



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association

No. 27

Jersey City, N. J., Friday, July 5, 1935

Vol. III

UKRAINIAN DECORATION DAY IN THE OLD COUNTRY

The Ukrainians of Western Ukraine under Polish rule have adopted the well known Ukrainian Zeleny Svyata as a sort of a Ukrainian Decoration Day. During the last Zeleny Svyata many processions marched to the cemeteries to hold services over the graves of Ukrainian soldiers who had fought to free Ukraine during the World War and during the Ukrainian-Polish War when the newly risen Western Ukrainian Republic was defending itself against the Polish forces aided and abetted by the Allies. Services were also held during that day for the disabled Ukrainian war veterans.

The famous Ukrainian cathedral of St. George in Lviv was the scene of a particularly impressive memorial services for the Ukrainian war dead. The cathedral was filled to the point of overflowing. A number of clergy officiated. A fine male chorus sang throughout the services. Among those present were members of the government of the former Western Ukrainian Republic, members of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation, delegates from various Ukrainian institutions and the press, and many prominent individuals.

It is interesting to note that the Polish authorities of Lviv refused to permit the Ukrainian church processions to carry wreaths to the cemeteries to lay on the graves of the Ukrainian war dead. The carrying of wreaths is considered by the Polish authorities as being an anti-Polish demonstration.

FINDING OURSELVES

It is disquieting to perceive how little our young American-Ukrainians seem to interest themselves in the problems arising from the combination of their Ukrainian background and American environment. These problems vitally affect their lives, yet they remain indifferent to them. Instead of striving to steer a carefully charted course through the solution of these problems, they would rather, it would seem, prefer to flounder helplessly about, at the mercy of winds of chance.

It is only natural that before attacking any task or undertaking a person usually first takes stock of his capabilities and resources. Such should be the procedure of our American-Ukrainian youth, now at the threshold of its life. Our youth should realize that it is but the first foliage of a branch that has been broken off the tree of Ukrainian life in the old country and transplanted here in America. As such our youth has all the capabilities, talents and failings of the Ukrainian race, and no amount of ignoring this fact will remove it as a decisive factor in our youth's present and future scheme of life. Therefore, instead of plunging blindly into the maelstrom of present-day American life, our youth should first devote some time to an examination of itself, of both its strong and weak points, and only then step, carefully but confidently, into the stream of life, protected with a knowledge of itself and prepared for any eventualities.

Yet such an inventory by young American-Ukrainians of their capabilities and resources is of little value if it is not based upon a sound knowledge of their Ukrainian background. And knowledge of the latter is impossible without a study of Ukrainian history, culture and all those other elements which go into the make-up of the Ukrainian national identity and character.

This point we have stressed time and time again. And now we find that even Americans of the older stock are doing likewise. They are taking an unprecedented interest in our youth in this respect, for they realize that it would be of considerable advantage for America if young Americans of foreign born parents acquaint themselves fully with all phases of life and culture of the country from which came their parents.

Just last week the Ukrainian Weekly contained an account of one such manifestation of American interest in the youth of foreign born parents. It dealt with a meeting, held at the Town Hall, New York City, under the auspices of the Conference on Immigration Policy, at which youth representatives of various nationality groups discussed with admirable sincerity their many and varied problems. And there it was brought out how tragic is the position of those among them who lacking a knowledge of their background seek vainly to find their rightful place in American life.

A great many of our young American-Ukrainians find themselves in a very similar position, although tragically enough, most of them do not realize the cause for it. Irresolute and confused, they drift aimlessly about, trying vainly to find themselves and their place in American society. More than often they are unaware of their pitiable position, and if they are, then they ascribe it to extraneous causes.

It is time for them to stop and realize their position, that without a good knowledge of themselves, of their Ukrainian history and culture, without a proper and well-founded pride in the country of their ancestry—Ukraine, they will always flounder about, never lead any real organized life, and derive no worthwhile nor lasting satisfaction from life. And that is why the Ukrainian Weekly exists, to help our youth find itself.

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

There is but one more week left for those of our young American-Ukrainians who graduated this year either from high schools or colleges to send in their names and other necessary data to the Ukrainian Weekly. This list will be published in a very near future issue of the Ukrainian Weekly. For further information see previous issues. Act now.

UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONALISTS TO HOLD CONGRESS

The Ukrainian Professionalist Association will hold its third annual congress this coming September 1st and 2nd in Detroit, Mich., according to a communique issued by the executive board of the association. This time and place were especially chosen because on August 31 and September 1, Detroit will be the scene of the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America, to be held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. It is believed that the two congresses will help to bring about closer cooperation between the Ukrainian Professionalist Association and the American-Ukrainian youth.

The Ukrainian Professionalist Congress will begin Sunday afternoon, September 1st. In the evening, delegates to it will attend a ball given by the youth congress delegates. On Monday the professionalist congress will continue its deliberations. A program for the entire affair will be published during the early part of August.

UKRAINIAN PROGRAM BROADCAST FROM PRAGUE STATION

A Ukrainian program that was broadcasted from the Prague (Czechoslovakia) radio station on May 30th was heard very clearly by the Ukrainians in Galicia. During the program an address on Slav poetry was delivered, in which a great deal of time was devoted to a description of the manner in which Ukrainians celebrate the coming of Spring. The address was illustrated with Ukrainian folk songs. The Ukrainian chorus on the program performed so well that it was invited to sing again over the same station. The director of the chorus is Miss Schurovska.

MUSIC EVENING IN STANISLAV

The Stanislav (Galicia, W. Ukraine) branch of the Lysenko Institute of Music recently presented an evening of European dance music, which was very favorably received. Compositions by French, Czech, Russian, and German composers were played.

DISILLUSIONMENT IN THE SOVIET "PARADISE"

Dispatches from the Soviet Union report frequent cases of suicide among the young people. One of the latest is that of a 18 year old girl student, Triliska, of the town of Voznesensk. No reason is given for her suicide.

NEW UKRAINIAN TRADE SCHOOL OPENED

Ridna Shkola of Western Ukraine will open next September a new trade school for Ukrainian boys and girls in the village of Yavoriv (Galicia). Only those students who have completed at least six years of Gymnasium or its equivalent will be permitted to register. The trade school will have its locale in the local beautiful Ridna Shkola Gymnasium. Ridna Shkola, incidentally, is a Ukrainian school system of Western Ukraine supported entirely by donations, a considerable portion of which comes from American-Ukrainians through the medium of the "Ob'yednanye" (United Ukrainian Organizations of America). It is a fund to which our youth can well contribute.

FRIEND OF UKRAINIANS APPOINTED CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER

The Ukrainian population of Zakarpattia (province of Western Ukraine under Czechoslovakia) received with considerable satisfaction the recent news that the new Minister of Social Defense to enter the Czechoslovak cabinet is Yaromir Netchas, a former member of the Czechoslovakia Parliament from the Zakarpattia province. Minister Netchas is known for quite some time as a firm friend of the Ukrainians.

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(73)

Marko Kropyvnytsky

Marko Kropyvnytsky (1841-1910), actor and playwright, is considered to be the father of the Ukrainian Theater. He quit his university studies in order to become an actor. His first appearance on the stage took place in Odessa where, on November 12, 1871, he appeared in the role of the comic Stetsko in a Russian travelling troupe's presentation of *Svatanya na Honcharivtsi* (Courtship in Honcharivka—a suburb of Poktava).

At that time there was no Ukrainian theatre in existence in Greater Ukraine because of the rigid ban on it by the Russian government. Kropyvnytsky, although a rising star on the Russian stage, felt this ban most keenly. Accordingly, in 1875 he left Greater Ukraine for Galicia (Western Ukraine) where he became a member of a Ukrainian troupe under Romanovich. His stay in Galicia was an uninterrupted succession of triumphs. Returning to Greater Ukraine he rejoined the Russian stock company. In 1881, however, he managed to persuade his troupe's director to telegraph to the Russian Minister Loris-Milikov for permission to produce Ukrainian

plays. Surprisingly enough, this permission was readily granted. A series of Ukrainian plays was immediately presented and it met with instantaneous success, both from the artistic as well as financial angle. The people, it was evident, hungered for Ukrainian plays. This prompted Kropyvnytsky to form a separate troupe of his own. He quit the Russian troupe and with the aid of Sadovsky, Zankovetska, Saksahansky, and others formed the first Ukrainian theatrical troupe in Greater Ukraine. In 1883 he became a director of another Ukrainian troupe, formed this time by Staritsky. Besides being an actor and a director, Kropyvnytsky was also a playwright of considerable talent. He wrote 20 plays, many of which enjoy popularity even today. Among the better known of them are: *Doki Sontse Zlyde* (Until the sun rises), *Hletay* (A Shylock), *Po Reviziyi* (After the examination), *Olesya, Dal sertsyu volyu zavede v nevolyu* (Give your heart freedom and t'will lead you into bondage), *Zydholova* ("Wise-guy"). Near the close of his life he wrote *Zerno i Polova* (Grain and chaff), *Kozhardlash* (Chaos), *Skrutna doba* (A

critical period) and *Otelyo* (Othello).

Ivan Tobilevitch

Ivan Tobilevitch (1845-1907), better known under the adopted name of "Karpenko Karay," stands in the front rank of Ukrainian dramatists. As a student he was considerably influenced by D. Pelchikiv, Kherson Gymnasium teacher who had once before been a member of the now extinct Cyril-Methodius Brotherhood, which had been disbanded by the Russian authorities for its preaching of doctrines considered inimical to the Russian rule. Tobilevitch's connections with Ukrainian patriotic organizations caused him to be exiled from Greater Ukraine. Upon returning from exile he sought to join the Ukrainian theatrical troupe under Staritsky, where his two brothers Mikola and Opanas were already members. He found his way barred, however, by the Russian authorities. Not until 1888 was he allowed to appear on the Ukrainian stage. From it he did not descend until his death. He wrote quite a number of plays of which the most famous is the historical drama *Sava Chaley*, which is considered as one of the finest of Ukrainian dramas. Besides he also wrote: *Chaban* (Shepherd), *Naymitchka* (Maid servant), *Martin Borula, Beztalan-na* (The unlucky one), *Khazayina* (Farmer, husbandman), *Suyeta*

(Vanitus, I.), *Sto tysyatch* (One hundred thousand), *Burlaki* (Vagabonds), *Chumaki* (Salt merchants, those who went by caravan to the salt licks), *Ponad Dni-prom* (By the Dnieper), and many others.

Volodimir Antonovich

A scholar and active figure in Ukrainian national life during the latter part of the 19th century was Volodimir Antonovich (1834-—). Upon completing his medical studies at the Kiev University he continued his studies along historical-philological lines. Upon graduating he obtained the position of Gymnasium teacher, and in 1870 became professor of history at Kiev University. Although descended from a Polonized family he early showed his ardent Ukrainian nature. His career as a scholar and a public worker begins in the 60's of the last century. He issued many works of varied sorts, including a 25 volume set of his lectures and researches in history and archeology and a collection of ancient writings. Together with Michael Drahomaniv he issued, in 1874-5, an anthology of Ukrainian songs, which is considered as being the first scientifically gathered anthology of Ukrainian songs. In recognition for his many labors various societies made him their honorary member, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Lviv.

(To be continued)

HOW THE SCHOOLS CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE SECOND GENERATION PROBLEM

By JAMES MARSHALL¹

(Excerpts)

We are glad that you have chosen to become our fellow-citizens. And yet I am sure that participating with us as fellow-citizens will not of itself solve your problems, the problems of the foreign-born and of the children of the foreign-born. We would be blind not to see and cowardly not to admit the antagonisms of the older stocks in this country toward the newer immigrants. We see examples of this resistance in the streets, in the schools, in shops and factories, even in speeches on the floor of Congress. You who are foreign-born will be, if you have not at times already been, bewildered and amazed at the contradiction between the equality of treatment promised you under our Constitution and laws and the contempt with which you will sometimes be met and the discrimination with which you will often be treated. And our children, the second generation Americans, lacking your cultural memories of the old country, will be ashamed, ashamed not to be thought American, ashamed at times even of you because they will not understand what you have brought with you from across the sea.²

If democracy, social, economic and political, is to be saved, we must solve this problem. Native-born, foreign-born, together we must solve the problem for you who are Americans of foreign birth and for Americans of older immigrations. The solution of the problem depends largely upon the schools. It is particularly an important responsibility to the schools of New York City when

we consider the large proportion of foreign-born children and children of foreign-born parents in our schools.

In 1930 we had a population in the City of New York of approximately seven million souls. Only one and one-half million or twenty-one per cent were native whites of native parentage. And about two million three hundred thousand were foreign-born. Of one million seven hundred thousand children under fifteen years of age, the bulk of our school population, over one million one hundred thousand were foreign-born children or children of foreign-born parents. Only 31% of the children were native whites of native parentage. In addition to these groups of our population coming only recently from Europe and other continents there were over three hundred thousand Negroes in the City and hundreds of thousands of native-born Jews, minority groups facing discriminations similar in many ways to those faced by the immigrant population.

The school system must in my opinion give increased recognition to these groups. It must point out that we are all sons and daughters of immigrants, even the sons and daughters of the American Revolution. It must show to the older immigrants the contributions made by the newer immigrants to America. It must point out not merely the few big names that stand out among the immigrants themselves, like Carl Schurz and Michael Pupin, but the part that the great masses of people of foreign birth have played in building up our country. Several thousand people of British origin gave up their lives in the American Revolution to free this country from the control of kings and noblemen and foreign governors. Of course we must honor the men who fought and the men who died at that time. But what

of the tens of thousands of people contemptuously called "Dagoes," "Hunkeys," "Greasers," "Kikes," "Polacks," "Litvaks," "Niggers" and even "Micks," who gave up their lives in the coal mines and on the iron ranges, in building railroads across the continent, in digging tunnels under the rivers, inhaling the fluff of textile mills, struggling in the sweatshops of the big cities, driven in the cotton fields and on the levees of the South, raising the skyscrapers of the cities? Why should we not honor them too, for without them, without wave after wave of immigrants not only from North Europe but from South Europe and East Europe and Africa, and even Central and South America, great parts of our country would never have been developed. Let us teach each group what the others have done. Let us in the schools show our country as a great pattern of races, religions and cultures. That's what it is.

Louis Adamic, the well-known American writer, who was himself an immigrant from Serbia in the days before the Great War, writing of an organization which he would like to see "give these millions of New Americans a knowledge of, and pride in, their own heritage, which, to some extent, would operate to counteract their feelings of inferiority about themselves in relation to the rest of the country; and, simultaneously, to create a sympathetic understanding toward them on the part of the older Americans," state well the aims which I would like to see adopted by our public schools:

"(1) To reach, in one way or another, almost everybody in this country with the fact... that socially and culturally the United States, as it stands today, is an extension not only of the British Isles but, more or less, of all Europe: and (2), with constant reiteration and intelligent elaboration of that fact, to try to harmonize and integrate, so far as possible, the various racial and cultural strains in our population without suppressing or destroying any good cultural qualities in any

A BUSY BEE

Consider yourself that little bee,
With everlasting desire,
To roam in some nice sunny
country,

And all its honey acquire.

First it's a daffodil in yellow,
Whose pollen causes him to fly,
And drink of nectar sweet and
mellow,

A pleasure, no one can deny.

Lo! Behold another sight it sees,
One big massive bed of clover,
Surely can put any one at ease,
To buzz and hum and consider.

The violets hold their fancy too,
Petals of a daisy can lure,
The bee undecided what to do,
Lights on a tulip to be sure.

Nay, sails the bee with a steady
strive,

Over the nooks and brooks I
must go,

Gladly seek my home, the busy
hive,

And make the golden honey
flow.

Contented, its only play is work,
In a dutiful eager way,
That would give any one fear to
shirk,

And makes a happy go of day.

O. T. LOHYN.

OUR CAT!

Alone! Silence! Stillness in the
very air—

In the shadow of a dim light I sat
sobbing in a deep soft chair.
Tick, tock; Tick tock went the
clock

And then the... oh... click, went
the clock!

One gasp, and then my heart
stood still:

A form appeared above the sill!!
And in the moonlight something
sat—

A huge black something—our
darling cat!

of them, but using and directing these qualities toward a possible enhancement of the color and quality of our national life in America!"

(Foreign Language Information Service).

¹ Address of James Marshall, a member of the New York City Board of Education, at Reception of Evening Elementary Schools Students Association to New and Prospective Citizens, New York, May 8, 1935.

² Our italics.

A PLEA FOR UKRAINE

By THEODORE LUCIW

Delivered on June 3rd in the University Chapel at Dubuque, Iowa
Second Prize

Picture for yourself a small, dark and gruesome cell in a Polish Jail. Huddled in it and in the other cells are five thousand men and women all arrested the same day. The only crime they could be charged with was that they had dreamed dreams and had noble aspirations for their country.

Your speaker was amongst this group. This evening I want to make an impartial plea for a great but unfortunate country, my own country, Ukraine.

Ukraine today lies wounded and bleeding. Though her heart has been broken, yet there still glimmers a ray of hope that a brighter day will dawn for her in the future.

—Ukrainians are the people who for five hundred years defended Western civilization from annihilation by savage hords of Tartars, Pechenighs and Turks; they are the people who were the first to carry the torch of Christianity into the heart of Eastern Europe; they are the ones who helped to save Vienna for civilization. They are the people who like the American frontiersmen established the supremacy of the white race over the territories larger than either France or Germany, who first established a democratic form of government in Europe known as the Cossack Republic; a people whose famous capital Kiev was described by the German historian Adam von Bremer as "the competitor of Constantinople."

The Ukrainians are the ones to whom Charles the Twelfth of Sweden referred as "the famous race," the people described by a French traveler as "active, strong, and dexterous, as great lovers of liberty who will not suffer any yoke," a people who at the present time number forty two million and who during the Bicentennial Celebration in honor of George Washington a few years ago won the first prize in music, singing and dancing. The people who according to Voltaire, always have aspired to freedom and who are still dragging the shackles of subjugation and are fighting to the point of death against the barbaric Russian Communism even today.

Some time ago the German critic Herder wrote about this people, saying "In time Ukraine will become a new Greece, the beautiful sky of this country, the happy mood of the people, their musical nature, their fertile soil will some day awaken them from a long sleep and a powerful nation will come into existence and the boundaries of her land will extend to the Black Sea from there into the wide world." — ("Spirit of Ukraine").

Thus far a horrible fate, however, has not permitted Ukraine to awaken and attain her greatness.

The lack of natural protection of her boundaries, the repeated attacks of the barbarous Tartars, the extinction of the Ukrainian dynasty and the fall of Constantinople—all contributed to making this nation a prey of Lithuania and, after her union with Poland, Polish nobles became our masters.

The Ukrainian nation resisted. After numerous bloody battles the Ukrainian Cossacks under the splendid leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky threw off the chafing Polish yoke and became free in 1648.

But their freedom did not last long. The Poles made a secret agreement with our neighbor the

Muscovites, who later became known as Russians, and together they invaded our land. Again the Ukrainian nation resisted heroically. Together with the Scandinavian Allies—our president Mazepa and Charles XII of Sweden were decisively defeated in the bloody Battle of Poltava in 1709. The victorious Czar, Peter the Great of Russia, incorporated our ill-fated land into his empire. A few years later the Western Part of Ukraine fell to Austria and after the year 1775 Ukraine as a nation existed no more.

Arrests, exiles to Siberia and the oppressor's heavy lash became the only law of the Ukraine people up to the Revolution of 1917.

With the proclamation of the Wilsonian principle of self determination of nations their spirit of liberty once more blazed forth and expressed itself in the establishment of a United Republic of their own. How happy were the Ukrainian people and how tragic was their disillusionment when old and new born enemies attacked them again. With the mighty Polish Army supported by the French from the West, the Rumanian Army from the South and the Russian Communists from the North, the young Ukrainian Republic met its bitter fate in what is known in history as the Triangle of Death. And once more this country was nailed to the Cross. It was torn apart and members of the great Ukrainian Family were separated by arbitrary assignment among four nations: Poland, Russia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia—thus creating the most dangerous spot in the world today, and it threatens to remain such as long as this nation is wrongfully kept in subjugation.

Today eight million Ukrainians carry the Polish yoke. A wholesale imprisonment of Ukrainian intellectual, and social workers and leaders is going on. Thousands upon thousands of the Ukrainians are confined to filthy Polish prisons, or in the concentration camps. Approximately two hundred Ukrainian revolutionists die each year upon the Polish gallows. The Church, the Press and the Schools are persecuted. No Ukrainian School is permitted to exist. Ukrainian students are not allowed to enter Polish schools nor are they eligible to obtain any position in Poland.

Frequently a wholesale beating motivated by a sadistic lust for blood of the Ukrainian population is carried out by the regular Polish Army. Broken, bruised, and livid bodies are left behind in this orgy of destruction.

The Czechs and the Rumanians follow closely the Polish methods; whereas the Russians, after their failure to win the Thirty million Ukrainians over to their Communistic ideals, descended upon them with a tigerish ferocity.

From day to day, from week to week, and from year to year conditions have turned from bad to worse under the Soviet despotism. The Ukrainian people have been made virtually slaves. They are deprived of freedom of speech, of the press, and worship. The church has been completely demolished and its leaders are being exiled or executed by the heartless GPU officials. Most of the churches are lying in ruins today.

A ruthless, forceful Communistic collectivization is being carried out against the Ukrainian peasants. In one instance the inhabitants of five thousand villages

A REPLY TO "AN ARGUMENT"

The article entitled "An Argument" aroused my ire. Although the individual named John set forth some good points, they were outweighed by the weak ones.

Looking at a rose bush, John sees, not roses, but thorns.

Here are the weak points:

1) "...quite a bit of material appears that has not been written by American-Ukrainian youth. I am speaking of certain translated serial articles and special articles."

Well, John, if the youth does not happen to be doing the translating, is it not proper that the older generation take the initiative of doing so?

I notice that the majority of translations in the "Weekly" have been done by Mr. S. Shumeyko and some by Mr. W. Semenyina. Don't they come under the classification "youth"? Or do you have your own ideas about age?

2) "Since when have translations become so important? ... and so long?"

My dear fellow, if you fail to see the importance of translations,

were exiled to Siberia because of their opposition to this hateful practice of State socialism. Stalin, the most absolute dictator imaginable, had sent his men to Ukraine with the army to squeeze out the last bushel of grain from the Ukrainian peasants, and to drive through collectivization even at the price of famine. As a result of this atrocious policy six million Ukrainian men, women, and children perished of starvation within the last two years. They were wiped out by a famine that was not a result of drought or fire, or floods; it was not the work of nature. It was a selfish man-made scheme, planned and organized by the barbaric Russian government to starve out our nation. And now Ukraine, once the granary of Europe, is today a vivid picture of living Hell!

And thus this country is trodden under the heels of its oppressors and millions of tongues are crying both to heaven and to the nations of the world for deliverance. Shall America, the defender of the oppressed, heed this cry or forever close its ears as others have done?

Taking into consideration what I have mentioned I plead on behalf of this famine stricken country, my beloved brothers and sisters so mercilessly mistreated who have to look to this great continent for sympathetic understanding and support. Will America heed this call?

Only your influence and your moral support can hasten the day of Ukraine's resurrection. The more so since the oppressed nations of the world have always had the deepest sympathy of the American people. You who cherish freedom above all, who have helped many nations to become free from the tyrannical rule of oppressors—cannot ignore this cry. I implore you because the noble Wilsonian Ideals of self determination of nations, for which this country has fought so bravely during the last war, have been ruthlessly violated by our enemies.

We do not ask for your armies, or your navy or even your wealth, but we beseech you to use your influence to intercede on our behalf and help an unfortunate nation to become free and independent. Then and only then, will a new day dawn for my nation which has passed through a long night of suffering and sorrow, and thus further the possibility of a more substantial peace and good will amongst all nations!

I suggest a pair of glasses for your mind's eye.

If you are to be a genuine Ukrainian, you will want to be acquainted with and know Ukrainian literature thoroughly, so that you can discuss it intelligently.

"And so long?" What does it matter that it is long? Where else can you find a thorough and comprehensive history of Ukrainian literature, in the English language?

Be thankful that we have someone to translate for us, or, would you prefer to make the translation yourself?

Those of the American-Ukrainian youth who cannot read the Ukrainian language are grateful for the translations.

You object to the length of the short history of Ukrainian literature. Well, once in a public library I came across a book that was about the size of Rudnitsky's "Ukraine," only this one was two inches thick. The title of it—"A Short History of the United States."

3) "...with so many overflowed supplementaries, who will bother saving copies of the Weekly?"

I, for one. If you are sincerely interested in Ukrainian matters, you will overlook a little "bother" to save the copies.

And then, what is there to "bother" about clipping the section on which the overflowed supplementaries are, and fastening them to their respective issues?

I have had my "Weeklies" bound, and the supplementaries have been fastened to the last page of each issue with a paper clip. No "bother" at all.

4) "It should also offer helpful suggestions to those readers whose contributions were found unsatisfactory," etc.

Of course, you've heard it said before, that the Ukrainian Weekly is the medium through which the youth are to exchange thoughts, ideas and suggestions.

It is not a training school for journalists. People who wish to become writers, pay considerable sums of money to writers' agencies and such in order to receive suggestions for improving their literary efforts. They also go to colleges or schools of journalism.

If you want helpful suggestions, read books on journalism.

The editor's work is strenuous as it is. His work is to edit the paper, not act as an adviser to aspiring writers.

Is he to answer each contributor personally, through the mails, or is he to publish a special column in the paper to correct each contributor's work? (thus taking up more valuable space.)

5) "Writers need both inspiration and encouragement." Inspiration, dear John, should come from within. If you don't have it, an editor can't supply you with it.

As for encouragement... I know many budding journalists and writers who have received enough rejection slips to paper a room. A generous supply of rebuffs has been their lot. Yet, that doesn't dismay them.

A person, aspiring to become a writer, will succeed if he has a reasonable amount of talent and a strong determination to forge ahead. Such little things as "no encouragement" or "no helpful suggestions" won't discourage him.

And finally, John, your last few statements are a bit misleading. First you say: "The Ukrainian Weekly has a weak journalistic policy..." then "in fact, it has no policy at all."

What do you mean? Do you call a policy, which tends to bind the youth together, and act as a medium of exchange of thoughts and ideas, weak?

(Concluded on page 4)

THE YOUTH AND THE WEEKLY

The Weekly marches on. As a mere watcher of the parade I ask naively whether it is not nearly time to examine a little more attentively the conceptions of Theodore Lutwiniak whose recent article, "An Argument," deserves the most painstaking attention of every reader of the Ukrainian Weekly.

While we have every reason to be proud of what the U.N.A. has through the Weekly accomplished, and cherish the hope of even greater achievements in the future, we are compelled to confess that there still remain many vexing problems concerning this publication yet to be solved.

However, whatever the problems are, it should be pointed out that nothing can be done to improve it without the co-operation of the readers.

A Weekly for the youth—full of possibilities for all, ours to make of it what we will—is it not reasonable then that we should seek to use it? You will please note that I said seek. The rebuke that we don't impresses me not at all. Actually nothing aims to impress us that is not interesting. The Weekly, or rather our conception of the Weekly, changes from time to time, and no doubt will continue to change. But because it has been in existence for about two years, it is popularly imagined that it should have reached perfection. Such a preposterous notion! How could it? Wherein lies the flaw that has given rise to such strenuous criticism?

Before answering these questions, I will ask another. What is the matter with the youth? Has it any flaws?

In the first place, it is true that there are thousands of intelligent young American-Ukrainians, some of them very active, others only partly so—and others none at all, all seething with secret discontent and yet remaining silent all the time. Why? Because in more cases than not, it is ignorance; when it is not ignorance, it is the lack of ambition. Sharp words? No—plain truth, bluntly put.

What can the youth do to improve the future Weekly publication? Cooperation is the only prescription. Its application will mean the difference between a collection of "short" serial translations and a splendid repository of knowledge. That is what the advocates of a better Weekly have as their ideal. Some day, the youth will look back incredulously, on the idea of remaining unheard. Then and then only will the boundaries of the "translators' territory be whittled down and the Weekly be subject to the freely expressed discussions of the American-Ukrainian youth.

It is only too bad that the U.N.A. has to take so many big tasks. Heaven knows, this organization has enough on its hands. But if the elders didn't act, Theodore, I am sure the job of furnishing material to the Weekly would not be done. I call it a pity. Call it a shame. Just what have been the main obstacles in bringing this youth's paper to a modern standard? Why have the proposals presented in the past issues—of Theodore Luciw, Dimitri Horbaychuk, Emil Hladky, and others—all come to naught? Finally, what reasonable hopes may be entertained in obtaining comments from the youth regarding Theodore Lutwiniak's argument? It is in the answer to these questions that we will find the difficulties standing in the way of actual accomplishments.

Right now the American Ukrainians are living through a dramatic moment of history. What will our destiny be? Are we big enough to step into the growing circle of progress, or are we more content to remain at the parade-end of the "Pageant of Progress." Our silence today will be the assassin of many glorious publications of tomorrow. But why!

STEPHEN M. BAKALIK
Buffalo, N. Y.

SPORT SLANTS

Sixteen-year-old Paul Onkotz, Slovak-Ukrainian, and only a freshman of the Northampton, Pa. High School, pitched his way into the baseball hall of fame on June 10th when the Northampton American Legion nine, coached by Michael Lisetski, another Ukrainian, defeated the Bath Legion team, 6 to 10. Onkotz allowed no hits and no runs during the eight innings of the game's duration, and striking out a total of 17 opposing batsmen! Having pitched several one and two-hit games last year, Onkotz, who stands six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds, has a good chance to get a big-league try-out. Let's hope he continues his great pitching. Incidentally, the Northampton American Legion team has three other Ukrainians. That athletes don't confine all their interests to sports alone, was exemplified when Mr. Michael Lisetski, flashy Muhlenberg College ball player, received his Bachelor of Philosophy degree, "cum laude." Peter Zaharchuk, booking manager of the Philadelphia Ukrainian, told your scribe that his team is ready to meet any Ukrainian team in the country on a home-and-home basis. If you're not afraid of losing, write to him at 706 North 24th Street and accept the challenge. In an effort to strengthen his team, Manager "Buck" Boyle of the Allentown Ukrainians (members of the Class A City League), has signed three new players. They are: "Copper" MacFadden, star forward of the state-champion Allentown Hi basketball team and clean-up man on the baseball team; Johnny Krasja, former Villanova College catcher; and Joe Skrovanek, Muhlenberg College infielder. The Cementon Jednota, leaders in the Eastern Penna. Jednota League—the league which furnished the national Jednota champion last year, played and succumbed before the Allentown Ukrainians recently.

The Northampton Braves, the majority of whom are Ukrainians, won their eight consecutive game recently, among the victims being the Northampton Cardinals, another team practically all Ukrainians. Which leads us to the old familiar puzzling interrogative—"why don't the fellows from that section unite and call themselves the Ukrainians instead?" It's a shame and disgusting the way the boys are scattered and divided on different teams, bearing such ignominious and meaningless titles as Buffaloes, Cards, Braves, Triangles, Tigers, Giants, etc. If it is for the sake of color or attraction, the "Cossacks" or "Ukrainians" can't be beat. So come on you Newport "Ukies"—Evans, Hrinda, Kochan, Ziatyk, Hluschak, Koback, Schur and the rest of you; how about your own nationality team for an appropriate change? You'll be more popular if you do. This column can be kept alive only by contributions of clippings on Ukrainian sport doings taken from local papers. Send them to 845 Windsor Square, Philadelphia. Salient factors of Ukrainian sport doings in different sections of the country may thus be presented in a concentrated form for easy digestion, with interest to all readers. What have you to send in?
AL YARR.

YOUNG UKRAINE TOPS UNBEATEN DUKES' A. C. 11-1

Behind the great pitching of Steve Bilasz, the Young Ukraine of Brooklyn, E. B. T. topped the undefeated Dukers' A. C. by the score of 11-1. With a great crowd attending the star twirler limited the opponents to 6 hits and struck out 8 batters.

A home run by Peter Kanuika was another feature not to be overlooked along with the excellent defensive playing of the team. The Young Ukraine of Brooklyn would like to hear from other Ukrainian teams.

MENRY KANUIKA, Mgr.,
146 Wythe Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUTH DAY

Club Activity! How much is the Ukrainian Youth for it? Your answer hinges upon one point—join and support your organizations and in this way keep the flame of Ukrainian Youth alive. Prove to the older generation that we desire to, can, and will carry on!

Numerous youth organizations have already seen the possibilities which unity, co-operation and active participation will achieve. In Philadelphia there is a United American Ukrainian Youth Organization representative of nine Ukrainian Youth groups. This organization together with the senior associations of the city will sponsor an American Ukrainian Youth Day, Sunday, August 4th, 1935 at Malendevitch's Farm at Westville Grove, N. J.

The program is fostered to promote a spirit of friendship, sportsmanship, and to stress club activity among the various local Ukrainian Youth Clubs. The main features on the program to be presented include a baseball tournament, volleyball games, track and field events, Ukrainian Folk Dancing, and Amusement Races. These events are being arranged for Junior and Senior groups for both girls and boys of Ukrainian descent. Additional activities and competition will be added if there is a sufficient number making requests and if available facilities permit. Prizes of silver cups and various medals are to be awarded to the successful teams and individual winners.

The Ukrainian National Association, always interested in youth activities, will donate something beautiful and unusual to the first prize winner at this Day. The Ukrainian Girls Association of Nicetown and three senior organizations of Philadelphia have shown their enthusiasm and willingness to assist by donating funds towards the cups and medals. With such co-operation at the very outset of our plans we can feel assured that the affair will be a successful one. We have the further support of our Philadelphia Youth Organizations inasmuch as the committee in charge of this event is made up of one representative from each of the nine youth clubs. As chairman of the committee we have an enthusiastic, qualified leader—Mr. Walter Nachoney.

Many club activities are being offered. Select your sport and be ready to participate. Have your entries in before the last hour. In taking part in these events many opportunities present themselves. For one thing, all may enjoy a physical recreational activity. Then, too, social values accrue to those who play with and against their fellow club members in keen, competitive sport. Don't allow your feeling of inability or dread of not winning to keep you out of this athletic meet. The really substantial values derived are from playing and enjoying the particular game in which you are interested. Winning is incidental and only a temporary outcome.

It is intended to make this an annual affair. To effect this plan, the undivided assistance of each and every member of our various organizations is necessary, and not the earnest efforts of a mere few. So come out and accept this opportunity to widen your sphere of acquaintances, and the opportunity to display your skillfulness in this First American Ukrainian Youth Sports Classic of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Stephanie Monasterska, Sec'y,
2347 Fairmount Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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

UNITED UKRAINIAN FOLK CHORUSES' FROLIC

On the night of April 7 the Town Hall, famous concert center of New York City, was the scene of the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses' (6 combined choruses from the Metropolitan area) greatest triumph. Under the magic leadership of Prof. Alexander Koshetz, world's foremost chorus director, our great chorus rose to heights never before attained among amateur Ukrainian choruses. In order to attain such honors however, we choristers had to devote much of our leisure time and money to attend rehearsals. Not only did we attend local rehearsals but almost every Sunday for two months previous to the concert we met in the Jersey City Ukrainian National Home where we rehearsed under Prof. Koshetz. We, the choristers of the younger generation, outnumbering by far those of the older generation, decided that after the concert a party should be held at which all the choristers, young and old, would forget their cares and worries and have one grand time. This plan of ours bore fruit and delegates from each chorus, composing the United Ukrainian Chorus, met and laid final plans for the party.

On Wednesday evening, May 29, 1935, in the Jersey City Ukrainian National Home, the scene of our rehearsals, we held our party. Here to the melodious strains of Eddie Palvic's ten piece Ensemble from Newark we made merry. Our beautiful female choristers in their choicest bits of finery made merry with the handsome, if somewhat retiring, males of the chorus far into the wee hours of the morning. The members of the orchestra were infected with the gaiety and clowned hilariously on the stage to our vast amusement. The older choristers enjoyed themselves in their own inimitable way, singing and quaffing the cup. Without a doubt a grand and glorious time was had by all. Much credit is due to the members of the Committee, who worked hard to make the affair a great success. They were: John Kachmar and George Lazuk of Yonkers, N. Y., Ann Storzuk, Michael Andruszko and Anthony Shumeyko of Newark, N. J., Stephen Zukowsky and John Romanovitch of Elizabeth, N. J., the Misses Rose Oleksyn and Olga Lozinsky of New York City, Mr. S. Hladky of Jersey City, N. J., and Mr. Pacholik of Bayonne, N. J. We, members of the Committee, wish to thank Director Melnychuk of the Bayonne Chorus for attending our Committee meetings and advising us.

For the Committee
Anthony Shumeyko, Chairman.

A REPLY...

(Concluded from page 3)

If the Weekly had no policy at all, then the paper would be a mass of hit and miss patterings and smatterings of sundry topics. It would be the aimless wandering of aimless minds.

You have brought out one good issue; that of condensing articles on sports and affairs into one column. However, it is overshadowed by your weak points.

Consider the "weekly" a rosebush. You'll find it has more roses than thorns.

And help to make our paper a "weekly," not a weakly."
STANLEY PATRONIK,
Assembly 145
Altoona, Pa.

NEW YORK CITY.

ATHLETIC MANAGERS MEETING.
On Friday, July 5th, at 8:00 P. M. there will be held a meeting of Athletic Managers of Ukrainian Clubs in the Metropolitan Area of New York. The matter to be discussed will have a direct bearing on organized athletics for Ukrainian-Americans in the future. All Managers are strongly urged to attend, or to send their representatives. The place is 334 East 14th Street, New York City.