



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## THE INFLUENCE OF UKRAINIAN SONGS UPON CHOPIN

The influence of Ukrainian folk songs and melodies upon the compositions of Frederick Chopin (1810 - 1849), one of the world's greatest composers, has been more than once noticed and commented upon by leading music authorities.

One of the first to stress this influence was Bernard Scharlit (a Pole) who is the author of a very popular book, written in German and published in Germany in 1919. It is based upon the life and compositions of Chopin.

Referring to Chopin's high regard for Ukrainian melodies, the author goes on to say:

"In comparison with Polish songs, the Ukrainian folk songs known as the "dumi", are much finer and more moving. And what is more, thanks to their inimitable richness of melody, their depth of feeling, and limitless sorrow, they have no equal among the folk songs of other nationalities. In the music world - sorry as the fact may be - they are little known, because only a small portion of them has been published. But when they achieve their rightful place there is no doubt that their influence upon Chopin's compositions will become very clear. It shall then be seen that the self-same elements which characterize Chopin's Nocturnes are the foundation of Ukrainian songs."

## ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO YOUTH ARISES IN FAR EAST

In order that the Ukrainian youth of the Far East may not lose itself among foreign nationalities, a Ukrainian organization has recently arisen in Harbin, Manchoukuo known as the "Zeleny Klyn" (The Green Wedge—referring to that territory in the Far East upon which most of the Ukrainian population dwells) whose purpose will be to organize the Ukrainian youth.

The Ukrainian youth of the Far East has thus far shown itself greatly interested in Ukraine and Ukrainian affairs, even though it was born and raised in the Far East. It is striving to hew for itself an independent Ukrainian state in the Far East, to be known as "Green Ukraine" and also to help Ukraine free itself.

## AN ENGLISH FRIEND OF UKRAINE ILL

The Ukrainian Bureau in London reports that Lord Dickinson, member of the House of Lords, President of the International Association of the League of Nations, and a great friend of the Ukrainian people, has grown seriously ill.

Lord Dickinson was one of the first who signed the petition in 1932 to grant autonomy to the Ukrainian people under Poland. During recent times he has taken an active part in the work of the Ukrainian Relief Committee in London.

## TURNING TO YOUTH FOR HELP

A movement has been initiated in America by a number of public spirited citizens to have each individual State observe yearly as a holiday that day on which that particular State was admitted into the Union.

No one can deny that Fourth of July is the leading national holiday throughout America. For, on that date, in the year of 1776, the thirteen young colonies, casting off the intolerable bonds of oppression, adopted the world famous Declaration of Independence - the birth certificate of the American people. And yet, how long would that independence have lasted, to what avail would have been that courageous casting off of ties with England and the terrible sufferings of the American forces in Valley Forge, if subsequently others States had not entered into the Union and by their entrance and their moral and material aid perpetuated the work of the founders of these United States of America, and made this land of freedom and unequalled opportunity strong and indivisible. And therefore, need it be pointed out that these dates of the admittance of the States into Union are, in a sense, no less important than the Fourth of July.

The movement afoot, therefore, of having each individual State celebrate the date of its entrance into the Union has indeed all the aspects of a very worthy cause, and for that reason deserves the full support of American citizens. Nevertheless, according to late press accounts, the movement has encountered a snag at the very outset, in form of a general apathy of the public to it.

Despite this general apathy, however, the sponsors of this worthy project are not losing hope, but on the contrary are centering all their hopes on the younger generation of America, particularly those who attend the High Schools and Colleges. They firmly believe that the American younger generation will, when fully acquainted with the aims and significance of this project, with their youthful idealism, enthusiasm and vigor make this movement of each State celebrating the date of its entrance into the Union a great success.

This is indeed a compliment for the younger folks: It is a clear recognition and appreciation—and from the older generation at that—of a fact which is often stressed on these pages, namely, that whenever something needs to be accomplished or achieved which in itself contains no direct material advantages for those sponsoring it, but is based more upon idealism than anything else; and necessitates self-sacrifice—youth and youth alone can best give it the necessary impulse to set it on the road to a successful realization.

And is it any wonder, therefore, that we, through the medium of the "Ukrainian Weekly" and other means, are constantly urging our young people to take the initiative in the matter of giving a new leasehold upon life for the present American-Ukrainian aspirations and institutions, in modernizing them to present day needs and demands, of advancing the Ukrainian name in America, and of helping the Ukrainian nation to free itself from the oppressive and stultifying foreign domination. For we believe and know, that without this moral and material aid of the younger American-Ukrainians all of these much desired aims and aspirations will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

## INFORMATION WANTED

Very often we receive letters of congratulations from many of our young folks for the work we put into the "Ukrainian Weekly." Needless to say, these letters besides being a pleasure to read (for after all—we are only human) nerve us on to greater efforts in making the "U.W." better, and if possible bigger in form and contents.

Despite our great appreciation for these congratulatory epistles, however, we cannot refrain from wishing that our well-wishers express their congratulations and thanks in a more substantial form, one which will be beneficial all around, namely—gaining new subscribers for the "U.W."

As the matter stands now, there are about 1500 members of the U. N. A. between the ages of 18-24, who do not receive the "Svoboda," and yet who are entitled as a gift from "Father Soyuz" a free copy of the "U.W." every week. Nevertheless, because of some reason or other they do not take advantage of this splendid gift. Here is a splendid opportunity, therefore, for our friends to help us in this matter by informing us why these young people do not receive free copies of the "U.W." when they have every right to do so.

Furthermore, we have another favor to ask of our young friends. We would greatly appreciate their advising us as to their attitude towards the "U.W.": what they like and what they do not like about it—to put it simply. To that end we would recommend that they bring up this matter at the next meeting of their club, have a general discussion on it, and then inform us truthfully and exactly of the results of the same. Such information will be of high value for us, particularly so since we will be able to know what type of articles our readers like and what type they do not—and edit the "weekly" accordingly.

## VERSES

By Ivan Franko

The wealthy man is doubly rich:  
The hearth is full, the logs blaze  
like a pyre,  
And I have but a single stump  
And even that will not catch fire.

Knowledge is a danger when it's  
wrongly taught,  
Undigested food is baneful to life,  
To the poorman - credit with  
danger is wrought,  
The curse of the oldman is a  
youthful wife.

If one has no brains of his own  
He'll never find them in a book;  
Why bother with a looking glass  
When there're no eyes with which  
to look?

Translated by W. SEMENYNA.

## UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM IN THE FAR EAST

Sunday, March 25th, the leading radio station of Harbin, Manchoukuo, broadcasted for the first time a Ukrainian program. This station is very powerful and is heard throughout the Far East.

The Ukrainian program was dedicated to the memory of Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet and patriot. Talks were given on the "Cult of Shevchenko", "Zapoyiti" (Last Testament), and then a number of Ukrainian melodies were sung by a local chorus and soloists. Concluding the program was an address on the topic "Ukrainians in Asia" and the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem.

It is reported that this first Ukrainian program was a great success. Every number together with its meaning besides being announced in the Ukrainian language was also explained in the Japanese as well.

## ANOTHER CONTEST WINNER

Miss Margaret D. Semenkiw of Baltimore, Md. won first prize of Class B (over 19 years of age) of the Essay Contest sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America on the topic of "What particular aspect of Ukrainian life attracts me most?"

Miss Semenkiw's winning essay is based upon the "Colorful Costumes of Ukraine" and appears in today's "U. W."

She has a choice, similar to the winner of Class A, Mr. Gula, in picking out as her prize for the winning essay either a bound copy of Shevchenko's Kobzar, or a bound and illustrated "History of Ukraine" by Michael Hrushevsky.

Miss Semenkiw, age 22, resides in Baltimore, and is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, and of the Ukrainian Cooperative Club of Baltimore - a member of the U. Y. L. of N. A. She was also a delegate at the Youth's Congress last Summer in Chicago.

Winners of second and third prizes will be announced in subsequent issues of the "U. W."

(Today's "U. W." is concluded in the "Svoboda").



## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(15)

### Types of Apocryphal Writings

Among the very oldest of apocryphal writings in old Ukrainian literature are the following:

(1) "Сказаніе о Адамі і Еві", (Narration of Adam and Eve), which deals with the life and Original Sin of Adam and Eve;

(2) "Завіти 12 Патріархів", (Testaments of the 12 Patriarchs) in which each of the 12 Patriarchs tells his life story;

(3) "Слово Адама ко Лазарю во аді" (Words of Adam in Purgatory on Behalf of Lazarus) which tells of how the holy men in Purgatory, upon hearing of the Coming of Christ, beg Lazarus to bring to the attention of Christ their sufferings, and implore Him that He free them of their sufferings and torments;

(4) "Преніе Іс. Христа з діаволом" (The struggle of Jesus Christ with Satan) in which is portrayed the well known temptation of Christ by Satan;

(5) "Хожденіе Богородиці по мукам" (Wanderings of Virgin Mary). This is a translation of a Greek narration of how St. Michael together with his 400 Angels opened the gates of Purgatory and disclosed to open view the people suffering within. The sight of these sufferings affected Virgin Mary to such an extent that she wept in pity, and expressed her wish to share these sufferings with the unfortunate people. She then began to pray to the Almighty to be merciful to these sinners, and free them of their torments. Her intercession had its effect. Jesus Christ mitigated their punishments during that period which extends from Holy Thursday to Ascension Day. In thankfulness the sinners raise their voices in praise of the Almighty God, His Son, and the Holy Ghost.

(6) "Хожденіе апостола Павла по мукам" (Wanderings of St.

Paul through Hades). Here we have the prophecies made concerning the Day of Judgment, and narrations concerning Antichrist. These apocryphal writings served as a basis for Dante's "Divine Comedy".

(7) "Сказанія о 12-ти Пятницях" (Narration about the 12 Fridays), which tell of those events of ancient history which were supposed to have happened on Friday. For example, the Original Sin was supposed to have occurred on Friday; Cain slew Abel on Friday, and Sodom and Homora were destroyed on Friday.

In concluding this short resume of apocryphal writings it would be greatly amiss to fail to mention that they had considerable influence upon the Ukrainian popular spoken language and upon the Ukrainian written literature.

### Early Ukrainian "belles-lettres"

A separate and important branch of translated works were the "Повісті" (stories, tales, etc.) which found their way into Ukraine mainly from Greece and Bulgaria. These "poviste" were very popular among the ancient Ukrainians, and to quite an extent formed the belle-lettres of early Ukrainian Literature, the lack of which at that time was quite noticeable, when compared to the disproportionate amount of traditional religious literature. In time these stories and tales lost their original color and partook that of the Ukrainian people.

Among the more popular of these "poviste" were the following:

"Александрія" (Alexander), a series of stories concerning the life of the great Macedonian monarch, Alexander the Great. It was based upon an old Grecian account of the 2nd century A. D., which was translated into Latin during the 10th century. In our country

this story appeared sometime during the 12th century, as a careful translation of the Greek original.

"Сказаніе о войнѣ Троянской" (Story of the Trojan Wars). This was another very popular work among the ancient Ukrainians, known also as the "Причта о кралехъ" (Parable of the Kings). Its translation into the old Church-Slavonic literary language probably took place in Bosnia, and came into Ukraine sometime during the 11th century.

Of particularly great popularity was the story of "Верлаама і Йосафата" (Variatam and Josaphat), which was a spirited defence of the Christian religion and life, and for that reason was greatly read not only in Byzantium or ancient Ukraine, but throughout all of Europe as well.

From Byzantium also came a collection of a number of fables and wise teachings, entitled "Стефанитъ и Ихнилать" (Stephanite and Ikhnilat). The leading characters in this series of stories are animals and birds. Like Aesop's fables they illustrate little moral truths and teachings.

### Religious Songs of Adventure

Still another interesting collection of translations were the "Духовні Стіхи" (Religious Hymns, or Songs) which were based upon ecclesiastic writings, and dealt with the adventures of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, and other places of Christian religious significance.

With this we end our brief outline of the translated literature of ancient Ukraine. Although, as we have seen, these translated works were voluminous, yet because of their lack of realism and presence of phantasy they failed to enlighten the ancient peoples very much. Nevertheless, they had one good effect, namely—they made possible the arisal and growth of original writings.

(To be continued)

## TO A FRIEND

(To my friend J. J. Krown—  
IN TEXAS)

So often in this life of ours  
The good we do is done too late;  
We say kind words and scatter flowers  
When death has closed a garden gate.  
We often waken from our sleep  
And follow madly with the crowd,  
While wiping tears from eyes that weep,  
And in our sorrow wail aloud.

So, friend of mine, I want to bring  
All my bouquets while you are here;  
I want to do the kindly thing,  
And fill your heart with love and cheer.

You will not then be here to see  
When you in death your eyelids  
close;

So do a kindly thing for me,  
And let me pin on you a rose.

It may be that I then can't stand  
With head bowed low beside your  
bier,  
And say what I would like to say,  
And should have said while you were  
near.

So let me while I'm by your side,  
So you can understand while here,  
Just give expression to the thoughts  
That I am thinking of you, dear.

You may be in foreign land  
When called to take your flight from  
here;

That's why I want to press your hand,  
And say a word or two sincere;  
For thoughts we think and words we  
say!

Have little meaning and no use,  
Unless we say them when and where  
They will so little good produce.

I want to feel when you're away  
That I have had a modest part  
In bringing sunshine to your day,  
And happiness in-to your heart.  
I want to know that I have done  
Enough of good in life for you  
So that you'll feel at setting sun  
That I have been a friend that's true.

Miss JUSTINE SMORSH,  
Boston, Mass.

## SUMMER

When summer comes, all sorrow  
ends.

What else may be expected, when  
all the world blends

Into the most cheerful picture,  
one could ever see

Blue skies, blossoms and gorgeous  
green trees.

A. S.

## ANCIENT DWELLERS OF UKRAINE

By S. S.

(6)

### "Marriage Customs

The marriage customs of the ancient Ukrainians were quite primitive, devoid of any elaborate ceremonies. The young, or even old swain, desiring a wife, would approach the parents of his heart's desire and pay them a "vino"—consisting of gifts of money, weapons, merchandise and similar articles, and in this manner win (?) her hand. Sometimes, however, having come to a secret agreement with the lady of his choice, he would "steal" her. Naturally enough, this latter method besides being more romantic (if they knew the meaning of romance in those days) was far more economical as well, and we can readily perceive that it was more popular than the former method. In addition there were the usual abductions, which were not rare in those days, by any means.

### Development of trade relations

The development of trade relations with foreign countries led ancient Ukraine to become one of the leading states of Europe during the 11th and 12th centuries.

These trade relations had existed to a degree since the earliest of times, and when the ancient Ukrainians settled there, the trade naturally fell into their hands.

At first this trading was only

with the Grecian cities located on the northern shores of the Black Sea. Later it expanded to include the powerful and wealthy Byzantium and its capitol, Tsarhorod (Constantinople).

Carrying with them skins, furs, wax, honey, and slaves for sale, the ancient Ukrainians obtained in return from the Greeks all sorts of fine fabrics, metals, various articles of gold and silver, glassware, wine and fruits.

With the coming, at the close of the 9th century, of the wild tribes of Pechenegs from the east, however, the route to Tsarhorod became very dangerous and the traders were forced to descend the Dnieper only in great "vatahes" (bands) and with armed "druzhina" (retainers).

### How the early Ukrainian traders descended the Dnieper

The Byzantine king Constantin Porphyrogenitus in a clear and vivid manner describes the trader bands that came down to his city (Tsarhorod) from Russ-Ukraine.

During the winter, he recounts, the Slavs would construct boats, and in the Spring float them down the rivers into the Dnieper—the main artery of ancient trading and then to the various settlements and towns along its banks, particularly Kiev.

Here they would complete the outfitting of these boats, and in the meanwhile await the coming of the "kuptchi" (buyers), with their stock in trade. Upon their arrival the boats would be loaded with merchandise, and sometime during June, or so, the entire flotilla would descend the Dnieper, keeping a very careful watch for marauding Pechenegs.

The greatest danger from the Pechenegs lay at the famed "porohi" (rapids) of the Dnieper, which had to be surmounted by portage. Once past the "porohi" the traders would land on an island below it, then known as the Isle of St. George, which later became the site of the Zaporogian Sitch—famed center of Ukrainian Cossacks. After having rested there for awhile and made offerings to the gods for a safe voyage, the traders continued on their way to Tsarhorod, by hugging the coastline of the Black Sea.

### Their arrival at Tsarhorod

Arriving at that metropolis the traders encamped on a spot outside the city gates, which was reserved for them as their trading place. Because of their plundering habits the traders were feared by the Greeks, and as a result the latter conducted all negotiations with them very cautiously, being careful not to offend them. The traders were never allowed to enter the city except through a certain gate, and then only unarmed and in groups not larger than

fifty persons. All the trading was done outside the city walls, and was usually in form of barter.

### Trade with the East

Another important trade connection of the ancient Ukrainians was with the East. The major portion of this trade took place in Itil, now known as Astrakhan, the capitol of the Khazars, at the mouth of the Volga River. It flourished to a lesser extent in Bulgar, on the upper Volga, near its junction with the Kama River. From these centers the early Ukrainians obtained in exchange many of the luxurious and exotic articles which are symbolical of the East. Many of the traders organized themselves into caravans and penetrated as far east as Persia and even further.

### Other trade routes

In addition to these leading trade routes there were lesser routes with the Baltic and Western races, including the Poles, Czechs, Germans and Italians. They served as a connecting link between the eastern and western European culture, and prevented the former from being completely assimilated by the Asiatic influences. Who knows, but that if the trade relations of ancient Ukraine with Western Europe were of greater magnitude than that with Byzantium and Asia, Ukraine under the influence of the progressive ideas of Western Europe might today have been a great power. (To be continued)



## WHAT PARTICULAR ASPECT OF UKRAINIAN LIFE ATTRACTS ME MOST

By MARGARET D. SEMENKIW

(First prize winner of Class B of the Essay Contest sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.)

**The Colorful Costumes of Ukraine**  
 "What particular aspects or phases of Ukrainian life attract me most?" In preparing this essay I have chosen the one characteristic in the life of our people which, to me, always has been the most compelling in its appeal. That characteristic is the colorful costumes worn by the Ukrainian people in their native land.

Color—as we all know—influences the daily life of almost every person. If colors are soft and sensuous and harmonize with their surroundings they have a tendency to make us feel happy and gay. If—on the other hand—colors are gaudy and glaring and clash with the objects about them, the effect is depressing.

It is a curious thing that although the effect of color on the mind of the average individual is generally well recognized, yet surprisingly few nationalities have ever devoted much time or effort towards creating pleasing color combinations in their wearing apparel. The people of nations other than the Ukrainian seem to prefer clothes of a sombre hue. In fact, among certain races garments may be seen that are drab and almost colorless. All of them are inferior to the Ukrainian in the skill necessary to combine colors in a garment so it may be pleasing to the eye.

Furthermore, it is apparent, of course, that women everywhere prefer clothes that have color. But in most instances the women of other nationalities lack that native artistic sense which makes possible the selection of colors that harmonize.

There is romance in the colorful effects found in the costumes of the younger women of Ukraine. Consider the gorgeously embroidered blouse, the attractive lines of the fitted skirt and jacket, the garland of flowers that crowns the head, and the softly colored ribbons that stream loosely over the

shoulders. They truly make a strikingly beautiful and impressive picture.

The boots of colored leather seem to complete the charm found in the quaint costumes of our young Ukrainian women. Seldom do I behold a pretty Ukrainian maid clad in her native costume with a pair of brilliantly colored boots covering her small dainty feet but there arises before my mind a picture of a young Cossack thundering across the steppes, a wild song on his lips, the hoofs of his spirited horse beating time to the unconquerable, reckless youth within his heart as he rides to meet his "chornobrova"—black browed sweetheart.

There are times when I am saddened by the thought that only on lamentably few occasions do we have the opportunity of wearing our beautiful costumes in this—our adopted country. It is only at such times as when a Ukrainian Club or Society holds an affair or when a celebration of some sort is held in a private house, are we privileged to look upon our costumes.

In spite of all this I do not despair. I feel more than certain that our young people here in America will make efforts to wear these beautiful Ukrainian native costumes on every possible occasion. My prediction in this is based upon my belief that today our young folks are beginning to become increasingly aware of the originality and beauty of the Ukrainian costumes, and of the warm and appreciative reception accorded them by the American people. I repeat, therefore, let us wear our native Ukrainian costumes on every possible occasion. If we do this, others will be encouraged to follow our example. And in this manner we will have the satisfaction that we, at least, have done all within our power to perpetuate the unique and colorful style of dress that has lived within the Ukrainian people for many generations, and which is considered as one of the finest elements of Ukrainian culture.

## A FAMOUS UKRAINIAN WORLD TRAVELLER

OF THE 19th CENTURY

One of the deplorable aspects of Ukrainian life is that many brilliant, talented Ukrainian men and women are unable to gain a living among their own people, and as a result are forced to exploit their talents for the benefit of some foreign nationality—Russian, for example. That this is not entirely the fault of the Ukrainian people is evident to all. Perhaps, some day, when the Ukrainian nation is free and independent state, many virgin and paying fields will open for our talented individuals. This will not only be a gain for them, but the Ukrainian nation as well.

Today's article deals briefly with the life and achievements of a great traveller and naturalist—Myklukha Maklay-Maklenko, a Ukrainian, known chiefly for his studies of New Guinea. But like many other leading Ukrainian men, he is generally known as Russian.

Maklay-Maklenko was born of well-to-do parents in Ukraine, in 1846. His father was Ukrainian, his mother—Scotch. At an early age he completed his elementary education in Ukraine, and showing a talent for the study of natural sciences he was sent to Germany, to that famed ancient University of Jena. There he showed unusual proficiency in his studies of the natural sciences, and as result attracted the attention of that famous German naturalist—Prof. Hekel, whose favorite pupil he soon became. Under the tutelage of Prof. Hekel he travelled throughout the entire breadth of Europe, observing the life and inhabitants in all of their varied aspects. Before graduating, his studies took him even as far as the Madeira and Canary Islands.

In 1869, upon completion of his scholastic studies, we find him already in Morocco, where he devoted his stay to zoological studies. Upon his return from Morocco he decided to make a thorough study of the inhabitants, flora and fauna life of the South Sea Islands.

Crossing the Atlantic he arrived in South America, and from thence to Tahiti and Samoa Islands, until finally he landed at New Guinea,

north of Australia. There, on a lonely northern coast, amidst a primeval forest, he built himself a log cabin and lived there for over a year, the only white man in that section, studying and observing the flora and fauna of the island together with the life and habits of its inhabitants. He then spent approximately another year on the western coast of the island, and 1874 explored the innermost depths of Maklaka Islands. From here his work took him to the Island of Palahua, and then to the Admiralty Islands. In 1876-1878 we find him once more in New Guinea.

In 1879 Maklenko hurried to Singapore in order to save his fast failing health, but the lure of New Guinea was too much for him, and that same year he returned back to the island, where he stayed until 1882.

In that year he returned to Europe, bringing back with him a mass of material in form of observations of the plant and animal life, together with many valuable specimens. He was hailed as the "King of Papuan Islands" (reference to the Papuan Islands).

Immediately upon his return he took upon himself the arduous task of bringing to order all of the vast material and specimens that he had brought back with him. The Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg elected him its member, and took upon itself the task and cost of publishing his observations, including his memoirs. An untimely death, however, in 1888, put an end to his work and the writing of his memoirs of his travels, experiences, and observations. Nevertheless, for quite some time afterwards those memoirs which he had completed found great favor among the Europeans. His studies of New Guinea and other South Sea Islands is regarded to this day as authoritative. It is an undoubted fact that had he not died in the prime of his life (44 years) that which he had accomplished already, although monumental in itself, nevertheless would have been far outstripped by later achievements.

## THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

By E. Lachowich

(8)

**Oral Arguments versus Bayonets**  
 Instead of forming an army and checking the northern invaders, the inexperienced Ukrainian government tried to persuade the enemy with oral arguments. Many decrees, manifestos, appeals, were issued at that time, convincing "beyond doubt" the Bolsheviks to be liars, and that the Ukrainian government was not militaristic nor did it deserve the restoration of the old social order. A few fragments will illustrate the mentality of this government, imbued as it was with Socialistic theories.

"...Ukrainian people, having finally succeeded after many years of struggle in gaining their independence, will vigorously protect the liberty and freedom of all other nationalities existing within the Ukrainian Republic. Therefore, be it proclaimed: To Russian, Jewish, Polish and other nationalities in Ukraine, a personal national autonomy is hereby granted, which shall secure them a home rule and all other rights necessary for their unrestricted national developments."

How funny! While Ukraine thought of securing rights to others, others thought of enslaving her. Yet it should be borne in mind that no matter how "fun-

ny" this government has been, it mastered a perfect order, which was destroyed only with the approach of northern Bolshevik bands.

The situation grew graver. The Bolsheviks encroached upon Ukrainian territories and threatened to capture Kiev (the capitol). In Kharkov, for the sake of propaganda the Bolsheviks formed a fictitious "Ukrainian" government, which had to serve Bolshevik purposes. Ukrainian leadership was true to its "liberal" principles and still would not fight them nor dissolve their government.

### Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

The Bolsheviks, having nothing to lose, promised the population improbable things. The imbecility of the Ukrainian Government finally dissatisfied its own population and aggravated the position to the point where foreign help was inevitable. In consequence, German regiments marched into Ukraine. German political circles, though recognizing the Ukrainian Republic, and signing with her a peace treaty in Brest-Litovsk, nevertheless were not quite determined as whether to pursue this policy, or not. The idea of restoring an old Russian Empire under the control of Germany seemed to have been a temptation. This idea grew, primarily, because of the weakness of the Ukrainian

government, which could not, or would not efficiently organize food supplies for the hungry German.

### Central Rada Overthrown

The power of the Ukrainian Government was declining. The element inspired by the enthusiasm of the Revolution could not lay a solid foundation under structure of a State. The tasks were beyond their capability. Members of the Government saw it themselves, and were eager to resign. For that purpose, with unshaken faith in democratic principles, they were preparing another general convention which, alas, never materialized, since the members of the Ukrainian Government (Central Rada) were arrested on April 29, 1918 by German authorities and on the same day, at an improvised mass meeting, General Paul Skoropadsky was elected Hetman of Ukraine.

### Hetman Skoropadsky

From then on the internal policy of Ukrainian turned radically to the right. The Hetman himself, an ex-adjutant to the Tsar, but also a descendant of Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky from XVIII century, was split between two alternatives: Leaning upon the comparatively well organized Ukraine, he could restore an old Russian Empire, and thus acquire a name of "Saviour". All Tzarist ad-

herents expected him to do so. The other alternative was not less promising either: preserving the independence of Ukraine he could establish the ruling dynasty of the Skoropadskys.

### Petlura Overthrows Reactionary Regime

Primarily he showed an inclination toward the latter plan, but failed to materialize it, being unable to persuade other Ukrainian groups to support him. During his reign reactionary elements came to power who organized the so called "punitive expedition" and punished brutally all excesses which happened in the enthusiasm of the Revolution. Many renowned patriots were then put in prison. In November 1918, surrounded by reactionary ministers, Skoropadsky abolished the independence of Ukraine and proclaimed a federacy with Russia. It was the spark which set a general uprising, at head of which stood Otaman Petlura. Supported at first by Col. Konovaletz with his division of "Sitch Riflemen" and then by the general population Petlura shattered the feeble forces of the Hetman and disarmed half-a-million German soldiers. The new Ukrainian government, called the "Directory", took hold of all Ukraine.

(To be continued)



## GOOD and BAD MANNERS

It is very evident that the modern attitude towards those unwritten laws which govern the social intercourse of all intelligent and refined people is one of indifference rather than observance. This contemptuous attitude speaks ill for the generation that boasts of its advanced civilization, and detracts very considerably from the comfort and harmony of life.

Courtesy costs nothing, while its value is inestimable for the pleasure it gives; therefore one wonders why there is such a conspicuous lack of consideration for each other in this age of enlightenment.

One finds a selfish disregard for the peace of others in the needless honking of automobile horns at all hours of the day and night; in the raucous and persistent blaring of cheap radios and Victrolas; and probably one of the worst of all annoyances, the interminable barking and howling of dogs allowed to run the streets at all times with unrestrained freedom.

A moment's thought on the part of the horn honkers and others would do much to eliminate these nuisances; it would not surely be a penance for a motorist to call at a house and ring the bell instead of honking - the radio etc., can be muted, while if dogs MUST run free in the streets, are there not such things as muzzles?

More serious is the flagrant discourtesy and rudeness on the part of young men and women who are presumably old enough to know better, who do not hesitate to shoulder aside and roughly brush past older people in the streets and public places without apology, while their loud voices are heard rudely raised in contradiction to their seniors and teachers, for whom they show not the slightest degree of respect.

There are all too many evidences of bad manners; the intrusion into the company of other people without invitation; the monopolizing of a conversation; the unpleasant habit of treating the home of a friend or neighbor as one's own property - in fact all the thousand and one instances of lack of that consideration and respect for the rights of others, which after all, is the essence of courtesy and good manners.

It would seem then, that courtesy must be TAUGHT, since it is

## DO YOU KNOW?

13—That there are about 1,000,000 Ukrainians in America.

14—Beside being known as the Granary of Europe Ukraine is very rich in mineral deposits.

15—That if all the Ukrainians in Poland lived in one city it would be larger than New York City. There are 7,000,000 Ukrainians in Western Ukraine under Poland.

16—That the history of Ukraine begins in the murky past when the Slavs were a nomadic-agricultural people.

17—That the first books to appear in Ukraine were written by hand, being translations of religious works from Greek done by priests and monks.

18—That the immigration of the Ukrainians to the U. S. began in earnest around the year 1899.

19—That the earliest Ukrainian immigrants to the U. S. settled largely in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

20—That the first Ukrainian church in the vicinity of New York City, was St. Peter and Paul Greek Catholic Church of Jersey City, N. J. For a time it was the "Ukrainian Mecca" to which all Ukrainians came, even from as far as New England and Pennsylvania.

21—That a Chicago University professor who recently visited the Ukraine claims that more than 10 million Ukrainians died of hunger.

22—That the first Congress of Ukrainian Youth in North America was held at the Chicago World's Fair August 16th, 1933.

23—That the "Svoboda", is the oldest and largest Ukrainian Newspaper in America, being founded in 1893.

A. L.

apparently not instinctive. The most thorough education in all other branches of learning can hardly amount to anything if it is not based on this most essential foundation - good manners.

If any one thinks that this is the raving of an intolerant and neurotic crank, permit me to say that I hope I am neither; I am merely a lover of peace and quiet and to that end I try to respect the rights of others, and therefore feel that I am entitled to a medium of consideration in return.

MICHAEL TACK,

## THE SPORT WHIRL

### ST. MICHAEL'S LEADING FRACKVILLE CITY LEAGUE

St. Michael's Ukrainians of the Frackville City League, topped the North End A. C. to the tune of 5-4, in a very hard fought game.

The victory meant league leadership for the Ukes. The feature of the game was Schepansky's home run in the third inning with two mates on base.

Hreshko in the last inning came through with his only hit that won the game.

The St. Michael's team seems to be getting along fine without the services of Frank Stein and Dick Petock, the outstanding stars of the St. Michael's champions of last year. Stein is now playing with Greensboro in the Piedmont League and is playing outstanding ball.

The St. Michael's team would like to book games with any class B teams in the region. Call 283 Frackville or write to Mgr. Frank Medevich, 5 E. Laurel St. Frackville.

North End A.C. 020 110 000-4 8 3  
St. Michael's... 030 000 101-5 7 1

#### Frackville League Standing

St. Michael's	3	0	1.000
North End A. C.	3	1	.750
Polish Nationals	2	1	.666
Royals	1	2	.333
Central A. C.	0	3	.000
Whites Bowlers	0	3	.000

(Frackville Republican, Frackville, Pa., May 11, 1934).

### "UKES" OF SAYRE, PA.

Dear Editor:

I am sending a clipping from a local newspaper telling about a Ukrainian youth or Sayre whose chief ambition is to be a famous baseball player.

Mr. John Strayvis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Strayvis, is a faithful member of the Ukrainian National Association of Sayre.

Ever since a boy of fourteen, John took great interest in Ukrainian affairs in Sayre and vicinities. Very often he played baseball on Ukrainian teams.

We have another faithful "Uke", Mr. John Stetz, who is also interested in Ukrainian affairs and at present is playing professional

Baseball with the Wilkes-Barre Barons of the N. Y. P. League.

I, and all the other faithful friends of these two young Ukrainian fellows of Sayre are wishing them loads of luck and great Success in their career. Thank you.

HELEN TSYBULSKY,  
Riverside Drive,  
Sayre, Pa.

### "COONEY" STRAYVIS MAKES GOOD WITH WHEELING TEAM

Wheeling, W. Va., sport circles are enthusiastic over the mound work of John "Cooney" Strayvis who is apparently among the pitchers who will start the season with the Wheeling Stogies.

In a game with the Burkhardt I.G.A. club at Fulton last week Strayvis fanned nine men, allowed but three hits and won his game 9 to 1.

Local friends of John are not surprised at his success, having been confident from the time he signed up with the New York Yankees that he would make good in the big time as he had on the Sayre high school diamond and gridiron.

The next step up seen for "Cooney" is the Newark team of the Internationals.

Those who remember "Cooney" as a slender youth might be surprised to see him now, as he is said to tip the scales at 180 pounds, and not an ounce of fat.

### PHILADELPHIA SOCCER TEAM VICTORIES

Two more wins were added to the list of victories for the Ukrainian-American Soccer Team of Phila., when they defeated Phoenix 3-1, and Fairhill Reserves 6-0 in recent week-end matches. The boys are still carrying through their games even though the whole schedule was disrupted by the heavy snowfalls of February and March. At that time, in the middle of the soccer season, all Cup Matches were postponed, and hopes for a championship had to be given up. For information on the club's further activities, please write Michael Zmutyn, 439 W. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## FIFTY AGAINST MILLIONS!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

### CHAPTER TWO

#### In the Forest

Michaylo, Ivan, and the rest of the fugitives, now found themselves in the open country. Three days had elapsed since their escape from Moscow; they were weary, hungry and thirsty. The provisions they had stolen from the stores at Moscow were entirely consumed.

There were no signs of pursuit... they must have succeeded in throwing their pursuers off the track.

On the morning of the fourth day of their escape a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by brilliant flashes of lightning, broke out. The fugitives appreciated the storm greatly; they slaked their thirst and cooled their sweating bodies in the downpour.

Having rested awhile they resumed their journey, greatly refreshed. They knew not where they were going and they did not care.

It was some time before the storm abated but when it did a surprise met the fugitives, for, not many miles away was a forest! They headed for the woodland without further ado.

Luck was indeed with them. They found, to their great elation, that the forest fairly teemed with animals. They had no difficulty in shooting down a few, which they

drossed and broiled immediately... so hungry were they. Springs were plentiful and they had no difficulty in finding water with which to wash down the meat.

After eating and drinking as much as they could, the men stretched out on the ground and rested. Many were soon asleep.

It occurred to Michaylo, as he rested in a sitting position against the trunk of a tree, that the forest was an excellent rendezvous for the fugitives. There was no use of going any further. Food was here in plenty and many streams had been discovered.

The fugitives slept the clock around and awoke the following day feeling greatly refreshed and elated. Michaylo had arisen before the others and had succeeded in bringing down a few animals. Breakfast was greatly appreciated, especially by Ivan, who was considered the heaviest eater of the entire group.

After breakfast Michaylo decided to acquaint the men with his thoughts of the preceding evening.

"Men," he said, loud enough for all to hear, "we're going to live here for the time being. This forest meets all of our demands. We'll live here freely... there being no one to stop us. The forest

will be our home, and the sky our ceiling. Agreed?"

The men responded enthusiastically. The Garden of Eden could not have appealed to these men more than this forest.

"But," continued Michaylo, "we must work here together, laziness will not be tolerated. Also, any man who has any suggestion to make do so. All practical ideas will be used."

If any of the men begrudged Michaylo's self-appointed leadership, they did not show it. Michaylo had expected to find opposition and was glad when no one protested. Anyway, he thought, some one had to lead the party and as, up to now, no one had bothered to declare himself leader, Michaylo had taken the task upon himself.

"I have an idea," Ivan said. "There are about fifty of us in this forest. Undoubtedly, individually many of us are efficient in some line of work. I, for instance am a farmer."

"A very good idea, Ivan," Michaylo approved. "All of you men will be questioned regarding your trade."

A questioning revealed that in the party there were thirty farmers, six hunters, two mechanics, nine jack-of-all trades, one chemist, and an engineer (Michaylo). The chemist was a stocky chap named Wasyli, who, in America, had worked in an ammunition factory. Wasyli knew all about the manufacturing processes of gunpowder, bullets and other death-dealing

missiles. He would be of great value, later.

A thought struck Michaylo. He asked Wasyli many questions pertaining to gunpowder in general. A desperate scheme was then discussed.

Meanwhile, the men disappeared into the surrounding forestation, and the sound of firearms announced that they were hunting.

Fedor Barychak had just received, which, to him, was great news. He was to fly the great Professor Hemingway to Moscow. It seems that the Professor was needed at Moscow to discuss a matter of great importance to the world of science... it was of vital importance for him to get to Moscow in the least time possible. The Professor had negotiated the loan of an American plane to take him to Moscow and, as the United States was on friendly terms with Russia, the request was immediately granted.

Fedor, a capable pilot, was to transport the great man of science to Moscow... a perilous flight. Though he did not realize it at the time, he was to be thrown into a series of events that would have done justice to any adventurous soul.

The plane, with Professor Hemingway as a passenger and Fedor Barychak as pilot, left New York City at ten o'clock on the morning of August 1st.

(To be continued)