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MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY— A SKETCH

Michael Hrushevsky—born in Kholm, Ukraine, on September 29, 1866...descended of a military line...father a pedagogue...studies in Gymnasium at Tiflis, and then in Kiev University under Prof. V. Antonovic...from childhood passionately fond of his native Ukraine and its past...becomes professor (1894) at L'viv University of Eastern European history, specializing in Ukrainian history...continues as such until World War...reorganizes the Shevchenko Scientific Society in L'viv and is its head for many years...creates a new school of Ukrainian historians...with aid of Ivan Franko and H. Hnatiuk strengthens the cultural ties of Western Ukraine (Galicia, etc.) with Greater Ukraine...becomes one of the editors of the Literary Scientific Herald in L'viv (1898)...founds "Publishing Company"...co-organizer of the Ukrainian National Democratic party (1898)...founds Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev...enlists aid of foreigners interested in Ukraine...helps found Ukrainian library in Kiev...aids issuance of gazette for Ukrainian peasantry, and various other publications for Ukrainians...is bridge between Western Ukraine and Greater Ukraine...hated by Ukraine's foes because he is symbol of Ukrainian desire for independence...at outbreak of World War returns from L'viv to Greater Ukraine...is promptly arrested and exiled to depths of northern Russia by Russian authorities for his Ukrainian activities...returns to Kiev in 1917-1918 (Russian Revolution) and becomes head of Ukrainian Central Rada (Parliament)...labors unceasingly for Ukraine...becomes emigre (1920), following Bolshevik occupation of Ukraine...aids Ukrainian Society of Journalists and Writers found free Ukrainian university (which later is transferred to Prague)...founds and leads the Ukrainian Sociological Institute in Vienna, resumes literary activities (History of Ukraine and History of Literature in French; 8th vol. of History of Ukraine; first 3 volumes of History of Ukrainian Literature, etc.)...returns back to Ukraine (now under Soviets) in 1924...dedicates himself to studies and writing...becomes member of All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences...active and honorary member of many foreign scientific societies and academies...becomes head of historical branch of Academy...revives expired publications...founds new ones, ("Ukraine," "In a Hundred Years," etc.)...40th anniversary of his literary activities observed in 1927...Communists begin to persecute him more and more for his "nationalistic leanings" and "idealistic" treatment of history...issues (1929) 9th vol. of monumental History of Ukraine...lauded by American Historical Society...persecution by Russian and Ukrainian Communists of him comes to a climax...he is exiled to Moscow...poverty, sickness, blindness...death...A martyr to the Ukrainian Cause.

ONE OF THE GREATEST

Michael Hrushevsky has died, in Moscow. This simple message relayed halfway across the globe cannot but bring deep sorrow to all of us. It is as if some intimate friend had been suddenly plucked from our midst by the Grim Reaper.

Michael Hrushevsky—is a name that will remain forever enshrined in the hearts of the Ukrainian people. It is impossible here to even catalogue all of the invaluable scholarly works of this learned man, nor to list all those educational and social institutions which arose as a result of his initiative, untiring labor, and organizing ability. But one achievement of the many, the monumental and uncompleted 9 volume History of Ukraine (the 9th volume itself having over 1,000 pages) places Prof. Hrushevsky in the front rank of Ukraine's most erudite men and women. But to the present younger generation, Hrushevsky is known more for his political deeds than for his scholarly attainments.

Prior to the World War, Hrushevsky quit Kiev and went to L'viv, and there as a university professor and a public figure laid the foundations for a strong spiritual and national union of the entire Ukrainian people, rent asunder by Russian and Austrian rule. When the World War broke out, he returned to Kiev, despite his knowledge that the Russian authorities were ready to persecute him for his Ukrainian activities. And so it turned out, he was immediately exiled into the depths of northern Russia. Upon the breaking out of the Russian Revolution and the attendant fall of the Czarist regime, Hrushevsky once more returned to Ukraine, to become the acknowledged leader of the Ukrainian movement for freedom. He sincerely believed then that the fall of Czarism marked the fall of those barriers that prevented the Ukrainian and Russian nations from living together in peace and brotherhood. And therefore, he advocated the rebuilding of Russia into a federalistic state, with Ukraine as its largest autonomous part.

But Hrushevsky soon perceived that behind the lofty phrases of the Russian Democrats, Socialists and Communists lay hidden the same old spirit of Russian insatiable imperialism, which uncompromisingly seeks the end of Ukraine. This belated realization finally convinced Hrushevsky that for the common welfare of Russia and Ukraine, for the cessation of further bloodshed between these two Slav nations, it is absolutely imperative that they live apart, that Ukraine be a free and independent state. As a result, the Fourth Universal was issued, declaring Ukraine to be an independent state.

Against this newly-arisen state, Red Moscow declared war. Ukraine had no aid whatsoever from any quarter. A most terrible and bloody war followed, which in the end resolved itself against Ukraine. Hrushevsky had to flee out of his native country. But the longing for it proved too strong, and he returned in 1924. He immediately threw himself into scholarly work at the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. But even this Moscow could not tolerate. An insidious campaign was instituted against him for his "nationalistic leanings" and "idealistic" treatment of history. In 1930, without even a trial, he was exiled to Moscow. From that time not even a word appeared from beneath his pen. Occasionally, news filtered through the Soviet censorship that he was suffering from malnutrition and that he was practically blind. And now, comes the latest dispatch—Prof. Michael Hrushevsky is dead.

Hrushevsky died a sacrifice to Moscow's policy of enslavement of Ukraine. And now, this self-same Moscow has the unprecedented effrontery to proclaim that in view of his scholarly achievements Hrushevsky will be taken to Kiev for burial at state expense. Only Red Russian barbarians are capable of such cynicism!

YOUTH TODAY

"Roles" Exchanged

The ninth annual Student Day in the Samuel J. Tilden High School, in Brooklyn, was observed on December 7, with a 17 years old student, the president of the Student General Organization, taking the place of the principal and 800 of his fellow-students occupying the other faculty chairs.

All classes were conducted on the established schedule. For the most part, teachers remained in the rooms to assist students who became entangled in the subjects.

The faith of the "principal" for one day in his fellow-students was only partially justified. For example, one of his lieutenants amused himself throughout the day by frightening students who forgot for the moment his exalted position. Other officers of the Student Council were doubtful if the day offered anything more to the student body than a good rest.

But it was worth while for the students to find by practical experience the problems of teaching and discipline.

Again Reversing the Roles

A great deal of newspaper publicity was accorded to a Mrs. Mathilde Munster, the 36 years old mother of Daniel Munster, 17 years old student at City College of New York, because she became a student at Hunter College.

She found out that schoolwork plus housekeeping is too large an assignment, when overwork caused her to fall ill some time ago, and drop her studies. Now she is still undetermined whether to continue the "noble experiment," which took her through three years of night classes to win a high school diploma and through half a semester at Hunter College.

And this, too, was a worthwhile finding, which would not hurt those parents who demand from their children heroic efforts in study and work.

Students As Workers

An interesting question of working students raises the following report from Cambridge, Mass.:

"Student waiters at Harvard, comprising undergraduate leaders in scholarship, athletics and class activities, have voiced bitter protest against the conditions to which they are submitted during work hours at the Harvard Union, the university's largest student dining hall.

"The Harvard Crimson today lists the main complaints:

"Student waiters are not allowed to speak to fellow-students while on duty, except to take orders. A nod or a 'good morning,' even to one's roommate, varsity team mate, or best friend, is strictly barred by dining hall managers.

"Student waiters are checked in by time clocks, invariably set fast. They are dismissed by other clocks, invariably slow."

(Concluded on page 4)

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

Shevchenko imprisoned for 10 years

Thus, for having raised a righteous voice of protest against the oppression of the Ukrainian nation by Russia, Taras Shevchenko was banished in 1847, to serve as a common "soldat" at Orenburg, a military post on the Ural. But even this was too easy for Shevchenko, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, and he was banished still further into Asia, this time to the Orska fortress, far in the depths of the Khirghiz Steppe. There Shevchenko began to fail in health; his face grew yellowish, his eyes swollen, and his hair began to fall out. Some of the officers took pity on him and allowed him several petty privileges; but this was only for a short time, for a spy, Lieutenant Isaev, re-

ported to St. Petersburg that Shevchenko was going around clad in civilian clothes, and that he wrote poetry and painted, in spite of the czarist orders to the contrary. As a result, Shevchenko was placed in prison, where he remained for six months. Then he was sent to a still more desolate spot, the Novopetrovsk fortress on the Caspian Sea. Here Shevchenko spent six and one-half years of his life. Daily, for eight long hours, Shevchenko was constantly drilled and drilled. The strictest watch was kept over him. Even his boots were searched regularly to see if perhaps he had hidden there a pen or a scrap of paper.

Shevchenko freed

Finally there came the Crimean War, which turned out so disastrously for Russia (1855-1856).

The inherent weaknesses of the Russian Empire were thrown into bold relief. Frightened, Alexander II instituted several "reforms" and released from prison a large number of political offenders. But Shevchenko was not among them. Efforts were made by his friends to include him on the list of those pardoned. Even Count Tolstoy and Prince Repin interceded on his behalf; out in vain, for the czarina refused. It was not until later, when a second list was made out, that Shevchenko was finally freed.

Shevchenko received his freedom in 1857, and in the spring of the following year returned to St. Petersburg. Where ten years ago, at the age of 33, he had been taken away a strong young man, now he returned a wreck, gray bearded, bald, bowed down with suffering, and his body racked with pain.

His Death

He longed for his native Ukraine. In April, 1859, he returned to it, visiting his family, friends,

and then returned to St. Petersburg once more to settle his affairs there; with the intention of returning to Ukraine and there spending the rest of his life. But this last wish was denied to him. Near the close of 1860 he grew very sick, suffering from dropsy, and on March 10, 1861, he died.

He was buried temporarily in St. Petersburg. In April, 1861, his body was taken from its temporary resting place, a red scarf placed over the coffin, and then borne ceremoniously, by rail and wagon, back to his native land. He was buried on the Cherncha Hora (Monk's Hill), near Kanëva, on the bank of his beloved Dnieper River. And thus his wish came true:

When I die, remember, lay me
Lowly in the silent tomb,
Where the prairie stretches free,
Sweet Ukraine, my cherished
home.

(Trs. by A. J. Hunter).

(To be continued)

IN SEARCH OF HIS SISTER

(A tale of olden Cossack times)

By ANDRIY TCHAIKOWSKY

(A free translation by S. S.)

(23)

23. Succour in the nick of time

After having got rid of the Tartar, Pavlush decided it would best to return to Kodzhabaku, for how he was far off his contemplated route, and his chances of reaching Ukraine were very slim. More than likely he would run into other Tartars, and these might not be so easy to fool as had been the last one. Also, Pavlush knew that if he returned on his own volition, his punishment would be far less severe than if he was captured and brought back. Perhaps at some later time another chance of escape would offer itself, he thought. Accordingly, he turned his horse's head and started back.

Back in Kodzhabaku, in the household of Suleman and his son Mustapha-Efendi, excitement reigned, for Pavlush's escape had been discovered early in the morning. A herdsman had dashed in on his horse with the news. Mustapha was furious, and immediately ordered pursuit. He gave strict orders that when Pavlush was caught he was to be brought back immediately and given 100 lashes with a wire tipped scourge, and then sold to the first slave dealer.

When Pavlush rode in later on during the day, the pursuit had already gone after him. He was immediately seized and thrown into a dungeon under the house. The captives ominously shook their heads, for they knew what awaited him. When Mustapha learned that the boy had returned on his own volition, he relented, and gave order to have Pavlush scourged only 20 times. The scourging was to be done outside the house, in the "mydaan," so that all other captives would see it and profit thereby.

When Pavlush was informed of this by one of the captives who brought him some water and a crust of bread, he experienced not even the slightest tinge of fear. He had already resigned himself to his fate. And yet, he felt sure that Virgin Mary would aid him in some manner. So, without a worry on his mind, he fell soundly asleep.

Tired by the flight, Pavlush slept like one dead. He was not awakened until the following morning. The sun had already

risen high, when the door to his cell was thrown open by Ibrahim the renegade, who motioned him to follow.

Still under the influence of sleep, Pavlush followed the overseer up the winding steps until they reached the courtyard. The blaze of sunlight drove the last vestiges of sleep out of him. Led by the renegade, Pavlush rapidly crossed the courtyard, through the open gate, and out into the crowded busy "mydaan." He immediately perceived that all trading and business had ceased, and that all were crowded around the center of the "mydaan," waiting to witness the scourging. A mass of captives testified that Mustapha's order that all captives witness the scourging as an example to them was thoroughly obeyed.

Having reached the center, Pavlush glanced around. He perceived among the captives the kind face of Ostap Shvydky. The latter had tears in his eyes, for he hated to see such a mere boy be punished

so. Pavlush gave him a reassuring smile.

Keeping a tight hold on Pavlush, the overseer raised his other hand to command silence. After a hush had fallen over the assemblage, he began to recite in a loud voice the charges against Pavlush, his punishment, and concluded with a warning to the captives that far worse would await them if any attempted to escape.

Pavlush felt strangely unafraid. He calmly regarded those around him, and perceived in the window of Mustapha's home the figure of Mustapha himself. Apparently the latter had appeared to personally inspect the punishment, and to see its effect upon the captives.

Just as Ibrahim was finishing his long-winded harangue, a commotion appeared at one end of the "mydaan," in the direction of the gate. Necks craned around, to see who it was to dare Mustapha's displeasure by interrupting these proceedings. The answer was not long in coming. A body of horsemen, led by an imposing man whose rich livery proclaimed him to be a mullah in the employ of some very high dignitary, cantered towards the center of the "mydaan." Everyone gave way before these strangers.

Spurring his way towards the center, the leader imperiously signalled to the overseer to cease his bellowing. Even Mustapha craned his neck to see better, his brows beetling in displeasure at this interruption. They quickly resumed their placidity, however, when the mullah began to announce in a sing-song fashion his identity and mission.

"Hear ye! all ye unbelieving gjaours! My master, his highness the Grand vizier, the Khan's comrade—may Allah grant him long life—bade me in his merciful kindness to inquire of you unbelieving slaves if there be any among you who hath knowledge concerning the present whereabouts of his beloved son, Mustapha-Aga, who left his revered father's ancestral home last summer in command of a warring expedition to Ukraine, there to smite the unbelievers and bring eternal glory to Allah and to his prophet Mahomet. If there be one or any among you who knows where his highness Mustapha-Aga can be found, then he shall be richly rewarded. But whosoever withholds such information, then he shall suffer a most painful death."

No sooner did he finish, then another Tartar from his retinue translated the same into the Ukrainian language.

Even before he was through, in a flash Pavlush recollected a scene from last summer, indelibly impressed in his mind: The battle between the Cossacks and the Tartars—the defeat of the Tartars—the escaping Tartar horseman—Semen the Helpless's noose sailing through the air, bringing the fleeing one to the earth—the discovery that he was a Tartar noble—Mustapha-Aga!

Pavlush stepped forward.

I know where your young master can be found," he said, in the Tartar language.

The mullah looked down upon him with an expression of disbelief.

"How can you know, when you have been here a long time already?" he demanded.

The overseer Ibrahim, bent in double before the mullah, assured him that Pavlush was here only a short time.

"Yes? Then tell us where he can be found! And if you lie, I'll have your tongue torn out!" he commanded.

"Not to you, but to your master will I tell," Pavlush said boldly, as a sudden idea struck his mind.



MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

(Continued on page 4)

RAMBLING THROUGH BOOKLAND

Ukrainian Immigrant No. 1

Who was the first Ukrainian immigrant in America?

Of course, that will never be definitely determined. Nevertheless, some Ukrainian must be given the title of "Ukrainian Immigrant No. 1," particularly since the present vogue demands that every field of effort must have its "No. 1" figure, viz. "Public Enemy No. 1," "Brain Trustee No. 1," etc., etc.

According to that rather out-of-date book "Ukrainian Immigration in America," by Julian Bachynsky (Lviv, 1914, in Ukr.), the title of "Ukrainian Immigrant No. 1" can be conferred on the person of Ivan Makohon. (The author cites an 1896 issue of "Svoboda" as his source of information). Sometime in the 60's of the last century, our Ivan, as a young man, left his native land Galicia (Western Ukraine) in search of better fortune; etc., etc., and, incidentally, to escape compulsory military service in the Austrian army. Arriving in America, he hired himself out as a farmhand on a farm in Texas. Apparently the attractions of farming soon palled, or perhaps he had too much of it at home, for a few days later found our young hero on his way to Colorado, to try his luck prospecting for gold. He had tolerably good luck: at the end of two years of gold mining and panning, had 6 thousand dollars saved up. These he took and went to the "big city,"—in this case, Denver. He became a waiter in one of the hotels. Three years later he had progressed sufficiently far enough to marry the hotel proprietor's daughter (thus upholding one of the best of American traditions!); and then, after buying off his new father-in-law's interest in the hotel, became its sole owner. Denver woke up one morning to find a new signboard on one of its hotels, reading "Occidental Hotel, I. Mac Ohon, Proprietor." He died sometime during the 80's, a substantial and prosperous citizen. Wonder what became of the hotel?...

Traveling Hardships Our Parents Had to Experience

While on the subject of early Ukrainian immigrants, we call the reader's attention to a commentary on some of the hardships our parents had to undergo when they travelled to America, which appears in a recent and interesting book "All's Fair," by Capt. H. Landau, being an account of the British Secret Service behind the German lines.

Upon graduating from Cambridge, the author decided to continue his mining studies at the Colorado School of Mines in America. We quote his words:

"In July 1 (1913) I sailed for Quebec as a steerage passenger in the company of two other Cambridge men. After a day's experience, two of us decided to transfer to regular accommodations, however expensive it might prove. We were willing to suffer hardships, but we were afraid of disease: cleanliness was not an inherent characteristic of the steerage passengers from Galicia and Southern Russia. Our chief occupation during the rest of the voyage was sneaking food out of the First Class Saloon to pass on to our companion left in the steerage."

The author should have stayed several days more in the steerage and looked closer into the conditions that were the cause of uncleanness in the steerage, and he would have undoubtedly found that they were

not due to the uncleanness of the passengers so much as to the shockingly overcrowded conditions, the lack of even fresh water to wash one's face and hands, the poor food, most unsanitary arrangements, which, combined with the general seasickness of all passengers, transformed the entire steerage into a veritable hell of misery.

Third class quarters today are a far cry from the steerage quarters of those days.

Soviet Censorship

"No large country is such an enigma to the outside world as is the Soviet Union. Nowhere is there such a wide margin between what the resident of long standing knows to be true and what the short-term visitor may be led to believe is true. Nowhere are so many major events partially concealed from foreign knowledge."

Thus William Henry Chamberlin, former Moscow correspondent, begins his expose of the Soviet censorship in an article which appeared in last October's issue of the "Fortnightly" (London), entitled "Russia Through Coloured Glasses."

Referring to the number of definite regulations the Soviets have worked out in order to give Soviet Russia a "rosy" appearance, the author says:

"First of all there is the preliminary censorship of all press telegrams. Censorship in other European countries, even in those which have dictatorial regimes, is something which is imposed in periods of considerable stress and emergency—and then is usually evaded with comparative ease. The telephone is always at hand; and, if this is cut off, the correspondent can dash over the nearest border and telegraph his message from another country.

"In the Soviet Union the use of the telephone for conveying press messages which have not been approved by the censor is illegal; and a journalist who left Russia to send a piece of correspondence which could not be sent from Moscow would, in all probability, be denied re-entrance."

This censorship, says Mr. Chamberlin, grew much stricter within the last few years, since the Soviets now have more to conceal, viz., mass executions, a new system of mass employment of forced labor, persecution of religion, and finally—the famine. Therefore—

journalists who wished to get their messages past the censor were obliged to resort to cryptic and ambiguous phrases, understandable to the few initiated readers who understood the realities of Soviet life and administration, but incomprehensible, one fears, to the majority of newspaper readers. Such ugly words as "famine" and "forced labor" were barred; one could speak of "acute food shortage," "diseases attributable to malnutrition," "the work of prisoners."

Mr. Chamberlin mentions another method among others, used by the Soviets to keep the outside world ignorant of the terrible famine: namely, that of forbidding foreign journalists from leaving Moscow without permission of the authorities. This was to prevent a first-hand description of the famine. An exception is made now, however, as the author points out, to those correspondents who in the censor's eye are "friendly" or "objective." The author continues.

"An official explanation of the prohibition of travel was that the presence of foreign correspondents would obstruct the reaping

THE FIRST UKRAINIAN STAMPS

By EUGENE WYROWYJ

(Vienna)

In 1918, the first Ukrainian stamps announced to all of the world the revival and the independence of Ukraine; and to the philatelic world, the appearance of a new philatelic domain in the south-east of Europe, on the shores of the Black Sea. The Ukrainian Democratic Republic—one could read inscribed on the first Ukrainian postage stamps. The Russian Revolution of 1917 gave certain oppressed nations the opportunity to obtain their independence. And so, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, the mountainous countries of the Northern Caucasus and other countries (Kuban, Don) proclaimed their separation from Russia and their political independence. But to have the right to independence is one thing and know how to maintain this independence is quite another. "It is not the independence that maintains a nation, but it is the nation itself that must maintain its independence," said Masaryk.

The Ukrainian stamp, this small rectangle of paper, reflects faithfully the important events of the Ukrainian revolution and the desperate fight of Ukraine for the maintenance of its independence. It may, therefore, be to every studious philatelist not only a source of mere amusement but a living historical document. Ukraine had proclaimed its complete separation from the first Ukrainian Parliament (Ukrainian Central Rada) January 22, 1918, and constituted itself as an independent republic on a territory of more than 500,000 sq. km. with a population of about 30 millions, with Kiev as its capital.

Area and Population of Ukraine

The whole Ukrainian ethnographical territory exceeds 735,562 sq. km. in area and is situated at 43 and 54 degrees of latitude North, and 21 and 47 degrees longitude of Greenwich. There are about 43,830,000 Ukrainians on the terrestrial globe. The principal mass inhabits the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic—25,364,000 souls out of 31,402,200 population on a territory of 451,584 sq. km.—and 8,450,000 Ukrainians living in other parts of U.S.S.R.: in Poland, 6,876,000 souls on 121,041 sq. km.; in Rumania, 1,160,000 souls; in Czechoslovakia 550,000 souls; as well as the great emigrant colonies in America, Canada and other countries.

"Hryvnia"—Ukrainian monetary unit

Soon after the proclamation of independence of Ukraine, a new coin was introduced. It was different from that of Russia, and fitted better the economical life of Ukraine and its relations with Western Europe. It was introduced because the Ukrainian government considered the Russian monetary unit far too high for the European economic conditions (a Russian pre-war rouble was worth half an American dol-

lar). The economic conditions in Ukraine were thought to correspond better with those of Western Europe. Therefore, the Ukrainian monetary unit was put lower than the old Russian rouble and nearer to the monetary unit of the occidental Europe. Hryvnia was adopted as the Ukrainian monetary unit, subdividing it into 100 shahs with a value of one-half the Russian rouble of before the war.

The "Shahs"

The first Ukrainian stamps known by every philatelist were valued in that coin. Two stamps of this first issue of 10 and 40 shahs, which bear the coat-of-arms of the Ukrainian State—the "Trident," represent the Ukrainian Government. Two others of 20 and 30 shahs show the Ukrainian population, especially the agricultural one. The last stamp of this issue, the only one of all the stamps in general that did not bear the Trident but only the number of its nominal value,—50 shahs, presents for the first time to all of the world, the new coin of Ukraine. The first Ukrainian Parliament (Ukrainian Central Rada) adopted as the coat-of-arms of the state the Trident, by decision of March 28, 1918.

Origin of Trident

The Ukrainian Trident is supposed to have come down from the Trident of Poseidon, passed from the Greek Mythology to Byzantium and during the reign of Volodimir the Great (Xth Century) it came along with the other Byzantine influences to Ukraine and thus was incorporated into the coat-of-arms of the Kievan State. Volodimir the Great married the sister of the Emperor of Byzantine, was converted to Christianity, and later introduced Christianity into Ukraine.

One can see this Trident on the coins during the reigns of Volodimir the Great and Yaroslav, as well as on the bricks of the ancient Church of Desyatina (Tithe) in Kiev, proving that this symbol was well known in Ukraine at that time. The new coat-of-arms of Ukraine has thus a tradition of a thousand years, reminding one of the glorious reign of Volodimir the Great (died 1015) and Yaroslav (died 1054). At that time, Kiev was an important political and commercial centre, and achieved such honor and importance that western European princes regarded it a favor and a political achievement to marry the daughters of Ukrainian princes. For instance, Anna, Yaroslav's daughter, married Henry I, King of France. Even in "Slovo o polku Ihorovim" (a ballad from Ihor's Campaign), the most beautiful monument of Ukrainian heroic poetry, those relations between Ukraine and western Europe are mentioned:

"Here (in Kiev) the Germans and Venetians
Here Greeks and Moravians, singing the Glory of Sviatoslav."
(Prince of Kiev).

Russian stamps, which remained in Ukraine after its breaking away from Russia, were over-printed with the Ukrainian Trident. These over-printings had been done in a hurry and not all at the same place, which fact accounts for the numerous varieties of those overprintings.

(To be continued)

of the harvest. What was even more amusing than this suggestion that a few itinerant correspondents might seriously affect the fate of harvesting operations over almost one-sixth of the surface of the globe was that some foreigners were naive enough to take it seriously."

UKRAINIAN AFFAIRS IN AMERICA

"SOJUZ UKRAINOK"

The Executive officers of the Ukrainian National Women's League (Sojuz Ukrainok) announced that their anxious house hunting period is over, for they have located a place for its office. On account of low finances they had to give up the home at the East Seventh Street address, and storage the organization's belongings until such time when they would be able to locate and finance another place. A room large enough for the office accommodations only, has now been rented at the Ukrainian National Home, 217 East Sixth Street, New York City, and for special occasions the auditorium will be rented.

As soon as the officers are settled, they will be able to proceed with the outlined program. They are planning a membership drive which will increase the roll of the present branches, and also a drive for new branches among the Ukrainian Women.

The general sentiment is that the Ukrainian Women could benefit by joining women organizations whose interests are social, educational, and welfare work. The Sojuz Ukrainok is one of such organizations. It also brings women together and nearer to their neighbors, and it enrolls young and old.

The Exhibit Committee of Needlecraft and Ceramics had a booth at the Women's Exhibit held at the Astor Hotel. The Committee held few meetings during September and October and contributed articles to local exhibits. They are now planning an exhibit on a big scale with a sale on the Ukrainian articles.

The Convention Committee is laying out plans for the second convention of the organization which will be held in May, 1935. These plans will be ready for publication soon.

The Ukrainian Famine Relief Committee held a dance on October 20th for the Relief Fund. The three prizes were drawn and distributed then.

Sojuz Ukrainok is now looking forward to its ten year anniversary, in 1935. This in itself will show the great progress made by the Ukrainian Woman in organization work, and that she is just as forward and progressive as her sisters.

The Executive Committee requests the kind notation of its new address, and all its mail be addressed to: Ukrainian National Women's League, 217 East 6th Street, New York City.

KATHERINE S. KEDROWSKY.

"NATIONAL GUARDSMEN OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT"

The Ukrainian population realizes that, if it is to enjoy the rights and liberties that are accorded to an individual in his own land, it must raise and maintain a trained body of men, well versed in military science. Yet its distorted pacifistic ideals hinder any progressive steps that have been or are being made towards that end. We are taking the right steps in organizing our youth, but the youth, not realizing the importance of militarism and of discipline, cannot make up the Ukrainian Army we dream about. We do not have to raise any funds to teach military science, for the Ukrainians in this country have the advantages offered by the government in that field. The colleges offer courses in the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps); the CMTC (Citizens' Military Training Camps); the National

Guard, and finally the regular service.

We, in New York, who are in the Guards, are striving to establish in one of the local regiments a company with a personnel composed entirely of Ukrainians. At this writing there are approximately twenty-five Ukrainians in the 212th C. A. Anti-Aircraft Regiment. Several men in other outfits have applied for transfers, but we must at least double the present number if we are to have our dreams realized of having a company officially recognized as the "Ukrainian Company". The importance and the desirability of such a group need not be stressed, for it is self-apparent; but the chief obstacle we have encountered so far is not with the authorities but with our own people, whose pacifistic beliefs will not permit them to have any of their kin connected with a military organization.

The men in the 212th have combined to undertake the task of fostering the spirit of militarism and organizing those who have seen military service of any kind. We have been working under the name of the "National Guardsmen of Ukrainian Descent," and eligibility to this organization is based on previous military experience, but we will, however, accept those who have intentions of getting into some service. In this movement we need not only the support of the young men but also the elders as well. We, therefore, extend an invitation to all Guardsmen in other parts of the country to get in touch with us, perhaps in some way we can form a league that will extend its influence all over the country.

In conclusion may we state our aims. We are striving to organize the Ukrainians who have seen military service so that we can foster proper understanding of militarism among our people, to further the Americanization of our elders, and to further Ukrainianism as well as Americanism among our young people.

For any information concerning our group or any branch of service write to, J. W. Kosbin, 465 West 157th Street, New York City.

IN SEARCH OF HIS SISTER

(Continued from page 2)

The mullah ill-concealed his displeasure at this, but turning to the overseer said briefly,

"This young captive will accompany me to the Grand Vizier."

An audible sigh of relief was heard from several captives, for now they knew that Pavlush had escaped punishment.

"Mount that horse, and come with us," the mullah ordered Pavlush.

Pavlush was quickly let loose, but before mounting he stepped forward under the window from which Mustapha was looking, and with a bit of mockery in his voice asked,

"Do you still desire that I be beaten now, or is it your pleasure to wait until I return?"

Mustapha frowned heavily at this impertinence, but he was powerless to do anything, for Pavlush was now in the custody of one who represented far greater power than he had.

Pavlush laughed outright in his face, and, mounting his horse, rode off with the mullah and his followers.

(To be continued)

THE SPORT WHIRL

UKRAINIAN BASKETBALL LEAGUE FORMED

The first Ukrainian basketball league in America was organized at a special Sport Convention called for this purpose by Mr. Alexander Yaremko, Director of Sports of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which was held in the Ukrainian National Home in Chester, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, November 25, 1934. Representatives from the Ukrainian clubs of Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia spent the entire afternoon discussing various problems confronting such a sports league, and after a most cooperative and orderly meeting, decided on the following important issues:

1. The official name of the league is to be the "Ukrainian Tri-City Amateur Basketball League."
 2. The league is to be comprised of six teams: two from Wilmington, two from Chester and two from Philadelphia.
 3. All players must be amateurs and of Ukrainian descent, as well as active members of the club for which they play.
 4. Each team will sign up and retain eight players for the season, there being no age restriction.
 5. Each team must be fully uniformed in the Ukrainian national colors, and must wear the inscription "Ukrainian" or at least the capital letter "U".
 6. Each team will play ten league games; six at home and four away.
 7. Both teams from the same city will play both teams, from another city the same night on the same floor, either away or at home.
 8. Each game must be played when scheduled. Non-compliance with this rule automatically deprives a team of its forfeit money.
 9. Each team in each game must play the Inter-Collegiate (one-hand dribble) style of play.
 10. Each game is to be divided into four quarters of ten minutes each, with a ten minute rest between halves.
 11. Each home team to set its own admission charge, and keep entire proceeds.
 12. Each traveling team is to pay own traveling expenses.
 13. Home team is to cooperate in providing officials and necessary arrangements, and to travel together.
 14. Manager of team is to report each game to local newspaper.
 15. Teams are requested to have Ukrainian cheers also.
 16. A silver cup will be presented to the champion of the league. No individual high-scoring reward to be given.
 17. Correspondence expenses and executive supplies to be reimbursed from the league treasury.
 18. If another Ukrainian Basketball League is formed elsewhere, an effort will be made to play that champion team.
- Messrs. Blahitka and Cummings of Chester were appointed to prepare the Basketball League Constitution and By-Laws for the approval at the next and final meeting, which is to be held at the same time and place on December 9th. The election of Officers resulted as follows:
- Pres.- Michael Bartish of Chester; Vice-Pres.- William Kazio of Wilmington; Sec.- Mr. William Manchin of Chester; Treas.- Mr. John Robak of Philadelphia.
- At the next meeting, teams will be entered into the league, entrance fees collected, constitution

and by-laws approved, and a schedule arranged. The first games are to be played shortly before Christmas. The standing of the teams is to be printed in the leading Ukrainian newspapers every two weeks.

This league is to be supervised at all times by Mr. Alexander Yaremko, Director of Sports, whose direct superior is Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, President of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Chairman Alexander Yaremko closed this most successful convention by having the group sing the Ukrainian National Anthem.

Miss MARIE KUNYCZKA,
Secretary of Sport Division
of the UYL of NA.

FOOTBALL STARS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

The following Ukrainian-American football players of high schools, colleges, and universities have been put on the 1934 Honor Roll list: Millen Yahoodik, guard, of Everett (Mass.) High; Joseph Picknarski, of Roslindale (Mass.) High; Stephen Mulak, of Hazardville (Conn.) High; Michael Kudravitcz, of Norwich (Conn.) High; and Tamulevitch, of Brockton (Mass.) High. All of these preceding players have been awarded letters.

And now—the universities: Captain Bill Karaban of Brown University received high honors. In a future issue I expect to have an account of how Captain Karaban became a captain and football star.

The colleges: J. Lipsky, guard, Western Maryland College; Joseph Skladany, end, Pittsburgh College; Sukolsky, of Washington College.

This is all that I have received to date, and in the future I expect many more.

Charles Wasicek of Bell Vernon, Pa., was elected captain of the 1935 Colgate varsity at a meeting of the team held on November 29th.

ANDREW DOBRYWODA,
Sports Research Director of
the UYL of NA.

YOUTH TODAY

(Concluded from page 4)

Work and Study

The importance of similar questions is emphasized by the report presented at the White House by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, that 110,000 youths dropped out of CCC camps to take outside employment. He informed the President that he could use twice the man power now employed in the CCC camps on "good, constructive work."

Dr. Mary S. Hayes of New York City, director of Vocational Service for Unemployed People, declared, however, that NRA codes have increased the difficulties of young people in fitting themselves into the industrial scheme. "Even without the NRA they got hit very badly by the depression," Dr. Hayes said, "and now, under the codes, both boys and girls from 16 to 20 and into the early twenties find it especially difficult to get jobs because employers say, with perfect logic, that if they have to pay code minimum wages they prefer to take older and experienced employes, rather than beginners."

(TODAY'S "U. W." CONCLUDED IN SVOBODA)