



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

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Vol. II.

SPRING

The snow and the frost are gone
for a while,
And we are greeted with a smile
From long forgotten bare trees
And the happy humming bees.
I see a small flower peep
From its long wintry sleep,
And the birds are singing a song.
You, and I, and all of us are
happy that
Spring has come at last!

MARIE PASZYN,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

NEW YORK YOUTH'S BRANCH MEETING

On Friday evening, on April 20th at 8 P. M. will be held a regular monthly meeting of the Youth's Branch of New York. The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, at 219 East 6th Street in Room 4. It is of vital importance for all members and applicants to attend.
Joseph M. Uhorchak, Sec'y

EUROPEAN UKRAINIAN SINGERS EARN LAURELS

Our Ukrainian singers are earning further laurels for themselves according to the news items received during the past week.

On March 24, a concert was given in Berlin featuring "Clemens Andreyenko—the great Ukrainian tenor" as the Berlin papers hailed him. The singer's real name, however, is Klym Chychka, born in East Galicia. Judging by his real name tis no wonder that he changed it to one more in keeping with his artistic profession and sensibilities.

The Berlin concert was well attended. It turned out to be a great triumph for him, according to the German musical critics. He was compared favorably with Gigli, who is considered the world's best at the present time.

From Germany also comes the news that the National Opera at Munich has given a three year contract to another "Ukrainian operatic tenor, Orest Rusnak, who is to appear in its presentations in the near future.

HELP THIS CAUSE

There are thousands of Ukrainian people scattered throughout the far corners of this earth who because of many reasons do not have access to Ukrainian books and other reading matter. As a result many of them, particularly their children, are lost forever to the Ukrainian nation.

In order to remedy this deplorable situation, "Prosvita"—leading Ukrainian educational and cultural society in the old country has with the help of a special fund sent thousands of free copies of Ukrainian books to European cities, Asia, Africa and America. The fund, however, needs replenishing.

All contributions for this worthy cause should be sent to "Prosvita", Rynok 10, Lwiv, Poland.

(A Pen Pal Column will appear in tomorrow's "Svoboda".)

THE U.N.A. NEEDS OUR HELP

The Ukrainian National Association, publisher of the "Ukrainian Weekly"—a supplement to its daily "Svoboda", is making a earnest appeal at the present time to all young American-Ukrainians to lend their most active support to the efforts of the Association to get 5,000 new members during this 40th anniversary year of the founding of the U.N.A.

There is very little doubt that without the support of our youth the U.N.A. will fall far short of its contemplated goal.

In making this appeal the U.N.A. knows from practical experience, begotten from forty long years of trials and tribulations, that its appeal to the youth will not find an immediate response from everyone. That is nothing to be wondered at, for the general apathy and the slow response of the masses to action is notorious.

The U.N.A. feels quite certain, however, that from amongst the masses of our youth certain visionary individuals will rise and by their example, their unbounded zeal, and unremitting hard work will stir the American-Ukrainian youth out of its lethargic indifference, and set in motion the greatest flow of new members that the U.N.A. has ever had during its entire eventful history.

And it is to these future leaders of our American-Ukrainians that the U.N.A. is principally addressing its appeal. Upon them depends not only the future of the U.N.A. but of our people here in America as well, for the fate of two is bound together.

Forty years ago a somewhat similar situation existed as today. There were already at that time thousands of Ukrainians in America, who although feeling keenly the necessity of an organization which besides providing protection for their dependents would also act as a living embodiment of their common dreams and desires, and vaguely considered the methods of building such an organization, nevertheless as a mass they remained inert, and probably would have remained so forever were it not for a comparatively small group of visionary, ambitious people, who took the initiative in their hands and unmindful of the difficulties and discouragements founded the Ukrainian National Association. Untiringly they labored among the masses, made them realize the benefits of joining the newly-formed organization, coaxed them, cajoled them, appealed to their reason, their imagination, patriotism, until by the very force and strength of their irresistible zeal and hard labor they cleared away all obstacles and set up on a permanently solid foundation the present day oldest, largest and strongest Ukrainian organization in America—the Ukrainian National Association.

It strikes us that if this great achievement was accomplished in those bygone days when our people were but newly-arrived from the old country, impoverished, and ignorant of the language and customs of their new homeland—it strikes us that even far greater work can be accomplished by our younger people today in continuing the work of their parents by further building the U.N.A., particularly so since they were born and raised here.

And we further believe that in this task of gaining new members for the U.N.A. and building it to still greater heights our readers will be found among the most active and zealous workers, for by helping the U.N.A. expand they will only draw nearer that day when our "Ukrainian Weekly" will become a "Ukrainian Daily," bigger and better in size and contents.

Let us always remember that the U.N.A. is our own organization and that no one can inherit it but ourselves. And since to inherit one must be an heir, let us all resolve to become heirs of this organization by enrolling in its ranks now, and persuading our friends to do the same. Let us make the year 1934 a year of a revolutionary change in the American-Ukrainian history, namely, the definite entrance of our youth into the American-Ukrainian life via the U.N.A.

READ THE "SVOBODA" TOO!

We can offer no better advice for our readers than to quote the words of that great Ukrainian poet and patriot, Taras Shevchenko, who while bidding his beloved people to acquaint themselves with foreign languages, culture and customs nevertheless cautioned them not to forget their own mother tongue, their own customs, literature, culture, history and traditions, nor to forget that they were of Ukrainian descent.

We urge our readers to read the "Ukrainian Weekly," its educational as well as entertaining articles, but at the same time not to forget that they have the "Svoboda" at their disposal. For by reading the "Ukrainian Weekly" only they are bound to miss many interesting as well as useful articles which appear daily in the "Svoboda." Every day one can find articles and information on its pages which are not reproduced anywhere else, and which, if only because of the reason of lack of space, cannot appear in the "Ukrainian Weekly."

Aside from these reasons, however, our readers who essay the reading of the "Svoboda" will get valuable experience in reading in the Ukrainian language. In this age when knowledge of only one language is a matter of surprise to cultured people, it will be extremely valuable for our young people to know two languages—English and Ukrainian.

IF THERE WERE NOT THE FEW—

By Taras Shevchenko

There, everything seems peaceful,
good,
And prospering throughout
Ukraine;

The Dnieper River in its lane,
Just like that youth of babyhood,
Is radiating love and charm
Throughout the whole Ukraine,
While villages in green array
Spread out along its plains;
And, in their way, the villages
And people, too, seem gay.
Perhaps all this would be quite
true

If there were not the few—
If lords would vanish from
Ukraine.

Translated by
W. SEMENYNA.

Read Your Kobzar!

WHAT NEXT CAN WE EXPECT FROM POLISH TYRANTS?

In order to pay homage to the memory of a former Ukrainian revolutionary, Yaroslav Lubovitch, now dead, a group of Ukrainian girls attending a girls' Seminary in Lwiv (Western Ukraine under Poland) arranged a little program during which a short talk was given concerning the life of Lubovitch by a nineteen-year old Ukrainian school girl, Olga Cymbalista.

Upon coming home Olga was confronted by her home by the Polish police and arrested immediately on the charges of giving a seditious talk. On March 26 she was sentenced by the Polish court to serve four weeks in prison, of which she served three before being let out. She was also expelled from the school. The judge in pronouncing the sentence commented that the light (?) sentence was due to the reason that he believed she had been punished sufficiently by being expelled from school.

What can we expect next in that land of unrestrained oppression and tyranny when the Poles arrest a Ukrainian school girl merely for giving a talk for the dead?

A WORTHY MOVEMENT

In connection with the present commemoration of the 120th year anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth a movement has been started in Lwiv, (W. U.) to set up monuments in honor of Taras Shevchenko in all Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian cities, villages, and hamlets throughout the world. If that is impossible then efforts will be made to name the local streets or squares after our great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, as "Shevchenko Street," or "Shevchenko Square."

The movement although originating in the old country has perhaps better chances of success here in America than in the oppressed Ukraine. We have a number of Ukrainian political clubs in America, some of them quite powerful, who should see to it that at least a street in their locality be named after Shevchenko.

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(11)

Although the use of the old-Bulgarian or church-slavonic language by the early chroniclers and writers of Ukraine turned out to be a decided detriment to the growth of Ukrainian literature—by preventing the natural development of the real, living, national tongue of the Ukrainian people, and keeping it from assuming the written literary form—nevertheless the church-slavonic language for a long time was regarded by the ancient Ukrainians as their own language.

„А словенскъ языкъ и рускый одиць”

says Nestor, the first great chronicler of ancient Ukraine.

As already stated, ecclesiastical works practically monopolized the field of early Ukrainian written literature, with but a scattering of works on secular subjects. With the passage of time both types of literary works, particularly the secular, began to draw more and more upon the living, everyday language of the people. Slowly the original old-Bulgarian language began to give way, and in the course of several centuries it disappeared to be replaced by the Ukrainian type of the church-slavonic language. In the case of the secular writings this gradual change did not stop there, but kept on growing, ever adding new folk words and expressions, and discarding in the process the old antiquated, bookish tongue. Nevertheless, the old bookish language persisted in the secular works until near the end of the 18th century, when Kotlyarevsky's *Aenid* appeared, in 1798.

The early writers and chroniclers of Ukraine, as in other countries, devoted more of their efforts to copying and translating already existent works, rather than producing entirely new and original literary creations. Books which came in from Bulgaria and Serbia, having the same common language, were merely copied, while books from Greece were translated into the church-slavonic.

The copying and translating of books in the olden days was considered as a high literary accomplishment, and those who did the copying and translating were held in very high respect by the populace, being known as “philosophers”, “men of books” and “learned men”. We can appreciate this high regard for the early chroniclers all the better when we realize that in those days even the sons and daughters of the rulers were illiterate in many cases. As an example of this we have the respectful comment of the biographer of Prince Boris to the effect that the prince knew how to read and write.

Most of the religious works copied or translated dealt with Holy Scriptures, sermons, writings of priests and monks, collections of moral truths, and the like. Another reason for the preponderance of religious subjects as matter for the literary efforts of the ancient chroniclers was the fact that in those days it was considered a mark of high Christian spirit to devote oneself to such laborious and exacting work, and for that reason we have many cases where even members of the

royal family engaged themselves in it. Needless to say, aside from this reason there was also the element of pure love of the labor involved.

The copying and translating of books did not really begin, however, until the time of the founding of the Pecherska Monastery. Just as Kiev became known as the “mother of Russ cities” so the Pecherska Monastery became known as the mother of all the monasteries of Ukraine. From it flowed spiritual guidance and culture for all, throughout the entire Ukraine. Rich and poor, learned or illiterate, prince or serf—all found help, solace, and advice inside its walls. Within these walls the monastery monks labored untiringly in the transcription of church books, the writing of sermons, the recording of the history of their monastery, translated Grecian religious works, and did everything possible in humanitarian, religious and literary fields. It is no wonder then that in the face of this strong influence the early literary products of Ukraine became so permeated with religious matter and spirit.

There is still another reason for the religious character of the early works, and it lies in the attitude of Byzantium towards her newly-converted Kievan neighbor.

Although Byzantine culture ranked very high in those days, and in the field of literature and art excelled even that of Western Europe, yet but comparatively little of this culture found its way into the ancient Ukrainian state of Kiev.

Why was this so? The answer is very simple. Byzantine's main interest in respect to ancient Ukraine was not to advance her newly-converted-to-Christianity neighbor along cultural and political

A GRADUATE'S MEMORIES!

'Tis a wealth of golden memories
Which I sadly now recall
As I wander with suppressed sobs
Through my Alma Mater's hall.

I live it seems in daydreams
My high school life anew;
It's here I learned great lessons
And gathered pleasures too.

I speak again with teachers
Just as I did years before;
I feel that still a student
I'm as in those days of yore.

Although just passing dreams these
Which soon will fade away.
My sunny, golden, high school days
Will always with me stay.

MARY SARABUN,

Bridgeport, Pa.

lines, ... merely to secure the dependency of the Ukrainian Church to the Patriarchate of Byzantium, with the ultimate aim of gaining even the political control of the Kievan state. Because of this reason Byzantium, besides preventing her own culture from reaching Ukraine to any great extent, also assiduously labored to prevent any of that of Western Europe from penetrating Ukraine. Jealous of Rome (at that time strained relations existed between the respective centers of the East and West) Byzantium fostered in Ukraine a spirit of dislike and hatred for anything which pertained to Rome or Western Europe.

(To be continued)

ANCIENT DWELLERS OF UKRAINE

By S. S.

(2)

2. UKRAINE—CROSSROADS OF NATIONS

Close relationship between Scythians and Greeks

The close relationships of the Greeks and the Scythians gradually tended to modify the barbarism of the latter, especially under the influence of the powerful cities of Olbia and Chersonesus.

Excavations have uncovered many works of art showing that the artistic genius of the Greeks had accommodated itself to the taste of the Scythians. These monuments of Greek civilization which have been excavated in southern Ukraine are in form of funeral pillars, bas reliefs, statues and other works of art.

The decline of the Scythians.

About the 4th century B. C., the Scythians, becoming weakened by internal warfare, were displaced by a stronger kindred tribe known as the Sarmatians, who previously had dwelt north of the Scythians.

About the time of the birth of Christ the Sarmatians were succeeded by the Roxalans and these by the Alans. These latter tribes were but branches of the same Iranian tribe to which the Sarmatians and the Scythians belonged. Of fair hair and dress similar to that of Persians, armed with bows and arrows and swords, they moved westward, carrying with them their small portable huts.

It is important to realize, however, that the displacing of one tribe by another did not mean the complete annihilation of the former but merely its subjugation. The direct descendants of these

Iranians are the present Ossetins of the Caucasus.

The coming of the Goths

Beginning with the second century after Christ, Germanic tribes known as the Goths using the great river roads of Ukraine gradually overran all of that territory occupied by the Sarmatians. In the fourth century A. D., under the leadership of King Hermanric they created a conglomerate empire composed of various races. They were of a lower cultural level than that of their predecessors, and while in power their main contribution to the growth of Eastern Europe was the development of trade with the north and northwest.

The Huns

The Gothic empire did not last very long, for about the latter part of the 4th century the Goths were driven westward by the great Hun invasions.

The Huns originated in among the nomad tribes of Mongolia who finding the soil too poor gradually moved westward. It was against them that the ancient Chinese emperors constructed the Great Wall of China.

Using the broad Pontian steppes of southern Ukraine as a military road they advanced in great hordes, conquering and absorbing tribe after tribe. In the 2nd century they were already past the Caspian Sea. About 370 A. D. they crushed the Iranian Alans living between the Don and the Sea of Azov. Joined by the Roxalans they then marched on the Goths and gradually overwhelmed them. And

as a result of these conquests the Goths had to move westward and later founded the kingdom of the Visigoths in Spain and of the Ostrogoths in Italy.

Contemporary historians describe the Huns as of hideous physiognomy, huge heads, deep sunken eyes, broad shoulders, bow-legs like sticks, and most repulsive habits. They lived, conversed and even slept on horseback, and never changed their clothes until they dropped off.

Under the leadership of their famous chieftain Attila, the Huns overran Europe, and their hold was not broken until after Attila's death in 453. Thereafter, the Huns because of internal dissensions and uprising of tributary tribes, disappeared as a unit and their actual kinsfolk many reappear later under new names.

The Bulgars

After the fall of the Huns a new Tribe appeared from the east—the Bulgars, who were of Turkish origin. Some of them made their way northward to the Finnish country and settling around the Volga and Kana Rivers founded a kingdom—while others of the same race settled at first between the Dniester and the Danube, but later moved westward and founded the present Bulgaria. Here they found many Slav tribes and were quickly absorbed by them.

The Avars

In the early part of the 6th century, in place of the Bulgars there appeared another eastern tribe known as the Avars (the Ovary—of the early chroniclers) of Mongolian origin, who maintained themselves in a despotic manner until the close of the 8th century,

at which time a combination of German and Slav tribes thoroughly wiped them out.

The Khazars

Prior to that, however, about 700 A. D., another horde of the same Mongolian stock appeared—the Khazars.

The Khazars founded a large kingdom extending from the Caucasus to the Dnieper. This state, during its existence, was of great service to the Ukrainian lands because during 700—900 A. D. it served as a bulwark between Europe and Asia against the wild Asiatic hordes. It declined in power by the close of the 9th century, and finally in the 10th century was shattered by the Ukrainian-Russ prince Sviatoslav.

Other invading tribes

The Khazars were followed by the Ugrians, who after some migrations settled on the lands of present Hungary. They, in turn, were followed by other Turkish-Tartar hordes—the Pechenegs, Turks, Berendians, Polovs, and last of all (beginning with 13th century) the Tartars and Kalmuks.

Thus we see, that for an entire period of 1000 years Ukraine, because of its border position, was the stage of an unceasing conflict between the inflowing Asiatic tribes and its inhabitants. The Pontian steppes of southern Ukraine were the natural military road to the West and Southwest, where the rich, civilized lands in the Mediterranean region lay invitingly open. And through these steppes these hordes poured unceasingly and irresistibly for over a thousand years, bringing with them wars, bloodshed, misery and horrors.

(Next week—The Slavs)

A BIT OF ADVICE FOR OUR ATHLETES

One of the most annoying afflictions or diseases which beset a person, no matter whether he is an athlete or not, is what is technically known as trichophytosis, which in plain every day language means any one of the following terms—ring worm, athlete's foot, trench foot, toe itch, and erroneously—eczema.

No matter under what name it goes, it has the same common symptoms, namely, a slight peeling of the skin between the toes, or about the nails, or the appearance of small or large blisters, accompanied by inflammations and discharges. What makes it particularly bothersome is the intense itching which accompanies these outward symptoms, although, to be sure, in many cases the surface symptoms of this disease appear without the itching.

What is this disease or its irritations caused by?

Athlete's foot, to call it by its common name, is usually caused by an organism known as a fungus, which gets deep under the skin and is very hard to get out. It usually attacks the feet, particularly when they are overheated, although it may also attack either the arms or legs, generally below the elbows and the knees.

According to medical authorities this parasite can live on wood, cotton, silk and leather, where it resists drying out for a long time. It can live on golf clubs, towels, bath mats, diving boards, trolley car or bus straps, door knobs, etc. It is very hard to kill, requiring fifteen minutes boiling to do so. According to medical authorities, food has no connection with the disease as is often supposed, nor can the lack of orange juice or the presence of acidosis in one's diet be blamed.

"How then," asks our reader, "how can I avoid this disease?"

The answer and the preventative measures are quite simple.

Wash your feet daily with hot water and soap, and dry them thoroughly with a clean towel, one that has not been used by others. When not wearing shoes at home wear slippers. At the beach or public pool always wear slippers. Be careful that the public pools or bathing houses you frequent daily have their floors, diving boards, and rubber mats scrub-

bed with hot water and soap, and flushed with the following solution: 0.5% sodium hypochlorite; 20% sodium thiosulphate (higher concentration here allows for dilution by water from bath'er's feet); 1:1000 bichloride of mercury. Also a tub containing either 0.5% sodium hypochlorite or a 15% sodium thiosulphate solution should be kept between every two shower lockers in order that the bathers may dip their feet after bathing. Another precaution that should be observed is that the towels are sterilized by boiling them for fifteen minutes.

If you think that you have come in contact with the fungus then pain the surface of the skin where you believe the contact has been made with a weak (1/4 strength) tincture of iodine, or wash it with the previously mentioned 15% sodium thiosulphate solution.

If, however, the irruption has already appeared then the victim should take immediate treatments, in order to prevent its spreading. Care, however, must be exercised in self-treatment, for improper treatment will only aggravate it.

Thymol, saturated boric acid, salicylic acid, potassium permanganate, or a tincture of iodine are recommended. Doctors usually recommend Whitfield's ointment. But they warn against the use of proprietary drugs of secret composition, or the combination of treatments.

Anything which comes into contact with the skin should be disinfected by rinsing in a dilute solution of chlorinated lime or formaldehyde. One of the easier methods of disinfecting shoes is to wipe them thoroughly with a cloth wet with formaldehyde or with a 20% alcoholic solution of thymol. The shoes then should be dried and aired before being worn again. In some cases moderate exposure to the sunshine and the salt water at the sea shore have been productive of rapid recovery.

The treatment of the irruptions and the disinfection of the objects coming in contact with the afflicted skin should be continued even after one feels that he or she has been cured. For, it is a well known fact that the organism which causes the athlete's foot very often, when it finds conditions unfavorable to growth, forms spores and becomes dormant for a while, until conditions are once more favorable for its growth.

COSSACK ARMS

We often hear and read about our famous Ukrainian Cossacks of bygone days, of their bravery, their great deeds, and of their unequalled fighting ability.

The question sometimes arises in our minds—what sort of arms did these Cossacks use? Here is a brief account.

The Zaporogian Cossacks used many types of arms. For a long time, dating back to the Middle Ages when Ukraine was ruled by kings and princes, the bow and arrow was the chief weapon among the Ukrainians for other than hand-to-hand fighting. When the Cossacks arose they naturally adopted it, and used it until the coming of the musket.

The Cossack bow was known as the "look", and the arrow—"streela". The arrows were carried in a leather arrow pouch known as the "sahaydak" slung usually over the Cossack's back.

For hand-to-hand fighting the Cossack used a spear or lance ("spisa" or "ratishche"), of no great thickness, made of light but strong wood, and ranging from 10 to 12 feet in length. The business end of the spear or lance had an iron spear head, while at the butt end there were usually two drilled holes, a few inches apart, through which a leather thong was passed and then fastened loosely to the ankle of the Cossack's leg. This device was in lieu of the modern method of having a lance rest in the stirrup. When on foot, the Cossack ordinarily carried his lance or spear on his shoulder.

Sometimes the spear had two spear heads, one on each end, so that if during the fighting one spearhead broke off the Cossack would merely reverse his spear and keep on fighting. Many spears also had a handle in the middle, to prevent the spear from going in too deeply, and also to make it easier to pull out, once it was in.

An indispensable weapon of the Cossack, particularly for the horseman, was the "shablya"—sabre. Often in Cossack songs it is endearingly referred to as:

шablyя - сестриця, ненька - рідненька, ланочка молоденька.

The Cossack's "shablya" was of medium length, about one meter,

curved, and exceedingly sharp, so that

"Як рубне кого козак, то я на двоє розсіче,—одна половина сюди, друга туди".

When not in use it was carried in a wooden scabbard known as "pikhva", covered with leather or metal, and often very artistically embossed. The Cossack usually carried it on the left side, attaching it to his belt by means of two rings set in the scabbard, one near the top, and the other in about the middle.

Although the "shablya" was also practically indispensable for the foot Cossack soldier, yet his main weapon, after the disuse of the bow and arrow, was the musket—"rooshnitsia". At first the musket was of the ordinary primitive matchlock type, and very plain in appearance. Later came the wheel-lock type, the direct predecessor of the rifle. The Cossacks lavished a great deal of their money and labor on their muskets, having the stock beautifully embossed in gold and silver.

The Cossack pistols were also handsomely embossed. They were carried usually behind the belt or in a holster—"kobur".

The powder was carried in a powder box ("lyadunka" or "porokhivnitsia") of various makes and styles—small gourds, powder horns, leather pouches, and small receptacles made of bone or metal. The bullets were carried in the wide Cossack belts.

Another weapon used by the Cossacks in hand-to-hand fighting, although not very often, was the "chekan". This weapon was somewhat similar to a pick, with one end of the head blunted, and the other very sharp. The chief use of this seemingly strange weapon was in close fighting with armored troops, where the sabre was powerless to penetrate the heavy armor. Wielding the "chekan", however, as one would a pick the Cossack would strike the breastplate or the helmet a hard blow, and thus penetrate it. Incidentally, the Cossacks themselves rarely used any armor.

Besides these weapons the Cossack also used the "yataghan", which was a Turkish sword or scimitar with a double, curved blade running to a point, and with a handle without a guard. Then there were the usual daggers, and knives.

S. S.

THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

By E. Lachowich

(4)

To complete this sketch, one more question would require explanation: Whether came the name "Ukraine", "Ukrainian" and since when has it been in use? For though I am using it throughout this article, in history it appears first only in the sixteenth century, and even then beside the old name, "Rus", "Rusky".

The name "Ukraine" means literally a "borderland". The first time it appeared was in the XII century, and the old Kievian Chronicler attached it to the Dukedom of Peryaslav which at that time, lying on the border of the Kievian State, was exposed to the continual attacks on the part of nomadic tribes. Unceasing disturbances gave to the name "Ukraine-Borderland", besides a purely territorial, also a shade of political meaning.

When primary enemies disappeared, others took their place. In the course of events this name appeared spontaneously on all the borderlands and in the sixteenth century it was adopted for the whole country. Simultaneously it

was introduced into literature, science, and administration. Foreign contemporary historians were also making a constant use of this name, and as for Russia they persisted in using the name of "Muscovy".

It will not be useless to append a fragment of Prof. Doroshenko's brochure (D. Doroshenko: The name "Russ", "Russia" and "Ukraine" in their historic and present-day meaning. Germ.), in this connection, which shows distinctly the attitude of West European nations towards Ukraine:

"... The known Beauplan issues in 1660 in Rouen his famous "Description d'Ukraine". After him comes Pere Chevalier, editor of the "Histoire de la guerre des Cosaques contre la Pologne from 1663" in which he always uses the "Ukraine". The Editor, Godofrius Weisius, of the first German dissertation about Cossacks, which appeared in 1684 in Leipzig, applies the name of "Ukraine" since 1206; Christoff Hartknöch in his work about Poles, issued in Jena in 1678; then Scotsman Patriek Gordon in his Description, Italian Brochure of 1678 in Bologna, describing a victory of Zaporogian Cossacks over Tartars; Gazette of

France of 1652-54; the renowned "Theatrum Europeum" of Frankfurt of 1652; "Theatrum Cosmographico-Historium" of 1688; the Englishman, Bernard Connor, in his work about Poland of 1690... But nowhere the name "Ukraine" conquered such citizenship as in the field of cartography... I shall mention only about the map of Sancon of 1641, with the inscription of "Ukraine o Paese Cossacchi" and the famous atlas of Beauplan: "Delineatio specialis et accurata Ukraine", with maps of Ukraine and her provinces... At the end of the eighteenth century, books whose titles speak for themselves appeared: Johann Wilhelm Moller issues in 1780 his "A trip from Warsaw to Ukraine". In 1787 Karl Hammond published in Gotha his "Trip to Ukraine", in 1789, Karl Hammerdorfer prints in Leipzig "The History of Ukrainian Cossacks", and in 1796 the renowned historian Christian Engel published his remarkable "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Cossacks."

The enumeration could be far prolonged. They all show convincingly that the name was very well known at that time to all civilized world and that Uk-

raine was then considered an independent political unit. Only in the nineteenth century, due to the loss of her political rights, did this name fall into obscurity and forgetfulness.

The reasons why Ukraine, notwithstanding her numerous attempts to liberate herself, failed to regain her independence, could be summarised thus:

1. The Tartar hordes who, either in the role of invaders or in the guise of allies, for five centuries plundered the country bringing upon it death, horror and devastation—weakened her physical resistance.
2. Unwholesome political conceptions which transferred the gravity point from the nation to external powers—demoralized both the leading class and the wide population, for by blunting political ambitions in the nation they created apathy for an independent national development.
3. The Ukrainian leadership in those times was already confronted with complicated social problems, which demanded an exact definition of the relation between social classes.

(To be continued)

SPORTS OR FREEDOM?

It is the wish and desire of every young boy to become a well known sportman when he grows up. In a few instances his wish is fulfilled, because he has made up his mind to be a sportsman. In many other cases, the boy would like to be a sportsman, but he does nothing to become one. He expects someone to pick him up, place him on a pedestal and worship him, without him doing any work at all. But no one was ever put on the pedestal without a little effort on his own part. There is work and sometimes bitter disappointment before a person can be put on a pedestal and his goal realized.

There is many a sportsman today whom we put on a pedestal and worship. But was he put there or did he work himself to that place? Generally, when a boy, he likes to play a certain game and makes up his mind to become a headliner in that certain sport. He dreams of seeing his name in print, people cheering him on, and different parties and entertainments being given for him. With this imbedded in his mind, nothing can prevent him from becoming what he wants. Through his school years he plays, and after school is over, he organizes a team of his own. This team sticks together and after years of playing smaller teams, takes it upon itself to play bigger teams. Sometimes luck is with them and the team wins while other times there is disappointment. One year they happen to win the championship.

Winning one year's championship does not mean that these boys should sit back and enjoy the glory of that year. They are eager for more glory and they go out and fight for it. Year after year they play, sometimes winning and sometimes losing, but never giving up hope.

We are young today and we have one great desire. It is greater than becoming a well-known sportsman. It is greater than wishing for our name in print. Our desire is "Freedom for Ukraine". We often wonder if it will ever be. But in our hearts we have a feeling that it will.

We have, in the last few years, worked together and have done many things to help our beloved Ukraine. We have organized our own baseball teams, teams which are cheerful losers, teams which are composed of clean players, and teams which are headed for the top. With such teams we always find a place in the papers, and the American people read about these teams. Reading about the clean sportsmanship these boys display, they often attend the games.

We have been sports through these years and have taken it on the chin. But I believe it is about time we gave others the joy of taking it on the chin, while we go out for something that is rightfully ours. Our greatest wish and desire, instead of being a sportsman, should be "Freedom for Ukraine". With this on our minds, Ukraine is as good as free. With this thought we will fight. We will work together, and when the time comes, we will shout together, "Long live Ukraine."

SOPHIE FELLO,
Kearny, N. J.

— Чому ти все, як пещ, то примикаєш очі?

— Бо лікар казав мені, що би я занадто не заглядав до чарки!

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN'S INTEREST IN UKRAINE

Taking the liberty of a privilege which is accorded to young Ukrainians only, I wish to say that, at divers occasions, I have been confronted with the task of answering queries made by my Ukrainian correspondents in regards to the circumstances that led me to take an interest in their people. To some extent I well could have given more or less satisfactory answers, but it is questionable whether they would have explained fully the nature of my concern for the Ukrainian nation.

I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to tell you all about this unusual, if you want to call it so, attitude toward a race of people so unjustifiably called "Little Russian". (By the way, I have learned by painful experience that it doesn't pay to call a Uke a "Little Russian". I am more than ever on guard not to apply this epithet to a Ukrainian, because of the fact that I have but seventeen teeth, of which naturally, I am in great need, and would be greatly incommmodated were I to lose some of them).

To begin with the beginning, I must acknowledge deep tribute to the "Ukrainian Weekly". By means of this organ, I have made an acquaintance with Ukrainian friends and activities. Led by the impulse to know more about them I wrote to you, and in my humble letter gave utterance to the desire to correspond with some young Ukrainians. Would you believe it! I received immediate response from boys and girls! Thanks to the "Weekly"!

Of happy significance is the fact that I have an insatiable appetite for folklore, folk dances, customs, and for all the beautiful art around which the lives of peoples from other remote countries gravitate and develop. I have been fortunate enough to learn something about the Ukrainians. Whom should I thank for that if not those who are my Ukrainian friends?

Fond of truth I made a study of these Ukrainian people and discovered that, after all, they are really people. Is it strange that I should feel a keen interest for them?

To sum up, I say that the Ukrainians greatly interest me because of the discovery made that they are interesting. One loves what is lovable.

I remain, Sir,
A keen French friend of the Ukies,
PAUL LEVELLEE.

NEWARK WINS FIRST GAME

The Ukrainian-Sitch A. A. of Newark, N. J., opened their 1934 Baseball Campaign Sunday afternoon by defeating the Newark Falcons by a 7-5 score. President Felto of the Ukrainian organization threw out the opening ball.

Geo. Schnatuffeur on the mound for the Ukrainians pitched shut out ball during his five inning stay, and he was backed up by some fine hitting on the part of Joe Sevetnick, Geo. Zimmerman and Frank Burns. Sevetnick and Burns also played well in the field, Burns making several sensational plays.

Next Sunday afternoon at Preston Oval, the Ukrainians will oppose the Newark Opals in the first game of a series.

JAMES GOODWIN Mgr.

UKRAINIAN AFFAIRS IN AMERICAN PRESS

LECTURE IN NEW YORK

The Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City has planned a series of lectures to be delivered by its members. The first of these lectures will be presented on Tuesday, April 24th, by Miss Elizabeth Dyczko. The subject will be Adult Education. The lecture will be held at the International Institute 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8 P. M.

Everyone is invited. No admission.

Discussion and refreshments will follow.

YOUNG UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF NEW YORK

In addition to the success that it is attaining in the political field, the Young Ukrainian Democratic Club is slowly but surely taking its place amongst the leaders in the field of social life in New York. At its coming out party on Saturday, April 14, about ten per cent of the members and guests appeared in old clothes. It was to have been a hundred per cent old clothes party, but before the evening was over, it was a hundred per cent Easter Parade, for the minority joined the majority, by going home and changing. At that it was good politics, n'est-pas?

Continuous dance music of fine quality, made the affair a social success right from the start. At 10:30 it became a financial success, upon which news the president and vice-president treated each other and the orchestra to beer. (Why didn't I keep on with my piano lessons when I was a youngster). Much to everyone's regret, the party had to break up at two in the morning. Due to the tremendous success of that social, in all probability, one will be held at least twice a month hereafter. May I have the first waltz with you at the next social?

J. M. U.

TWO ROCHESTER CLUBS UNITE

Mainly through the efforts of Mr. John Holowka, the young men of the St. Joseph Church parish of Rochester, N. Y. have combined with the St. Joseph Athletic Club under one organization called the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association.

The first meeting was held at the Church hall March 29, 1934, where election of officers also took place. The following were elected for the year 1934: Peter Turbuska, president; Nicholas Holowka, Vice-President; Stephen Jacula, sec.; Stephen Sorochetey, treas.; Michael Koldansky, social chairman.

At the present time the club officials are working on immediate projects. One is the organizing of a fast semi-pro basketball team. The other is a means of raising funds for the new parish hall to be built in the near future.

The first step towards raising funds has already been taken. The club is giving a basketball game and dance at the Aljo Club, April 21, 1934. The Ukrainians of Auburn, N. Y. will play the St. Joseph basketball team. The game will start at 7 o'clock.

The proceeds of the dance will go to the fund.

STEPHEN JACULA, Sec'y.

Фармер: Не знаю, що то з нашою коровою. Не їсть, відвертається від жолоба, все голому завертає на північ, а хвіст на південь... Мушу її дати дорізати.

Корову зарізали та знайшли в її жолудку компас...

THE SPORT WHIRL

ANSONIA UKRAINIANS BEAT RUSSIANS

Dear Sir:

I am sending a clipping from an American newspaper telling of the victory of the Ukrainians over the Russians. The Russians' team has some of the best players in Ansonia and won from the Ukrainian St. Peter and St. Paul team in the first game by a wide margin.

In a return game the Russians were expected to win. But the Ukrainians were determined also to win.

At the end of the first quarter the Russians were ahead by the score of 13 to 2. But in the second quarter the Ukrainians made a rally which overwhelmed the Russians, with the score at the end of the first half, 18 to 17, in the Ukrainians' favor. From then on the Ukrainians kept the lead to the end of the game.

Now I will tell of some more doings of the Ukrainians in the sport-world in Ansonia. On the Ansonia High School varsity basketball team, three of the first team players were Ukrainians, whose names are Mudry, Harasyko, and Shugara, and who should be good material for future St. Peter and St. Paul basketball teams. On the Ansonia High School varsity football team Mudry and Harasyko were backfield men, and another Ukrainian, Korolyshyn, was quarterback. We expect the varsity baseball team to be represented by Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian St. Peter and St. Paul Junior basketball team won the Valley Junior championship by beating the Junior Russian team twice. The Ukrainians also had Junior Varsity, the Senior Girls, the Junior Girls, and the Ukrainian Youths' basketball teams.

The Ukrainians of Ansonia hope to have another good basketball season next year.

WALTER HWOZDEWICH,
Ansonia, Conn.

DO YOU KNOW?

1—That the Ukrainians were converted to Christianity in 988 A. D.

2—That the name Ukraine is correctly pronounced Oo-kra-i-na, with the accent on the third syllable, and that it is centuries old.

3—That the first historian of Ukraine was Nestor.

4—That the number of Ukrainians throughout the world, is placed at 43,000,000 (Were you ever asked who are they and where do they come from?)

5—That the total Ukrainian ethnographical territory in Europe is 986,548 square miles.

6—That the first Ukrainian immigrants to the U. S. came, not by way of Ellis Island but Alaska—in the year 1860, settling in the state of California.

7—That the first Ukrainian church in the U. S. was founded at Shenandoah, Pa. 1886.

8—But that the first Ukrainian priest in America—"Rev. Honcharenko" preceded the church by 24 years, coming to California in 1862.

9—That many of the so called Russian songs heard on the radio programs are really Ukrainian.

10—That no other nation is so richly endowed with so many folk songs as are the Ukrainians.

11—That the Ukrainian melodies and songs are considered the most beautiful in the World.

12—That Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe as to territory.

(More to follow)

A. L.