

# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association

No. 29

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1935

VOL. III

## YOUTH TODAY

### A SEPARATE PROBLEM OF YOUTH?

"Youth's problem," said Miss Josephine Roche, the newly appointed executive chairman of the National Youth Administration, who is an economist, philanthropist and coal magnate, in her conversation with Ray Tucker, of the New York Times, "cannot be documented. Nor can they be considered apart from all the social and economic problems which beset us today. As they are met, so will youth's be. It would be a great mistake to try to treat the difficulties of our young people as something separate from others which confront the nation in every field."

This leaves no room for selfishness of the young, and points in the direction of thorough studies of the workings of the present-day society.

### WHICH IS THE CORRECT WAY?

The Bronxville School Store undertakes to sell at cost a series of experimental booklets under the title, "Mathematics in Everyday Life." Its publication has for its purpose to let the teachers of the mathematics try them out in their advanced classes.

The new method of teaching mathematics consists in proposing to the pupils problems relevant to their life. Instead of proposing a question about the percentage of gain on a pound of tea, the authors of the book ask their pupils such questions as: How much do you cost your parents? What is a reasonable amount for you to spend on your clothes? What is the present value of your old tennis racket? How much would you have to earn in later life to obtain the things you want most?

### WHICH WAY FREEDOM?

Mlle. Therese Biellot, who had been appointed a dozen years ago to adopt the American system of child correction to the waifs of the Juvenile Court of Paris and who in her experience comes to close grips with the social conditions born of the war and its aftermath, gave, in her recent speech in Boston, a graphic picture of some of the human problems of France.

"Our family life is almost too close," she said. "There are good and bad points to a close family life. Our French families go to the country together on a Sunday and return all together in the evening. The son and daughter does not think of going alone. The father has a patriarchal authority.

"Now our youth is straining at these tight ties. Much of our work in connection with juvenile court cases is explaining to parents that they must give the child's individuality a chance.

"The problem of the family in France is just the opposite of yours," she said, speaking to Americans. There are in America numerous groups whose problem of the family may be not quite so dissimilar from the French problems as she supposed.

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## VACATION TIME AND FRIENDSHIP

Thoughts of the seashore, with its gleaming white sand and pounding surf; of the cool, green countryside, drift dreamily through your editor's mind as he seeks to pen these lines — and no doubt through the reader's, too, as he seeks to read them. Of what use all effort, it seems, when the mind is in vacation-land and the body strains after it.

Yet youth could not live without activity, and therefore when it longs for a vacation it is not so much because of any need for rest (for youth needs but little of it), but rather that of change, of new faces, new experiences, and new friendships.

Our tired mind fastens itself upon the last word — friendship. What a wealth of meaning and possibilities within it. How important it is to our youth in their efforts to unite themselves. And yet how few the opportunities our young people have of cultivating it among themselves.

The mind recalls how great a value our Zaporozhian Cossacks placed upon true friendship, how they considered it to be the chief virtue of a man. In those days true friends regarded themselves as being even closer than brothers.

And yet, how different it is today. Material values seem to overshadow those of the spirit, and friendship is valued more for its exploitation possibilities than for its real worth.

Yet when it comes to our American-Ukrainian youth, our experience has been that although they do not make friends easily, still when they do their friendship is of a self-sacrificing and enduring sort. Perhaps this is so because our youth is descended of a race that is quite emotional — for friendship, like love, is more akin to the heart than reason.

Opportunities, therefore, must be created for our youth to establish such contacts as would best promote such a spirit of friendship among them. And of these opportunities the youth congresses are most certainly not the least important — as we ourselves can well testify. A chance (or deliberately sought-for) meeting, an exchange of thoughts and personalities, a rising warm regard for one another, and a fine friendship is well launched — even though many miles will soon separate the two.

Just at present, however, vacation-time seems to offer the best of such opportunities. For that is the time when one drops his cloak of (what he fondly imagines to be) business efficiency and becomes the warm, vibrant human being that he or she really is. Baseball games, athletic meets, excursions, hikes, participated in by our young people — all lend themselves most ably towards the cultivating of friendships among them. Therefore, take good advantage of them, young American-Ukrainians, and remember that the most powerful and lasting friendships are usually those of the youth period of our lives, when we are most susceptible of warm and affectionate impressions. And also always remember to keep your friendship in constant repair.

And while on the subject of vacations, we wish to make another recommendation to our youth: — If it is impossible for you to have a vacation, if you have to sit glumly at home, or if you don't know what to do with yourself at the seashore or the country, — then take a Ukrainian book, wipe off the dust, carefully slit open its uncut pages, and begin reading it — just for the "fun" of it. We hasten to assure that your time will not be wasted and that you will get considerable pleasure out of it. Especially and advisedly do we recommend this to those whose affair of the heart is prostrate on cruel, jagged rocks of misunderstanding or separation! We guarantee that nothing will alleviate your misery and heartache so much as some good Ukrainian romance.

Do we hear a dissenting voice?

## UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC YOUTH CONGRESS HELD

The second congress of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth's League was held in New York City last Saturday, July 13, in the Park Central Hotel. It was attended by close to 200 delegates, Miss Eva Piddubchyshyn, Normal School student, and Mr. Stephen J. Jarema, New York City attorney, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Fedash, Stephen Mamchur, Yale student, Stephen Shumeyko, Miss Piddubchyshyn, Miss Wolchuk of the Philadelphia Seminary, Michael Nahirny, teacher at the Stamford Ukrainian High School, and Bolidan Katamy, retiring president of the League; while Miss Eugenia Shovky of New Bedford, Conn., spoke on the proper raising of Ukrainian children. A talk by Miss Rosalie Hrynshyn, a school teacher, was read. Miss Piddubchyshyn was elected as the new president of the League for the coming year.

In conjunction with the congress a banquet and ball was held the following Sunday evening. Greetings and addresses were delivered by a number of speakers, including Rev. Tarnavsky of the New York City parish, Rev. F. Le Boeuf of the National Youth League Conference, and Judge Collins of the New York Appellate Division. Taking part in the entertainment was the Ukrainian chorus from Barth Amboy, N. J., Mr. Peter Ordynsky, baritone, and Miss Burbella, soprano. Mr. Jarema acted as toastmaster.

## ANOTHER ISSUE OF CHICAGO YOUTH BULLETIN

The Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has issued its June-July (No. 8-9) number of its Bulletin, in which mention is made of the coming Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America to be held this coming Labor Day weekend (Saturday and Sunday) in Detroit, Mich., under the auspices of the UYL-NA. Besides an editorial on the subject of unity the bulletin contains bits of local news and the serial "Facts About Ukraine."

## WHAT USE MANNERS?

High school boys really want to be taught manners.

This statement, running counter to America legend, was made by experienced teachers not from the "effete East," but from the "rugged West," at the recent convention of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Colorado.

"Boys feel the need of learning how to live with others," said a high school teacher of Denver. "In my classes in home economics, boys usually choose to begin their work with a study of social customs or manners, as they have dubbed the unit. They consciously want a greater sense of security in their relationships with others. I believe that most of the bad behavior of boys in social groups is compensatory — to cover up, by seeming disregard of others, their own feeling of inadequacy in meeting the situation."



# REVIEWING OURSELVES

Let us confront ourselves with the hard facts and realities of our American-Ukrainian life and ask of ourselves— are we or are we not going to realize the possibilities of development and progress that lies within us as the first American-born generation of the Ukrainian immigration in America? And if so, by what practical, workable means?— This should be the basis of all our future thought and action.

Today, it is most important that we address ourselves primarily to those among our youth who already have taken an active part in American-Ukrainian youth organized life, who already have had some experience. For we cannot forever spend our time upon the kindergarten or primary grades. We must now devote ourselves more to the vanguard of our youth, for they will be our future leaders, and upon them will depend the future form of our American-Ukrainian life.

Accordingly, it behooves them now to seriously contemplate themselves, examine coolly and dispassionately their capabilities and weaknesses, review their accomplishments up to now, note the evolution of thought and conception within their minds, carefully lay down practical and workable plans for the construction of a new and better American-Ukrainian youth life structure—one that would be based directly upon their needs, — and finally, roll up their sleeves and get down to real, honest-to-goodness work.

Therefore, let us seize this present opportunity and let us sketchily examine ourselves, our accomplishments, and our future.

First, who are we?

We are the first American-born generation of those Ukrainian immigrants who came to these shores in search of freedom and an opportunity to gain a decent livelihood. Our background is considerably different from that of American-born youth of other foreign nationality groups in America, first, because we are the first American-born generation, secondly, because we are the offsprings of a 40 million Ukrainian nation that has no national freedom, but is under the rule of four foreign states, namely: Soviet Russia, which has the largest slice of Ukrainian territory, known as Greater Ukraine, and then Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. The latter three countries divide among themselves that part generally known as Western Ukraine, with the newly-resurrected Poland having the lion's share.

Now as to our national character. This is very important for us to know, for we must realize that we are 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 we have 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 life, we should first examine ourselves, both our strong and weak points, and only then step into it, carefully but confidently, prepared for any eventualities.

Generally speaking, the Ukrainian is a great individualist, a lover of freedom, both individual and national. Yet this character-

istic has its bad feature too, in that he finds it difficult to cooperate harmoniously with others of his race. He hates to be driven, but by suasion can be led to do practically anything. He is more of an emotionalist than a realist, and therefore prone to rock back and forth between extremes. His historico-politico experiences have somewhat dimmed his natural happy and open nature, making him prone to melancholy, taciturnity, and suspiciousness. This experience has also made him less-assertive. He is very patriotic, yet the years of cruel oppression have caused this patriotism to be dammed up within the well of emotionability instead of being allowed to flow into the natural channels of political activity. This factor is also greatly responsible for his lack of experience in the mechanics of putting into life the really magnificent projects which his vivid imagination aided by his enthusiasm conceives. He is very talented, and given the opportunity of proper training, can rise to great heights.

This is but a thumbnail sketch of the Ukrainian people, yet a great deal of it applies to young American-Ukrainians, especially that of conceiving great projects but failing to put them into actual life. We should remember well these characteristics of ours, so that we can develop the good ones and overcome the bad ones.

Now we come to the next logical point—what should be our ideals or goals towards which we should strive?—for progress without a definite, clearcut goal is impossible. Briefly speaking, it can be said that our goal, like a well-cut diamond, has many facets:— We seek the realization of the centuries-old dream of a free and independent Ukraine. We seek to perpetuate here in America the finer phases of Ukrainian life. We seek to obtain a better knowledge and understanding of our Ukrainian background, history, language and culture.

We are purposely not referring to our individuals ambitious or goals, for that is beside the point. Nor do we refer to our duties and obligations as American-born citizens, which are of paramount importance to us, but which require separate treatment. We are referring only to those duties which arise from our Ukrainian background. And yet, we wish to stress that even there these duties or goals which have been outlined fall within the sphere of good American citizenship.

It is elementary that America is interested in good intelligent citizenship. And America realizes that one of the most important prerequisites of good American citizenship for those who are descended of foreign nationality groups is for them to acquaint themselves with the background, with the history and culture of the land from which came their parents. America has at last discovered that without a knowledge of their background and of the achievements of their ancestors, such American-born young people of foreign extraction do not make desirable citizens for they are often oppressed with a feeling of inferiority in relation to their fellow citizens of the older stock, to the main stream of American life, and to the problem of life as a whole.

Therefore, where formerly America has exploited its millions of immigrants only along eco-

nomic lines and completely ignored their value as a factor in her cultural development, today, with the coming of the new conception of American life and the new evaluation of immigrant gifts to it, America is showing an unprecedented interest in the cultural treasures of her citizens of foreign extraction, and demands of such youth that they should fully acquaint themselves with the history and culture of the land from which came their parents. Therefore, young American-Ukrainians, is this not reason enough for us to make one of our main goals—the study of our Ukrainian background?

Now that we have examined ourselves and noted down our ideals and goals, we next come to a most important question:— What have we, American-Ukrainian youth, accomplished thus far towards the achievement of these ideals of ours?

This question is most difficult to answer. Why? Because progress is not always clear cut and visible, especially where it has such recent beginnings as in the case of the American-Ukrainian youth. It has its both visible and invisible forms. Nevertheless, we can put our finger on certain outstanding manifestations of our youth progress, as well as on its non-progress. To do so properly, we must make a division between those manifestations which can be classed under the organization life and those which are less apparent, but which exist nevertheless and which include the evolution of the American-Ukrainian youth's thought and conceptions of life and life's problems.

First—let us take our organization life.

Here our youth stands very weak. Making a rough guess, it can be said that about one-third of the total membership of our Ukrainian mutual benefit societies is composed of the youth, and this number forms but the barest fraction of our entire youth. And because of their immaturity as well as lack of interest these youthful members of the mutual benefit societies are but a passive element in them. Strong efforts are being made at the present time by these societies to get in to their ranks as many of the youth as possible; but the youth, as yet, remains largely indifferent to all the urgings and to its obligation to join them.

Within the last few years numberless American-Ukrainian youth clubs have sprung up throughout the country. Although these clubs have by no means encompassed even a majority of all our youth, still they have encompassed a force large enough to be reckoned with. Yet these youth clubs lead a haphazard, isolated existence, with the minimum amount of cooperation among them. They have no program equally applicable to all. Each regulates its activities on a purely local basis, and even that basis in many instances is vague and uncertain. An effort, however, is now being made by the youth to bring all these youth clubs into at least a semblance of unity, to give them a better understanding of the ideals, problems and aspirations of the Ukrainian race, and to help them realize their inherent future possibilities. Yet the efforts, we must admit, have yet far to go before they can achieve any appreciable degree of success.

Also, another important manifestation of American-Ukrainian youth organization life are the youth congresses that have been held within the last few years, at which our young people had splendid opportunities of meeting one another, discussing common problems and ideals, and perhaps reaching a better understanding of themselves and of the ideals and problems of the Ukrainian people.

Thus, as we can easily see, our American-Ukrainian youth as an organized force is still quite weak. The main reasons for this can be generalized as follows: (1) immaturity of the youth, with the consequent: (2) lack of clear self-orientation, (3) vagueness of its place in the general scheme of American-Ukrainian life, and (4) lack of experience. To these four points might be added another: failure of individuals, who are entrusted with certain duties, to perform these duties properly. After the first flush of enthusiasm their ambition peters out, with disastrous consequences.

Now we come to our youth's progress along lines other than organization activity. Here it is most difficult to show where the youth has progressed and where it has not. Generally speaking, our youth is beginning to feel life's problems more acutely than ever before. The struggle of our parents to make a living, preserve that which they have achieved through desperate toil, and give their children a good education and other advantages becomes more real to us. Today we tend less to dismiss our parents' overwhelming problems with a vague desire to help; but we now face these problems squarely and rack our brains for their solution. And the same applies to problems outside the family circle. National and world affairs lose their textbook character, and become dominant issues, vitally affecting our lives. Perhaps all of this is one of the most fortunate aspects of the present depression—it gives to the present day youth a better grasp of the realities and a better training for life's struggle than the preceding generations ever had.

Coming down to a more personal plane, we find that our American-Ukrainian youth during the past few years received perhaps more than its share of hard knocks; the reason being that our youth, being the first American-born generation, has not that substantial background of the youth of older immigrations. Nevertheless, despite these obstacles, our youth has forged ahead. Despite the limited resources of the older generation, we find a great number of this youth in higher schools and colleges, many of it winning scholastic awards and even fellowships; others, despite the unemployment, occupy responsible positions in trades and professions; still others are already making a credible showing in the American political arena.

Finally, our young people are beginning to really study up on their Ukrainian background, especially that dealing with Ukrainian history and culture. Hitherto unexplored mines of knowledge on Ukraine are being tapped for the first time. That book on Ukrainian history or poetry, won at the graduation exercises of a Ukrainian school many, many

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## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

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

(75)

### Ivan Pulyuy

Ivan Pulyuy. (1845-1920) was born in the village of Hrymaliv, near Ternopil (Tarnopol), in Galicia. He completed his Gymnasium studies in Ternopil and his university studies in Vienna. At the latter place he specialized first in the study of theology and later in mathematics and physics. Upon his graduation he devoted himself to research in the field of physics. His fame as a physicist spread rapidly and he became a professor of physics and electro-technics in a German polytechnical school in Prague. In the sphere of Ukrainian literature he is chiefly known for collaborating, during his student days, with Kulish in translating the Holy Scriptures into the Ukrainian language.

### UKRAINIAN LITERATURE DURING THE 1870'S

#### The Radical Party in Galicia

The history of Ukrainian culture, especially that of the Gal-

ician Ukrainians, during the last quarter of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century is bound closely with the name of Ivan Franko, whose all-embracing and unusually energetic activity was largely responsible for the notable changes that took place in Galician-Ukrainian society at the close of the last and the beginning of this century. In order to comprehend fully the significance of what took place within the field of literature during the last 20 years of the 19th century, we must first glance what happened in the second half of the 70's.

May 16, 1876 is notable as the date upon which in Greater Ukraine the Russian authorities strictly forbade the printing of any sort of educational, scientific, popular and translated works in the Ukrainian language, as well as the presentation of any sort of Ukrainian theatrical shows or concerts. Even the writing in of the text in Ukrainian for notes was

forbidden. Besides this unheard of decree the Russian authorities dissolved the south-eastern branch of the Ukrainian geographical society in Kiev, which although existing but short time had nevertheless made of itself a center of Ukrainian national and literary movement there came another, one even more acute and damaging to the Ukrainian movement, namely, the general apathy of the Ukrainian population and even a strong antipathy of some circles of it towards the Ukrainian nationalism. Even the organ of the Ukrainian nationalists, *Osnova*, actively propagated during the 60's that for cultural and literary work the Ukrainians should use the Russian language and should not waste time seeking to create their own. In Galicia itself, which was destined to become the center of the Ukrainian movement, considerable joy was manifested among those Ukrainians who were known as Russophiles when news of the Russian edict forbidding the use of the Ukrainian language reached them. They praised the wisdom of the Russian government,

because, they said, it had with one document shattered the Polish "intrigues" in the Dnieper (Greater) Ukraine. Meanwhile, all this time the small group of adherents to the use of the Ukrainian language were quarrelling among themselves concerning minor questions dealing with the language and its alphabet.

Having no understanding of the life of the Ukrainians of Greater Ukraine the Galician Ukrainians refused even to make any contacts with them. When Drahomaniv during the middle of the 70's made overtures toward the Galician Ukrainians, the latter replied through their organs *Druh* (Friend) and *Pravda* (Truth) that they wished to have nothing to do with Ukrainians from Greater Ukraine. It was a period of absolutely no cooperation nor desire to cooperate between the Ukrainians separated from one another by the Russian, Czar and the Austrian Emperor, a period when it seemed that the only one who would survive out of the chaos would be a "Ruthenian." And it was during this chaotic period that there appeared Ivan Franko.

(To be continued)

## A PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Last year Dr. H. G. Shehar of Chicago issued a list of all graduates of universities and colleges whose records had been submitted to him. The list as published in "Svoboda" contained some 200 names and admittedly was not complete. It is estimated by some that there must be at least an equal number whose names did not appear. Together with this, there must be at least 60-100 students in college since last year as a compilation of graduating students showed 15 names.

It is interesting to contemplate that there are some 200 to 400 Ukrainians in the United States who have had collegiate or professional training plus the 100 now in training. These people are concentrated as a general rule in the larger industrial centers such as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

These people, sooner or later, will be expected and even compelled by force of circumstances to take an active part in the present Ukrainian organizations. If besides this, they were united into a group which would be representative of their aims and interests this group could become a powerful influence through its members on the future course of all Ukrainian organizations in the United States. In fact, it seems to me extremely likely that the factor which will eventually bring about stronger co-operation or even unification of all Ukrainian organizations in the United States will be a unity and agreement upon aims between the leaders, many of whom will come from the ranks of university trained men and women.

Organization into a national society would also provide other advantages besides that stated above. There would be the impetus given to members to take an active part in Ukrainian affairs through the example of others; there would be the wide-spread contacts that such an organization could create; and there would be the opportunities for contacting other groups of Americans to the advantage of all Ukrainians.

Yet, in spite of all this, I do not favor the creation of an in-

dependent national society. I am fully aware of the existence of such an organization but believe frankly that it is laboring under the following handicaps:

- 1—there are an insufficient number of possible members to support any extensive national organization;
- 2—there are an insufficient number of possible local groups or participating clubs—at most seven;
- 3—it is undesirable to carry out or provide for activities which are maintained by other organizations.

Instead, I believe that a much simpler solution is available based upon the experience of other societies who have found it possible to reconcile the divergent interests of their members by the formation of divisions within the society, each division embracing some particular field of interest.

I would propose that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America and the Ukrainian Professional Association co-operate to provide for a professional section in the Ukrainian Youth's League which would embrace all local groups of college graduates and students. This section would be allowed to set up its standards of membership; would be allowed to elect its own divisional chairman, secretary and managing committee; and would hold a separate meeting during one morning or afternoon of the annual convention.

This plan of organization would enable the professional people and students to have an active organization which could carry out many of their aims and, at the same time, give them the benefit to be derived from membership in a larger organization.

The divisional officers could carry out the plans of the division. The chairman could serve as a means of ensuring co-operation between the division and the parent organization; the secretary could serve as a clearing house of information concerning Ukrainian professional people together with the usual secretarial duties while the managing com-

## HAS YOUTH A CHANCE?

Very often complaints have been uttered by the upcoming generation that their elders have made a mess of things and left a very poor heritage. No jobs, fewer opportunities, an age of increasing monopolistic tendencies, a world of confusing political intricacies and threatened war and an unstable national economy—all await them at their threshold. Do the young people deserve this? What have they done to receive such hard knocks? Why did the elders ever permit the nation to reach such a dangerous stage? Frequently questions as these are asked by perplexed youth.

The answer is that the present generation who controlled the nation's destinies have not kept it under their firm grasp. They have not planned. They have not known how. They have not been trained to understand the significance of economic, political and social movements. In other words, they did not realize the importance and meaning of progress. Instead of keeping pace with the changes (largely the outcomes of inventions), they merely watched. Our modes of life as well as our forms of business and industry had changed faster in a century than they had in a thousand years. New political, economic and social problems arose from these changes. Our elders did not know how to combat these

swiftly developing issues. These new situations required thought and study. They had not been prepared to make such studies. Thus, they drifted along while civilization made remarkable progress.

However, should youth lay too great a blame upon their elders? Is there not a satisfactory explanation for the partial failure to control social change and plan national affairs so as to bring forth a nation with satisfactory conditions and a good future? Most of the men and women now reaching the fifties had not much opportunity for formal education. The high school which today is attended by vast numbers is indeed a recent achievement in American life. It was just coming in when these people were young. And at that time the number of high school students was very small. They were six times as scarce as college students are today. In 1880 only three percent of the boys and girls ranging from 14 to 17 years were enrolled in the high school whereas today approximately fifty percent are in attendance.

Whether the boys and girls in high school are actually preparing to control social developments so as to insure better results to their successors or not, they have the opportunity to do so—an opportunity which their elders never had. A boy or girl slaving in a factory or on a farm has very little chance to acquire the necessary knowledge for leadership. A high school student does have such a chance. If the opportunity is wasted, the value of time does not mean anything and is frittered away, if only that is done what is required in the school's daily routine, the youth of today will have to do the same explaining to the next complainants that our elders are doing. Youth, however, has a chance. It may create more opportunities, new fundamentals for happy living and new security. It all rests upon them—whether they are open minded and intelligent sufficiently to understand and control social forces.

mittee could concern itself with such problems as would seem to be peculiarly suitable for their group, such as:

- 1—advice and aid to students, wherever possible;
- 2—mutual aid between members;
- 3—cultural contacts with other American groups;
- 4—problems such as those concerned with the publication of a Ukrainian grammar and of translations of Ukrainian works.

This year's convention at Detroit will offer a singularly appropriate time to endeavor to bring about some such unification of Ukrainian professional people.

EMIL HLADKY.

MARY KUSY.



## GIRLS, EDUCATE YOURSELVES!

Now that many of you girls have graduated from high school, you perhaps feel that your education is completed and that there is no need for further study. You may reason as many of our older Ukrainian people do. They say, "Why should my girl go to College, she will only get married, and wash dishes and do housework for the rest of her life just like the girls who are uneducated. It will be so much money wasted. Now, for my boy, it is different. It will mean his life work.—But will that money be wasted? They are perhaps thinking of material gains but lose sight of the cultural values gained from higher education. Your money might be taken away from you, your investments become worthless, but the knowledge you have gained will never be taken away from you.

An educated girl is equipped to earn a living. She enjoys being self-supporting. In these days she does not have to grab the first male that comes along in order that she may be assured a meal ticket for the rest of her life.

Even if a girl gets married, her education is not wasted. It is true, that she may not continue her career, but she makes a better companion for her husband and children. She will be in a position to mould the minds of her children in such a way that they will be a credit to her and her country.

Marriage isn't always a rosy dream. Sometimes tragedies occur. The young husband might die or be disabled. If the girl is educated and equipped to earn a living she has no trouble making both ends meet; if not, she will probably have to scrub floors to earn a few dollars to keep body and soul together.

Girls, if you but have the opportunity, educate yourselves! You will get so much more joy and pleasure out of life when you have a little more learning.

ANNA CHOPEK,  
117 Greenfield Rd.  
Mattapan, Mass.

## CLEVELAND RED CROSS

The Ukrainian Red Cross, which is under the auspices of Young Ukrainian Nationalists, No. 8, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been quite active during the four months that it has been organized.

Lectures and demonstrations on "first aid and personal care" are conducted twice a month by Miss Mary Maslenko. Miss Maslenko, who is a registered nurse in one of Cleveland's outstanding hospitals, has been very kind to offer her services without charge.

The girls have taken a great interest in their work and have shown splendid cooperation. When they were asked to collect for the "Famine in Ukraine" they were all ready to do their share, although they had only a few days in which to make preparation.

On the Ukrainian Holiday, Zeleni Svyata, they stood after Mass at St. Peter and Paul's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, and the following Sunday at Holy Ghost Greek Catholic Church. Nor was their work in vain, for they collected \$34.63.

Much gratitude is owned to Father Merenkiv, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Church, and Father Honulya, pastor of Holy Ghost Church, who helped to make this collection possible.

"To help others" is the aim of every Red Cross and the girls are keeping this in mind and hope to do even more in the future.

ANN TRUSZ, Sec'y.

## THE "CREDIT POINT SYSTEM" FOR OUR TEAMS

In our previous introductory article we promised to submit a stimulant and an inducement to encourage the formation of many new Ukrainian baseball teams, if such an incentive is necessary. We are therefore now pleased to announce that, starting now and continuing until the end of August, the Sport Division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is sponsoring a competitive race among the various states, based on a "credit points system," to determine the more active and reveal the stagnant sections regarding sport initiative and enthusiasm in organizing Ukrainian athletic teams. The plan is simple, yet effective.

All managers and executives of every team, irrespective of its age, experience or rank, are sincerely requested to submit to the undersigned: (1) Team's name and club address; (2) Age and nationality of each player; (3) Previous playing experience; (4) When organized; (5) Whether uniformed; (6) Inscription worn; (7) Whether a league or independent club; (8) Place of home games; (9) Approximate number of games played during season; and any other information that may prove helpful to facilitate proper classification. The only restrictive condition demanded is that the teams must in some manner or form designate that they are Ukrainians. A letter "U" or a Trident on the playing shirts will suffice.

We are not asking for records, as our primary concern is to have Ukrainian teams spring up everywhere, even though it be but a neighborhood sandlot aggregation, for our aim is to make America Ukraine conscious through the powerful yet costless advertising medium so profusely offered by the sport editors in their pages. It is our contention that it can be done to an appreciable extent, if the number of teams increases with each succeeding year. Besides this attribute, the chances of having strictly Ukrainian athletic leagues will greatly be accelerated. At any rate, the "credit point system" works like this:

As the entries are submitted during this campaign, points will be added to the respective state and the one amassing the greatest total by Labor Day, will emerge the victor and be so publicly proclaimed. Each letter received will be promptly acknowledged, and latest race results of all states in the running will appear in the leading Ukrainian newspapers every two weeks until the end of the contest. For each registered team, five points will be credited to the home state. Additional points to be granted to the team will be—Uniformed appropriately, 3 points; competing in a league, 2 points; organized during the campaign months, 3 points; composed of Ukrainians only, 1 point.

It is therefore evident that the state that forms the most sandlot teams and christens them as the "Ukrainians," can contribute a great number of points towards finally "copping" the honors for their home state. (Note: For each such team formed, 5 points are credited thereby, added to 3 points for campaign origination, making a total of 8 valuable points.) The race starts at scratch and each state is afforded an equal opportunity. Previous information of a team's existence does not count, as to get credit you must write directly to the Sport Division headquarters now. To the elders we suggest and urge that they encourage and help the ambitious youngsters by starting them off, remembering to name them appropriately, and if uniformed, to have them wear either the inscription "Ukrainian" or at least the letter "U." All we ask for is your prompt cooperation, so brace up and get going. Play some games, register your team

as requested above, and work hard to put your state on the top.

In addition to this team race among the states, your registration will serve another purpose. As the teams' names are submitted, each one's particular characteristics will be published in the Ukrainian Weekly (which has been so kind and lenient in the past), in order that inter-Ukrainian games could be conveniently arranged, if so desired, before the termination of the season. With such minute data on file, the Sport Division can act in the role of a reliable athletic information bureau, from which can be derived, simply upon request, and without any charge, any information concerning any Ukrainian team, more efficiently and quickly, consequently becoming more useful in general.

Which state will jump into the lead depends entirely upon each and every one's cooperation. There is no further obligation, and surely nothing to lose. If there isn't a team in your town, form one yourself, and with one managerial stroke you'll do a lot of good for all concerned. Now then, get your players together ready for action, have them organized into a team, submit your team characteristics, get set for inter-Ukrainian games, and then go—on towards a prosperous and successful sport venture.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO,  
(Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.)

MARIA KUNYCZKA,  
(Secretary of the Sport Division)  
2026 West Poplar St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## CLUB COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY

An American-Ukrainian Youth Day to be held during the latter half of September of this year was thoroughly discussed by the delegate-members of the American-Ukrainian Club Council of the City of New York during a meeting recently. Final arrangements will be completed during the next meeting of the council.

In the course of the meeting a bus ride to a noted lake resort within fifty miles of the City of New York late August was a topic of intense and joyous interest. If a reasonable bid is not received, however, plans for the bus ride will be filed for reference in the future; and plans for a boat ride will be used in its stead.

The convention of the American-Ukrainian Club Council of the City of New York will be held on Columbus Day, October twelfth, and it will be extended over the next day, October thirteenth. Several places were mentioned as ideal to conduct a convention. The ideal location will be decided upon shortly. Mr. Steven J. Jarema, the popular lawyer of the lower East Side, will act as legal advisor, while Mr. John W. P. Slabudin, the colorful inspirator of the Ukrainians of the lower East Side, will act as council advisor during the run of the convention.

A gymnasium for the use of the American-Ukrainian Club Council of the City of New York will be obtained two weeks prior to the re-opening of the public schools on September 8th.

Although a play to be held during the Ukrainian Lent season this autumn is not included in this quarterly arrangements period, never-the-less it was mentioned. A play depicting the life of Ukrainian immigrants to the United States and their course of living of a score of years later will be assigned to a group of writers. The play will be written as a comedy.

MICHAEL PAWLYSHEN,  
Publicity Manager.

## REVIEWING OURSELVES

(Concluded from page 2)

years ago is beginning to lose some of its unnatural pristine freshness. Questions are asked of the older generation—often of a disquieting nature.

It would not be amiss to mention that a considerable aid to our youth in becoming acquainted with its Ukrainian background, in helping it to mirror and solve its problems, are the English supplements of the leading Ukrainian newspapers—such as the *Ukrainian Weekly* of the *Svoboda*. Several recent books and journals in English have also been an aid along these lines to our youth.

Still other encouraging signs of activity among our youth are the Ukrainian choral societies, which are composed mostly of youth. Here our youth becomes acquainted with one of the finest manifestations of Ukrainian culture—songs. One had but to witness the recent concert held in Town Hall in New York City under Prof. Koshetz to realize the value of Ukrainian chorus work to our youth. And the same applies to the Ukrainian folk dance exhibitions by our youth. And finally, we cannot omit mentioning the work that is being done by various individuals and societies in acquainting the American people with Ukrainian culture and ideals.

This, in brief, is an outline drawn in broad strokes of what the American-Ukrainian youth has accomplished. It certainly deserves more detailed treatment. (Next week—Looking Into the Future).

## MODERN VERSE (?)

Dear Editor:—

Do you think this poem is fit for printing? Please put it in your paper. I certainly hope the readers will not suffer as much as you, for after all you know good poetry when you see it. I think it's kind of cute. Don't you?

Some people detest rain,  
But then again,  
There are some,  
Who, are even heathens.

I can imagine what,  
A person who would not  
Love the rain,  
Be like.

They'd always be in pain,  
In spite of healing rain,  
Of what so and so did,  
And what her partner bid.

Can't they understand,  
That, not mere man,  
But GOD, has given it to us,  
Thus, love it you must!

So sweet of you to be so patient,  
If you read it over a few times, it  
will begin to make sense.

If you are afraid of printing it,  
why not start a new column called  
"Modern Verse." I assure you it is  
the most modern poem I've heard.  
Sometimes it rhymes and some-  
times it doesn't.

Miss A. S.

NEWARK, N. J., and VICINITY:  
First Ukrainian Youth Day, sponsored  
by the 3rd Branch Chornomorska  
Sitch Dancers, Sunday, August 4th,  
1935, at 104 Chestnut Ave., Hillside,  
N. J. Commencement at 2:00 P. M.  
Admission 35 cts. A program will be  
presented: Surprises. 166

## ATTENTION! YOUNG UKRAINIANS!

We have a short sale on book "LOST SHADOWS" by Q. Turiansky. Was \$2.00, now reduced to \$1.69. Send money order for your copy. 166

SURMA,  
103 AVENUE A, NEW YORK CITY.