



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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YOUTH TODAY

Job and Education

At the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, a question was debated of the government's participation in the education of the nation's children.

The National Vocational Guidance Association reported that industry cannot absorb the nation's unemployed youths who are out of school. About 6,000,000 of them are idle between the ages of 18 and 25. Leading educators agree that the government must either find jobs for young people or keep them at school.

There is a decided opposition against this plan, on the part of those who are used to think in the old habitual manner. But the educators point out that unemployed youths might easily become public charges of the nation anyway: a survey recently showed that the dangerous and criminal age today is 19. Thus the question may be also stated as follows: what is better:—to spend millions of dollars for educating idle youths or to let them demoralize through idleness and then maintain them in jails and asylums? Which is the constructive plan?

Aspiration of Students

According to a survey made among 1,200 graduating students of the Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, New York, by M. Donald Adolph, a teacher of the school, physical fitness is the highest aspiration of these students, popularity and fame trailing behind as the least desirable qualities.

In his questionnaire submitted to the graduating classes of the last two years, Mr. Adolph asked the students which of eight qualities they most preferred. They were asked to record their true feelings and not what they believed their teachers or other persons thought of the matter.

Both boys and girls agreed that physical fitness was the highest ideal. They also agreed in ranking wisdom as second in importance and likability as third. In the last five qualities the girls ranked the qualities in this order: service, popularity and fame, while boys ranked them thus: service, wealth, fame, appreciation of beauty and popularity.

What Does Youth Stand For?

In his sermon preached last Sunday in a Long Island church, Rev. Warren M. Blodgett, a prominent church educator, said that many Christian young persons were committed to a program of revolution. Not a bloody, violent revolution, however, but a spiritual, non-violent revolution.

"They have come to a place where they are ready to make commitments backed by deep convictions," he said. "Many already are committed to a program of action designed for self-improvement, bettering of homes, communities, churches and the nation, as steps in a large program for spiritual, non-violent revolution.

"Christian young persons have passed the stage of satisfaction with talk. They demand social action programs."

OUR YOUTH'S MISSION

At last some leading American newspapers have awakened to the momentous happenings in Ukraine and are beginning to report them more or less regularly. They are beginning even to send special correspondents to the area. Not so long ago some of these special correspondents startled America with reports of the barbaric "pacification" of Western Ukraine by Poland. Today they shock the world with dispatches concerning the terrible famine instituted by the Soviets in Ukraine. Steadily the Ukrainian nation is becoming the cynosure of public attention. Yet, it is a great pity that major calamities, whose human toll runs into millions, are required to bestir the world's attention to the desperate fight Ukraine is waging on all fronts for independence.

The growing awareness by the American press of the news value of happenings in Ukraine can also be partly ascribed to the activities of Ukrainians in America. Since their very coming here they have always sought to gain America's attention and sympathy towards the Ukrainian cause, and their greatest efforts along this line date from the World War. Hindered by the lack of proper means for this work, as well as by the general indifference of Americans towards anything further east than Central Europe, the American-Ukrainians waged a discouraging and uphill struggle. Gradually, however, their efforts began to meet with success. America was attracted to them by their rich contributions to its culture, and then slowly became conscious of the valiant struggle being waged by their kinsmen in Ukraine for national freedom. And it affords us great pleasure to note here, that in this great task, that of acquainting America with Ukrainian culture and aspirations, a great role was and is being played by our youth.

And yet what our youth has done so far in the cause of Ukraine is paltry when compared with what it can do in the future, if it so desires. The attaining of its maturity, accompanied with the concurrent growth of its mental and physical capabilities, can make of our American-Ukrainian youth a decisive factor in Ukraine's struggle for independence. We must remember, that the fate of nations, like that of individuals, is not always settled at home. Similarly in the case of Ukraine. Who knows but that it may come to pass, as it has happened several times before, that Ukraine's oppressors shall be able to stifle Ukraine's voice for a time. Whereas in the past there was no one to speak up for her, today we have a great force of American-Ukrainian youth that can raise a roar mighty enough to cause the whole world to jump up and take notice.

Dark clouds are scurrying above Europe today. Who knows but what they may bring with them. Yet it is a certainty that if another major catastrophe similar to the last world war breaks out, it will center about Ukraine. American-Ukrainian youth, be prepared to meet this moment!

JUDGE FAIRLY

A recent article by Miss Mary Kusy entitled "Doing One's Best" has called out a comment by Mr. Paul Krawchuk, which we publish in this issue.

Although we agree that Mr. Krawchuk has brought out some interesting points, yet we must warn that the greatest of care should be exercised in judging someone, in categorically stating that someone works among the people only of selfish self-interest, has no altruistic feelings, is no patriot but a hypocrite, etc. It is exactly in this very same manner that the older generation has done itself a great deal of harm, making general and unspecific attacks. To judge fairly, proof of the charges made is necessary, and the persons charged should have an opportunity to defend themselves. Furthermore, we are curious to know who are these "chief figures" referred to?—because to our knowledge the real chief figures in Ukrainian life do not live luxuriously, as is charged in the article. In fact, most of them in the old country and America are living in dire want.

A YOUTH BRANCH OF U. N. A. FORMED IN AKRON

Youth branch after youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association is being formed in various localities. The latest addition is in Akron, Ohio.

There on January 30, 1935 a group of young people of Ukrainian descent gathered together and formed the local youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association. The name of this new branch is the "Ivan Franko Club." It has been given No. 130 as its branch number.

At present the membership of the Ivan Franko Club totals 8 young American-Ukrainians. This number is expected to increase considerably in the near future. The officers of this club are: Frank Zepko, President; Anna Monchack, Secretary; and Joseph Sudomir, Treasurer.

The formation of this latest youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association is but further proof that our American-Ukrainian youth is growing more conscious of the fact that its future and that of the Association is closely bound. The older generation has built this Association to an enviable standing, and now it is ready to hand it over to its children, with its good name and assets. The youth that joins the Association will have a splendid start in life, for besides having insurance protection it will also have a sound financial institution all its own, for the Association is a fraternal order and not a private enterprise.

Any young people throughout America that desire to form local youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association should communicate with the local older folk's branches or write direct to the Home-Office at Jersey City.

"SPIRIT OF UKRAINE"

A most invaluable book in the English language on Ukraine has just been published. It is entitled "Spirit of Ukraine," by D. Shoydy, published by the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States ("Ob'ednanye") with the financial assistance of the Ukrainian National Association.

Attractively bound and containing around 40 beautiful illustrations, most of which have never been seen as yet here, the book presents some of the Ukrainian contributions to world's culture. It is divided into three main sections.

The first section deals with Ukrainian history. The second section has chapters on Ukrainian culture, music, folk dance, national costume, arts of the Ukrainian home, Ukrainian architecture, painting, etchers and illustrators, moral and legal heritage, and religious life of Ukrainians. The last section has chapters on the "Social ideal of the word of Ihor's legion," Skovoroda the philosopher, Gogol and Bashkirtseff, Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lesya Ukrainka.

The price of this book is only \$1.00. It can be obtained by writing to the Svoboda.

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly is concluded in the Svoboda.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

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

(5.)

First Ukrainian sermons in Galicia

In the same year (1836) when Markian Shashkevich started the staid seminary where he was studying with a speech delivered in the living Ukrainian national tongue, he and two of his friends, Mikola Ustianovich and Julian Velechovsky, caused even a greater furor when they delivered sermons in three L'viv churches in the same Ukrainian national tongue. He was determined that his mother tongue should take its rightful place in literature and fine speech.

In 1836 Markian also issued a pamphlet, written in the Polish language, entitled "Azbuka i Abecadlo," in which he strongly condemned the introduction of Latin letters into Ukrainian language.

"Zorya"

The next task the indefatigable Markian took upon himself was the writing of a book that would contain, in the Ukrainian national tongue, all manner of Ukrainian folk songs, poetry, prose, all dealing with Ukrainian life, history and culture. With the aid of several of his friends the book was soon ready for publication. It was entitled "Zorya"—star. But be-

fore it could be printed it had to first be submitted to the censor. This was done. Eagerly Markian awaited its return. And then a most ironic thing happened. The book was banned; the irony of it being that the principal cause of the ban were not Poles Austrians, but Ukrainians, viz., Msgr. Benedict Levitsky and Metropolitan Michael Levatsky. These two high clerical dignitaries, steeped in hoary conservatism, were offended by the sight of the popular national tongue of the Ukrainian people, "peasants' language" as they called it, being used in the book.

Markian's friends lost hope; but not Markian himself. "If it is impossible to print a Ukrainian book in L'viv," he said, "then I shall have it printed in Vienna, and if it is banned there too, then there still remains Hungary."

"Rusalka Dniestrova"

And so it happened. The book was revised and supplemented, and it 1837 was published in Hungary bearing the title "Rusalka Dniestrova." The appearance of this book is a significant event in Western Ukrainian history, for

this is the first time in Galicia that a book was published in the living Ukrainian tongue and by a Ukrainian too.

Its sad fate

Yet "Rusalka Dniestrova" was born at a most inauspicious time. As soon as it had been printed, 100 copies of it were sent to Vienna, while the remaining 900 were shipped to Galicia. But only the first batch reached the eyes of readers. The 900 batch was immediately confiscated upon its arrival in L'viv, and not until 1848 was it allowed to see the light of day. Markian and his friends were placed under police surveillance. His clerical superiors immediately instituted an investigation. Markian was questioned, during the course of which he boldly declared: "I tried to write in the Ukrainian tongue, for it is my mother tongue... I spent for its publication 15 borrowed dukats."

The persecution of Shashkevich

And thus, for trying to write a book for the Ukrainian people of Galicia in their own national tongue, Markian Shashkevich became a victim of unrelenting persecution, both from the police and the church authorities. The latter shunted him from one poor parish to another, refusing to give him a chance to make any sort of

a living. The government refused to give him the usual pension. He suffered terribly. Nevertheless, he did not desert his ideals. He still kept on writing in the Ukrainian national language, although stark poverty dogged his every step. He translated sections of the Evangelium and psalms into the Ukrainian tongue, so that they would be comprehensible to the people. He wrote unusually fine sermons, fables, an excellent reader for children, and many other works. Although so poor that he had to borrow, he never failed to help the needy with whatever he had; and although ill, his presence and his word never failed to inspire those who came in contact with him.

His premature death

The cruel bludgeonings of life finally downed him. At the age of 33 he died. Had he been permitted to live under normal conditions, there is no telling what Markian Shashkevich could have accomplished for Ukraine. Yet what he did during the pitifully brief span of his life was enough to place him in the foremost rank of Ukrainian patriots, martyrs and writers. While he lived he set the Ukrainian people of Western Ukraine on the right path, and from that path they shall never swerve.

(To be continued)

ZAPOROZHE

By S. SHUMEYKO
Based on A. Tchaikowsky's account

(3)

"Kuren" command

Every Cossack "kuren" in the Zaporozhe had its own command and its own register of "comrades" comprising it. These officers were elected by the "kuren" comrades themselves. They were subordinate to the Sich high command, which, in turn, was elected by the entire Sich. Although in most cases a "kuren" was housed in one large barrack building, yet at certain periods, such as in time of war, it grew to such large proportions, running into thousands, that it had to have several buildings.

Membership in the "kuren"

Members of each "kuren" called one another comrade or brother. In order to become a comrade or brother of a "kuren" a regular procedure had to be followed out. This procedure was typical of the Zaporozhian Cossack's sense of equality.

A candidate coming to the Zaporozhe to join it, would first present himself before the chief of the Zaporozhe, commonly known as the "Koshovey" or "Hetman." As described in the previous installment, the latter would question the candidate in regards to his religion, whether he was Christian. After satisfying himself on this point, he would send him to one of the "kureni."

In most cases the candidate would have someone from the "kuren" act as his sponsor. Both would present themselves before the "kuren" chief, known as the "Otaman." After first bowing ceremoniously before the holy ikon, hanging on the wall above the seated Otaman, the two would greet the Otaman somewhat as follows:

"Your heads, Sir Otaman!"

"Be of good health, good people," replies the Otaman. "What is it that you desire?"

"Father Koshovey sends this man here to be admitted into our

kuren," explains the Cossack acting as sponsor.

"I am the chief in this kuren, and no one has any right to order me around," the Koshovey exclaims. "Go, both of you!"

"Oh, father, do not get angry, but permit this man to join our ranks. For if you don't, then what will become of him?"

"How can I admit him when I don't even know him. Perhaps he is some lazy good-for-nothing. No, I won't admit him," would be the usual rejoinder.

Then would follow a recital by the candidate's sponsor of the candidate's good qualities, skill with arms, courage, and the like. The plea would end with the statement that the candidate is capable of buying himself in, i. e., paying the entrance fee.

"Well, then, I shall see what the cook has to say in this matter," the Koshovey would finally say. Turning to the cook he would ask:

"What do you say, comrade, shall we let this man into our ranks or not? Have we enough food for an extra mouth?"

"And why not," says the cook. "I have plenty of food. We can accept him, but first he must buy himself in."

This usually concluded the ceremony of letting a candidate join the Zaporozhe. He would then pay some sort of fee to cover the cost of food that he was bound to consume. But this paying of fee, of buying oneself in, as it was called, was merely part of the general procedure, for he would pay only what he was able to. If he came to the Sich penniless, then his fee would be paid by his sponsor, whatever the latter could afford. From that time on, the candidate became a full fledged member of the Zaporozhian Sich, subject to its iron discipline and entitled to all rights and privileges. If, however, the candidate was a youngster and a novice in art of war-

fare, then, before he became a regular member of the Sich, he was first assigned to the novice barracks. Here, under the tutelage of older Cossacks, he learned how to handle weapons, of Cossack military strategy, customs, until such time as he qualified himself to become a "comrade."

The "cook"

It may strike some as being rather strange that in admitting men into the Sich, so much weight was placed upon the opinion of the cook. But we must remember that the Sich cook was no ordinary "pot licker." Very often he did no cooking at all, but left that for his assistants. He was in direct charge of not only food but other supplies as well of the Zaporozhe. And as such, his rank was equivalent to that of a modern army quartermaster.

Number of "kureni"

Towards the close of the Zaporozhian Sich's existence, there were 38 kureni. There is no need of burdening the reader with their names. Suffice it to say that these names were usually drawn from localities or sections from which most of the Cossacks of the particular kuren hailed, or they were named after some leading Cossack of the kuren.

Interior of the Sich

In general the plan of the Zaporozhian Sich was as follows: The barracks buildings were set in a rude circle in the middle of which was the "mydan" square. The Sich square was the scene of Cossack mass councils, meetings, elections, besides being the parade ground. In the center of it stood the Sich school, chapel and rectory. Besides the barracks there were many other buildings, such as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, magazines, headquarters building, special quarters for the high commanding officers, etc. The roofs of all buildings were overlaid with horsehides or reeds. The gate was guarded by cannon and sentries. The entire Sich proper was surrounded by a strong wall, moats, and palisades.

The bazaar

Outside, nestling along the walls, a little town had sprung up. Here the Sich Cossacks did their trading, but only if they obtained permission first. Traders from far and near, from Ukraine, Poland, Muscovy, Crimea and Turkey, flocked here. That no Cossack was cheated, a special overseer was appointed by the Koshovey known as the "Kantarley." His rank was equal to that of the "Polkownek." With the aid of assistants he policed the bazaar.

Married Cossack settlements

Mention has been already made of the fact that Zaporozhians were a celibate order, that is, while in the Sich they had to live entirely without the companionship of the opposite sex. Any Cossack who brought a woman into the Sich courted punishment by death. Yet, although marriage was frowned upon, still it was not forbidden. If a Zaporozhian wanted to marry, he had to first apply for permission to the Koshovey. The latter would then issue him a license. Armed with this the Zaporozhian married. But he no longer could live in the Sich, nor be considered part of the active Zaporozhian Sich fighting force. He had to go out into the steppe and there build himself a home. This did not mean that all his connections with the Sich were severed, for he still remained part of the Zaporozhian reserve forces. Yet he was no longer considered a first class fighting man.

During the earlier periods of Zaporozhe's growth, these married Cossacks settled in the Zaporozhian territories wherever they pleased, either singly or in groups, and no attempts at governing them were made by the Sich. In time, however, the increasing number of these married Cossacks and their settlements caused the Sich to take them under its administration. Cossack officers were appointed by the Koshovey to govern these settlements.

(Continued on page 3)

ALTRUISM OR SELFISHNESS

I have read Miss Kusy's article "Doing Your Best" and have found it most interesting. In it she stated many excellent points. In her very first statement she says, "to do one's best not because of the 'after glories' but because the mere participation in the activity brings joy, self-satisfaction and confidence. . . . In this statement she brought out a psychological viewpoint which many, in fact too many, Ukrainians entertain. It is so very characteristic of many of the chief figure-heads in American-Ukrainian social-political life.

Many Ukrainians have entered the Ukrainian political arena in the United States not because of the joy or self-satisfaction it would bring them but because of its rewards—materially or otherwise. These people were not motivated by any altruistic thoughts as they often pretend to be. They were purposely seeking ways of obtaining personal gains. Selfishness is a mild word to use in describing these Ukrainian hypocrites. Scheming greediness would also be added to their description. And yet, many of them travel all over the United States lecturing to thousands of Ukrainians about brotherhood, unity and unselfishness and loyalty which the Ukrainians must have in order to regain their rightful country. It is true that the Ukrainians must unite, and give unselfish loyalty to their ideal in order that they may once again possess their native land, but do the speakers themselves believe in the cause about which they always speak or talk? Are they so influenced to give their service cheerfully and without any thought of material gain in behalf of their native country. NO! They are merely using their fellowmen, native fellowmen at that, as a means of earning their living. They live a very luxurious life while thousands of their fellowmen are sacrificing everything in order that the Ukrainian ideal may still exist. Do these men have a guilty conscience? NO!

These Ukrainian leaders may have fooled thousands of immigrants because of their lack of knowledge of political schemers and education. But the trend of intelligence is increasing among the modern youth. They cannot be as easily misled. They aren't as gullible as their parents were. They take everything with a grain of salt. Thus the limelighters of Ukrainian life must use better techniques in order that the young folks of today may swallow their stuff. The growing children of Ukrainian heritage cannot be blinded by the glaring light of love for a native country which is just a screen hiding the real purposes of unscrupulous leaders. Pretended love is very easily detected.

Unless some of the prominent Ukrainians change altogether their philosophy of life, which is to get all they possibly can from life for as little as possible, they shall regret it. Their idea of enriching their lives through hypocritical ways must vanish from their heads or they will lose the support of the Ukrainian people in everything they endeavor to do. The people are divided as it is because of the muddled politics. A definite and much clearer understanding must come between the leaders and the people and the individuals themselves. Unless a definite criterion is reached, the Ukrainian people will never be united to be so powerful as to establish a free and united Ukraine. The people must learn to har-

UNITING OUR YOUTH

Recently there appeared some articles which seemed to warrant comment. One contribution points out the discrepancy between official statistics and actual number of Ukrainians in our schools and other institutions. Because I have been in the past connected with the registration department of the college which I attend, this aforementioned fact has aroused my interest.

Individuals who are of Ukrainian descent have marked down Austria, Poland, et cetera, on their registration cards. One reason why they do so is because in so many of the standard questionnaires the question of nationality is expressed in the query:—Place of Birth of Parents (Father-Mother):

The wording of the question demands a specific answer as to the place, which creates a turmoil in those young people whose parents have been born in Galicia or other such regions. Consequently, they adhere to the strict interpretation of the answer and mark down Poland or Austria.

Now, upon investigation I have found that the students who have adhered to the strict interpretation of the query have not been and are not associated with Ukrainian activities. They have for some reason or other not been in contact with Ukrainian organizations.

The fault does not lie with the individual. He has not been born with God-given discrimination for Ukrainian affairs. He must be taught or conditioned. These preferences must be inculcated in him. The parents have probably pursued a technique either of indifference, ignorance (not their fault), or antagonism to such Ukrainian associations because of petty grievances.

The burden lies squarely upon the coming leaders of the youth. They must offer programs of such merit as to draw our youth voluntarily and willingly into Ukrainian organizations and affairs. This is the first great problem.

Secondly, once the individual is drawn into the social, political or economic vortex of Ukrainian activities, his interest must be maintained. To go on, the individual should be so stimulated that he will voluntarily be an enthusiastic disciple making converts to the cause from amongst his friends.

Therefore, this presupposes that the Ukrainian youth clubs must be active and alive to all situations. There must be intelligent leadership in them. Above all there must be ideals and purpose with a tangible value and adherence to truth, one which will transcend the immediate social or utilitarian needs, acting as a unifying force with the final goal—the unification of all Ukrainian youth into one strong and active organization.

JOHN ROMANITION.

monize with each other. Here's where the leaders can do much. Instead of going around places teaching false ideas and getting money under false pretenses, they should teach the people fundamentals of life and harmony of life. They should try to educate the people and through this education they will be able to do bigger and better things.

PAUL KRAWCHUK.

CEASE WARRING AMONG OURSELVES

Our numerous Ukrainian political groups, by their constant 'mud-slinging' at one another, are wasting vital energies which should be sensibly united and launched into an unceasing assault upon the foes of Ukraine. From such a union, there should emerge an active and powerful Ukrainian force; its members free from all petty enmities towards one another, and imbued with but one idea, the liberation of the Ukrainian people and the setting up of Ukraine as a self-governing Republic.

The above paragraph iterates the prevailing sentiment of the younger Ukrainian generation. This younger generation, here in the United States, has had considerably more schooling crammed into it in its adolescent years than the preceding generation had in a lifetime. Consequently, we must acknowledge that this belief which the younger generation sets forth is sound. For it does not come from an illiterate source.

Yet the Ukrainian elders fail to heed their children's pleas to terminate this superfluous wrangling amongst themselves. And while their brethren are viciously being torn to pieces on their native soil by plain, and fancy colored beasts of prey, these same elders stubbornly refuse to decide as to just which particular path should be taken in going to their aid.

Why can't we realize that as long as even a single enemy remains in front of us—we should not war among ourselves!

DIMITRI HOBAYCHUK
National Guardsman of
Ukrainian Descent.

ZAPOROZHE

(Continued from page 2)

Their value

The growth of these married Cossack settlements, besides helping to colonize the virgin steppe, also acted as a counterpoise to Moscow's attempts to colonize Ukraine with Russians and other foreigners. Moscow realized that its imperialistic plans of obtaining an outlet to the Black Sea were imperilled by these Cossack settlements, not to speak of the still greater danger from the Zaporozhe. For that reason it even imported peoples from the Balkans to colonize the Ukrainian steppe. The Cossacks hotly resented this and often drove them out. Deputations were sent to Moscow bearing rich gifts with the plea that this forced colonization cease. They usually returned with a lot of empty promises. Seeing this, the Sitch sent a call throughout Ukraine for Ukrainian colonists to settle the Zaporozhian lands. The call did not go unheeded. Swarms of Ukrainian settlers, giving up their life of toil in the service of the Polish or Russian landlord, descended into the Zaporozhian territories. Ukrainian settlements sprang up with the rapidity of mushrooms after a rainstorm. The land was very fertile, game and fish was most plentiful, the Zaporozhian rule just and merciful, what more could one want!

(To be continued)

"Your heads":—ancient Ukrainian greeting. He who entered one's home placed his head, figuratively speaking, in the host's safekeeping.

UKRAINIAN MILTON

The death of Prof. M. Hrushevsky is a great loss to the Ukrainian people. We mourn his departure since men of his calibre are few. We give praise for his great achievements as historian, and grieve that during the closing years of his life it was impossible for him to be as productive as he wanted to be and as we expected him to be. His death is a tragic loss.

At one and the same time that we bewail his death, we feel proud that such a man as Hrushevsky lived. Every nation has great men. And strange as it may seem, we find striking similarity between great men of one nation and those of the other. To a capable Hetman Bohdan Chmelnytsky we find a parallel in English history—Oliver Cromwell. To Chmelnytsky's incapable son Ushak we have Cromwell's son Dick. And with the brilliant English poet Milton we may associate Prof. Hrushevsky.

Milton, when he saw that his nation was in need, came to England from abroad and spent some of his best years in toil for the good of the Commonwealth. Losing his eyesight he kept up his literary work in seclusion, suffering from the royalist persecution.

Prof. Hrushevsky, who served as a nexus between Lwiv and Kiev, labored heavily to achieve Ukraine's independence as President of the Republic. Finally the Ukrainian Republic, weakened under the onslaught of the Russian royalists, fell before the attack of the Russian Bolsheviks. Prof. Hrushevsky, like Milton, would not give up his work. He did all he could for Ukraine.

The Bolsheviks knew him to be dangerous. In Moscow he had to work under the persecution of the Cheka. There he must have lost his eye-sight and, like the blind poet Milton, dictated to his daughter what he wanted written.

This great historian and educator will be remembered by the succeeding Ukrainian generations. He will stimulate our national pride and arouse our self respect, knowing that like the English we have Cromwell and Milton, so like the English we must have a free country, a strong nation.

M. EWANCHUK.

THOUGHTS OF HOME—UKRAINE

To some:
Like the curling
chimney smoke
dense 'nd dark
at first,
then finally away.
To me:
Like the delicate
honey-suckle,
that blooms
'nd lives
'nd dies,
but whose fragrance
lingers on.

C. K.

Where two fight...

—In case of war between the Soviet Union and Japan, who will win, The Soviets or Japan?
—United States.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GRAND ANNUAL DANCE tendered by Young Ukraine Baseball Club, Sunday Evening, March 10, 1935 to be held at Grand Paradise Ballroom, Grand & Havemeyr Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y. Featuring Jimmy Devine & his Arcadian Ramblers. His first appearance in B'klyn. Commencement 7 P. M. Admission 40 cents 49.55

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT IS ON

Many teams have expressed their desire to meet an opposing Ukrainian club in a friendly basketball contest so as to get acquainted with the visiting Ukrainians of another city or club. This opportunity is now at hand—not for all teams, but only for those that were thoughtful and enthusiastic enough to submit their names to the Sport Division of the UYL of NA during the recent campaign. Due to circumstances explained in a previous article, in place of the proposed basketball leagues we are now sponsoring a tournament among the Eastern teams, subject to a few restrictions listed below, so as to insure evenly matched, fair and interesting games. Following is a list of teams with the necessary data to facilitate managers in arranging balanced games.

UKRAINIAN COSSACKS:—A fast 100% Ukrainian five, composed of high school stars ranging in age from 16 to 20, averaging 18, managed by Nicholas Sawka, 9714 91st Street, Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y.

YOUNG UKRAINE:—A strictly Ukrainian team, uniformed, good record, senior amateurs, managed by Henry Kaniuka, 146 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Club address, 136 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOURTH WARD UKRAINIANS:—A strong, uniformed, senior amateur five, ranging in age from 18 to 22, managed by John R. Kachmar, 15 Riverview Pl., Yonkers, N. Y. Club address, 49 Jefferson Street, Yonkers.

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL CLUB:—A strong, senior amateur five, 60% Ukrainians, ranging in age from 18 to 22, managed by John Kosmyra, 803 Valley Pl., Perth Amboy, N. J. Club address, 766 State Street, Perth Amboy.

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL CLUB:—A strictly Ukrainian team, uniformed, senior amateurs, ranging in age from 19 to 21, good record, managed by Peter Kardash, 727 Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Club address, 214 Fulton Street, Elizabeth.

UKRAINIAN LIONS:—A strictly Ukrainian team, uniformed, ranging in age from 15 to 18, good record, managed by John Andrewich, 17 Sears Place, Chilton, N. J. Club address, 237 Hope Street, Passaic, N. J.

UKRAINIAN BIG FIVE:—A strictly Ukrainian team, uniformed, composed of former high school stars, very good record, senior amateurs, in city league, managed by Frank Waselik, 135 Lloyd Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Club address, Young Ukrainian Association, Banduryst, 123-127 Park Street, New Haven.

This is not the complete list, as we have heard that there are also teams in Manhattan, Bronx, Ansonia, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Woonsocket, R. I., Stamford, Conn., Paterson, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., Carteret, N. J., Bayonne, N. J., and Newark, N. J., managed by Nicholas Plechy, 229 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J. The above teams have neglected to send in the necessary information about themselves.

We suggest that the managers of all Ukrainian teams in the above mentioned cities communicate with each other and arrange as many games as are possible during the month of March. In this manner the outstanding Ukrainian Senior Amateur Basketball teams can be determined. No

BELIEF

Lucid waters, calmed by the hand of God,
Lie in eternal sleep and drink the glowing Sun,
Know not of evil, 'til its dreary head is raised
To lash fury on the frantic waves; but the hand
Of God calms the scurrying, churning waves;
All but one, which, dashed on high upon a jagged rock,
Escapes, breaks heavily; and is no more.

MARY MURASZKO.

team can officially claim any championship unless it has competed with four different Ukrainian teams or has played at least eight games. A team having a winning percentage .750 or better in competition with other Ukrainian teams, is entitled for consideration as champion. No team is eliminated after suffering a single defeat, but three defeats automatically do. Scores of all games are to be sent to the Ukrainian Weekly for insertion, mentioning the date and place of the game.

Any team found using players of a nationality other than Ukrainian is automatically disqualified and forfeits each game played regardless of the outcome. This understanding should exist prior to the game's start by both managers. There is no good reason why all players should not be Ukrainian if sportsmanship in fairness is their motto. To settle monetary disputes, home and home games are encouraged. It is our hope that all games be played in an amicable manner and friendship rather than otherwise.

Considering the geographic locations and distances we suggest that the Ukrainian Cossacks of Ozone Park play against Young Ukraine of Brooklyn, Fourth Ward Ukrainians of Yonkers, N. Y., New York City teams and the Eastern New Jersey fives. The Yonkers team should endeavor to play Ansonia and New Haven of Connecticut, Passaic, Elizabeth and New York City teams. Perth Amboy could play with Carteret, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City and Brooklyn. The Big Five of New Haven should challenge Woonsocket, R. I., New Britain, Conn., Ansonia, Yonkers or any team.

It is our sincere hope that each team shall take the above suggestions seriously and promptly, as the basketball season is rapidly coming to a close with no apparent outstanding team in view. Philadelphia and vicinity is sponsoring a tournament, so why can't you? Further information concerning this tournament can be had by writing to Tournament Director, Mr. Peter Kardash, 727 Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. or direct to the Sport Division addressing below. This is our last call, so go right ahead and prove your supremacy with actual results. The Ukrainian Youth is anxious to see the outcome of this first attempt of its kind. Don't back out now after expressing your cooperative desire to engage in such games earlier in the season. Which team will play the most games? We shall see.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO,
(Sport Director of UYL-NA)

MARIE KUNYCZKA,
(Secretary of Sport Division)

2926 West Poplar St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

UKRAINIAN AFFAIRS IN AMERICA

AWARDS IN SCHOOL

A fine example of young Ukrainian progressiveness was illustrated recently in the graduation, with high honors, of Stephen Gula, of the Class of February, 1935, from the Wilmington (Delaware) High School.

Stephen, who is the son of Theodore and Catherine Gula, of Wilmington, is an active member of the Sts. Peter and Paul's Choral and Dramatic Club, taking an active part in concerts and Ukrainian entertainments and dramatic presentations. He has also been a member of the Ukrainian National Association since he was four years old.



Stephen Gula

Four years ago, upon his graduation from the David W. Harlan School, he received the prize for the highest average of all the boys in the largest February class in the history of the school. He also received the prize for the highest average in three years of High School French. Both the Junior and Senior National Honor Societies of the school listed him as a member, as did also the staff of the school magazine to which he contributed two short stories.

In a plea to all young Ukrainians Stephen says, "Nothing, to my mind, would be a bigger asset to the Ukrainian people than to encourage their youth to strive for knowledge, to obtain all the education they could. Think of what that would result in. We would have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our best and that we have helped to make Ukraine the best and the finest country in the world."

Stephen also realizes the important work done by the Ukrainian National Association and urges all to join it.

J. H.

UKRAINIAN GIRL WINNER

Last year a group of high school girls of Hamtramck, Mich., organized an athletic association. One of the articles in their by-laws stated that an award would be given each semester to the graduate who was the most proficient in scholarship, leadership, athletics, and citizenship. The committee of high school teachers, who selected the girl who in their opinion was the most worthy to receive the award, said the following.

1. Her scholarship, though not the highest, is good.
2. She is an efficient and prominent worker in the Hamtramck High School, always willing and happy to serve in any capacity whatsoever.
3. In leadership she stands high for she has been rated the best student referee in the room bas-

UKRAINIAN THEATRE

Recently at a showing of a Ukrainian drama, I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Paul Ouglitsky, director of the opera Mазеppа, and Mr. Karlas, well known Ukrainian singer. Our conversation switched around to the subject of the Ukrainian theater.

We spoke in Ukrainian, and I was impressed with the clearness of the singer's speech with just the slightest trace of a Russian accent. In answer to my question on the Ukrainian Theater he said, "The Ukrainian Theater had more to do with awakening my spirit to Ukrainian nationalism than anything else. My entrance into the theater was the turning point in my life. Although I was born Ukrainian, up to the time I was seventeen, I was not vitally interested in Ukraine as a whole. I was educated in a Russian school and spoke that language better than my own. But when I entered the theater everything changed: I awoke to the splendor of Ukraine, to her literature, songs and history! I realized then that the theater could be used as a means of arousing and educating a people in the most part unconscious of the beauty of their tongue, country and tradition.

"I am extremely sorry that the Ukrainian theater progress in America has been so slow. Many factors are the cause of this; chief among them is the indifferent attitude of our people and lack of money. Of talent we need not fear, for we have a great number of artists.

"Our greatest hope is to establish a professional Ukrainian theater with a repertoire of famous Ukrainian plays, and to develop it so well that Poles, Slavs, Russians, and even Americans will attend the performances."

The establishment of such a theater is obviously close to the heart of Karlas. He is certain it would succeed if it had sufficient backing. He thanked the Ukrainian National Association, as well as the National Civic Repertoire Theater for their help.

Talk gradually drifted to conditions in Ukraine, and what he said warmed my heart. Quoting Karlas: "The Soviet Regime is adept at suppressing nationalistic feeling in Ukraine. Gradually, as the Wheel of Life turns, things will change in our favor and then Ukraine will be free again. Conditions there are merely glowing. Eventually they will burst into flame. It is inevitable."

He spoke of his fondness for reading the works of Shevchenko and other famous Ukrainian writers. I have never spent a more interesting half hour than in the company of these two charming men, Prof. Ouglitsky and Mr. Karlas.

STEPHANIE SOROKOLIT,
657 So. 19th Street,
Newark, N. J.

ketball tournament.

4. She excels in the variety and scope of her athletic activities, having shown sustained effort in the pursuance of basketball for three years, field hockey for three years, and tennis for two years.

5. In citizenship she ranks high because of her fine attitude toward her fellow students and teachers, and is ranked "splendid" in her home room activities. She has a great sense of responsibility and is willing to cooperate with others for the benefit of all concerned.

She is:—Helen Danylyzyn.
A reader