME TO THE FAIR!

FRIDAY night, AUGUST 30.

SATURDAY morning, AUG. 31.

Registration at Hotel Pennsylvania.

SAT., AUG. 31: 11 A. M. Opening business session. 7:30 P. M. Banquet & Ball in Grand Ballroom.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1: Ukrainian Youth Day at the N. Y. World's Fair at the American Common from 4 P. M. till 8 P. M. Chora festival, folk dance exhibitions, fashion show, community dancing.

MON., SEPT. 2: 10:00 A. M. Continuation of business session. Election of officers, reading & adoption of resolutions.

Registration 50c. Memory Book .25c, Banquet & Ball \$3.00, admission to Ball after banquet \$1.00. Admission to Fair, 50c. Combination tickets (excluding fair admission) \$3.75.

SPEAKERS — DISCUSSION

ENTERTAINMENT — FUN

MEET OLD FRIENDS

MAKE NEW FRIENDS

COME TO THE UYL-NA

CONGRESS!

COME TO THE FAIR!

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WELCOME DANCE for Delegates and Guests of the Eighth Congress of the UYL-NA sponsored by Brooklyn Ukrainians to be held at Ukrainian National Hall, 216 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., FRIDAY Evening, AUGUST 30th, 1940. Comm. 8:30 P. M. Admission 40c. 192.8

changers" have only strengthened their hold of private control over our money. Why haven't they been driven out of the temple?

The answer lies in the fact that the struggle for the control of money has been going on for many years with the people as the losers due to their ignorance in regard to money. This ignorance has kept the people from stirring themselves to back those few of their leaders who have fought and are fighting for an honest, constitutional monetary system.

When are we Americans going to awaken and demand that we follow the Constitution in regard to this most important of all powers?

NICHOLAS TOMCHUK.

AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

FRAGMENTS FROM THE PHOENICIAN

MARIGOLDS

I love confinement in thy bonds,
I love thy little stock to hold,
Thy very scent —
Aye, Marigold!
I'll love confinement of thy bonds,
I'll love thy little socks to hold,
Thy every cent —
I marry gold!

WALLFLOWER

My folks say that I shouldn't drink —
I don't;
I shouldn't dice or dance or think —
I don't.
They say all women I should shun;
From all temptation I should run;
You'd think I haven't any fun —
I don't.

THE BOY

The boy stood on the burning block,
Whence all but he had fled;
He smashed the china on a rock
But saved the feather bed.

ANOTHER BOY

The boy stood on the frozen deck,
Whence all but he had fled;
He took the pot and left the game
Just twenty bucks ahead.

PROFESSOR DUMBKOPF'S QUESTION BOX

Dear Prof. Dumkopf: I am a young fellow and I intend to get married in the near future to escape the draft. I am going around with two girls; one is a beautiful blonde who is very wealthy, the other is a lovely brunette from a poor but respectable family. I know that maybe I'd be better off if I marry the wealthy blonde but I seem to care more for the penniless brunette. What is your advice? (signed) Undecided.

Dear Undecided: By all means marry the poor lovely brunette. A marriage for money never works out. True love is worth more than all the gold in Fort Knox. (As payment for my valuable advice you can give me the beautiful rich blonde's name and address.)

Dear Prof. Dumkopf: What are genders and how many are there? (signed) Puzzled.

Dear Puzzled: There are two genders: masculine and feminine. The feminine are divided into frigid and torrid and the masculine into temperate and intemperate.

NOT IN WEBSTER'S

MODESTY: 1. A beau-catcher that young ladies wear and women affect. 2. In a sweetmeat, the soufflé through which we dig to reach the plums. 3. The blush on the face of Desire at the consciousness of its own immodesty. 4. Among the males, modesty is the will-to-wait and seize. 5. Venom, who siddles into corners and shuns the limelight, so that he may the better see. 6. The attitude of mind that precedes the pounce. 7. The subtlest symptom of paranoia. 8. Egotism turned wrong side out. 9. A masquerade of goodness by the stultification of the nature. 10. A camouflage for fear or bashfulness. 11. Puritanism.

MORE FIFTH COLUMN STUFF

... Vote Wilkie for president—or Roosevelt for precedent.

... Within the past few months the personnel of the F.B.I. has been increased by almost fifty percent. Republicans and other fifth columnists take heed.

... During World War I our theme song was "Over There." During World War II it should be "Honey, Stay in Your Own Back Yard" or "We'll Let the Rest of the World Go By".

... Thank God this is a free democracy where you can speak your mind without fear—if you agree with the administration. Otherwise you are a fifth columnist or a Trojan Horse.

ETAION SHRDLU