



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## LINCOLN'S GREATNESS

Overemphasis is one of the chief evils of our life. Lincoln's birthday affords us a good example of it, viz., the method used in American schools in teaching children of Lincoln.

Rarely has a more noble figure played his part on the stage of life than Abraham Lincoln. There is no gainsaying to that. At a time when politicians are held in considerable disrepute and contempt) it is most comforting, if not inspiring, to recall to the mind the figure of the Great Emancipator.

Yet there is such a thing as overemphasizing Lincoln's greatness, particularly in schools, among the adolescents.

From the very first grade the child is hammered at with Lincoln's greatness, wisdom, patriotism, kindness, courage, homely humor, until the child creates in its mind a figure of Olympian proportions.

Then the child, now grown up, goes out into the world. Painfully he learns that life is not as he had pictured it, as he had been taught to believe. All around him he perceives human frailties, cruelty, indifference to all that he regarded as sacred. He looks around and can find no Olympian figures; only mean clay, occasionally stirred into something resembling greatness, but only for a fleeting moment. His idols come crashing down. "Bunk!" he cries. He enters the cynical stage commonly associated with growing youth.

If he has sound sense in him, a sense of proportion, he will in time perceive everything in its proper light, and emerge of this cynical stage. He will learn that despite all failings there is something in man that approaches the divine. But if he has not, then he remains until his death an incurable cynic, a debunker. Debunking is a healthy sign, but too much of it is far worse than none.

But, let us suppose, the schoolboy had been given a more sensible presentation of Abraham Lincoln. Mind you, we are using Lincoln only as one example. Suppose he had been shown that Lincoln was an ordinary man, with the ordinary man's failings and faults, and yet some spark within him made him rise to the emergency, and made him what he was. Would it not be reasonable to suppose that when this boy left school, and encountered life, he would not jump to the other extreme and hastily conclude that Lincoln's greatness, as it was taught to him, was the bunk, impossible!?

Such a realistic treatment, if one may call it realistic, might be objected to upon the grounds that adolescent youth is not prepared for it. It might be said that such treatment would fail to inculcate into the growing youth the finer principles of life. Yet, is it not a fact that fine principles endure the longest when they have been forged out of one's own experience and strife?

## UKRAINIAN THERMOPYLAE

Every American-Ukrainian schoolboy is acquainted with the story of Thermopylae, the scene of the heroic death of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans in their attempt to stem the tide of Persian invasion.

Yet not many of them know that the Ukrainian people have a Thermopylae of their own, one which they treasure in their memory by yearly observing a national holiday known as "Kruti."

Let us turn back the pages of time.

The scene is Ukraine under czarist Russia, just after the breaking out of the Russian Revolution. The whole country is seething like a sea in storm. Hopes run wild. There is talk that up north in Russia proper the czarist government has been overthrown, and its place taken by the liberal Social-Revolutionaries. The people cannot contain themselves in their joy. Oppression is of the past. National freedom, at last!... But what's this? More news. The Social Revolutionary government has been overthrown too. By whom? A party that calls itself the "Bolsheviks." But do not fear. They represent themselves as a government of the "working people and peasantry." An audible sigh of relief throughout the country. Surely, a party that has the interests of the oppressed classes at heart will not harm the oppressed Ukrainian people in their endeavors to build their own national life.

The Ukrainians return to the task of building their own state with redoubled vigor. True, there is disorder, and there are dissensions among some of them, but that is to be expected. The Ukrainian government, headed by the venerable Prof. Hrushevsky, busies itself in considering various social reforms for the Ukrainian people. Raise an army? What for? No one will attack us. Socialism is in ascendancy, in Russia and Ukraine! Socialists won't fight one another. They have too much in common. But just for safety let's have a few regiments anyway.

Such were the feelings of the Ukrainian people at that critical time. Instead of providing for national defence, they played with socialistic theories. Instead of building a strong central government, providing a good national defence, they debated upon how much land each peasant was to get. They forgot all their history; that the Muscovite, no matter what color he bears, be it white or red, always dreams of destroying the Ukrainian people.

The Reds took advantage of this chaotic and blissful state of affairs. Their propagandists swarmed throughout Ukraine, creating dissensions among Ukrainians. When the time was ripe the Bolshevik government threw off its mask, exposing the too-well-known features of the Muscovite. An attack was launched against Ukraine. Two Red armies advanced. One of them advanced towards Kiev by way of Kursk-Vakhmach-Kruti.

The Ukrainian government at Kiev was powerless to defend itself. It had no army. The danger grew greater and greater. In desperation the government issued a call for help.

Their call did not go unheeded. Three hundred young Ukrainian students threw down their schoolbooks and decided to save their mother Ukraine. They took a position at Kruti. Hardly any of them had ever wielded a gun before. The Red Army, well-equipped, advanced upon them. A fierce battle followed. Had not the world been so busy just then, it would have undoubtedly stopped in awe before this heroic sight: three hundred boys fighting against an army!... The result was foregone. The heroic defence was wiped out. A few escaped, 27 were taken prisoners and immediately shot, and the rest—died in battle... This took place on January 30, 1918.

Later, after the Bolsheviks had been driven away, the bodies of most of these young heroes were recovered. They were taken to Kiev and buried on Askold hill overlooking the scene of their heroic exploit—Kruti, the Ukrainian Thermopylae.

## STUDENTS PRESENT CONCERT

Before an audience of about 600 including teachers and students, the Ukrainian Students Club of New York University presented last Wednesday night at N. Y. U. a delightfully informal program consisting of orchestral selections, vocal and instrumental solos, Ukrainian fashion show, and Ukrainian dances, solo and group. The entire offering was enthusiastically received.—Details to appear next week.

## "STALIN REGIME FALLING VICTIM TO ITS OWN TERRORIST CREATION"

Under above heading an article appeared in last Sunday's New York American by Isaac Don Levine, writer and newspaperman. It deals with the growing revolt within the Soviet Union against the Communist dictatorship and within the Communist party itself.

Signs are accumulating that the powerful Communist Party is divided from top to bottom.

## Secret Organization in Ukraine

"In a conference report made last November, the secretary of the Communist party in Ukraine, Postishev, revealed that a large secret organization existed in Kharkov. He announced that by October 20, ninety-eight men and women connected with that organization had been placed under arrest. Half the prisoners had been Young Communists or regular members of the Communist Party. "The Kharkov secret circle included students, workers, and even Red Army officers... The organization was responsible for a number of peasant protest riots and for several terroristic acts against certain functionaries."

"...Of eight recent strikes in Ukraine, according to Postishev, five were political. They were accompanied by assassination of Communist officials."

## Famine Rages Unchecked

The writer then goes on to describe the continued famine in Ukraine.

"In the city of Dnepropetrovsk, for instance, within a period of five days last Fall, eight corpses of peasants who had starved to death were picked up in the streets."

He quotes a news story that appeared in a secret leaflet "The Free Word":

"In the evening of August 28th several workmen were returning to their home suburb in Zarechny (across the river). They saw a woman on the bridge throw an infant into the Dnieper river below. She then threw a three-year-old boy into the water, and was on the point of jumping in herself when the men rushed up and seized her.

"It appeared that the woman had come from the village of Alexeyka, that her husband had been exiled for stealing some stalks of wheat from a collective farm. The mother then took her child and walked to the city, a distance of 40 miles, to seek bread and work. On the day of her arrival at Dnepropetrovsk the police expelled her from the city.

"How many corpses will our police be picking up on the streets during the winter months?" concludes this account.



## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH  
(A free translation by S. S.)

(54)

### Markian Shashkevich

Markian Shashkevich was born in 1811, in the village of Pidlesya, district of Zolochiv, Galicia. His father was an impoverished priest. Upon completing the village school the lad was sent to gymnasium. Already there he manifested considerable interest in poetry, writing verses, as was the style then, in the Polish language. Upon graduating from the gymnasium he entered the theological seminary in Lwiv. Here he did not remain long, being expelled through no fault of his own.

From thence on began his life "in the world," as he said, a life of hardship, privation and want. But even in the darkest moments young Markian did not falter in his work and studies.

Of paramount interest for Shashkevich was the renaissance of national spirit among the Slavic peoples. He read all the available literature on the subject: of the first appearance of the Slavs, their division, growth, history, culture, and the revival of literature during his time. In these readings he often ran across books written in his native living tongue by Ukrainians of Greater Ukraine.

### Elevation of the common man

The period when young Markian lived was characterized by its post-

revolutionary tendencies. Throughout all of Europe new social values and conceptions were arising. The ordinary common man, the peasant, was beginning to come into his own at last. No longer was it the universal custom to look down upon him. He was being placed on a pedestal equal to that of the learned man. More and more literary works were devoted to the defence of his rights. All of this was concurrent with the reawakening of the national spirit throughout all of Europe.

### Growth of nationalism

This reawakening of the national spirit reached the Slavic peoples too. It found ardent expression among the Czechs, Poles, Serbs, Croations, Russians, and our own people in Greater Ukraine too. There was a gradual approach of the literary classes to the peasantry. The writers showed more and more interest in peasant life, folks songs, customs, traditions, and popular tongue.

### Markian's resolution

In this revival of national life, Ukraine, as Markian sadly realized, "was decreed to be the last." He resolved, therefore, to devote all his efforts towards that goal: the national reawakening of the Ukrainian people in Galicia.

Shashkevich immediately realized that for this movement to be a success it had to rest on the common people themselves, the peasantry, which formed the great majority of population; not because of the great numbers of them, but because only in the peasantry could be found the real spirit of the Ukrainian nation. While learned classes had long agone turned their backs upon what was native, the peasantry continued to preserve within itself the living popular Ukrainian tongue, Ukrainian traditions and customs.

Markian's resolution was further strengthened within him by reading many of the collections of Ukrainian folks' songs and other writings, that despite Austrian ban filtered into Galicia from Ukraine under Russia. Through these works Greater Ukraine was able to teach him and others of Galicia that if their work of reawakening their people was to be successful, it had to rest on the common people.

### Markian proclaims national reawakening

The first to proclaim the reawakening of the Ukrainians in Galicia was Markian Shashkevich. He wrote:

„Руська мати нас родила,  
Руська мати нас повила,  
Руська мати нас любила;  
Чому ж мова їй не мила?  
Чом ся не встигати маєм?  
Чом чужую полюбаєм?“

(To be continued)

This exploitation of the farmer or the townsman raised a great deal of resentment. As a result, every winter more and more people failed to return home from the steppe. Some of them were killed or captured by the Tartars. But a great many of them, refusing to suffer any longer the poverty and abuses under the feudal system, decided to make the steppe their permanent home, despite the great danger involved.

For better protection these fishermen, huntsmen, trappers, banded themselves together. But how were they defend themselves. True, everyone of them had some weapon or other. But that was not enough. "Horodky" made of wood or strong pleated reeds were then built. They resembled the early American colonial block-houses. In case of the advance of some Tartar force the steppe dwellers would take refuge in in these "horodky." Sometimes they were successful in beating back the enemy; other times they were not, with tragic consequences.

But this was not enough. Other means of defending themselves against the ever threatening Tartar danger had to be instituted, particularly to prevent surprise attack. For the Tartars were especially adept in suddenly descending upon the unsuspecting "horodok" and wiping it out of existence. Lookout posts known as "figuri" were erected towards the direction from which the Tartars usually came. These posts, made of wood (also high mounds), were erected high enough to give the lookout a commanding view of the steppe. They were placed within sight of one another. On top of each one there was a barrel with tar in it, or a clump of tarred steppe grass. When the lookout sighted a movement in the distance and ascertained that it was not that of animals but of Tartars, he immediately set fire to the barrel of tar or grass and then made his escape on his waiting horse. The flaming post would attract the attention of lookouts on other posts. And in this manner the alarms would quickly spread from one lookout to another. It would attract the attention too of the lonely fisherman or huntsman, or the tiller of soil. All would hurry to their "horodok," prepared to defend themselves. Besides this method, other methods of signalling the approach of the Tartars were used.

But not all those who went into the steppe to wrest a living better than that afforded them under feudal rule could wield weapons. As a result special guards were formed of those proficient in fighting, and to them was entrusted the defence of the colonists. By necessity these groups of guards merged, elected their officers, and thus created semi-military bands.

These semi-military bands in time became quite proficient in beating back the foe, so much so, in fact, that they began to attack the Tartars in turn. And these attacks were successful. Soon these bands began to realize that there was more to be gained by attacking the Tartars and wresting from them booty than in ordinary fishing, trapping or farming. More and more recruits joined them. And in this manner a military class arose among the Ukrainian colonists.

It is from this time that the terrible warfare between the Ukrainian steppe dwellers and the Tartars begins.

(To be continued)

## ZAPOROZHE

By S. SHUMEYKO

Based on A. Fehatkovsky's account.

(1)

We read a great deal about the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Cossacks, their famed warrior qualities, bravery, and love for their native land. Yet most of us lack even a fundamental knowledge of them, their organization and center Zaporozhe. To most of us they appear in an unreal light.

It is often the custom to treat the Zaporozhian Cossacks from two widely divergent and extreme viewpoints. Polish and Russian historians and novelists are prone to painting the Zaporozhe as a gathering of wild riff-raff, a center of such unbridled license that it was a wonder that God did not destroy it with Sodom-like fire. A good example of this is the Polish novelist Sinkiewicz's account in his "Fire and Water." Then there is the other extreme view, held by some prose and poetry writers, that rhapsodizes the Cossacks to the very skies. Neither the first nor second is correct. It is hoped that the following account will present them as they really were. We shall see that the period in which they played a leading role is one of the most glorious in our entire history.

If one were to be asked what is the outstanding characteristic of the Zaporozhe, the undoubted answer would be—democracy. In this the Zaporozhe outstripped Europe by a full century. At a time when class distinctions were rife in Europe, in the Zaporozhe all was equality. Freedom and equality, these were the two leading elements of Zaporozhian life. Freedom did not mean anarchy, but the right to live freely and peacefully. Equality meant no class distinction: the former noble had to live, work and fight shoulder to shoulder with his former serf.

### Territory of the Zaporozhe

Roughly speaking, the territory of the Zaporozhian military or-

ganization can be said to have extended from the Bug river and its upper tributary Senukha eastward across the Dnieper to the lower stretches of the Donetz and Don rivers. It constituted a bare half of Ukraine.

This whole territory was divided into eight administrative districts, each headed by a "polkownik," and his subordinate "sotnik." They were regular officers in the Zaporozhian army. Each district had its own local governmental machinery and courts of justice.

The center of the Zaporozhian territory was a strongly fortified position below the rapids of the Dnieper known as the Zaporozhian Sich.

### Origin of the Zaporozhian Cossacks

During the 15th century, when Ukraine was under the joint rule of Lithuania and Poland, a great Tartar horde from Asia settled in Crimea, and there established a rude government of its own. Due to internal strife, one of its ruling Khans caused it to become a protectorate of the then powerful Turkish empire.

At first there was little trouble between the Ukrainians and the Tartars. The recurring invasions of wild Asiatic tribes dating back to the 7th century had depopulated the steppe, leaving a sort of a no-man's land between the Ukrainians on the west and the Tartars to the southeast. The Ukrainian tilled the soil, while in the distance the Tartar pastured his herds of cattle and horses. Gradually one began to approach the other, the Ukrainian to find more arable land and to hunt and fish, while the Tartar in search of more grazing land.

The Tartar regarded with extreme disfavor the gradual encroachment of the Ukrainian into

the virgin land, for in this advance he saw the diminution of his grazing land. The situation here was similar to that of the early American settler and the Indian. But although the Indian was justified in his resentment against the white man, for he was the original settler, the Tartar was not. The Ukrainian was a native of the soil, driven out of it by Asiatic hordes, including the Tartars, and now he was but trying to wrest back the soil of his forefathers. The Tartar was the alien.

Sporadic clashes occurred between the attacking Tartars and the Ukrainian pioneer. These attacks increased as the Tartar saw prospects of gaining booty from the settler. The Ukrainians suffered constant growing losses. Those who were not killed, were taken into captivity, and sold in Tartar and Turkish slave marts like so many cattle. Ukrainian children were brought up in the Moslem faith, and the boys, upon attaining maturity, were organized into the hated renegade troops known as the "yanitchari."

The Lithuanian princes erected fortresses along the border, but these were of no help for those who ventured far into the steppe. Despite the increasing Tartar attacks, the vanguard of the Ukrainian people steadily pushed east and southwestward. This movement took place in the summer. In the winter the colonists would return back to their homes.

In order to leave for the steppe the peasant or tradesman had to apply for permission to his lord, for such was the prevailing feudal system then. This permission was usually granted upon the payment of a good sized fee, known as "vitich." It was payable usually in produce or anything else the man obtained in the steppe during the summer: honey, fish, skins, furs, etc. This "vitich" was paid to the lord's overseer, known as the "starosta." Usually the latter was a rascal and forced the man pay far more than his lord demanded.

## YOUTH TODAY

### A Terrible Charge?

During a debate in the House of Representatives over the demand for a Congressional investigation into conditions in Mexico to determine whether she had violated the religious freedom clauses of the agreement that brought United States recognition, Congressman Connery attacked the Mexican government, saying:

"General Calles only a short time ago stated, 'We must enter and take possession of the mind of childhood, the mind of youth.'"

Without debating the question of religious tolerance in Mexico, shall we consider this intention of General Calles and his friends something out of the ordinary, in these days? Who isn't after the mind of youth nowadays?

### Again Youth To The Rescue

Speaking for the Brooklyn and Queens Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. William E. Sweet, educational director of the NRA, urged capitalism to look to youth.

"Today there are vast thousands of unemployed youth who feel they are not needed," the speaker said, "and who are asking for the first time whether such conditions must necessarily exist. Consideration for this problem, admitting these youths into the councils of our government, will solve our problems without the loss of a single drop of blood on the barricades."

### Will They Go To War?

"The Literary Digest" has conducted lately the College Peace Poll, to ascertain the attitude of students in American colleges and universities towards the war.

The result of the poll was revealing. Five times as many students declared themselves ready to fight for America, if the United States were invaded, as were for peace at any price. In case of an invasion of the borders of another country by the United States, only one-fifth of those voting declared themselves willing to bear arms for the United States.

### What Use College?

The question seems to have the proverbial cat's nine lives.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams, declared in his address at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, that a college education had become "something of a fetish" in the last generation. The speaker suggested a "more rational attitude" toward higher education. Education, he maintained, was "very much more than books and teachers."

"We have gone in for a great many superficial things. There's got to be a deflation in colleges in the next generation."

The head of Williams spoke more concretely when he said, "We have been trying to 'keep up with the Joneses' when the Joneses are not worth keeping up with. We have allowed the competitive life to capture us, and that atmosphere, which colors many American homes today, is just rank poison to growing boys and girls."

### What Is Important In Schooling?

According to the survey conducted by Charles M. Smith, director of vocational investigation, guidance and placement, for the Board of Education, of the City of New York, adaptability rather than expertness in a specific job is the best insurance for high school graduates seeking employment.

## MAZEPPA

In my library I have an old book which I treasure greatly. I treasure it not only because it is old, since it was published in Philadelphia in 1864, but because of its historical value to the Ukrainians. Since the book is written in French and by a Frenchman, Voltaire, besides the fact that it is written about an eminent Swedish king Charles XII, its value to a Ukrainian may be nothing else but ordinary. I, however, treasure the book for a more important reason. This reason being, that in this book Voltaire paid due credit to a Ukrainian Hetman Mazeppa.

It is very sad to look some forty years back, when the Ukrainians were coming to make their new homes in the land of liberty, and find that they found much difficulty in making clear their racial origin, since they were not properly enlightened on this subject. It is unfortunate none the less that the then American citizens had no knowledge as to who the Ukrainian people were. But it is simply tragic to find a great mass of people now, who claim to be educated and yet know nothing of the Ukrainians.

People who are ignorant of the racial origin of the Ukrainian, and those who claim that Ukrainians as a race sprung up after the Great War; and so much more those who claim that Ukrainians belong to no other race than the Russian, show that their knowledge of history and classics is very vague. They should read what Voltaire has to say about the Ukrainians.

Most of our youth in America have attended high schools and colleges. In the high schools a great percentage have studied French. It may prove very valuable for them to test their knowledge of the French language by reading the fourth book of: *Historie de Charles XII, roi de Suede*. Par Voltaire.

This book is very valuable since it may not only be used to spread knowledge of the Ukrainian people amongst those who are of Ukrainian origin and still call themselves Russian, but also those who desire authenticated facts to prove the Ukrainians a separate race from the Russians.

It would be a source of great satisfaction for me to learn that many of our youth have searched in the school and public libraries amongst the French books and read about Mazeppa. There they will read that: "L'Ukraine a toujours aspire a etre libre." And that even now they aspire to be free; but they will achieve their freedom when the Ukrainians themselves and the world as a whole are well enlightened about their national aspiration.

M. EWANCHUK.

The survey led him to the conclusion that the age of the specialist has passed and that versatility is better "job insurance" than mere ability.

"The difference between success and failure on a job," says Mr. Smith, "is more often a matter of attitude than a lack of aptitude for it."

## UKRAINE IN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

### Are You Surprised?

A. A. Robak, in his book *The Psychology of Character; With a Survey of Temperament*, writes,

"It is evident that Seeland takes a view of temperament which favors the gay or sanguine individual, and incidentally in this class he places, to our surprise, the Great-Russian (though he tells us in a footnote on page 101 that only the rural population counts for this estimation, as the urban inhabitants, the members of civilized society, have had their nerves already fairly spoilt). The Little Russians, or as they are now called, the Ukrainians, he classes among the phlegmatic, together with the Dutch, English, Norwegians, and Finns."

This might seem rather surprising, this classifying of the Ukrainians among the phlegmatic, but when we read of the connection between the sanguine character and spoiled nerves, the surprise is greatly allayed. As in so many other matters, much depends after all upon the definition.

### Lest We Forget

About H. Hessel Tiltman's *Peasant Europe*, the well-known English weekly, "The New Statesman and Nation," wrote among other things,

"The fate of the forty million Ukrainian peasants who are divided up between Russia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania, is a tragedy which is easily forgotten in Western Europe, in spite of the dispatches of a famous correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* who wrote up the 'pacification' of the Polish Ukraine in 1930. These Ukrainians, whom the Poles and Roumanians have treated so disgracefully, have an impressive high standard in education and in agriculture, but their standard of living is dragged down by the heavy taxes they must pay to pseudo-military rulers whom they detest."

"Peasant Europe, like all Mr. Tiltman's works is illustrated with admirable photography, — indeed, the pages glow with the charm of the Ukrainians, old and young."

Well, we may prevent others from forgetting the tragedy of the forty million Ukrainians by buying the book which so ably makes the reader realize that tragedy.

### Galvanized Kiev.

Louis Fischer, who sends from Soviet Russia inspiring and inspired articles on the blissful workings of Soviet system, wrote in "The Nation,"

"Kiev, having become the capital of the Ukraine, has been galvanized into life after years of hibernation. Many streets are torn up; many houses are in construction. 'Next summer,' I was told, 'Kiev will be stood on its head, and a year later we will put it back on its feet again.' The Bolsheviks hope to make Kiev a finer city than Vienna."

Lest the reader may grow too nauseous from promises and hopes and plans, Mr. Fischer adds a fact which points in the right direction:

"The candy and pastry shops in Kiev dispense sweets of first-class quality."

So, you see, no second-rateness here. Mr. Fischer, like Hollywood itself, deals only in superlatives.

## UKRAINIAN WOMEN ON EUROPEAN THRONES

Anna, daughter of the Ukrainian monarch Yaroslav the Wise, became Queen of France when she married Henry I in 1049. Upon his death she had three sons, of whom Philippe became king.

The famous Roxalana, wife of the Turkish sultan Suleyman, was born and raised in the district of Rhohtyn, Galicia, Western Ukraine. She was the daughter of a priest. During one of the invasions by the Turks she fell into captivity. As the wife of the Sultan she exerted considerable influence upon the Turkish government.

The wife of the Turkish sultan Osman II (1618-1622) was also Ukrainian.

The Kiev princess Praxeda married Emperor Henry IV of Germany in 1089.

Another Kiev princess Maria Dobrohnida married the Polish king Casimir I in 1038.

The Chernihiv princess Vishe-slava became the wife in 1037 of the Polish monarch Boleslav I.

The Kiev princess Zbislava became in 1403 the wife of another Polish monarch, Boleslav III.

The wife of the Hungarian king Volodyslav I was the Ukrainian Volodyslava.

The Kiev princess Yanka married 1074 the Byzantine emperor Constantine Duca.

Princess Yefrozyna became in 1146 the wife of the Hungarian king Hesi II.

The Peremyshyl princess Irene married in 1104 the Byzantine emperor Isaac Komnen.

The Chernihiv princess Hryfina married the Polish king Leshko Chorny in 1265.

The Galician princess Olena-Maria became in 1221 the wife of the Hungarian monarch Andriy.

The Chernihiv princess Yevfymia became in 1194 the wife of the Byzantine emperor Anheles.

Other Ukrainian women whose names will be given at a later time occupied the thrones of Chechia, Moravia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Lithuania, and other countries.

## A FATHER'S ILL SON

My son: open thine eyes  
Unto the fields, as time flies.  
See thine brothers there  
Threshing wheat, the sun bare.  
Look, behold, a cossack youth  
On horse thru life goes, in truth  
I say, my son, stretch thy limbs  
As the silver birch to winter winds.  
Take hold my hand, grippe it  
tightly  
And thru the forest we'll run  
mightily,  
Onward to Kiev, to freedom of  
Ukraine.  
Let's pray and fight to goal in  
vain.

Let's seek the highest hill,  
Make merry, shout voices shrill:  
Svoboda! Svoboda is but the other  
hill.  
My son: my love, what see you  
Behind those lids of whitish hue:  
Gaze once more into my heart,  
Play upon the strings of your  
bandura.

Make merry while the flame is lit  
And struggle for its glow, best  
you see fit.  
But you lie motionless, your saber  
unstained,  
Your mount unriden, your passion  
pained.  
Speak to me, speak to me Cossack  
Boy!  
You're losing fast, Oh God, pain  
me more.  
I have lived, I have seen life,  
what has he?

CHARLES KOREAL



## THE SPORT DIVISION AT YOUR SERVICE

Numerous letters have been received by the Sport Division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America from various team managers, requesting some information concerning the progress of our campaign in compiling a complete list of existing Ukrainian Athletic Teams in the country. All letters were answered and copies preserved, wherein suggestions were offered and plans presented regarding basketball. Due to many unforeseen conflicting demands and other minor misunderstandings in localities, the proposed basketball leagues were not formed.

Generally speaking, the campaign response was fair but far from satisfactory, which indicates that many more teams will have to submit their names if anything tangible is to be accomplished. What we can't understand is why some managers constantly boast of their team's records and pride in their past achievements by inserting articles in the "Ukrainian Weekly"; challenging other Ukrainian teams for further prestige, yet failing to present their application direct to the Sport Division, the official bureau, notifying their willingness to cooperate with other Ukrainian teams in playing games or in forming a league or tournament to determine the legitimate champion, thereby avoiding disputes and unnecessary delays in arranging games. The Sport Division is at your service at all times and is more than glad to aid teams in solving problems or extending information regarding other teams.

As a matter of fact, if a few more teams would have sent in their names from Eastern New Jersey, Metropolitan New York or Connecticut, at least four Ukrainian basketball leagues would have been now functioning. Some teams were ready to join most any league, waiting to be instructed and guided by the Sport Division, while others already sought a sample league constitution as well as a schedule before making any decision. A close scrutiny would obviously convince anyone that the latter was impossible due to many unclarified and unrevealed circumstantial conditions involving a particular section, making it quite difficult to first present a schedule or by-laws and then to demand upon its fulfillment without first taking into consideration each individual team's financial status, playing dates, team strength, etc.

It is not the policy of the Sport Division to form a league spread over a wide territory and thus handicap teams in traveling as well as in meeting expenses. Such a league would eventually be doomed and prove to be unfavorable as well as impracticable for amateur teams. That is why more teams should report from surrounding sections if leagues are to be formed that would prove an asset rather than a detriment for the participants in league competition. Whatever we do for an effect in the future, we shall consider well before trying to produce anything worthwhile or place demands. Moreover, this year we are going more or less through an experimental stage in determining the number of loyal teams that may exist in a given territory and the prospects of a league. Misunderstandings and other minor issues confronting various teams will gradually be ironed out by the exchange of letters and confidential revelations.

## I DIDN'T KNOW

that Abraham Lincoln never finished reading a single novel that he began. (You didn't know, I'm sure)

that Buffalo, my native town, has more asphalt paved streets than any other city the world.

that the telephone was in actual use in the Celestial Empire long prior to its discovery in this country by Bell, in fact about two hundred years ago.

that next to milk and soup, dog food is America's most popular canned item.

that the first invention in history of the world was an extremely simple though useful contrivance—a needle.

that a process for manufacturing hen's eggs from inexpensive materials has been found, and it has been rumored that it formed quite an industry in San Francisco. (What next?)

that the male mosquito does not bite. (So I have been informed).

that those of us who watch for 1913 liberty-head nickels probably didn't know heretofore that none were passed into public circulation.

that the much-publicized wedding of the Duke of Kent to "a Greek princess," was but the marriage of a younger son to a private citizen who is neither Greek nor a princess. (Nevertheless, the average reader of the daily papers might have thought different)

STEPHEN M. BAKALIK.

P. S. Will furnish proof to any one on request.

The teams that did reply (all from the East), eagerly expressed their desire to cooperate with us in every way possible to help promote closer sport relationship among the Ukrainian athletic clubs and to unite them into several leagues. This is a good sign and it is our hope that many more teams take the same attitude. In the exchange of letters, we have noticed that—Ukrainians are good basketball players; many teams are leaders in their locality or urban leagues; practically all players are Ukrainian; practically all teams are fully uniformed in the Ukrainian national colors; the teams are all amateurs and of prep school-age; many teams are willing to travel long distances to oppose another Ukrainian team; BUT,—not all teams boldly display the Ukrainian name on their uniforms (too many Saints, church and ward names); some are skeptical of any Ukrainian sport enterprise; others are individualistic and confined to local activity.

There you have both sides of the picture as is the case in most innovations. The Sayre, Pa. Ukes are even willing to go as far south as Philadelphia for a game, while the New Haven, Conn. team hopes to play Elizabeth or Perth Amboy of New Jersey. This is the real spirit and reflects a team's enthusiasm and interest. To facilitate many teams in the East in arranging games and in compliance with several requests, a list of teams with the necessary information will appear in a subsequent issue with the hope that many games are played among them so as to determine the outstanding Ukrainian basketball team for this season in and about New York.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO,  
Sports Director of the  
U. Y. L. of N. A.

## UKRAINIAN AFFAIRS IN AMERICA

### UKRAINIAN SOCIAL CLUB OF NEWARK

Bringing to a close its first period of existence, the Ukrainian Social Club of Newark, N. J., founded in March, 1934, held its first annual meeting December 1934, at which the following officers were elected for the year 1935. President—Anthony Shumeyko; Vice-Pres.—Catherine Pylypyshyn; Recording Sec.—Catherine Bahniy; Financial Sec.—Catherine Bayowsky; Treas.—Olga Nastiuk; Sergeant-at-arms—Harry Lytwyn.

The close of the first period of its existence found the club solidly entrenched. Through its policy of letting new members in gradually, it has been able to grow steadily and avoid those troubles resulting from a sudden influx of members. Besides several social affairs the club also observed last year on its own initiative and with its own talent and direction the Ukrainian November Holiday. The older folks as well as younger, showed their understanding of the significance of this observance by the youth and attended en masse. The club showed its appreciation of this support by going carolling during the Christmas holidays for the benefit of the local Ukrainian National Home fund, the proceeds of which, \$38.75, were turned over to this fund. During this year it is planned to hold a large percentage of its meetings (the club meets regularly every Monday evening) in the Ukrainian language. Lectures on Ukraine will be given by the members and the club's advisor, Stephen Shumeyko.

The club has been criticized by several individuals for not joining a local committee which represents itself as being the central committee of Newark. The club would be more than glad to send its delegates to this committee were it truly representative of all the Ukrainians in Newark; but since it is not, for it has not been able to enlist the cooperation of the largest group of Ukrainians in Newark, the club deems it best not to embroil itself in local Ukrainian older folk's "politics" by joining it. It will strive to gain the cooperation of other youth groups in Newark and join the older folk's central committee when it is really a central committee.

CATHERINE BAHNIY, Sec'y.

### FIRST UKRAINIAN YOUTH CLUB IN ROSSFORD, OHIO

The young Ukrainian boys of Rossford, Ohio have started the new year with a newly organized club; called the Rossford Ukes Club.

This is the first club ever organized by the American-Ukrainian boys of Rossford, thanks to Mr. Leon Bobak. He has done more than his part to help the club get started.

The elected officers of the club for the year 1935 are as follows: Pres.—Michael Kushner, V. Pres.—Nicholas Waynor, Sec.—Nicholas Bobak, Treas.—Steve Mazedzi, Sergeant-at-Arms—Andy Beloff, Chaplain—Paul Watrot, and Reporters Peter Kushner and Anthony Bobak.

Steve Mazedzi has made it possible for the club to have a basketball team by donating the basketball suits. He is also the manager of the team. Michael Bobak is the coach and John Zawojsky, assistant coach.

PETER KUSHNER,  
R. F. D. 3  
Perrysburg, O.

## HUMOR FROM UKRAINE

### Difference

—What's the difference between penance and marriage?

—In the first case repentance comes before, while in the second—afterwards.

He who says he never lied—has lied once more.

### How true!

—With what do you occupy yourself?

—I am teacher.

—Yes. But what is your means of livelihood?

### Present-day marriage

She:—I shall marry you even if we have to live on bread and water.

He:—Good. You will furnish the bread and I the water.

### In the army

—Private Bulka! Tell me why is a sabre curved?

—In order to cut and slash better.

—Fool! A sabre is curved because if it were not then it would not fit into the curved scabbard.

### Divorce

—Why are you getting a divorce lady?

—Well you see, I have a most wonderful husband, and this is the only way I can show my appreciation of him.

### On the railroad

—When does the express for Lviv leave?

—In two hours.

—Such a schedule! An express and it does not leave for another two hours?!

## ANNOUNCEMENTS OF YOUTH CLUB AFFAIRS

(Charges for announcements in this column are 50 cts. for a space of 6 to 7 lines, paid in advance.)

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

First Annual DANCE tendered by the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian S. & A. Club at Stuyvesant Casino, 9th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York, SATURDAY EVE., FEBRUARY 16, 1935. Dancing from 9 to 2. Music by Ray Maroneck and his Royal Grenadiers. Subscription Fifty-five Cents. 26-

### NEW YORK CITY.

DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1935 at the International Institute Auditorium, 341 East 17th St., New York City. Commencement at 8:00 P. M. Admission 50 c. Polka and Waltz Contest 26-

### NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DANCE sponsored by the 19th Chapter of Ukrainian Red Cross O.D.W.U. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1935, at St. Casimirs Hall, 339 Green St., New Haven, Conn. Dancing from 7:30 to 12. Admission 25 cts.

### NEW YORK CITY.

15th ANNUAL BALL of Col. B. T. Clayton, Post No. 313, Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. on THURSDAY Evening, FEBRUARY 21, 1935, at Ukrainian Hall, 217 E. 6th St., New York City, at 7:00 P. M. Admission 50 cts.

### NEWARK, N. J.

All those who desire to have a good time are invited by the Ukrainian Social Club of Newark, N. J. to attend its first DANCE, given this Saturday, February 16th, at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall, Springfield and Belmont Avenues. Time—8:00 P. M. Subscription—40 cts. Music by Savage's Orchestra.